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UNCLE MAX.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.—Continued.

Early the next morning I heard them preparing Lady Betty's room, and once when I went into the passage in search of Chatty I met Leah coming out with a dusting-brush... "I am very much stronger," she wrote, "but I must not go back to the hospital for two months: a breath of country air will be delicious, and it is so good of you, dear Miss Garston, to think of me, and am sure Mrs. Barton will make me comfortable, and I will do all I can for Janet Coombe and that dear little child."

who was always delighted to do an errand in the village. "I don't think what makes Miss Darrell so curious, ma'am," the girl once said to me. "She asks me every day if I have begun down to the village. She did it while master was here, but she never went back."

with an old friend of his who knew Gladys's constitution. On the threshold I encountered Miss Darrell. "Where you looking for any one?" she asked, coldly. "Yes, for Chatty. I want Mr. Hamilton to know that Gladys has had three hours' sleep, and has awakened refreshed and without any nervous feelings. Will you be kind enough to tell him?"

say to him. I have begun to distrust her in most things. "I do not think that it matters much what she says to him," I returned, briskly; "for it would never do to leave her anxious on this point. You know I have provided an antidote in the shape of daily notes."

Giles to let her worm the truth out of him! "If Lady Betty and Miss Darrell know you might surely trust me, your friend," I returned. "Gladys, you know how I honor reticence in such matters; I am the last person to force an unwilling confidence; but there are reasons—no, I cannot explain myself; you must trust me implicitly or not at all. I do not think you will ever regret that trust; and for your own sake as well as mine I implore you to confide in me."

"I have paid dearly for my want of caution, for I have been in bondage ever since. My tacit admission that I cared for Mr. Cunliffe has given Etta a cruel hold over me; my thoughts do not seem my own. She knows how to wound me: one word from her makes me shrink into myself. Sometimes I think she takes pleasure in my secret misery, that she delights in acting a part when she preaches to me, or she sympathizes with me. Oh, what a weak fool I have been, to put myself in the power of such a woman."

COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

LIST OF LUCKY PRIZE WINNERS IN THE 1ST SERIES. The following is the official list of those who won prizes in the first series of the drawing...

DOMESTIC READING.

CARE OF SILK.—Never use a brush; it injures the goods. Instead, wipe carefully with the face of a soft piece of velvet. Shake the velvet coat occasionally and wipe between every plait if you would preserve your garment and have it retain its new look.

VERY VALUABLE.—Having used B.B.B. for biliousness and torpid liver, with the very best results, I would recommend it to all thus troubled. The medicine is worth its weight in gold.

DEATH FROM TIGHT LACING.—Young women whose mothers' admonitions against tight lacing have been unheeded should listen to the story recently reported in the British Medical Journal of the death of one of their sisters.

THE BEHRING SEA SEIZURES. OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE U. S. TREASURY. WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received reports from Captain Shepard, commanding the revenue steamer Ruel, dated Unalaska, Alaska, July 11th and 16th, in regard to his cruise in the waters of Behring's Sea...

A BIG BOODLER. NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Richard Searman Scott, who absconded with \$150,000 that belonged to the Manhattan Bank, of which he had been a pet employe, in 1845, and about whose disappearance there was such profound mystery, has made a confession before Consul-General Walter London.

THE DRAWING IN THE SECOND SERIES OF THE REV. FATHER LABELLE'S LOTTERY OF COLONIZATION was completed last night, the following being the winning numbers: 1 real estate valued at \$1,000. No. 75887; real estates valued at \$500. Nos. 74899; 84994; 84995; 84996; 84997; 84998; 84999; 85000; 85001; 85002; 85003; 85004; 85005; 85006; 85007; 85008; 85009; 85010; 85011; 85012; 85013; 85014; 85015; 85016; 85017; 85018; 85019; 85020; 85021; 85022; 85023; 85024; 85025; 85026; 85027; 85028; 85029; 85030; 85031; 85032; 85033; 85034; 85035; 85036; 85037; 85038; 85039; 85040; 85041; 85042; 85043; 85044; 85045; 85046; 85047; 85048; 85049; 85050; 85051; 85052; 85053; 85054; 85055; 85056; 85057; 85058; 85059; 85060; 85061; 85062; 85063; 85064; 85065; 85066; 85067; 85068; 85069; 85070; 85071; 85072; 85073; 85074; 85075; 85076; 85077; 85078; 85079; 85080; 85081; 85082; 85083; 85084; 85085; 85086; 85087; 85088; 85089; 85090; 85091; 85092; 85093; 85094; 85095; 85096; 85097; 85098; 85099; 85100; 85101; 85102; 85103; 85104; 85105; 85106; 85107; 85108; 85109; 85110; 85111; 85112; 85113; 85114; 85115; 85116; 85117; 85118; 85119; 85120; 85121; 85122; 85123; 85124; 85125; 85126; 85127; 85128; 85129; 85130; 85131; 85132; 85133; 85134; 85135; 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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1887

TALK of naming mountains after Sir John Macdonald. Isn't the public debt mountain enough and the inscription big enough?

The political trail that Chamberlain has followed began with a highroad and ended by running up a tree. In American party parlance he would be called a coon.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND addressed his Jubilee letter to the Queen "My Great and Good Friend." Her Majesty replies to him with "Our Good Friend." Evidently she does not think him her equal, and so does not reciprocate the "great." Both letters are priceless specimens of utterly utter balderdash, cant, humbug, absurdity and rancid illiteracy.

AND now it is the President of a Bank who has gobbled the funds and vanished. Henry Taylor is the man, and the bank is the Bank of London, Ont., as announced in yesterday's Post. But what can we expect when the Government of the country set the example of plundering and hoodling.

A YOUNG MEN'S CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION is to be held at Toronto on the 13th and 14th September, the time having been prudently selected during Exhibition week. It is a puzzle to understand what these young Conservatives are expected to do.

It is stated that the writ for a new election in the county of Ottawa to fill the vacancy in the Quebec Legislature, caused by the unseating of Mr. Cormier, will be issued at once. It is probable that nomination day will be Saturday, September 3rd, and that polling will take place on the following Saturday, the 10th.

OUR protectionist Government have a peculiar way of patronizing home industries. After laying an almost prohibitive tax on iron, they go abroad for it, and, of course, import it for Government works free of duty.

Down by the sea, they do not seem to take such great pride in the fisheries protection business as some papers further inland. Thus the Acadian Recorder says that where Admiral Luce made the mistake was treating the matter seriously. It could have told him that the so-called fisheries for the most part are called into existence and designed to afford employment to hangers-on of the Government and to be the means whereby supplies are procured from supporters of the Administration.

for sale, it can be made the pretext for adding to the fleet. No doubt those who led him on to make the statements he did had a hearty laugh over the whole thing.

LANSDOWNE continues to persecute his unfortunate tenants with unabated malignancy. We read in the Irish papers that at the Wicklow Assizes, before Mr. Justice Harrison, two cases, at the suit of the Marquis of Lansdowne, against tenants on his Queen's County estate, who had adopted the Plan of Campaign, were proceeded with before a special jury. This means that His Ex., with connivance of the Crown officers, carried his cases into a county where he had secured the service of a packed jury, and of course got a verdict against the tenants.

MR. E. R. RUSSELL writes to the Liverpool Post:—"The recess will be one of extreme political activity. I believe that between October and January a steady, persistent and widespread propaganda will be carried on by the National Liberal Federation and the branches on behalf of Home Rule and the general objects of the Liberal party. The great bulk of Mr. Gladstone's followers and a number of the Parnellites will be pressed into the service, and the managers of the Gladstonian party are confident that the effect of this movement will be to complete the conversion of the country to Home Rule."

SUGAR, according to the latest London quotations, is selling at 16s. 9d. per imperial hundred or \$3 3-5 per 100 lbs. Under our beneficent tariff every family that consumes head for head as much sugar as a family of the same size in England has to pay for the privilege just twice as much. This is the kind of a free breakfast table the Tories have given the workmen of this country. It is the same story all round. The cotton manufacturers have a complete ring, which has, this year, advanced prices on the unfortunate consumers with the jubilant approval of the whole Tory press.

MR. ROCHEON, who contested Ottawa County at the late Provincial election, has again been nominated by the Liberal convention. Mr. Cormier, who resigned the seat on account of admitted corruption, is the Conservative candidate. We regard the election of Mr. Rocheon as a foregone conclusion. For many years a Tory clique have done as they pleased in the county. Bribery, intimidation, frauds of all kinds, were practised with unblinking openness and the most cheerful regularity. These practices cannot be repeated now that a reform administration is in power, or if attempted will call down immediate punishment.

QUEBEC papers publish circumstantial reports of the progress being made in the preparations for the Provincial exhibition, which takes place at that city next month. Messrs. Leclerc and S. C. Stevenson, the secretaries of the Exhibition committee and of the Provincial Council of Arts and Manufactures, respectively, are daily working in the interests of the exposition, and receiving entries. They report gratifying success in the number and character of the entries made, especially in those received from Montreal and other western towns and also from the United States. A large number of Quebecers have expressed their intention of exhibiting. Among other attractions are two days' racing on the St. Charles course, nautical sports, pyrotechnical displays, etc. The band competition has been omitted. The programme for the exhibition week will be issued at an early day.

DEMOCRATIC losses have prevailed to a serious extent in recent elections in the United States. The New York World recognizes in the labor movement the "most serious danger that has threatened the democratic party for years," and takes a very discouraging view of affairs, saying itself by saying that "it is not too late" for the administration to do something which shall restore it to the confidence of the party.

SIR ROBERT THORNTON, premier of Newfoundland, has contradicted the reports of distress in that colony. He writes:—"Statements published abroad regarding Newfoundland are untruthful and malicious. There is neither bankruptcy nor universal destitution. The bank and western fisheries are successful. The Labrador and northern fisheries have hitherto been poor, but are improving. At the latest advice, the general outlook here is much better than it was last season at the corresponding period."

POLITICS in Ottawa county have undergone quite a transformation since the provincial elections. The Conservatives no longer command the resources of the province in favor of their candidate. Colonization road monies cannot now be used as an election fund. The funds in this connection have been pretty well expended and show how the Tories managed to elect their candidate. But now that source of corruption is dried up, and they have to fight the battle over without it. Still there is a wealthy and powerful interest that will sacrifice much to prevent the Liberals getting hold of the county. Many, therefore, will not be waiting. What Mr. Rocheon's friends have to guard against is not the black swanships. They must know by past experience what sort of men they have to deal with. The methods of those men at all events are no secret, and

should be taken into consideration. Per fas et nefas is the Tory motto on the Gatincau.

ANOTHER interesting letter appears in the Baltimore Sun from its special correspondent in Ireland. His observations on the system of public school education are noteworthy. He relates that the Government expends about \$4,260,000 upon them annually, to which sum about \$1,000,000 more is added from private subscriptions, tuition, and books are practically free, and the number of children on the roll out of a population of 5,000,000 is about 1,000,000, with an average daily attendance as high as from 65 to 75 per cent. There are numerous institutions of higher grade, besides training schools, and in all the teaching and system of management is well designed and efficient. "The curriculum in all grades," the correspondent observes, "is fully up to if not in advance of the standard in the United States." There is not now a child in Ireland, it is held, who cannot read or is not being taught, which is more, unhappily, than can be said for this country.

AN eminent English statesman, Mr. Giffen has compiled tables which show in part the enormous sums sent back to the United Kingdom to the relatives and friends of emigrants who have gained homes in the United States. From 1848 to 1885, both years inclusive, there was forwarded from America, through certain banks and mercantile houses, \$155,092,935, a large part of which eventually passed into the pockets of Irish landlords. In the last six years covered by the tables the contributions were greatly increased, the annual average being \$7,427,474. Of course the statement is incomplete, for certain bankers declined to furnish the required information, and a great deal of money has reached Ireland from America without going through the bankers. The average annual amount remitted from Australian colonies since 1875 has been only \$289,000.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD was interviewed on the question of Commercial Union at St. Andrews, N.B., the other day. Here is what he said:—"Congress will very effectually settle that matter when it is brought before it. There has been no desire manifested for such a measure, either in the United States Congress or in the British Parliament, and there is no reason for supposing that Americans are desirous for such a union. It would mean that Canada would have to adopt the American tariff. This would not be agreed to, for two very important reasons. In the first place, Canadians would not wish to stand a higher tariff, and, secondly, differential duties can never be placed on importations from England. Neither country would gain, because they are naturally adapted for similar industries. It is not a measure to meet with popular favor in the United States, and neither party in Canada will take it up. The Americans have no particular desire to get our market, nor are we determined to have theirs. I think it a very visionary scheme."

OF course the Premier is bound to throw cold water on the movement. His policy is to keep Canada isolated so that he and his clique may govern and revel, while he hands the people over en masse to be plucked, fleeced and skinned by the syndicates, rings and monopolists who are ever ready to back him and supply any amount of money to debauch the electorate and keep their preserves to themselves.

WE are astonished to find in a Catholic religious paper, the New York Tablet, the following atrocious suggestion:—"There is but one way apparently for the American fishermen to bring the present difficulty to an issue. Let them fit out a number of their vessels with galling guns and arm their crews with up. The Americans have no particular objection to the Britishers, while not violating the Treaty of 1818, give the latter a more accurate idea of the three mile limit. This would bring matters to a crisis, and the entire American people would approve of the act. As it stands at present, it is clear the people alone can and must settle it, either in the manner mentioned or by a change of administration."

WERE it not for the words "while not violating the treaty of 1818" this editorial utterance would be the wildest gasconade. But who is to be the judge? Fishermen armed with galling guns? Is the Tablet aware that it is advocating piracy, open violation of law and murder? This is not the language of Catholic teaching nor of Catholic journalism. It is vicious folly and ought to be repented for and withdrawn. Canadian fishermen threatened by the Tablet are many of them better Catholics than he appears to be by the language quoted, and their rights are sacred. The fisheries belong to Canada. No American fishermen suffer molestation who observe the treaty. If a mistake is made, it is soon rectified. Let the poachers keep off, and let the Tablet cool its head and write sense and not violate the laws, both human and divine, by advocating piracy and murder.

IT appears that the British Government is determined to demonstrate its impotency in Ireland. By proclaiming the National League it has simply transformed an open public organization into a powerful institution, whose work will be conducted in such a way as to defy all the Government can bring to bear against it. Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. T. W. Russell have withdrawn their support from the Ministry on account of this proclamation. Nothing now remains of the Unionist faction but Lord Hartington and the tail of parliamentary accidents, who have no hope of re-election, and may, therefore, be counted as Tories to all intents and purposes. Doubtless it is upon this hopeless position of those miserable political scoundrels that the Government relies for continuance in power. But a parliamentary majority out of harmony with the country, and a Ministry that has lost touch with the people, are not likely to last very long. Meanwhile the irresistible, uniform and ceaseless pressure of a united and determined people is slowly crushing the life out of the garrison in Ireland. In spite of the proclamation, the National League will continue to

govern Ireland, the Plain of Campaign will still be carried out, while the world will laugh at the impotent vindictiveness and stupidity of Tory misrule in Ireland.

WE learn from our Maritime Provinces, exchanges that the lobster-fishery pursuit has led to a neglect of the ordinary precautions for the salmon fishery, and that magnificent fish has been driven from the coast by the manner in which their accustomed resorts are turned into lobster-fishing grounds. The consequence is that the salmon fishery—a great resource of the fishermen proper—has proved a failure. Under the N.P., too, the shipbuilding industry has been blotted out. It is said that at Sandy Point, N.S., where once thirty vessels were owned, there is not one now; and it is not surprising that there is a pulling-up of stakes in every direction, off for the United States. Meanwhile the Intercolonial Royal Family are travelling over the country in palace cars, and half the Dominion Cabinet are in England, participating in "exhaustive festivities," while in every province a number of journals are paid tens of thousands of dollars yearly each to keep shouting at the top of their voices: "Everything is lovely!" This is the "science" of Tory government in Canada to day.

LANDING a cargo of Scotch granulated sugar at Montreal to bring down the price of the home-made article is causing considerable comment in the West. The Hamilton Times says:—"The sympathy of every independent Canadian ought to be given to the wholesale grocery firm of Lightbourn, Ralston & Co., of Montreal, who are fighting against the coercion of the refinery ring. Those gentlemen refused to join the grocers' ring to raise the price of sugar, and they have brought to Montreal 1,500 barrels of Scotch sugar, which they are selling at 7 cents a pound, while the Canada Sugar Refinery Company sells the same grade at 7 1/2 cents. More than 100 years ago the inhabitants of Massachusetts boycotted imported teas and other goods which were unjustly taxed, and got along as best they could on home products. The Canadians to-day find the home product unjustly taxed, and one way of fighting the refinery's ring that has been formed to rob them is to confine their purchases to imported refined sugar. The retail grocers who would defy the ring and advertise that they were selling the Scotch sugar exclusively would be apt to do a large business, but some of them may fear the future vengeance of the ring. The spirit of 1776 is not very lively these days."

HOW THE UNION WAS CARRIED.

HERE comes the antediluvian Kazoot spinning a yarn about the Anglo-Irish Legislative Union with all the gravity of Rip Van Winkle. Weeks after the abortive issue of Dr. Thomas Dunbar Ingram's tissue of lies and forgeries, our grandmothers' organ sentimentally rehearses it for the benefit of those whom it imagines it is still able to mislead. The book referred to has been before the British public for some time, and has been so thoroughly exposed as one of the most mendacious attempts ever made to falsify history that it has been dropped like a hot potato, even by those whose cause it was intended to serve. The task undertaken by Dr. Ingram was one of great magnitude, and the way he performed it proved him to be a man with an unlimited capacity for drawing on his imagination for facts. He undertook to show that the Union was carried by Pitt and Castlereagh with the full consent of the great majority of the Irish people; that the Catholic laity and clergy were favorable to it; that Grattan and Flood were not sincerely opposed to it, and that it was honestly carried in the Irish Parliament without bribery of any sort!

When W. W. Story, the poet, undertook to whitewash the character of Judas Iscariot, and when, more recently, Froude attempted a like generous service to the memory of the biggest brute and tyrant that ever sat on the throne of England, which is saying a great deal, Henry VIII., an incredulous public accepted these compositions as among the literary oddities of the time. But this tour de force by Dr. Ingram is more astonishing even than Story's defence of the most abominable traitor in all history. Fortunately it is nearer in time, and so can be more easily refuted. But the fact, that any man would have the audacity to undertake such a work is a good lesson for those who care to inquire how history can be, and is, manufactured for English readers. There is no political event of modern times of which there is so abundant contemporary literature as there is concerning the union of Ireland with England. Contemporary writers of the highest reputation, men whose words are now standards of English literature, all bear unanimous testimony to the ineffable rascalities and corruption by which the union was carried. The speeches of members of the Irish Parliament are full of allusions to the unallowed arts employed to destroy the legislative independence of Ireland. Public and private correspondence, published since the writers have passed away, the satirical poems of Byron, Moore, and a host of lesser contemporary poets, abound with allusions to his abominations put in practice to secure the union. In fact there is no attempt to disguise or defend the manner in which Pitt carried out his policy, and all honest men of the time, whose opinions have been placed on record, condemn, and many of them execrate, the devices of the Government.

serenely and assures us that all the people who lived, and spoke, and wrote, and saw, and acted in the political scenes of the Union, were a set of idiots who did not know what was going on about them; that the literatures of the day is all mistaken, that the Irish priests and people concealed their real feelings when they opposed and execrated the Union, that the agitation ever since kept alive to repeal the Union is all a sham, and in fact that everything and everybody have been exactly the reverse of what was seen and believed during all these years!

Could anything be more preposterous! Among men of reading in England, Dr. Ingram's book is regarded as the most clumsy and audacious falsification of history ever palmed off on the public since the days of Baron Munchausen. But, it suits the palate of the Kazoot, for that organ recognizes in it the same principle that has long been its own guide, "Political exigencies." If an editor may lie and swear to it till he is convicted of the falsehood, why may not a party publish a book of lies and swear by it too? But the article in to-day's Kazoot is of use as an indication of the animus of hatred for the Irish and opposition to Home Rule which runs through every vein of its body. It should, however, wake up and endeavor to give its readers something more solid for reflection than the exploded chestnuts of Irish politics.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

The total eclipse of the sun, which took place to-day, was a phenomenon regarded by physical scientists as of the utmost importance, as likely to set a number of theories at rest. Parties of astronomers, photographers and spectroscopists from national and private observatories throughout Europe and America, were stationed at various places to take observations. The eclipse was visible from the eastern part of Europe, throughout the whole of Asia, across the Pacific Ocean half way between Japan and the Sandwich Islands. The southern limit of the partial phase passed across the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, the head of the Bay of Bengal, between Borneo and the Philippine Islands, the northern limit being the North Pole. The path of the totality, was about 125 miles west of Berlin, which it enveloped; passed about sixteen miles north of Moscow, and thence through the southern part of Siberia, across Japan, embracing Tokio and so on to the Pacific Ocean as far as the little island at Rio de Oro, latitude 39° north and 157° east longitude. This little island is directly in the midst of the path.

On the earth the eclipse commenced at 3:05:05, Greenwich mean time, in the north-easternmost part of the Mediterranean Sea. The last point of contact was among the Caroline group of islands, latitude 10° north, the total duration being four hours, fifty-six minutes, four seconds. The length of the total phase varied from two minutes, twenty-one seconds, to three minutes forty-eight seconds.

In the longitude of Moscow the length of totality was two minutes, thirty-two seconds; but in Siberia, in latitude 51° and longitude 141°, the length was three minutes, forty-eight seconds, while in Japan the time was three minutes, ten seconds. The length of the total phase was about the average time of the phenomena, as they range from nothing to seven minutes. In these few minutes the Russian, French, German, English, American and Japanese parties, at their respective stations, hope to be able to solve some of the delicate questions in the sun's corona. There is a decided value in the line traversed by the eclipse, as telegraph wires are in the path, and if the wires are absolutely available.

Those who observed all or some of the total solar eclipses of the past eighteen years, from 1869 to 1886, confirm the earlier observers who had declared the phenomenon to be the most impressive scene in nature, far exceeding the glory of the greatest comets—at least those of 1843, 1858, 1861 and 1882. As the black disc of the intercepting moon moves slowly across the sun's burning disc the light gradually decreases, but not so much as one would suppose; at least, one's senses do not admit that when the sun's disc is half hidden there is much apparent loss of light, or even when three-fourths of the disc is obscured. When the disc is decreased until the merest narrow band of bright and living light is visible there is nothing around either body to call for attention. The sky is blue, the stars have not appeared, and no one can predict the possible changes that in a few seconds only must appear. The last brilliant point of sunlight disappears and suddenly the wonderful rose-colored flames burst far beyond the dark spherical body which now hangs in the heavens as if we could almost reach it. Far outside these red flames, which are in broken masses here and there on the circumference, the fleecy, delicate white wisp of the corona stream out from the sun's disc millions of miles.

It is to study this almost infinitely expanded solar appendage that the actual observers have been hoping for satisfactory and conclusive demonstrations at each total eclipse. Jansen has been at work for years at Meudon, near Paris, studying the sun. Huggins thought he had photographed the corona in broad daylight, but was satisfied that he had been mistaken after the eclipse of last year. Every effort has now been made, not only to photograph, this insupportable envelope, but to determine with the spectroscopic and polariscopic characteristics of its constitution. So far we know more definitely than a few years ago that the corona is a real solar appendage more expanded in the equatorial than in the polar regions; that it is an excessively attenuated envelope of gas, mainly hydrogen and helium, highly luminous, and taking shape according to the activity of the solar forces.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND MODERN SCIENCE.

St. George Mivart is an Englishman, whose attainments have placed him in the front rank of living scientists; and although a sincere Catholic he is a firm upholder of the doctrine of Evolution, including the Darwinian hypothesis. Two years ago he contributed to the Nineteenth Century Magazine an article entitled "Modern Catholics and Scientific Freedom," and in last month's number of the same publication he follows up the views he then expounded with another and more remarkable paper on "The Catholic Church and Biblical Criticism." As these contributions to current literature, touching the vexed questions of the relations of Religion to Science, contain an exposition of the views entertained by men of the highest intellect, who adhere devoutly to Catholic faith and doctrine, they are worthy of close attention. Mr. Mivart tells us that his object in writing the first paper "was to show that Roman Catholics are as free as other people to hold the doctrine of Evolution generally, and the natural evolution of the human body in particular." He founded his argument, he adds, "upon the facts which concern the enormous and unjustifiable condemnation at Rome of that illustrious confessor of science, the aged and unfortunate Galileo." Thus it will be seen that Mr. Mivart boldly takes his stand in defence of the Church on the very ground from which her enemies have long been accustomed to attack her. He then goes on to give his reasons for writing. Knowing well how many estimable persons were at that time in a state of great anxiety and distress respecting the question to which he then addressed himself, he purposely (to set their minds at rest so far as he possibly could) so stated his case as practically to challenge censure should the evolutionary doctrine be thought to require it. There were no wanting persons, he assures us, who fully anticipated that he should incur severe blame, and he had solicited to know that others earnestly resented his condemnation. But, he informs us,—and here is where the whole gist of the matter lies to non-scientific Catholics:—"That the latter (the persons who ought his condemnation) were deemed 'by those they addressed to be more jealous than wise, in what events have so far shown, for, up to the present time, I have not even received a private hint of disapprobation from any ecclesiastical authority. On the other hand, I have been gratified by the receipt of warm thanks 'from members of the clergy, most varied as to rank and position, and I have also received thanks from a much smaller number of the laity."

These assurances that he was not in conflict with the Church on account of his scientific views he fortifies with an extract from a letter written to him by "a most esteemed Superior of one of the medieval religious orders." This extract is so deeply interesting we give it in full:—"Since your Nineteenth Century article I have very frequently had occasion to explain your views both in England and elsewhere. There is not a shadow of a shade of unorthodoxy about them. That also is the opinion of Cardinal Newman, with whom I had a conversation thereon. Your article was not falling in the right direction, even for 'heavenly science.' What a pity it is to find so much narrowness amongst those whose duty it is to watch the noblest science of all! Deep and far-reaching theological thinkers are rare; but there are some to be found, though they write comparatively little. They are happy to say, more influenced as headquarters than people think. Those who make a good deal of noise know, as a rule, very little of the nature of theological science. Their shallowness, inconsistency, age-siveness and haughtiness are simply appalling. Whatever may be said against the schoolmen, they certainly tried to make physical sciences of their day, and the decline of scholasticism began with a neglect of those sciences. Roger Bacon's prophecy was then realised, and the Peripatetic philosophy culminated in the absurd condemnation of Galileo."

We will not venture to comment on this passage, but accept without a doubt Mr. Mivart's assurance that "it is abundantly clear that all danger of conflict between the Church and biology is forever at an end." "But if so," Mr. Mivart continues, coming to the subject of his second paper, "is all danger of conflict between science and ecclesiastical authorities also at an end?" He is far from thinking that such is the case. Controversy in historical science in the department of Biblical criticism, he thinks, an affair of the near future. To quote his own words:—"There are men of mark whose opinions cannot be lightly regarded, who think that the coming conflict between authority and criticism will be the most momentous controversy in the whole history of Christianity. Some of them are convinced that the great Catholic Church—the ship of Peter—after successfully riding the swelling billows of physical science, will at last be engulfed in the whirlpool of Biblical criticism. This is the opinion which Mr. Mivart undertakes, unsuccessfully we think, to combat. After reviewing the stupendous powers wielded by the Church and the certainty of its continuing, whatever changes the world may undergo, he reiterates his former declaration that "it seems plainly to the advantage of science in the future, as well as in the past, that no needless supposition, opposed to the perfect intellectual freedom of Catholics, should be permitted to subsist."

Passing over much that is admirable in Mr. Mivart's paper, and that which we would like to quote, did space permit, we come to the following noble passage:—"Doubt has acquired for men of science who are Theists, a distinctly religious character. Few things seem to them more shocking than to be called upon to give assent to propositions which are not only neither self-evident nor verifiably proved, but are even declared to be demonstrably untrue. Every man of science worthy of the name must not only declare the holds, even if things he considers proved only in such a way as to be ready to examine and weigh

whatever, seemingly important evidence... may be freshly brought to light against them.

in this Province and the adjacent territories in Ontario and the United States? Surely it is no argument against them that they are thrifty, industrious, "frugal." Rather, do not the facts of their increase show their superiority; and if, under the direction of their priests, they are making the wonderful progress of which the Mail complains, is it not a proof that a wise policy is being pursued and of which they need feel grateful and proud?

THE MAIL ON CLERICALISM.

The task which the Toronto Mail has addressed itself to set forth in the following recent editorial utterance: "Let it be said once again, The Mail, in respect to Lower Canada, occupies the platform on which the Liberals stood before they made the title system, a system of fabrications, the censorship of the press, the pretensions of the Church, that she is divinely privileged to override the State within the jurisdiction which she chooses to define for herself— in short, that Clericalism with all that it involves is a burden not only upon the people of Quebec, but upon the people of Ontario, and should it possible be swept away."

The manner in which the various rings and "combines" are fitting the people under the advantages afforded them by the tariff, has been well exposed by recent revelations in the sugar trade. The beauty of the prevailing system is that the refiners "combine" and the grocers "combine" united are able to export from the public three cents more per pound for sugar than the article is worth.

THE SUGAR FRAUD.

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It is not necessary here to consider Mr. Mivart's review of the results of the Biblical criticisms of Reuss, Colenso, Wellhausen, and Kuenen. A quotation which he gives from Cardinal Newman will show the line on which he advances his argument:

"I am not here affirming or denying that Scripture is inspired in matters of astronomy and chronology, as well as in faith or morals; but I certainly do not see that because inspiration is given for the latter subjects, therefore it extends to the former."

In conclusion, Mr. Mivart says, and the force of his words will be admitted by all who approach the consideration of this momentous subject with minds unprejudiced: "The Holy See is no mere head of any school of philosophy; nor an slave to the opinions of interested parties of the Church, least of all narrow-minded dogmatists. Pagan Rome is essentially a spiritually imperial power, and its great task is to preserve the organic union of Christendom. And all men are debtors to the Papal chair for the course it has thus, on the whole, pursued. By maintaining the Catholic Church in one close knit organization, it has alone been able to preserve, through barbarous ages, the essentials of Christianity; and by upholding the existence of a Church essentially extranational and aspiring to be universal, the Holy See has set before the world an ideal of the very highest moral significance. A ruling power of this kind is not likely voluntarily to narrow the basis of a worldwide way. We cannot, therefore, refuse to believe that there is in store for the Catholic world a transformation of opinion in the domains of history and criticism similar to the transformations which it has antecedently experienced in the fields of astronomical, geological and biological science."

THE NEW PROVINCIAL LOAN.

We have received from Quebec the following explanation of the terms on which the new provincial loan for \$3,000,000 has been negotiated with New York capitalists: "The general topic of conversation in the city has been the loan effected by the Mercier Government. The leading business men of the Capital could not believe that the loan was effected at 3 1/2 per cent. Upon inquiry the news was found to be true. It is really an unprecedented success in the financial history of our Government. The Provincial Treasurer and General Wiwell, of New York, the agent of Mr. Nelson, broker, of Wall street, signed a contract under which the latter, in the name of a syndicate of rich American capitalists, undertakes to take the provincial debentures bearing 3 1/2 per cent. interest at 94. That money was made available in New York without discount charges or commission, the Government having made the transaction directly, and not through any agent. The syndicate is bound to take the whole amount of the debentures if the Government desires and the needs of the country require it. As guarantee for the performance of the contract, Mr. Nelson will deposit in the Chemical Bank of New York, between this and the 23rd inst., United States or City of New York bonds to the amount of three million and a half of dollars, which the Government has the right to sell if the syndicate fails to carry out its undertaking. The net result of this loan may be resumed as follows:— The rate of interest compared with the proceeds at par amounts to only 3.76, that is, 24 under a per cent., the rate authorized by the Legislature. The following table of previous loans effected by the province will more clearly show how excellent is this transaction:—

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Table with columns: Date, Amount, Interest, and other financial details of provincial loans.

As the above table shows, the real interest on former loans was never less than 5, and in some cases amounted to 5.55 per cent. The loans at 5 per cent. interest in two cases, but in others at 5.10 per cent. interest they yielded only 3.53, that is, 5.77 less than the present loan. It was Mr. Chapleau's French loan in 1850. This loan was the first to be issued at 5 per cent. interest, which yielded only 3.53, although the real interest was 5.10.

The combination to unduly advance prices would certainly meet with universal condemnation and opposition, and could not long survive, and in the statement that one firm at least has probably imported Scotch granulated sugar there is evidence that the arrangement between the Grocers' Association and the refiners can be overcome who desired. The combination to unduly advance prices has been proved to exist and has met with universal condemnation. Yet the Gazette has the amazing impudence to say that because Scotch granulated has been imported at a profit, "there is evidence that the arrangement between the grocers and the refiners can be overcome when desired."

Everyone will admit that it is simply marvellous, and that the Mercier Government has acquired a new title to public gratitude. It is a quite evident, even to our opponents, that we have first-class business men at the head of affairs in this Province. This admirable transaction is the result of a trip which the Premier and the treasurer made to New York a few days after the session.

Mr. J. N. A. Beaudry, who has for some time past performed the duties of director of the Jesuit Church choir, has just been named St. Bishop's representative of the Province of St. Charles. Mr. Beaudry will also act as professor at the same college. Mr. Beaudry will, however, remain in Montreal.

during the twenty-eight years which would elapse before the debentures redeemed the Province will save \$490,000, which it would have been obliged to pay if the interest had been 4 and the debentures at par. In other words, the Province loses \$240,000 on the par value of the debentures, but it saves \$17,500 interest per annum. Now, \$17,500 for 40 years is \$700,000. By deducting from this amount the \$240,000 difference between the proceeds of the loan and the amount of the debentures, there still remains an amount of \$460,000, or about half a million, to the good.

The rate of interest compared with the proceeds at par amounts to only 3.76, that is, 24 under a per cent., the rate authorized by the Legislature.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE NEW MOON, published by the New Moon Publishing Co., Lowell, Mass. There is much that is instructive and amusing in the August number of this new aspirant to public favor. It is a task of considerable difficulty to exercise the "cæcæ" in a little space of time the material of the magazine will be maintained to the entire satisfaction of the ladies of America.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE is now published by the American Magazine company. The frontispiece of the September number is a portrait of Lieut. C. F. Winter, of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, Canada, who has served with the 2nd, 4th and 6th regiments of the 10th Infantry, and was in the Sudan, the Khedive's army, Curacao, a quaint old Dutch city that seems out of place in the Western Hemisphere, is sketched by Dr. W. P. Hutchinson in the September number.

"BROTHER AGAINST BROTHER" is a story of the late American civil war, by John R. Musick. It forms the July number of the Fireside series of novels, published by J. B. Oglivie & Co., 57 Rose street, New York. The tales abound with dramatic scenes and stirring incidents, and give a graphic picture of the most turbulent period in American history.

GOOD ADVICE TO SALOON-KEEPERS. If saloon-keepers are anxious to check the tide of prohibition now sweeping over this country let them conduct their business within the bounds of law and order. A saloon-keeper's league to fight drunkenness and to advocate moderate temperance drinking may yet remove the ban from the saloon, but only at the expense of the law.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

A LUCID AND ERUDITE LECTURE BY MR. A. A. CARLTON.

The Object of the Order of the Knights of Labor as Explained by One of Its Members.

There was a good representative audience in the Albert Hall, Saturday night, to hear the lecture by Mr. A. A. Carlton, representative of the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor. On motion, Ald. Cunningham took the chair and welcomed the audience.

Mr. A. A. Carlton, who met with a warm reception, he chose for his subject "Labor and Capital," or "The aims and Objects of the Knights of Labor." His lecture lasted for nearly two hours, but the erudite manner in which he handled the subject attracted the attention of all present.

Mr. Carlton's lecture was a most successful one. He explained the aims and objects of the Knights of Labor in a most lucid and erudite manner. He showed how the laboring classes were being oppressed by the capitalist class, and how they were being kept in a state of poverty and destitution.

The Knights of Labor are a powerful organization that is working for the benefit of the laboring classes. They are seeking to improve the conditions of the laboring classes and to secure for them a fair and just share of the products of their labor.

It is the duty of the laboring classes to join the Knights of Labor and to support their efforts for the improvement of their conditions. The Knights of Labor are the only organization that is working for the benefit of the laboring classes.

ly oppressed this movement not only one of the argument, which was this: "At last! the funds upon capital, and that the laborer could never expect to be looked upon as equal to the employer. Now, Capital must depend upon labor, which is its existence, its living force, its life, why should it not regulate its existence? (Loud applause.)"

THE REDUCTION IN WAGES.

When it got well on among employers of any kind, so it came for the laborer. The reduction of the workman's wages is what the capitalists want, and they are getting it. The capitalists are getting it, and they are getting it by the laborer's own hands.

The laboring classes are being oppressed by the capitalist class. The capitalist class is keeping the laboring classes in a state of poverty and destitution. The laboring classes are being kept in a state of poverty and destitution by the capitalist class.

The Knights of Labor are a powerful organization that is working for the benefit of the laboring classes. They are seeking to improve the conditions of the laboring classes and to secure for them a fair and just share of the products of their labor.

IT NEEDS NO MICROSCOPE to perceive an increase in flesh, and an improvement in temper in a feeble, peevish infant fed upon Lactated Food, which embodies the chemical components of mother's milk, blended in just the right proportion to nourish babies and invalids most efficiently.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

To be absent is a prerogative of aldermen the British world over. — Toronto Globe. It is meet and drink that is depriving many a family of food. — Omaha Bee. Of all the various debts we owe to our fellow men that of silence is the most frequent and dangerous. — Chicago Ledger.

Tending bar for a hotel in a temperance town is a business as quiet as chewing gum and as unprofitable as advertising. — New Orleans Picayune. One name for wine among the Chinese, and a most appropriate one certainly, is "Fountain of misery." — Safe Ballot.

The way of the transgressor is via Lakes Michigan and Huron, per schooner and yawl, to Canada. — Chicago Tribune. "Shall the Government own the railroads?" is being discussed in the United States. In the Dominion a railroad owns the Government. — London Advertiser.

The Irishman, he the Protestant or Catholic, who votes for a man, or a party, opposed to Irish Home Rule, is the meanest slave that crawls the earth. — Irish Canadian. Chief Engineer Arthur, of the B. & O. Northford Locomotive Engineers, is opposed to strikes, because "strikes mean a cessation and an abandonment of the organization." Mr. Arthur carries a level hand on his shoulders. — Chicago Journal.

As a matter of fact, and as an economic maxim, selling implies buying. The British economists were not wrong when they adopted the idea that when the supports are permitted the export will take care of themselves. The export quality and cheap price of goods will quickly overcome any injudicious action. — Hamilton Times.

The Orangemen seem to be most in need of coercion in Ireland. They have made another attack on the Nationalists, precipitating a riot with fatal results. Of course innocent persons were killed as usual. But no Tory would permit such a riot in England to "renewance the Orange" as they do not on the part of Home Rulers would be a sign for the stringent enforcement of the coercion law. — New York Tribune.

As a rule the very rich men are not those who build up a community and create booms. A single business man full of life and snap and enterprise, who is not afraid to talk and talk and knows how to advertise, is worth any dozen of very rich men who usually take advantage of other people's booms to increase their values. — Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The "grand old man," Gladstone, never prides himself on his own oratorical power. In the latter he has just written regarding John Bright. There is something pathetic in Gladstone's reference to the attacks of his former friend and co-worker when he says: "My desire is to bear them in silence, not to remember only his faults, but to remember together with his merits his noble character." Few unassuming men could rise above such taunts as Bright has been flinging at him, and I sincerely pity the old man whose utterances show plainly that he is in his dotage. — Grand Rapids Telegraph Herald.

An American manufacturer, speaking of commercial union, said if it came to his firm to establish a branch in Canada, raw materials would be cheaper and heavier, and manufactures here for the whole continent. Wouldn't it be odd if, after all, commercial union gave more manufacturers in Canada instead of less? The Tory opponents of the measure would be knocked out completely. — Brockville Recorder.

It is a legal right, among the members of phosphate lands in the County of Ottawa who will be forced to "abandon their prey" are two members of the Dominion cabinet. These men having obtained information that two lots in the township of Wells contained rich phosphate deposits, used their influence with the late government of Quebec province to secure possession of the phosphate lands of the Ottawa river. The phosphate lands of the Ottawa river have been divided into lots, and there is little doubt that their titles will be cancelled at once by the Mercier government. — Ottawa Free Press.

"Are women rude?" asks a well-meaning essayist. Without pretending to speak for the feminine sex in general, in answer to the question, we may remark that, in public, women are, as a general thing, very rude indeed. They are the worst pushers in a crowd, the most invertebrate talkers and gigglers in a theatre or concert hall, the most unobedient in a street car, and the most luscious and unrepentant in a throng of shoppers. We have no wish to add to the sex, but as the essayist asks the question on point blank, we are inclined to answer him with equal frankness. — Home Journal.

The Montreal Stock Exchange, in undertaking a crusade against the bucket-shops of that city, is a good deal like Satan rebuking sin. There is about an amount of difference between the open outcry in futures on a large scale on change and the small transactions at the bucket-shop, as there is between playing laro or poker at a fashionable gambling house for stakes running into the thousands, and the more limited operations of the celebrated, though unpretentious, Thompson street poker club. The way to abolish the bucket-shop is to suppress gambling trials on the stock exchange. — Toronto News.

A letter from Quebec states that it is the intention of the Provincial Government to appoint a Royal commission to inquire into and report upon the manner in which the Crown timber and colonization road services have been conducted in the counties of Ottawa and Pontiac. The Government are now in possession of evidence of wrong doing which renders such an inquiry absolutely necessary. It is charged that correct returns of the logs and timber cut upon Crown lands have not been made, and that no value has been given for immense expenditures on account of colonization roads in the counties named. The commission will make a thorough investigation, and upon their report the Government will take action. — Ottawa Free Press.

It is now stated that the Grand Trunk is ambitious to become a trans-continental railway; that it will acquire the Red River Valley road, and will build a road upon the line marked out by Mr. Mackenzie through the Yellowhead Pass. If the Grand Trunk should undertake such a work, it will go a long way to vindicate the lines selected by Mr. Mackenzie. It will show that the Grand Trunk Railway are prepared to enter the Northwest to build a road with their own money, and to compete with a company that has been subsidized to the extent of money and lands valued at \$130,000,000. — London Advertiser.

B. B. B. STOOD THE TEST. "I tried every known remedy I could think of for rheumatism, without giving me any relief, until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters, which remedy I can highly recommend to all afflicted as I was." Henry Smith, Milverton, Ont.

The exodus to Europe begins to wane, and after this month the tide of travel will be home-ward.

AN UNDOUBTED OPINION. "I was severely troubled with diarrhoea and having used some of the wonderful Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry, I was in a short time completely cured. I can recommend it as a wonderful medicine." A. Stafford, Sheldon, Ont.

A VALUABLE DISCOVERY. E. P. Tanner, of Nebling, Ont., says he has not only found a cure for rheumatism, but he also found it to be the best medicine for regulating and invigorating the system that he has ever taken. B.B.B. is the great system regulator.

The Siamese Prince drank while at New York a compound of beer and lemonade, which the compounder behind the bar declared to be the "rank" in his experience.

Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. THE ORIGINAL LITTLE LIVER PILLS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS! Always ask for Dr. Pierce's Pellets, or Little Sugar-coated Granules or Pills.

SICK HEADACHE, BOILS CURED, THE BEST CATHARTIC. WILLIAM RAMON, Esq., of Atford, Kearney County, Nebraska, writes: "I was troubled with boils for thirty years. Four years ago I was afflicted with them that I could not walk. I bought two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, and took one 'Pellet' after each meal, till all were gone. My boils have never returned, and I have also been troubled with sick headache. When I feel it coming on, I take one or two 'Pellets,' and am relieved of the headache."

\$500 REWARD. DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy. FOR A CASE OF CATARRH WHICH THEY CAN NOT CURE. SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH. Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharge falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scum from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. However, only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, less understood, and more successfully treated by physicians. By its mild, soothing, and healing properties.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY CURES THE WORST CASES OF Catarrh, "Gold in the Head," Goryza, and Catarrhal Headache. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. PRICE, 50 CENTS.

OTTAWA COUNTY CONVENTION. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. HEAL THYSELF! SELF-PRESERVATION. PILGRIMAGE TO Ste. Anne de Beaupre. THE ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE TO STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE - WILL LEAVE - OTTAWA On TUESDAY, August 30th, at 10 a.m.

CHOLERA INFANTUM. This most fatal disease of infancy, PREVENTED, CONTROLLED, and CURED BY Lactated Food. B. B. B. STOOD THE TEST. AN UNDOUBTED OPINION. A VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE IS THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER. It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST.

Burdock's Blood Bitters. WILL CURE OR RELIEVE. BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, AND every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS or BLOOD.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE. BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED. This Magazine portrays American thought and life from ocean to ocean, is filled with pure high-class literature, and can be safely welcomed in any family circle.

McShane Bell Foundry. 211 St. George Street, Montreal.

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Cincinnati Bell Foundry Co. SUCCESSORS IN BURNER BELLS TO THE BLYMER MANUFACTURING CO.

A ROYAL GIFT. Every person sending us a letter for the BLYMER MANUFACTURING CO. receives a copy of our new and improved BLYMER'S PATENT DIAMOND PAPER.

TRAVEL VIA Burlington Route. DENVER, SAN FRANCISCO, OMAHA, KANSAS CITY, CITY OF MEXICO.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST. "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 beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

ALLAN LINE. UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS.

Table listing shipping schedules with columns for Vessels, Tonnage, and Commanders. Includes ships like Nipudian, Parisian, Sardinian, etc.

THE SHORTEST SEA ROUTE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE, BEING ONLY FIVE DAYS BETWEEN LAND AND LAND.

The Steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry and Montreal Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAY, 25th inst., will arrive at Montreal on MONDAY, 29th inst.

The Steamers of the Glasgow, Quebec and Montreal Service are intended to sail from Montreal for Glasgow on MONDAY, 29th inst.

PERSONS desiring of bringing their friends from America to obtain Passage Certificates at lowest rates. An experienced agent carried on each vessel.

I GURE FITS! When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, but to remove the cause, and prevent a return.

WANTED—FOUR FEMALE TEACHERS for Roman Catholic school, in the parish of St. Sophie, County Terrebonne. Salary from \$100 to \$140 per annum.

Advertisement for Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, featuring an image of a tin and text describing its quality and uses.

SCOTCH NEWS.

Compiled from files by last mail. During the week the two oldest inhabitants of the burgh of Linlithgow, died—James Knie, a shoemaker, in his 91st year; and David Dunn, a fisher, in his 91st year.

CONVENT OF BELLEL

For the benefit of parents, and guardians who are making inquiries concerning institutions in which their daughters or wards may receive a solid education, I purpose giving an account of a trip I recently took up the St. Lawrence.

QUARANTINE ARRANGEMENTS.

QUEBEC, Aug. 18.—The Hon. John Cayling, minister of agriculture, accompanied by Mr. Lowe, acting deputy minister, and Mr. Jarvis, inspector of agriculture, arrived at Quebec yesterday making an official visit of inspection at the quarantine station.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—There has been little enquiry for fresh eggs, but the market is quiet, at 14c to 14 1/2c, and in some cases buyers are willing to pay 15c for strictly choice in single packages.

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BURNED IN MID-OCEAN.

Fuller Particulars of the Loss of the Inman Liner "City of Montreal."

QUEBEC, Aug. 19.—The steamer City of Montreal, Capt. L. G. G. G., arrived here yesterday and brought the news of the burning of the City of Montreal.

A MOMENTARY PANIC KNOWN.

The boats were lowered and the passengers and crew got out. The boats were scattered and one or two were wrecked. This contained two lifeboats, two men and a woman, and a child.

THE CAPTAIN'S STORY.

Capt. Land, commander of the City of Montreal, makes the following report:—On the 10th inst., the wind was north to north-westerly. About nine o'clock of the evening of that day fire was discovered in the after hatch among the coal.

THE MISSING PEOPLE.

The following is a list of the passengers who were in boat No. 8:—Intermarriage passengers—Samuel Kaufman, George Arnold, Samuel McKee, etc.

THE WORLD OVER.

Foreign and Home News in Brief.

An accident happened during a regatta on the Thames below London bridge yesterday. About thirty-five spectators clambered upon a hay-lad-barge. The ropes holding the tarpaulin cover gave way, and all those on one side were thrown into the water.

AMERICAN.

A special report that C. E. Bartlett, cashier of the Sumner National Bank, of Sumter, absconded yesterday with \$30,000 in gold. He is a defaulter to the amount of \$20,000.

CANADIAN.

Mr. A. Chaboussin has received the contract from the local government for the construction of a new iron bridge over the Chaudiere River. Samuel Kullam, of Yarmouth, N.S., is dead. He was an old time ship builder and ship owner.

PROVISIONS, &c.

PORK, LARD, &c.—A few enquiries have been made for Montreal short cut and Chicago mess pork and sales of the former have been made in 6 to 8 bbl. lots at \$18.90 per bbl.

RUSSIA PREPARING FOR WAR.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 16.—[Special]—The following special cable appears in this morning's Mail:

Russia has sent four cruisers and one ironclad to the Pacific Ocean. A well known and experienced officer has been placed in command with instructions to keep a record of all vessels trading in those latitudes which could be made available for the transport of Russian troops to the East.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

FLOUR, GRAIN &c. FLOUR.—The market during the week has been quiet and dull, holders in several instances having had to show a concession.

BIRTH.

WHELAN.—At 184 St. George street, on the 15th instant, the wife of James Whelan of a son.

DEATH.

LANE.—In this city, on the 16th inst., Mary Gertrude, infant daughter of David Lane, aged 13 months.

NOTICE.

Fraser's Moquin, farmer, of St. Bruno, in the District of Montreal, has this day been used as separator of property by his wife, Denise Monty, of Montreal, under No. 789 of the Superior Court records.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—The glut of common fruit continues, and sales have been made of poor quality apples at 50 to 70c per bbl, but the average run of sales is from \$1 25 to 1 75 per bbl for westerling.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SALT FISH.—Dried cod appears to be in better demand than any other kind, and sales of same have been made at \$1.10, and we quote \$1 to \$1 25 as to quantity and quality.

AN ABUNDANT HARVEST.

WINNEPEG, Aug. 17.—Reports from thirty-line centres this morning tell a glorious story of an abundant harvest, a harvest never before equalled in the annals of the country.

PROSPECTIVES CONTAINING FULL PARTICULARS

THE REV. THE RECTOR, THE ABBEY, FORT AUGUSTUS, INVERNESS, SCOTLAND.

THE ABBEY SCHOOL,

Fort Augustus, Scotland. Conducted by the Benedictine Fathers.

SELLING CARPETS

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NEXT FALL AND WINTER

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S. CARSELEY.

FURNITURE I FURNITURE I

THE MONTREAL FURNITURE CO., Ltd., 973 to 983 St. James Street West.

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