

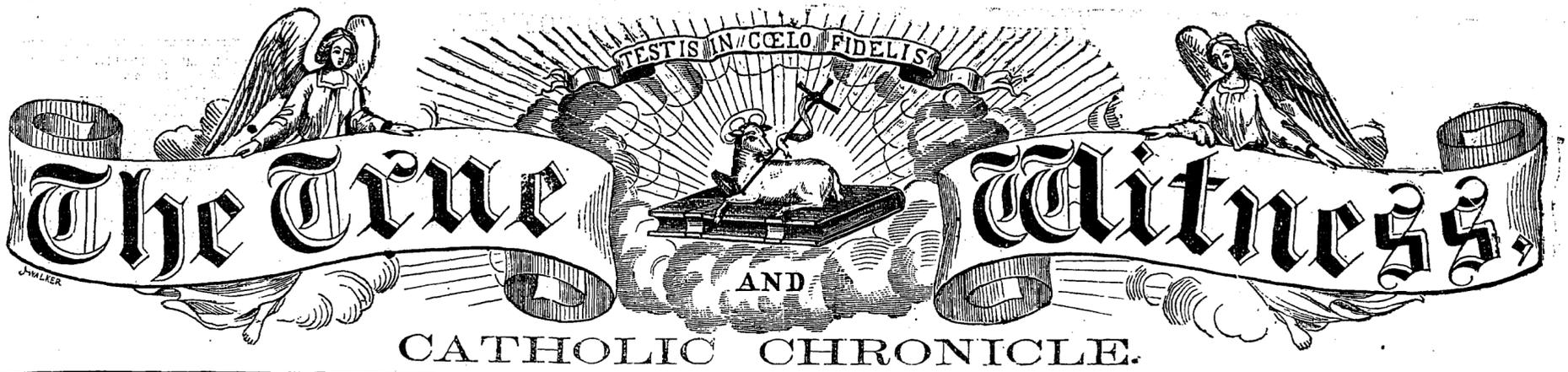
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXXI.—NO. 7.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1880.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Irish Land War.

PRIESTS AND PEOPLE UNITED.

No Rent and no Communism.

PRETTY PLAIN SPEAKING.

Advice to Government Reporters.

DEMONSTRATION AT CASTLE-LYONS

[From the Cork Examiner, September 11.]

On Sunday a most enthusiastic and representative land demonstration was held at Castle-Lyons, about four miles from Fermoy. The meeting was organized under the auspices of the Cork Land League, and must be considered the most important one held in the county. The different Catholic clergymen in the parishes of Castle-Lyons, at the morning's Mass, advised the people to attend the meeting, and conduct themselves properly, as nothing could secure their rights for them except agitation. As might be expected, this action of the clergymen aided considerably to increase the number at the meeting, and the neighbouring parishes of Fermoy, Conna, Glanworth, Kilworth, and Rathcorane, as well as the more remote parishes of Lisgoold, Carrigtwohill, Tallow, and Lismore, were all represented by large contingents. A deputation from the Cork Land League, consisting of Messrs. Farrell, O'Brien, Heffernan, Cronin, P. O'Neil, and J. Hyde, attended. Mr. O'Brien met the people as they were coming into the village at a place called Leary's Cross, some distance from the village, and mounting the ruined walls of a house from which a farmer was stated to have been evicted, he asked the people to organize themselves into a procession, and accordingly about six thousand people formed four deep, and preceded by two farmers on horseback, they proceeded to a place about a mile distant—the scene of some recent evictions. The procession then returned to a large field belonging to Mr. Pierce Kent, a respectable farmer in the neighborhood, where a platform was erected, surrounded by a green arch and green flags, and where the meeting was held.

The chair was taken by the Rev. L. Ferris, P. P., Castlelyons, and when the proceedings commenced not less than 8,000 people could have been present. A number of policemen were in the field, and a Government note taker was also present. Detectives in plain clothes were scattered among the crowd, and at the side of the road, about 200 yards from where the meeting was held, an armed force of constabulary was drawn up. The Conna brass band, the Fermoy brass band, and the Castlelyons fife and drum band played a number of national airs during the day. Amongst those present were: Rev. P. McDonnell, B. D. Fermoy; Rev. B. Hennessy, C. C.; Messrs. K. O'Sullivan; James Dunlea, solicitor, Middleton; J. Kearns, J. Dineen, P. Joyce, J. O'Connell, Curran; J. Tapley, E. Kent, J. Maloney, R. O'Brien, Sun Lodge; P. Buckley, P. L. G.; M. Buckley, E. Fitzgerald, P. L. G.; J. Sisk, P. L. G.; Richard Shinnick, R. Morris, Patrick Dunlea, Fermoy; James Dineen, J. Morrison, Pierce Kent, Wm. McCarthy, M. Mooney, P. Aherne, John Roche, Fermoy; D. Maloney, Fermoy; D. Flynn, James Fony, Glanworth; Cornelius O'Brien, Boston.

The Rev. Mr. Ferris took the chair amidst loud and prolonged cheering. He said: I beg to thank you very much for the high honor you have conferred on me in asking me to preside at this monster meeting. I have been acquainted with those parishes, and I am glad to recognize some old familiar faces assembled here to-day in such numbers. It is a hopeful sign of the times, and a good proof that there is a spirit of life amongst the people, a spirit of nationality, and a spirit of determination, to agitate for the redress of our grievances. I regret the delicate state of my lungs will not permit my feeble voice to be heard by the vast multitude. We are assembled here to-day within the Constitution to raise our voices—our indignant voices—in behalf of our oppressed fellow-countrymen, and to protest against the unjust system of land tenure that is at present operating and demoralizing the people (cheers). What is the fact? The land of the country is owned by a few proprietors—absentees living out of the country, sucking its life blood, and spending in debauchery in the gambling halls of England and continental cities the results of the sweat and labor of the poor Irish tenant farmer (groans).

A Voice.—To hell with the landlords (loud cheers). The Rev. Chairman.—They leave the poor Irish tenant nothing but rags to clothe him, the meanest and lowest of diet to feed him, and the most miserable cabin to shelter him (groans), thereby bearing out the truth of the statement of an English writer, that the Irish peasantry were the worst fed and worst housed peasantry in Europe (cheers), and a voice—"It's true, not a lie in it." Some of the landlords have given a reduction in rent this year, but I believe I may say, without fear of

contradiction, that no one of them has given a reduction in the ratio of the decreased productivity of the soil for the past few years, and the increased deprivation of the times (cheers). We are here to-day not so much to rage against individuals as against a system. Merciless land laws mercilessly enforced are the great underlying cause of all our wretchedness and may be said to be founded on the unjust and cruel system of landlordism prevailing at present in the country (cheers, and cries of "true, your reverence"). I leave Home Rule out of the question altogether for the present, but I believe if we had our own native Parliament in College Green, the land grievance and every other grievance would soon be redressed (loud cheers). Is a man to be accused of cowardice and wickedness who stands upon this platform to-day with a feeling for the constitutional duties of his country (cheers)? The cruel system of land tenure prevailing in this country has made Ireland a land of misery and starvation ("not a doubt about it—it will not be long so"). England has robbed Ireland by foul, unjust means, by bribery and corruption, and by cruel laws, not only of her native Parliament, but her trade and commerce. The want of Home Rule I consider to be the great radical cause of all our wretchedness, but there is another underlying cause of this wretchedness, and that is the wretched existing system of the land tenure (cheers). The landlord has the last penny exacted for rent—every shilling the poor farmer can pay over and above the meagre subsistence for his family is handed over to him. Is this state of things to last for ever? (Loud and prolonged cries of "no, no," and "we'll not have it.") And, therefore, Ireland, at the present time, is essentially a land of poverty. Ireland, under the fostering care of her native Parliament, will be a land thriving in agriculture, trade, commerce, and manufacture (cheers). But, by the force of circumstance, Ireland, at the present time, is purely an agricultural land, and, therefore, as a matter of course, the land question must come up for prior discussion. Now, in connection with this question, on whom are we to rely?

Mr. Cronin.—On the people. Another Voice.—On Parnell (cheers). The Chairman.—I don't see any other body of people on whom we can place our hopes and confidence except the Land League out of Parliament (cheers), and a voice, "what about the sword?" and within the hostile walls of that alien Senate House the little party called the Parnellites (immense cheering). Ever since the general election you have heard the Parnellites and the Land League denounced by parties both in Church and State; you have the villainous vocabulary of the continent ransacked for appropriate epithets to vilify them, and place them in an odious light in the eyes of their fellow-countrymen ("No, no"; a voice—"They could not do that"). I am inclined to think that those persons, whether in church or State, will have a good deal to answer for if they repeat those statements, and earn the well-merited castigation given them at the hands of the great, illustrious, and truly patriotic Archbishop of Cashel, the Most Rev. Dr. Croke (immense cheers). That little episode that occurred on Friday night "the cowardly and wicked speech" of that terrible young man John Dillon, the worthy son of a worthy sire, gives us clearly the obstruction which others showed to that little party in Ireland, called Mr. Parnell's party. They know how to draw the lance and use it in their own defence within the hostile walls of the Senate House (hear, hear). I ask the Government note taker not to put me down when I speak of the lance as meaning the material lance. I use this expression in figurative language. I use it at the same time I would not have it that I altogether condemn the use of the material weapon on certain times under certain circumstances when there are grievances to be redressed, cruel laws to be repealed, or freedom to be won (immense cheering, which continued for several seconds).

A Voice.—Hurrah for the lance (cheers). I can sustain my position both from modern and ancient history, but I will content myself with giving a bit of the history of Ireland in reference to the closing days of the Irish Volunteers (A Voice.—I hope we will have it that at the same time I would not have it that I altogether condemn the use of the material weapon on certain times under certain circumstances when there are grievances to be redressed, cruel laws to be repealed, or freedom to be won (immense cheering, which continued for several seconds)). A Voice.—Hurrah for the lance (cheers). I can sustain my position both from modern and ancient history, but I will content myself with giving a bit of the history of Ireland in reference to the closing days of the Irish Volunteers (A Voice.—I hope we will have it that at the same time I would not have it that I altogether condemn the use of the material weapon on certain times under certain circumstances when there are grievances to be redressed, cruel laws to be repealed, or freedom to be won (immense cheering, which continued for several seconds)).

A Voice.—Down with the Government (cheers). Another Voice.—We can use the lance, too. The Chairman.—The way in which the Parnellites are fighting their cause this week, and at present, gives us to understand that they can dispense with those Irish members who sit on the Whig benches, and that the absence of those kid-gloves, aristocratic good-for-nothings could be better than their presence (cheers and laughter). We come here to proclaim the resolve of the Irish people to live on the land on which they have been born, and that the rent should not be raised on them in their land when their labor improves it. Such, I believe, is the platform of the Land League. ("It is," and cheers) and such also, I am quite certain, is the teaching of Charles Stewart Parnell (loud and prolonged cheers for Parnell). Some people still persist in saying that Parnell advises the people to pay no rent at all (cries of "no, no"). I brand that as a calumny on Parnell; he told the people not to pay an unjust rent (cheers). Mr. Farrell next addressed the meeting. He said that the enthusiasm and spirit of manhood was shown by the people in their

magnificent meeting that day. He proposed that the system of land tenure in this country is unsatisfactory and demands immediate settlement. The settlement of this question was in the hands of the people, and it remained with them to bring it quickly to a close. He exhibited a lease, in which it was provided that a tenant should make no claim for compensation under the Land Act of 1870 or any subsequent Act (groans). He condemned leases of that kind, and said that a tenant who took one of them surely carried a rope in his pocket (cheers).

Mr. J. R. Heffernan said that he stood before the meeting to denounce the iniquitous land system which had brought ruin, famine, and desolation to Ireland. He attacked a land agent in the district, Mr. Campion, for issuing the thirty-two and a half years' lease. If they did not want to be depending on their brethren and sisters in America (cheers for America), he would recommend them to act up to the telegram received from 2,000 brave men in St. Louis, America, the other day. The resolution was put and carried.

Mr. Cronin proposed that a peasant proprietor is the only measure which will satisfy the demands of the Irish people.

A Voice.—Nothing but freedom will satisfy us (cheers).

Mr. Cronin continued.—He asserted it was ignoble for the people to go into a pauper's grave while they had arms to defend themselves, and no one with the manly heart of an Irishman could see two millions of her people suffer from bad laws. The farmers, he advised, should keep what would keep, support, and clothe themselves and their families, and after that pay the land a fair and just rent (cheers). Such I take to be the teaching of Charles Stewart Parnell, and let me tell you from this platform that such is the teaching of the great prelate who presides over us, the Archbishop (cheers), and a voice—God bless his Grace, he's an ornament to Clonane. Such was the preaching of their great prelate, and he was neither ashamed nor afraid to quote Scriptures for this teaching. St. Paul says the husbandman should first have the fruit of his labor; but the landlords say St. Paul is wrong, "rent must be paid to us first." That hereditary and irresponsible Chamber, the House of Lords, in whom had been verified the written saying "those whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad," also said that the rent must be paid no matter how the poor husbandman may fare in the meantime. What has his Grace of Dublin to say to the commentary of Dr. Croke on the passage from St. Paul, or what has his Lord of Ossory to say? They are wise and learned prelates. Dr. Croke is equally so, but where he appears to distance them completely is in his great capacity to gauge the feelings and aspirations of his countrymen, and in the faith of his big, generous heart, he has too much confidence in the religious faith of his countrymen to believe that there is anything communistic mixed up with those aspirations (A Voice.—And right he is (cheers)). I spoke awhile ago upon the Irish Parliamentary party. Properly speaking there is only one such party, and that party is the Parnellite party, under the recognized leadership of Charles Stewart Parnell (cheers). They are the only Irish party worthy of having the name of Parnell as their leader (cheers). From what I know, and from what I have read of him, no other man appears to have enough courage and enough political honesty to lead the Irish Parliamentary party (cheers). His splendid services have made him the favorite of the people, and he enjoys at this moment a popularity that no Irishman engaged in politics can lay claim to possess (cheers). I heard a question asked the other night by an American gentleman: "When will the Irish cease to be beggars?" (A Voice.—Very soon—cheers). I believe that the only answer to that is when the Upsa tree of landlordism is torn up root and branch out of the country, and when landlordism in Ireland has become a thing of the past, will the Irish cease to be beggars (cheers). There were a few Englishmen in Parliament friendly to Ireland, and one of these is John Bright (A Voice—and Bright) cheers for Mr. Bright). John Bright on Friday made a speech, and I will quote one sentence for you, because it is worthy of reproducing at any time: "The condition of Ireland must be condemned as deplorable, and it has been deplorable since I turned my attention to it or been able to examine its condition (several voices—time for him). I travelled through Ireland in '49 and '52 and an opinion I then formed I still hold, and it is that a fundamental change is necessary in the ownership and tenure of land." This is exactly the object of our assembling here to-day in our thousands to give expression to the same words as Mr. Bright, and to proclaim aloud to our rulers and to the world that the system of land tenure prevailing in Ireland is unsuitable, that her people are unsatisfied with it, and that they never will be satisfied until it is a thing of the past (cheers). It is the source of all our degradation, misery, emigration, death from starvation, and sometimes, though not very often, the wild justice of revenge. He meant by degradation the role of beggar Ireland had to play, alluded to by Mr. Froude in his article in the Nineteenth Century. (The Rev. Mr. Ferris then retired amidst loud cheering, which continued for some time.)

A Voice.—We'll fight till we die (cheers). Another voice.—Strike the blow. Hurrah for the rifle.

(Concluded on third page.)

LONDON, September 28.—The threatened trouble in South Africa has now been a sad reality. On Monday a body of 1,200 fighting men of the Beuto tribe attacked the Maholei stock settlement. On the following day an army of 6,000 natives assailed the Mafeking settlement. Fighting was severe. The colonists repulsed their assailants, but at the time when our latest news left the Cape it was reported that the conflict was still going on, and the situation of the colonists was critical.

THE DOMINION EXHIBITION.

60,000 People on the Grounds on Tuesday.

ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

REPLY OF HIS EXCELLENCY.

The Games and Prizes.

THE PRINCIPAL EXHIBITORS.

On the 21st, the great day par excellence of Montreal's successful exhibition, the immense number of sixty thousand people is stated by connoisseurs experienced in segregated crowds to have been on the exhibition grounds. There certainly was never seen so great a number of people collected in any one place in Montreal before. From early morning all the streets leading to the centre of attraction swarmed with pedestrians, the street cars and cabs having been found utterly inadequate to meet the demand, although the City Passenger Railway company had an extra staff employed for the occasion, and all its rolling stock placed at the service of the public for the occasion. The different railroads, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, threw their tons of thousands into Montreal from all parts of the compass, the agricultural class being remarkable from its preponderance. The Governor-General and staff arrived at two o'clock escorted by the Montreal cavalry. The guard of honor which received His Excellency was composed of a company of the Royal Scots commanded by Captain Armour. The Governor-General was cheered to the echo. The Governor-General was presented with an address by the agricultural society to which he replied in French and English, after which the tremendous crowd surged to and fro, and scattered itself in the grounds and buildings on a tour of inspection. But, though the exhibition was the great point of attraction, it was not the only one. The games of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society drew thousands of people and a handsome sum of money was realized. The following report of the proceedings is taken from the Gazette:—

Croquet—Open to ladies only—Mrs. James L. Wiseman, 1st; Miss M. Malby, 4th.

Second game—Mrs H. Home, 1st; Miss L. Home, 2nd.

Quoits—A. Tattersall, 1st; R. Rowland, 2nd.

Mill Race (open)—John Raine, 1st; D. A. Wood, 2nd; Geo. Irving, 3rd.

Mill Race—Amateur—George MacLaine, 1st; C. J. Patton, 2nd.

150 yards dash—Amateur—W. Blacklock (Shamrock L. C.), 1st; D. Tees, 2nd.

Boys' Race—C. Henderson, 1st; J. Henderson, 2nd.

Boys' Race (Indian)—This was a very amusing, a youngster rejoicing in the name of Peter coming in first, closely followed by a juvenile who claimed Patsy as his name.

Half-mile, open to members of St. Patrick's Benevolent Society only—P. Kiernan, 1st; — Doyle, 2nd.

Half-mile, open to members of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society—H. Mooney, 1st; DeCoursey Harnett, 2nd; A. Guest, 3rd.

Highland Fling, in costume—R. P. Niven, 1st; A. B. Macdonald, 2nd.

Irish Jig in costume—This was a very pretty exhibition, and required a good deal of discussion among the judges before a decision was reached. Grant took first prize and Sullivan 2nd.

Sailor's hornpipe in costume—A. R. Macdonald, 1st; R. P. Niven, 2nd.

Air-rifle competition—Sergeant Miller, 19 points; S. H. Ward, 17 points, 2nd.

Tug-of-war between twelve fresh-water sailors and twelve salt-water sailors. The fresh-water men proved themselves the more powerful team, winning two heats.

THE LACROSSE MATCH

was very interesting, some fine play being developed. The team of Indians who were pitted against the Shamrocks proved themselves worthy of their formidable antagonists, winning the first game after about twenty-five minutes of exciting play. The second game was taken by the Shamrocks in about five minutes, and the last game was called a draw, owing to a dispute which arose between two of the players.

The illuminations on Tuesday night were the most brilliant description. The shipping was decked with parti-colored lights, arranged in wreaths and crowns and figures of every description, and from many of the vessels fireworks were sent off. As far as the eye could reach on either side were myriads of dancing lights of various colors, forming a strong contrast to the dark hulls and the waters grey in the moonlight, while in the background were the huge warehouses and stores whose grimness seemed intensified by comparison with the brightness of the scene in front. A large number of people visited the wharves to view this illumination and at the same time see how effectively the new electric light system performs its work.

The crowd on Tuesday was so immense that the visitor was placed at a disadvantage

as regards inspecting the different departments, and it was not much better on Wednesday. As we have before stated we cannot give a detailed report of what was exhibited, but shall confine ourselves to what will be of special interest to our own readers. In the educational department the Sisters and Christian Brothers showed to advantage.

The schools under control of the Sisters have made a beautiful display of fancy work, done in school under the watchful eyes of their teachers. Articles of plain sewing, embroidery, knitting, mending, etc., are scattered in rich profusion, and the powerful attraction which this department possesses is shown by the crowd of ladies who are constantly to be found there. One book containing some very pretty specimens of children's work has been rifled by some unscrupulous vandal, who has torn the objects from the page, and so destroyed the value of one of the most interesting and beautiful objects on exhibition.

In the industrial section the Congregation of Notre Dame makes a splendid exhibit of all kinds of school work. The writing is especially beautiful, and volume containing specimens of their composition will repay careful perusal. The schools of the Christian Brothers seem to devote their attention to book-keeping and drawing, and the portfolios of the latter on exhibition indicate a marvellous success in teaching that accomplishment. The system of instruction is most complete, beginning with the most elementary geometrical figures, and, by a steady advance, reaching the most intricate and difficult designs. Hours might be spent in viewing these drawings, so wonderfully beautiful are they, but the space at our disposal forbids detailed mention. The left-hand staircase contains further exhibits of map-drawing, and free hand drawing, together with some specimens of cards and pictures for use in teaching.

The display of seal, beaver, otter, and different colored bear skins, drew together a good many admirers. Nor was the carpet exhibition of Liggett & Hamilton, 51 to 55 St. Joseph street, of inferior importance. The Persian, Turkish, Axminster, Kidderminster, and the now beautiful "Aubosson" were much admired for their richness and beauty. The two last-named are something new in Canada and, on account of their peculiar excellence and cheapness, are destined to obtain wide popularity in Canada. They are just being introduced here, those on exhibition being probably the only ones in the city. In appearance they are exceedingly rich, the colors blending to perfection, in patterns effective without loudness, and the surface nap soft as velvet pile, besides being thicker and heavier than the best ordinary carpets. They mostly resemble the finest Turkish carpet, for which they might be mistaken without close inspection. Both of them have appropriate borders, that of the Axminster being all three quarters wide, which is sold at the same price as the body, viz., \$1.80 per yard, a very reasonable figure. Housekeepers will not be slow in looking after these two superb carpets, nor will the advantage of the extra wide border be overlooked, as it enables furniture to be placed in any position of the room without marring the effective elegance of its border.

One of the finest sights in the building was the great Dominion organ, which may be seen at Boucher's music store, Notre Dame street, and one like it which may be purchased of L. E. N. Pratte, the agent, 280 Notre Dame street. This celebrated instrument gained 1st prizes at Sydney, Paris, Philadelphia, Toronto, and it is needless to say at the Montreal exhibition.

The prize rake of the Dominion, of which the agent is R. J. Latimer, 81 McGill street, Montreal, obtained first rank in the grounds outside, and 1st prize.

Hull's compensating spring bed gained a prize and a recommendation. It is manufactured by Daly & Tombyll, 426 2/3 Notre Dame street, Montreal. In the carriage department the different turn outs of B. Ledoux, 125 St. Antoine street, took several prizes, and the elegance and finish were warmly praised.

The telephone desks of Morton, Phillips & Bulmer, 375 Notre Dame street, drew first prize, and they amply deserved it. Nor should we forget Clendinning's famous stoves of so many different shapes and fashions, but all carrying prizes.

The magnificent display made by Owen McGarvey & Son (7, 9 & 11 St. Joseph street), attracted general attention, not only because of the complete and varied assortment exhibited, but of the elegance in finish of the different articles, the soundness and durability of the material and the extraordinary skill in design. There are articles of furniture in McGarvey's collection which furnish thicker, longer, heavier, and better than any other in the world, and taking them all in all, would never seem finer, better or more durable furniture in Montreal or out of it, which is saying a great deal. Visitors from the country gaze long and earnestly at this splendid exhibition of furniture and found it difficult to tear themselves away as beauty after beauty unfolded itself to their gaze and riveted their attention.

In stores there was quite a diversity from the gigantic range to the tiny article used for heating a small office, of all shapes, sizes and prices. Enard and Macdonald, Burns and Gormely, Clendinning, and a host of others.

Among the tailoring establishments represented at the exhibition was that of J. & E. McEntyre of Notre Dame street, where, as connoisseurs assert, the most stylish outfits perhaps in the Dominion may be had at the most reasonable rates.

Passing from the soft to hard goods we come to the iron and hardware of the Messrs. Ives manufacture, which were deservedly praised, and as a matter of course drew prizes.

The Boston House Clothing Store, St. Joseph street, had on show a fine collection of tweeds, cloths and woolen goods, as also the well-known and popular house, J. J. Milloy, 69 St. Joseph street.

As something new, but extremely useful to

the human family, Johnson's fluid beef attracted a good deal of attention, and the explanations concerning its manifold appliances eagerly listened to.

Not less useful perhaps, and just as well appreciated, was the splendid show of drugs and chemicals of H. Sugden Evans, which are not to be surpassed anywhere. He also obtained 1st prize for essential oil, perfume, etc., 1st prizes for a great many other things in which his exhibit excelled all competition. Drugs and chemicals were also represented by Henry, Johnsons & Lord, who exhibited more especially their famous patent medicines, which from their well-known efficacy command such a ready sale.

The boot and shoe store of Omer Allain, 1037 St. Lawrence Main street, showed some rare specimens of hand-work as well as work done by machine.

Sullivan's celebrated spring mattress, a new and valuable invention of his own, also commanded general inspection, and its ingenuity and usefulness were much admired.

Joseph James, roofer, at the confluence of Craig and St. Antoine streets, exhibited a new style of chime of special interest to farmers, and obtained 1st prize. It is called Campbell's Monitor Chime.

Burns & Gormely, 675 Craig street, obtained 1st prize for copper-smith's works, besides prizes and high commendations for works connected with the different branches of their plumbing trade and stove department in which they excelled.

Messrs. Fogarty & Brothers, the well-known Montreal firm of boot and shoe manufacturers, obtained a diploma for their exhibit, and as only very few diplomas were awarded, this mark of excellence is of great value. It is for best assortment of boots and shoes.

The Cheesborough Manufacturing Company obtained first prize for their popular Vaseline preparation.

In the Ladies' Department, Miss Doherty obtained a prize for beautiful braiding; Miss Judah for silk quilt; Miss V. Mount for handsome white embroidered counterpane, and second for raised worsted work; Sisters of Good Shepherd for silk embroidery, while Miss V. Mount and Miss Murphy obtained first and second prizes respectively for guipure work. The Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Ottawa, obtained first prize for lace work, and Miss Mount for knitting; Miss Doherty was recommended for assorted fancy goods, and Mrs. Foley for quilted satin skirt. Miss Ellen Kelly obtained first prize for woolen stockings.

In drawing and designs Mr. Joseph Farrell drew several prizes, as did Mr. Wiseman for wood engraving.

The exhibition was closed on Friday by one of the most magnificent displays of fireworks the city has ever enjoyed, and thus ended the great Dominion Exhibition, which seems to have pleased everybody except those whom it is impossible to please.

[See sixth page for Agricultural Show and list of prizes.]

Canadian News.

FROM OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, September 24.—A number of Scottish capitalists have formed a company, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to develop the lumbering capabilities of the country. It will be called the British-Canadian Lumbering and Timber Company (limited). Their operations will extend over an area of 1,300 square miles, covering territory along the Ottawa in Muskoka and Parry sound, in Michigan and Wisconsin. The company have arranged to cut between 500,000 and 600,000 feet of lumber on the Ottawa and 5,000,000 at Midland, and they will employ during the winter somewhere in the neighborhood of 400 men. For wages and supplies they calculate to spend annually between \$200,000 and \$300,000.

OTTAWA, September 27.—The fathers of the College of Ottawa find themselves pressed for room on account of the large number of students from all parts of Canada and the United States. Never was the number of students in attendance as large as this year, and daily arrivals are still swelling the numbers. Workmen are busy on the apparatus of the new gymnasium, and before the cold season the work will be completed. As soon as the new chemical laboratory is completed, classes for practice will be given by the Rev. Father Marsan. There is no doubt the number of students at the college will increase from year to year as the course of studies is now widely known, for the fathers are alive to the wants of the times.

OTTAWA, September 28.—The Cabinet Council met at two o'clock this afternoon. So far as can be ascertained the prospects are in favor of a fall session, although it is possible that after the Pacific Railway business is settled an adjournment will be made over the holidays. Some of the members of the Ministry are said to be opposed to the holding of a special session. The precise date of the return of His Excellency the Governor-General to the capital is not known. All the members of the Ministry are now in the city with the exception of Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. J. H. Pops and Hon. Mr. Aikins.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, September 28.—Le Journal des Trois Rivieres says the crops have been remarkably heavy in the new parishes in the St. Maurice district. At Piles 50 bushels to the acre has been threshed out. At St. Marguerite on Mr. Girard's farm, two bushels of seed produced a crop of 203 bushels.

Mr. Alexis Longchamp, of St. Henri, met his death while attempting to adjust the belt on a mill in which his hand was caught, and in his efforts to extricate it the unfortunate man was so violently struck upon the head as to almost cause a fracture of the skull. Death was almost instantaneous. Deceased leaves a widow.

PARIS, September 25.—A gentleman named Pages, while taking the train on Saturday night, carelessly left a case containing securities worth \$25,000 francs on a bench in the depot and it disappeared. He offers 25,000 francs for its recovery.

J. J. CALLANAN,

Peet, etc., dated 18th September.

He was calm, he was kind, he was gentle in manner. No form more slight, no cheek er so wanner. No heart was more true, and no spirit was prouder. He could speak to a child and his voice was not loud. His soul was so pure—no dangers e'er fearing—'God's rest,' cried the world, 'to the Minstrel of Erin.'

One Night's Mystery.

By May Agnes F. Craig.

PART II.

CHAPTER XIX.

"IT IS GOOD TO BE LOYAL AND TRUE."

Early in the December of that year, some who read this may recall a fashionable wedding, with which the papers of that day rang. It was a magnificent affair, quite royal really. For once in his life, old Vanderdonck did the handsome thing, came down regardless of expense, and awoke to find himself famous—for one day at least. The beauty of the bride, the wedding robe, wreath, and veil, imported from Paris, the great wealth of the bridegroom, combined to make it an event of profound interest in certain circles. Outsiders might note the trifling disparity of years, some half a century, more or less, between the happy pair—might sneer about May and December, make cynical allusions to selling and buying—but these sarcastic people were mostly people who knew nothing at all about it. To the initiated it was the bridegroom who was sold, not the bride. Poor old Vanderdonck—in snowy front waistcoat, a small knob-in-ear abaze on his aged breast, with his long white hair and wrinkled face—looked beautifully clean and idiotically happy. A smile chucked was on that old face, as he waited for his bride at the chancel-rail; and Katie, tall and magnificent, in one of Worth's chef-d'oeuvre, swept superbly up the broad nave, with Mendelssohn's Wedding March thundering from the organ-loft, and the peals of the bridal bells outside.

whose beauty and wealth had been so much talked of. People looked at her eagerly on this occasion, and those who saw her for the first time were apt to be disappointed. 'That the beautiful Mrs. Nolan—that pale, almost sickly looking girl? Absurd! She is no more a beauty than I am.' Young ladies said this, and scoffed forever after at the legend of her refusing the peerless Van Cuyper. Matrons shook their heads, and whispered ominously: 'Consumption, or perhaps heart disease; these transparent complexions always foretell speedy death.' But men looked at, and admired that frail, spiri-tuelle loveliness, that soft-cut youthful mouth around which lines of pain were drawn, a mouth that seemed to have forgotten how to smile, at those deep blue eyes, from whose depths some abiding sorrow looked out. 'I never saw any one so changed,' many people said. I attended a ball she gave, shortly after her marriage, and you would scarcely know her for the same creature. That was a face of radiant beauty and happiness; why this is the face of a corpse almost, tricked out in jewels, and laces, and a silk shroud. 'My dear sir, you have heard of the youth who loved and who rode away? Well, that is precisely the case here. Her knight has gone to the wars, gayly says the bride, at the breakfast table half an hour later to one of those wending inquiries, and the old sarcastic shrug of the bare plump shoulders accents the words. 'But surely that is not the reason of so great a change,' says the gentleman incredulously, looking across and through a stack of cut flowers that stands between him and that fair, pale face. 'The only reason,' answers Mrs. Vanderdonck, with her most caustic laugh. 'Oh, you may wear that unbelieving face if you please, but it is perfectly true! Quite a pastoral, a New York idyll, a bit of Arcadia, a love sonnet, this marriage of my cousin Sydney's. I remember long ago, runs on the bride, who is in high spirits, reading the story of a certain French Chevalier and his lady, who were so devoted to one another that when monsieur went out on a hunting early in the morning, madame fell into a swoon, and stayed in a swoon—from pure agony at his absence, mind—until he came back. And the best of the story is, that it is no legend, but it is related as a grave historical fact. Take it as an illustration of the present wretched look of Mrs. Lewis Nolan.'

condemns as to what that mythical Santa Claus—no myth, but a jovial reality to Master Ted—might bring. The child was in one bright spot in Sydney's life, it is impossible to stagnate, even in the profoundest grief, with a jolly, romping, shouting, noisy, bounding human boy, as Mr. Chaddband hath it, in the house, whose lusty yells ring from mansard to cellar. Mrs. Nolan was very busy; there was no end of surprises to buy for him, a package to send to mamma out in her Chicago School, mamma who had promised to come and spend New Year's week with her boy. There were mother's presents, and Lucy's, there were hosts of poor people to supply with turkeys, and coals, and blankets, and beef; and last, but not least, there was a box to go to Virginia, to one whose Christmas it wrung the young wife's heart to think of—something to let him know that, although separation was written between them, love would last the same to the end. The day before Christmas eve Mrs. Nolan, with Teddy as attendant cavalier, drove down Broadway, shopping. Master Frederick Carey delighted in this sort of thing; the shops and the people were never-ending sources of jubilee. He had but one unsatisfied ambition, and that was to mount the perch beside coachman Thompson, in top boots and gilt hat band, and sit with his small arms folded across his small chest, a footman William. But this Aunt Sydney would in no wise allow, and Teddy glared his diminutive nose to the glass, while any got out and went into the big stores on Broadway. On one of these occasions the carriage was standing in front of a milliner's establishment; Mrs. Nolan, who had been for half an hour in the place, was crossing the pavement to re-enter, when one of two gentlemen, sauntering up arm-in-arm, stopped suddenly with a look of startled recognition. Instantly an eye-glass went up to two handsome, short-sighted blue eyes, in a long surprising stare. 'Home, Thompson,' said the lady's clear voice; and the carriage flashed past in an instant. The lady had not seen him and the hero of the eye-glass was left blankly staring. 'Well! his companion laughed, 'this is something new for you, isn't it? I thought you belonged to the *nil admirari* class, my dear fellow, and did not lose your head at sight. A very pretty woman, no doubt, but a trifle too pale and fragile for my English taste. Do you know her? 'Do I know her?' repeats the knight of the eye-glass blankly. Then a sudden inspiration seemed to seize him. 'Wait here one moment, my dear Somerset,' he exclaims, 'I must go into the shop and ask.' 'By Jove!' says his companion, and laughs again; 'this is something new. The other enters the great millinery emporium; advances to a shop girl—I beg her pardon—sates lady, and removes his hat. 'Will you have the great kindness, madam,' he says, with that rising inflection, that fluttering of vowels, that instantly bespeaks the Englishman to American ears, 'to tell me the name of the lady who has just left—the lady in black and diamonds.' The sales-lady, a pretty, pliant girl, as if from New York sales-ladies, looks at him, a certain mischievous sparkle in her bright blue eyes. But the gentleman is perfectly serious and respectful. He is a slender man of medium height, an unmistakable military air, with a handsome, light-complexioned face, slightly bronzed, and a beautiful blonde beard and moustache of most silken softness. 'That lady is Mrs. Nolan, sir,' responded the girl, her sharp, quick accent contrasting with his slow, genteel manner of speech. 'Her address is No 120 West—' 'Ah, thank you very much,' says the gentleman, replacing his hat with a slight bow, and the sharp young Yankee sales-lady sneers a look of disappointment pass over the Englishman's face as he leaves the store. His friend is waiting, and resumes his arm and their walk. 'Well,' he says, 'I hope your curiosity has been gratified. Who is she? 'She is Mrs. Nolan; but before she was Mrs. Nolan, I am almost positive she was Miss Ovenson. She has changed considerably; it is five or six years since I saw her last, but surely it is the same.' He says this musingly, more to himself than to his companion. 'I have her address,' he goes on, producing his tablets. 'I think I will call upon her at once. The matter which has brought me to New York is one in which I think she may help me. If you will excuse me, I will take an omnibus and try my luck.' 'Certainly, my dear fellow,' responds his friend, politely, but with a puzzled look; and the owner of the eye-glass hails an uptown stage, gets in, and is jolted toward 126 West—'th street. He finds the number and rings the bell. Jim—his aid and black—an eruption of buttons all over his sable breast, a beaming smile on his ebony face—admits him, and takes his card. His mistress has just returned, and has removed her bonnet and jacket, and is sitting, tired and listless before the fire. She takes the proffered card, with a half-weary, half-impatient sigh, but the moment she looks at it all listlessness vanishes. She sits upright and stares at it blankly as half an hour before its owner had stared at herself; for the name she reads is 'Frederick Dunnith Carow.' She sits stunned. Mr. Carow here! She has never thought of that. Has he discovered that 'Teddy'—but, no! he is not aware of Teddy's existence. Rare chance has driven him to her. No doubt he is in search of his wife, and what is she to say to him? Tell the truth she cannot, tell an untruth she will not. She stands pledged to Cynthia to keep the secret of her hiding-place a secret from all; and yet if Cynthia's husband has forgiven her and has come back in search of her, how is she to send him away disappointed? She sits still, blankly looking at the card, not in the least knowing what she shall say or do. 'Gen'lman in the drawing room, missis,' hints black Jim, thinking his mistress has studied that card long enough. She rises, with a bewildered feeling, and goes down. Mr. Carow, hat in hand, stands up and bows, and in spite of the golden tan, in spite of the profuse blonde beard, she recognizes him instantly. 'Mr. Carow, she says, and comes forward, holding out her hand. I have not been mistaken,' he rejoins, smiling; 'I thought I was not, although your new name puzzled me for a moment. That you were married was news to me, and late in the day although it may be, permit me to offer my felicitations.' She bows, and the faint flush that his coming had brought into her face fades into sad paleness. 'I saw you, not an hour ago, on Broadway,' continues Mr. Carow, 'and took the liberty of enquiring your address, and of following you home, giving to all who asked with both hands, and keeping her heart-break for the night, and the solitude of her own room. It was close upon Christmas. The days were short, cold, and dark, as Sydney Nolan's own life, was glimmering about presents,' and propounding unanswerable

'You were always her best friend. She never cared to make many friends, poor Cynthia! but she loved and trusted you. If any one could help me in my search, I knew you were that one; and I am sure, if you have the power, you also have the will.' But Mrs. Nolan, looping and unlooping that slender cable of dull gold, does not reply. 'During the past four years,' pursues Mr. Carow, with a grave earnestness of manner that becomes him, 'I have been in India. I do not deny that I left Canada in a very reckless and desperate frame of mind. A faint smile flickers in spite of herself, over Sydney's lips, at the thought of placid Freddy Carow, reckless and desperate. 'I exchanged and went to India,' goes on the gentleman, who does not notice the smile and who is in profound earnest himself. 'I had made up my mind to forget my wife, to banish her from my heart, to see her no more, come what might. In the first heat of anger this seemed easy; when anger cooled, and I found myself fairly in it, I discovered that forgetfulness was impossible. I saw my folly, my wrong, even when it was too late, in deserting her, in throwing her on the world, a forsaken wife, and I would have given worlds to undo it. But it could not be undone—all I could do I did. I wrote to Montreal, and found out she had been disinherited by her aunt, and quitted Canada, had been sick in Boston hospital, had been provided with funds by the kindness of Mr. McKelvin, and had then disappeared. All my efforts to learn further have been useless. I would have written to you, but your address I did not know, I will not try to tell you what I have suffered in those years, thinking of my poor girl, deserted, friendless, alone. It half maddened me at times. Then a sudden change in my fortunes came. My uncle, the late Lord Dunrith, died, and remembered me in the most handsome manner in his will. I immediately sold out, returned to England, and from thence here. I only landed two days ago, and it seems as if Providence had interposed in my behalf, in our signal recon- on Broadway. If Cynthia would go to any one in her loneliness, it would be to you. Tell me where to find her; I have long ago forgiven all, and I will owe you a debt I can never repay.' What shall she say? His earnestness, his loyalty, his unchanged love, have touched her to the heart; she can gauge the measure of his feelings and his longings by her own. Will it indeed be a breach of faith to tell? Will Cynthia be angry? In any case she has promised, and cannot break her word. She sits silent, distressed. She knows he can read in her face her reluctance to speak, and a great and sudden fear blanches his. 'You do not answer,' he says. 'You look troubled. Mrs. Nolan, my wife is not dead? 'Oh, no, no!' she cries out. 'Heaven forbid! She is alive, and safe, and well—' She does not finish. Fate is coming to the front, and taking the matter in her own hands. There is a shout outside, the door flies open, and there bounds in briskly Master Teddy, all azure velvet, white ruffie, and gold curls, calling as he comes: 'Auntie Sydney!' Auntie Sydney sits with clasped hands, her breath taken away by this dramatic denouement. Teddy spies the stranger, and comes to a stand still, and surveys him with dauntless black eyes. Mr. Carow smiles in a friendly way, but something in the lustrous black eyes seems to disconcert him too. 'Come here,' he says, and extends the hand of acquaintance. Teddy, never averse to adding to his list of friends, comes promptly, and permits himself to be lifted upon the gentleman's knee. Sydney sits motionless, perfectly pale. 'What is your name?' asks Mr. Carow, the inevitable first question always, to a child. The dark, bright eyes look up at him with an answering smile, and the prompt response comes. 'Teddy Carow.' CHAPTER XX. A NEW YEAR GIFT. No need of one word further—no need of more than one startled glance at Mrs. Nolan's agitated face. Frederick Carow comprehends that it is his son he holds on his knee. He grows white for a moment; then he stoops and kisses the bright, pretty face. It is a moment before he speaks, and then with a tremor of the voice that Sydney detects. Her own eyes are full of tears. 'How old are you, Teddy,' he asks. 'Five years,' promptly responds Teddy. 'Ain't I, Auntie Syd?' 'And where is mamma all this time?' 'Oh! mamma's away—ever so far away,' replies Teddy, with a vague wave of his arm; 'out there, where the cars come from. Me and mamma came to New York in the cars.' Master Teddy's powers of speech, as you may perceive, have improved. 'And I have got a wookin-hoss, and a goat-carriage, and a gun; and Santa Claus is going to bring me heaps of things on Christmas Eve—ain't he, Auntie Sydney I To-morrow's Christmas Eve,' runs on Teddy, imparting all this information without once drawing his breath, 'and I've goin' to hang up my stockin' and Santa Claus will come down the chimney and fill it. Ain't it hunky?' 'Santa Claus has brought you something already, Teddy, that you didn't expect.' 'What?' demands Teddy, opening his ebony eyes. 'Your father. I think you must be my little boy, Teddy. Hasn't mamma told you you had a papa somewhere?' 'Yes,' says Teddy, with an intelligent nod; 'papa's away in England—ain't it England, Auntie Syd? and mamma don't know he's comin' back. I say, Bless papa, and mamma and Auntie Sydney, and Uncle Lewis, every night, don't I, Auntie Syd? Is you my papa?' asked Ted, calmly, looking up in his new friend's face. 'I am your papa, Teddy. Won't you give me a kiss for the news?' Teddy gives the kiss, and receives the information without any undue excitement. He accepts his long-lost parent with composure, and as a matter of course; and proceeds to inform him that Uncle Lewis has gone to the war, and how greatly that untoward event has put him in the informant out. This, and a great deal more varied and miscellaneous information, Fred Carow, junior, pours into the listening ear of Fred Carow, senior, until Sydney finds that the first shock, half painful, half-pleasant, is over, and that there is nothing for it but a frank confession of the whole. 'That will do, Teddy,' she interposes. 'Kiss papa again and run away. Auntie Sydney wants to talk to him, and it is time for Teddy's supper.' The last clause of this address is effective. 'Teddy is a frank gourmand—is he not a man-child?—any one might win his heart through his stomach. He slips like an eel off papa's knee, and darts away in search of the commissariat. Mr. Carow and Mrs. Nolan are left alone, the lady visibly embarrassed, the gentleman with a smile on his lips and a look in his eyes that makes Sydney's whole sympathetic heart go out to him. 'There is not much for you to confess,' he says; 'that much I know you will confess.'

Need I tell you that if I had known this, nothing would have held me away? I owe you more than I can say; thanks I will not attempt. My wife has, indeed, found that rare treasure, a true friend, in you.' 'Oh, hush! hush! Sydney exclaims; 'I have done nothing—nothing. The favor has been done me in giving me Teddy. Yes, Mr. Carow, I will tell you what I may, not where Cynthia is at present, for that I have promised not to tell, but everything else as she has told it to me.' Then Sydney, in an agitated voice, begins and relates the episode of Cynthia's unexpected coming with Teddy, and repeats the story Cynthia has told. Of her intense longing for the stage, and of her conquering that longing because he had once said it was not fitting for her, or rather, that she was not fitted for the life. 'I will not betray trust,' she says; 'you shall not go to her, but she shall come to you. As you have waited so long, Mr. Carow, you shall wait one week more. Cynthia has promised to come and spend New Year with me and see Teddy, whom she has not seen for three months. You shall wait, Mr. Carow. Meantime, I shall expect you to come and see Teddy very constantly, and if by chance you should happen in some day when Mrs. Carow is here—why I shall not be to blame—you understand?' She gives him her hand, with a reflection of Sydney's own bright, saucy smile, and Fred Carow lifts that little hand, and kisses it. 'I cannot thank you,' he says, his low voice husky, his honest, blue eyes dim; 'you are, indeed, a friend. I will do whatever you say, but it will be the longest week of my life.' So Mr. Carow departs, and Mrs. Nolan goes up stairs, and surprises Master Ted by suddenly catching him in her arms, and kissing and crying over him. 'Oh! my Teddy—my Teddy,' she says, 'am I to lose you too?' This performance on the part of Auntie Syd does not surprise Teddy—indeed nothing ever does surprise that youthful philosopher very greatly—but it discomposes his feelings and dampens his ruffie, and he cavalierly cuts it short. 'I ain't goin' to get lost,' says Teddy, eyeing Auntie Sydney's tears with extreme disfavor; 'what's you cryin' 'bout now. 'Cause my papa's gone?' 'Not exactly, but because I am afraid your papa will take you, Teddy.' 'Will he take me to Uncle Lewis?' demands Teddy, brightening up. 'Cause I want to go to Uncle Lewis. Auntie Syd, why don't Uncle Lewis come back?' It is a daily question on the child's lips, and it wrings the wife's heart to hear it. Teddy's one grand passion, outside of sweetmeats, is Uncle Lewis; never once has that devotion flinched. He has even howled at times over his prolonged absence, and tears and howling are weaknesses study little Ted, as a rule, disdains. Mr. Carow accepts Mrs. Nolan's invitation, comes every day, and spends many hours with her and his boy. Ted fraternizes with his father in an off-hand, indignant sort of way—he is very well, this new papa of his, Teddy seems to consider, his presents are many and handsome, but he is not to be compared to Uncle Lewis. To sit, while Mrs. Nolan's needle flies, and talk to her of the old days, and 'Beauty,' and their runaway honeymoon, their brief married life, and the still older vagabond days in London, when Jack Hendrick's dingy lodgings were brightened and gladdied by the smiling presence of 'Little Beauty Hendrick,' is the delight of Frederick Carow's present life. Of that dreadful day when they parted, he says little—that little to make excuses for Cynthia, not very logical perhaps, but which do Sydney go to hear. In the intervals, for he cannot always sit at Mrs. Nolan's side and 'Beauty,' he goes forth with his little son, drives him through the park and the city streets, and becomes a frequenter of toy stores and bakeries to the most charming extent; and Teddy is in a fair way of being killed by kindness and confectionery. A new interest has been added to Sydney's Christmas, fortunately for herself for the great troubles of life come most keenly home to all of us on this joyful anniversary of Peace on earth, good-will toward men. All the presents are bought, two packages are sent—one to Virginia, without a word or message, for it she speaks at all she will say too much—the other to Chicago, with a cheerful little letter, which ends thus: 'I send you a little Christmas token which I know you will value for my sake, and I have something here you will value far more, for a New Year's gift. Do not fail to come, let nothing detain you. Ted longs to see mamma—this last a pure fiction, for Ted has expressed no desire on the subject—and Sydney longs to kiss Cynthia.' This was enigmatical. Mrs. Carow knit her handsome black brows over Mrs. Nolan's Christmas letter. 'Something you will value far more for a New Year gift—it was not Sydney's way to allude in that manner to her own generous gifts. She was generous—the little packet contained a cable chain, with a large locket suspended, set with rubies, and within Ted's picture, and a curl of his amber hair. Cynthia kissed the fair child's face, and the black, brilliant eyes grew soft and dewy. 'Dear little Syd,' she said, 'it is a heart of gold.' Her present came on Christmas Day. The school had broken up until the second week of January, and on the third day after, Cynthia Carow, looking handsome, and stately, and elegant, with much more the air of a grand dame than a poor governess, took the train for New York. Cynthia's splendid vitality was something to marvel at; her health was perfect, her five years of trouble and toil had not altered her character but not her beauty. That had but grown ripe and perfect; maturity had but a charm and sweetness of its own. Cynthia Carow, the teacher, was a far nobler woman than Cynthia Hendrick, Miss Dormer's wardward, willful, haughty and nice. She tried to read as the train flew along, but in vain. The old, wild love of freedom was strong still, and for a week she was free—free to seek her boy, to be with Sydney, and talk of the dear old days forever gone. Where was he this Christmas? she thought, with a sharp contraction of the heart. Did he ever think of her now? Was she remembered only in cold, slow, pitiless anger? or worse, not remembered at all? Slow to wrath, Fred Carow was slow also to forgive, and hers had been an offence few men would have found easy to pardon. Oh, if the past could but come over again, and she were free once more to choose between Miss Dormer's money and Fred Carow's love. Men looked at her as she sat there quite alone, her book lying unopened in her lap, her dark, brooding eyes fixed on the flitting wintry landscape, and turned and looked again. She was the sort of woman men always look at, but the coquetish spirit was dead within her, with many other evil things. The long, dreary, weary railway journey ended at last, and the train rushed thunderously into the New York depot. There on a platform, as she had once before awaited her in the Wyckoff station, stood Sydney. Then

her attendant had been Bertie Vaughan; now she stood alone. 'Dearest Cy!' 'Dearest Sydney!' Kisses, smiles, ejaculations, etc., etc. 'How well you look, Cynthia! Sydney cries out in admiration. 'You are a perfect picture of health and happiness.' 'I am perfectly well in health, Cynthia answers, gravely, and yea—in a way—I am happy, too. But you, dear child, how changed you are since last September.' 'Changed—yes,' Sydney says, and the anguish of memory is in face and voice. 'Your husband has rejoined the army,' says Cynthia, looking at her with those far-seeing, thoughtful, dark eyes. She makes a motion of assent; not even to Cynthia can she speak of him. 'I would have brought Ted,' she observes, as they fly along through the twilight streets, 'but—well, the fact is, the little ingrate was so taken up with a gentleman friend of mine, who has lately won his fickle affections, that he declined to come. Ah! Cy, you don't know what a blessing Teddy has been to me. What shall I do when you take him away?' 'It may be years before the catastrophe happens,' says Mrs. Carow, with a half smile, half sigh. 'I seem to be as far off a home as ever.' They reach the house; Sydney's heart is beating fast with excitement. Cynthia is eager, but calm. She leads her to an upper room. 'Ted is here,' she says, 'go in, and find him and away.' Cynthia enters. One pale star of gas alone lights the apartment, and in the middle of the room, a huge Noah's ark between his sturdy legs, and a million, more or less, it seems to his mamma, sits Master Teddy absorbed. 'My boy! my Teddy!' cries 'Teddy's mamma, and Ted is suddenly caught up and hugged. 'Oh, my darling, how good it seems to see you again!' 'There! exclaims Teddy; 'you've upset my fellanant and broke his trunk. Has you brought me anything in your pocket, mamma?' 'Little gourmand! Something in my pocket is all you care for. Are you not glad to see mamma at all?' 'Oh, yes, I glad; Teddy responds, in his calmest accents, and all the while with a regretful eye upon the prostrate elephant. 'Will you help me put my bestnesses in the ark again? I can get 'em out easy, but I can't get 'em in.' To be continued. ERSS'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 the best cacao, Mr. ERSS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which will 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 subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—See General Gazette, "Sold only in packets," headed—JAMES ERSS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.' A young artist who lives in a boarding house wants to know how he can learn to play the violin without disturbing the other boarders. 'Sop your bow, young man, and bathe the strings twice a day in sweet oil. Then you can sit up all night and play overtures, and nobody will mind it.' 'The pure flour of the finest Mustard Seed without any adulteration or dilution.' This is the report of the Government Analyst on the only Genuine Mustard. Users of this article may just as well buy the best. This is the only pure brand in the market, all others being what is called 'Mustard Condiments,' that is mustard mixed with farina, etc., and do not possess the pungent aromatic flavour of the genuine article—Be sure you get 'Colman's' with the Bull's Head on every tin. 11-G SCENE.—Drawing-room. Dramatis personae.—Young gentleman and lady, and little miss of three summers. Young gentleman: 'Alice, give me at least one kind word. Can you not see that your cruelty is killing me?' Young lady: 'Killing you? Ah, no! Men have died, and worms have eaten them, but not for love!' Little miss: 'If they don't love them what do they eat them for, auntie?' Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Few persons are so favoured by circumstances, or so fortified by nature as to enable them to pass unscathed the sore trials of an inclement season. With catarrhs, coughs, and influenza everywhere abounding, it should be universally known that Holloway's Ointment, diligently rubbed upon the chest, checks the worst assaults of these maladies, and securely wards off more grave and dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs. The truth of this assertion must remain unquestioned in the face of thousands of unimpeachable living witnesses, who have personally derived the utmost possible benefits from this treatment when their present sufferings were appalling, and their future prospects most disheartening. Both remedies act admirably together. The prison labourer never strikes for higher wages, and consequently there is never need of a lockout. THE BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD FOR ALL DISEASES WITH WHICH CHILDREN ARE AFFLICTED DURING THE PROCESS OF FEEDING, IS MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and, by giving quiet sleep to the child, gives rest to the mother. 7-4 MORE PEOPLE, ADULTS AND CHILDREN, are troubled with worms, than would be supposed by those who are not physicians. A poor appetite to-day, and a ravenous one to-morrow, often result from these pests, whose existence is never dreamed of. Eat BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMBITS or Worm Lozenges, and if the cause be worms, you will be cured. 7-2 Persons suffering from Bile, Indigestion and Costiveness are recommended to try Dr. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS and PURGATIVE PILLS, which in hundreds of cases have not only given relief, but have effected a cure. They contain no mercury, and require no restraint in diet or exercise. Prepared only by MRS. H. BISSSETT, PROPRIETOR, MONTREAL. COLDS.—A MEDICINAL PREPARATION in the form of a Lozenge is the most convenient. 'Brown's Bronchial Troches' allay irritation which induces coughing, giving relief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, Consumptive and Asthmatic complaints. 7-2 MANY PEOPLE SUFFER TERRIBLY by cramps in the limbs. A plentiful application of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment will give instant relief. Cramps come on suddenly, and it is not well to wait until the attack is going and buy a bottle at once and have it ready, waiting for the dolorous wretch. 7-4

IRISH LAND WAR.

(Continued from first page)

Mr. John O'Brien proposed that the condition of the agricultural laborers is most deplorable and most unbecoming an industrious people.

It was proposed by Mr. James May, who stated that his neighbor was hiding behind his back for his farm, and prevented his landlord from giving him a reduction.

A cordial vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, who, in responding, said—I intend always to be with my people on every occasion, and when I cannot go with them I will retire within the sanctuary (loud cheers, after which the meeting terminated).

Mr. Pierce Kent, who stated at the meeting that his landlord was an excellent man, entertained the Land League deputation afterwards at his house.

CORK LAND LEAGUE.

The usual weekly meeting of the above was held on Saturday. The members present were—Messrs T Cronin, secretary, J. O'Brien, J. H. Heffernan, J. Lane, Thomas Lynch, B. Barry Murphy, Denis Lane, E. Kent, Castle Lyons; P. Kent, do; P. Troy, C. P. O'Sullivan, J. T. Enright, and T. O'Sullivan.

Mr. Heffernan said that, in the absence of their chairman, Mr. Farrell, who was engaged in Queenstown at the water enquiry, he would propose that Mr. Lincelan take the chair.

Mr. O'Brien seconded the proposition, which passed.

The Secretary announced that he had received a requisition from three Poor Law Guardians, and three respectable farmers of Ballydooh, asking the League to send a deputation there to a meeting to be held on next Sunday.

Amongst the correspondence was a letter containing a serious complaint against Mr. John E. Barrett, Carrigan Castle, by several farmers living there. The letter stated fully fourteen families had been evicted on the property within the past few days.

Mr. Cronin thought it well to submit the matter to the League in Dublin.

Mr. Lane said that he went before the Secretary of the Commission honestly and independently, feeling that he was setting an example to the farmers of the county, and that he might induce them to do their duty (cries of cheer).

Mr. Cronin said that the League was only somewhat provisional up to the present. In three weeks Mr. Parnell would be in Cork to consolidate the League, and they would give him a grand reception, at which all were invited to attend (applause, and several voices 'He deserves it').

Mr. Heffernan suggested that it should be referred to a committee without any discussion.

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SCOTCH NEWS.

John Johnson, of Benston Cottage, Cumnock, died on 9th September, having reached the great age of 99 years and 41 days.

Mr. O'Brien said that when the League watched any hardship practised on the farmers it showed the people outside that they acted as a sort of vigilance committee.

Mr. Cronin—There's a law passed now in England enabling the tenants to shoot the ground game (laughter).

The case of a tenant, named Wm. O'Brien, of Kinrupe, was then investigated. The landlord is Mr. Thomas Walton Roberts, Glasgow, and the agent is Mr. Richard Knolles Lynch's Quay, Kinsale.

Mr. Heffernan said that he would give Mr. Roberts the trouble of proving his title at the Quarter Sessions. A great many of the Irish landlords had no title to the land whatever.

Mr. O'Sullivan said if it were referred to a committee it would show a weakness on their part. They had been told by the Cork Examiner that they should consider before they should lessen their strength, but the Cork Examiner did not yet know what their strength was (hear, hear), and if they wanted to write leading articles on the business of the League, they should endeavor to give full and proper reports of the meetings, or at all events represent the two sides of the question fairly.

Mr. Cronin thought it well to submit the matter to the League in Dublin.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEVIN'S VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES. Approved of by the Medical Faculty. Are now acknowledged to be the safest, simplest and most effectual preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system.

They are Purely Vegetable. They are Agreeable to the Taste. They are Pleading to the Sight. Simple in Administering and Sure and Certain in their Effect.

In every instance in which they have been employed they have never failed to produce the most pleasing results, and many parents have, unhesitatingly, testified to their valuable properties. They can be administered with perfect safety to children of most tender years.

CAUTION—The success that these Pastilles have already attained has brought out many spurious imitations; it will be necessary, therefore, to observe when purchasing that you are getting the genuine, stamped "DEVIN'S."

TO MOTHERS—Should your Druggist not keep them, I will send a box of DEVIN'S WORM PASTILLES by mail, prepaid, to any address on receipt of 25 cents.

R. J. DEVIN'S DRUGGIST, Next to the Court House, Montreal.

If you are troubled with TAPEWORM!

ONE DOSE OF DEVIN'S TAPE-WORM REMEDY Will Drive this Parasite from the System SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Wholesale by Lyman Sons & Co.; Kerry, Watson & Co.; H. Sugden; Evans & Co.; H. H. Swell & Co.



Cathartic Pills. Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect.

They are the result of years of careful study and practical experiment, and are the most effectual remedy yet discovered for diseases caused by derangement of the stomach, liver, and bowels, which require prompt and effectual treatment.

AYER'S PILLS are especially applicable to this class of diseases. They act directly on the digestive and assimilative processes, and restore regular healthy action.

They are positively free from calomel or any injurious properties, and can be administered to children with perfect safety.

AYER'S PILLS are an effectual cure for Constipation or Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Rheumatism, Jaundice, Biliousness, Eruptions on the Skin, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Gout, Piles, Disorders of the Liver, and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal. While gentle in their action, these PILLS are the most thorough and searching cathartic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is soothing.

They stimulate the appetite and digest the food they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL, Wholesale Agents.

THE PRINCESS BAKING POWDER! Absolutely pure; is the best in the world. It is the only one that is compounded by Her Royal Highness Princess Louise.

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JUST OPENED. JAMES FOLEY'S New Dry Goods Store, NO. 223 ST. JOSEPH STREET, OPPOSITE COLBORNE.

With a Complete Stock of Dress Goods, Black Lustres AND PRINTS! In Endless Variety. Splendid Value in SHIRTINGS!

Together with a Full Assortment of Millinery Goods!

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WANTED—A First-class Cutter, one who can speak both languages. Apply to L. P. A. GAREAU, 216 St. Joseph Street.

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FARMS FOR SALE AT STE. THERESE. A Splendid Farm on the Banks of the River St. Rose.

Three acres in breadth and forty acres in depth. Good stone house, 42x38 feet, three stories, barn, good stables for catties, contre l'églio dans le nord; a young fruiting orchard, which will be bearing full next year.

Terms: One-third Cash and balance to Suit Purchaser.

ALSO AT GRAND LINE, Three Miles from Ste. Therese.

A Farm containing seventy acres, twenty-five acres under cultivation, the balance in standing bush; good house and barns.

Terms Easy. Particulars on applying at 249 Commissioners street, 429 N. B. Street, 181

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BOOKS! BOOKS!! BAGUENAUT DE PUCHESSE (F.)—Le Catholique présenté dans l'ensemble de ses preuves, 2 vol. in 12 m., \$1.20.

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CECILE (E. P. R.)—Tractatus de Gratia Christi, 3 vol. in 8o m., \$3.25.

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—Nouveaux cours d'économie sociale ou introduction nouvelle à l'étude de l'économie et du nouveau régime, 2 in 12 m., \$1.50.

EGLEISE (L.) ET LA CIVILISATION par son chef-lieu le Cardinal Pecci aujour d'hui son chef-lieu le Cardinal Léon XIII., in 8o m., \$1.50.

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GO TO DOLAN'S FOR BLACK CASHMERE!

GO TO DOLAN'S FOR BLACK SILKS!

458 & 460 Notre Dame St.

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The attention of the public is respectfully called to the new Lock-Spring Mattress which for durability, cleanliness, and cheapness, surpasses anything of the kind now in the market.

The Lock-Spring is warranted to be of the best of steel wire, and it requires only a twenty-five pound mattress to make the most comfortable bed in use.

Thousands are trying it and all pronounce it a great success. The spring is so constructed that a person weighing 150 pounds and a child weighing 50 pounds do not suffer any inconvenience by lying side by side. Unlike other springs in use the mattress does not run into ridges, but preserves its uniformity, no matter how much or how little pressure it may be subjected to. It is noiseless, and is the only spring in use that possesses that quality. Nothing so good for Hospitals, Hotels or Ships has ever been invented.

Springs given on trial to parties residing in the city, and returned if the springs are not as represented.

Springs made to fit all sizes of beds on short notice, but if made for beds not of the ordinary size, the springs cannot be taken back.

Agents Wanted in all parts of the Dominion. For particulars apply to

JOHN SULLIVAN, Sole Agent and Manufacturer, 122 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.

H. J. BEEBEE, PATENTEE, Feb. 9, 77. 66-14

ROWNTREE'S ROCK Pure Cocoa only: is not reduced with the foreign inferiorly used in the manufacture of cocoa and other prepared Cocoa.

WHOLESALE BY Wm. Johnson & Co., Montreal.

ARLINGTON HOUSE A FEW DOORS WEST OF VICTORIA SQUARE Table Board, \$5.00 per week. Seven Dinner Tickets, \$1.00. Transients, \$1.00 per day. Single Meals, 25 cents.

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The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE
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AT THEIR OFFICES,
761 CRAIG STREET, - - MONTREAL.

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Delivered in City... \$2.00 " "
Single copies... 5 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES:
10 cents per line first insertion.
5 " " for every subsequent insertion.
CONTRACT RATES.
1 Year... \$1.50 per line.
6 Months... 1.00 "
3 Months... .50 "
(Advertisements of large type,
50 per cent on these rates.)

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be charged 50c for the first and 25c for subse-
quent insertions.

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expiration of their term of subscription.
Subscribers who do not receive the TRUE
WITNESS regularly should complain direct to
our Office. By so doing the postal authorities
will be the sooner notified, and the error, if there
be any rectified at once. See to it that the paper
reaches your proper address.

Notice to Correspondents.

Communications on all matters concerning Ca-
tholic interests are respectfully solicited, and
will be cheerfully inserted when written in
conformity with the spirit of this Journal.
The Editor does not hold himself responsible
for the opinions that may be expressed by cor-
respondents.
Correspondence communicating Catholic news
will be gladly received. We solicit the atten-
tion of our friends in the Dominion to this
matter. We cannot undertake to return rejected manu-
scripts.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

For September, 1880.
THURSDAY, 30.—St. Jerome, Priest, Confessor
and Doctor of the Church. Cont. Ep. Hen-
nessy, Dubouche, 1861.
For October, 1880.
FRIDAY, 1.—St. Remigius, Bishop and Confessor.
Cont. Ep. Fehan, Nashville, 1885. See of
Quebec founded, 1674.
SATURDAY, 2.—Holy Guardian Angels.
SUNDAY, 3.—Twenty-third Sunday after Pentecost.
Solemnity of the Holy Rosary. Less. Eccius.
33v. 11-18. Gosp. Luke xi. 27-32. Last Gosp.
John iv. 46-53. A. P. Bayley died, 1877.
MONDAY, 4.—St. Francis of Assisi.
TUESDAY, 5.—St. Placidus and Companions,
Martyrs.
WEDNESDAY, 6.—St. Bruno, Confessor.

TO OUR AGENTS.

We are forwarding this week to our Agents
throughout the country the names of the sub-
scribers indebted to us with the amount of
the indebtedness placed against their names,
and earnestly request them to make an effort
at collection, and at the same time to increase
the circulation of the TRUE WITNESS. We are
most certain that this effort is all that is re-
quired in the interests of a paper which has
for over thirty-one years fought the battle
against bigotry and prejudice wherever they
were to be seen, which never faltered in
the good work, and is to-day as consistent and
as determined as at the start, besides having
improved.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is not often the proprietors of the TRUE
WITNESS have to appeal to their subscribers to
remind, nor is it by any means a pleasant duty.
Circumstances, however, cause most people
to do disagreeable things, chief of which is
asking money, even if that money is legally
due. We have this week sent to our Agents
a list of the subscribers in their respective
districts with the amount of indebtedness
placed against each name, and we have also
forwarded to each subscriber in proper person
an account showing the amount of such in-
debtedness, so that there may be no differ-
ences or delays attendant upon them. As we
have remarked in another issue, a few dollars
is not much to the individual, but it is a
great deal in the capital of the creditor who
has to carry on business, when there is an ag-
gregate of a few thousands of those individ-
uals owing more or less. But even that
would not render the proprietors so urgent
for payment if the resurrection of the enter-
prise known as the EVENING POST was not in
view, and did not in a great measure depend
upon how our demands are met. Of course
we are aware that there are some who, at cer-
tain periods, find it difficult to pay even the
dollar and a half subscription, but this can-
not certainly be said of the farmers after the
harvest of this year of grace, 1880.

Mr. RICHARD BURDEN, Fallowfield, P. O.,
Ontario, has kindly consented to act as agent
for the TRUE WITNESS in that locality.

Ms. C. W. McDONALD has consented to act
as agent for the TRUE WITNESS at Caledonia
Mills, Nova Scotia, and is empowered to en-
roll new subscribers and to collect subscrip-
tions from the old ones.

The Germans have been represented by
writers like Carlyle as a peaceably dis-
posed people affecting lager beer and
philosophy, but their enthusiastic and taunting
manner of celebrating the victories of 1870
would lead unprejudiced people to imagine
that they were essentially warlike. It is true
they are but the parvenus of victory, and for
that reason should be excused if they brag
a little over the many they have lately achiev-
ed.

The rumor has arisen, we know not whence,
that the Hon. Mr. Flynn intends withdrawing
from the Quebec Ministry. We sincerely
hope the rumor is unfounded, for during the
time the honorable gentleman has been in
office he has displayed administrative and
oratorical talents of a very high order. He is,
perhaps, the most hard-worked member of the
Government, and is universally liked and re-
spected. We hope the rumor is untrue for
another reason, which is, that he is the Irish
Catholic representative in the Ministry.

The Montreal branch of the Land League
has been reorganized under the presidency of
Mr. Patrick Carroll, and is now in working
order. We need scarcely remind our readers
that the hopes of Ireland are now centered
upon the Land League, of which Charles
Stewart Parnell is President, and that it is
through its exertions alone that justice will
be obtained, and the Upsa tree of landlordism
cut down. Montreal has always been to the
front in patriotic works of this nature, and it
is to be hoped its Irish citizens will not let
this present effort fail of success for lack of
cordial co-operation and assistance.

We are happy to announce that St.
Patrick's School, so favorably known for its
thorough and useful education it has now
been imparting for several years to the young
females of our city, has resumed its classes,
offering new and important advantages to
the more advanced pupils. Encouraged by
the great success of their pupils last year the
good Sisters of the congregation, who direct
the school, will give special attention to those
who desire to qualify themselves for diplomas
under the Board of Public Instruction. For
further particulars application can be made at
the school, on St. Alexander street, opposite
St. Patrick's Church.

THE BAZAAR now being held in the basement
of the Gesu is drawing to a close, and
should be visited by those who have not yet
put in an appearance. We need scarcely say
everything connected with it is elegant and
beautiful to see, for in this the Jesuit bazars
excel all others. Many of the articles
shown during the late exhibition have been
presented to the bazaar with a thousand
other things which should be seen to be ad-
mired. The very young ladies in their full
costumes presiding over the tables, and the
musical instruments are not the least attrac-
tive feature. At night the basement is bril-
liantly illuminated, and the crowds that
attend surpass in numbers those of any
former year. There is any amount of prizes.
Go and see.

The Exhibition is now over, and it has been
financially as complete a success as its most
enthusiastic promoters could desire. The
numbers in attendance have been unpre-
cedented, though this is not a matter for sur-
prise, as Montreal is the largest city in Canada,
and has a population greater now than at any
time before. The great drawback was the
lack of space in the Crystal Palace, or ex-
hibition building, where the crowds were so
jammed that they could not examine the
goods placed there for inspection, and some-
times could neither move backward or for-
ward for an hour. This will, we presume, be
remedied before the next exhibition. Taking
everything into consideration, Montreal's
great exhibition has been well managed, and
those who came to enjoy it obtained the
worth of their money.

ALTHOUGH the harvest will probably not be
quite so good as the magnificent one of last
year, it will nevertheless be bounteous enough
to make us all truly grateful to the dispenser
of good things. The Dominion Telegraph
Company has furnished the Gazette with the
results in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime
Provinces, which may be accepted as reliable.
In Ontario the wheat is light in comparison
with the yield last year, but still over the average,
but the crops of coarse grain, hay, fruit and
vegetables, amply compensate for the falling
off in wheat. Oats and pease are unprecedently
plentiful, and barley and rye are up to the
average. In Quebec vegetables are not so
good, but the wheat is about the same as last
year, while in the Maritime Provinces it is
better. The vegetable crop in the Maritime
Provinces is excellent, especially in Prince
Edward Island, which is steadily improving.
The potato crop is particularly large. Canada
can therefore hope to be able to sell Europe
a good many million dollars worth of pro-
visions.

THE DEMONSTRATION.

Diplomatic subterfuge, sympathetic ap-
peals, promises and lies, all these having been
found unavailing to save Dulcigno to Turkey,
the Sultan has put his back to the wall and
bid defiance to Europe. He says distinctly
that he will neither cede Dulcigno to Montenegro,
nor Janina to Greece; he warns Prince
Nikita that an advance upon Dulcigno will
be accepted as a declaration of war; he openly
challenges the powers of Europe to come on
if they dare. This in fact was what might be
expected of a sovereign whose predecessors
aimed at universal empire and were for cen-
turies the terror of Europe. The Turks are a
brave people, and although they have no
business in Europe, nor never had, it must
be said they have adopted a manly policy.
Whether they fight or not their provinces will
be wrested from them one by one, and they
prefer that if they have to go, it is by sheer
force and not by contemptible treaty, in which
they are always the victims. And it must be
confessed it is the wisest policy they could
pursue under the circumstances, and gives
them their only chance of success, a poor one
indeed, but still a chance. It is clear enough
that the Montenegrins cannot of themselves
take Dulcigno, which has now a Turkish
army at its back, and that if the supposed
wish of Europe is to be carried out, Europe

must not only send a navy but an army as well
to the Adriatic. Up to this the fleet has done
absolutely nothing. It has lain idle in
Ragusa and sent notes and held conferences
of the admirals. It has advised Prince
Nikita to advance and storm Dulcigno, while
the iron-clads shelled the Albanian camp,
but this advice is not so pleasant
to follow as to give, while the Albanians,
among the bravest men in the world, have
formed five lines of entrenchments in front,
and while a regular Turkish army is in sup-
porting distance, if indeed it has not already
joined the Albanians. Even if the Sultan saw
the allied powers united it is probable he
might, in his desperation, prefer to follow the
example of the last Greek Emperor, Michael,
and die in the breach at Constantinople; but
he knows the divisions existing among the
powers, and thinks the demonstration will
be only a demonstration. France is not en-
thusiastic on the question, and Russia, it is
hinted, is secretly urging the Sultan to re-
sist. Evidently Russia does not want Turkey
to collapse just yet. England, the ancient
ally and bosom friend of Turkey, is the most
bitter and determined of all the European
powers. The latest despatch from the seat of
demonstration says that Prince Nikita declines
to advance, sensible man that he is, until re-
inforced by European troops; also, that owing
to the arrival of a courier the fleet will not
start from Ragusa to Dulcigno for forty-eight
hours. A comedy is being played in the
Adriatic; some of the *damatis persone* wish
to change it to a tragedy, but it would appear
France and Russia are not among them.

FATHER BROWN.

It is with feelings of deep regret our Mon-
treal readers will learn of the departure from
among them of the Rev. Father Brown, late
of St. Ann's Parish. For reasons which are
we presume, satisfactory to his superiors the
reverend gentleman has been ordered to
Chelsea, on the Gattineau River, to take charge
of that parish, and this after a residence in
Montreal of over a quarter of a century and a
connection with St. Ann's Parish, which he
loves so well, and where he is loved in return,
of nearly the same duration. We need
scarcely say, therefore, that Father Brown
leaves Montreal with regret. He has baptized
numbers of the children of St. Ann's, married
their fathers and mothers, administered the
last rites of the Church to their grandparents.
It is hard to sever such connections, but it
has to be done. We need not dwell upon the
zeal Father Brown manifested in the
daily Post, which indeed he
was mainly instrumental in calling
into existence, the interest he took in
its welfare, or the sorrow he felt in its sus-
pension. This zeal and this interest did not
by any means serve him in certain quarters,
and may be, perhaps, one of the reasons why
Chelsea should congratulate itself on having
one of the best clergymen in Canada for parish
priest; but, nevertheless, they are appreciated
by the people, and will be remembered with
the other works the reverend gentleman has
done in his time. If half, nay, a tenth part,
of the zeal displayed by Father Brown was
shown by others, the English-speaking Catho-
lics would have an organ to-day which would
be a consolation to him on the banks of the
Gatineau without harming those who sent
him there, who, on various occasions realize
the advantage of having in Montreal a journal
which would not allow the bigoted to
have all their own way on Oka and other
questions.

We understand Father Brown will take his
leave of Montreal at a very early date so that
his friends, if they are desirous of presenting
him with a testimonial of their respect and
esteem, have no time to lose but should
take action immediately. Irish Catholics, at
all events, whatever may be their other fail-
ings, are not in the habit of allowing their
pastors of twenty-five years' residence among
them to go away without some mark of their
regard, especially when the pastor carries
a record like Father Brown, whom we
sincerely wish many happy years and a full
harvest in his new parish.

THE CANADA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Sir John A. Macdonald made a short stay
at Hochelaga on Monday night, on his way
from Quebec to Ottawa, and was presented
with an address by the Club Cartier, con-
gratulating him on his safe return to Canada
as well as on the success of his mission. Sir
John made a brief but a satisfactory reply,
at least it was satisfactory to the gentlemen
present, among whom were many distinguish-
ed public men. The Right Honorable gen-
tleman explained that *ste etiquette* prevented
him giving the result of his mission before he
had officially communicated it to His Ex-
cellency the Governor General, but he had
pleasure in being able to inform those present
that the mission was successful. What he
was in a position to tell them was in substance
that he had effected a combination in Europe
which would build the railroad, run it ten
years after its construction and turn the tide
of emigration from the United States to
Canada. Arrangements had been made
by which the difficult as well
as the easy parts of the road
should be constructed concurrently, the most
difficult not to be left to the last. Another
point was that the cost of the road would not
be greater to the country than that estimated
for in 1873, which was considered ridiculously
small by the opposition. Sir John spoke
rather bitterly of Mr. Blake's great speech on
the Pacific railroad, which he said was to be
found in every house in England, meaning,
of course, in those houses owned by men who
would be in a position to help or retard the
great Canadian enterprise, but, notwithstanding
all this, he had been eminently success-
ful; he had secured millionaires who were
fully capable of building the road, which road

would go on whether Parliament met in No-
vember or in February. The foregoing is the
*spissum verba* of Sir John's speech, as reported
in the Gazette of Tuesday, and it is evident
from the way he spoke that he is satisfied
with the result of his own mission. It is
premature to comment to any extent until the
details are furnished, but the declaration
of the Premier that he has secured
a strong syndicate must be satisfactory to a
country which trembled lest it should be bur-
dened with such a tremendous responsibility
before it was strong enough to bear it. Nothing
now is wanting but the sanction of parlia-
ment to place matters on a square footing.
One thing certain in connection with
this railroad question is that England has
refused any assistance or guarantee, another
is that seven years have been wasted by
Canada, for, if we understand the matter
aright, the enterprise is to be undertaken
chiefly by Canadians and Americans, as was
proposed in 1873, and at about the same cost.
Indeed, it will in all probability be found
that some of the old names will figure in the
syndicate. But it must at the same time be
remembered that the plan of 1873 was not
rejected by the country. The ministry that
advanced the then Pacific railroad policy
were turned out not on account of that policy,
but on account of the sale, or alleged sale, of
a charter to Sir Hugh Allan and
the Americans. In his hopes of diverting
the stream of emigration from the United
States to Canada, we imagine Sir John will
be somewhat disappointed, though we trust
not. Sir John and Lord Beaconsfield have
always been too sanguine in that respect, and
we are beginning to suspect that it was Sir
John after all who inspired the Tory Premier to
make the audacious statement that the western
farmers of America were crowding into Mani-
toba. Canada is still situated north and the
great Republic south of 43rd parallel
of latitude, and this will always have its effect.
Besides, the United States has not nearly used
up its digestive organs, and until it does it
will continue to absorb. Still, we may re-
ceive our share of emigration, and if the
people in the old country, who intend cross-
ing the Atlantic in search of new homes, do
not come to Canada in preference to the United
States, they will have made a great mistake,
for it is true, what they have been so often
told, that Canada at the present time affords
greater facilities to immigrants than any other
country in the world.

The country will await with anxiety for the
details and conditions of the agreement with
the syndicate, but so far things have been
satisfactory.

FACTS DEVELOPED BY THE RAIL-ROAD COMMISSION.

It can scarcely be expected that a great en-
terprise like the Canadian Pacific Railroad
will be carried on without a certain amount
of corruption. The most advanced optimist
does not dream of such a consummation, for
despite the exhortations of even the most honest
of governments, and the best of them are but
relatively honest, wrongs will be perpetrated,
contracts given to those who should not ob-
tain them, and the country be cheated out of
large sums of money. Ever since the Pacific
railroad idea was first advanced the under-
taking has been surrounded with an atmos-
phere of knavery, and this irrespective of the
government in power, for the steel rail job of
Mr. Mackenzie's administration is not a whit
less open to suspicion than the charter sold to
Sir Hugh Allan and his American friends,
which raised such a storm of indignation at
the time. The Charter scandal was greater
and more worthy of the genius of Sir John A.
Macdonald, that is all. Mr. McKenzie was too
young a premier to go in so heavily, but the
steel rail business as it stood was good for a
beginner, and showed what he might accom-
plish after twenty years of office. The com-
mission now sitting at Winnipeg, although
only at the commencement of its investiga-
tions has received evidence, which, while
not compromising the government directly,
shows that there is considerable rascality
connected with contracts, and that those
friendly to the powers that be in Ottawa
feather their nests at the public expense. It
may seem at first glance that if a contractor
give a political broker—say Mr. Mackintosh,
editor of the *Citizen*—\$30,000 to keep his
newspaper out of insolvency, it is the contractor
who is at a loss, but this must be re-considered
before coming to such a conclusion. It must
be borne in mind that the 'knowing'
tenders calculate on the amount of
money they will have to pay out to
certain parties for certain services,
and add it to the total so that they may be
at no loss. One of those services is the procur-
ing from the government of a delay in putting
up securities, granting that the lowest
tender receives the contract, which we
honestly believe is the case. A friend to the
government can procure a delay in putting up
the required security which a neutral, or
political opponent cannot hope for, except
through the influence of a strong
government supporter, whom he has
to pay dearly for his trouble. In the evi-
dence taken before the Commission it seems
that Alderman Close, of Toronto, Mr. Chap-
leau, Secretary of the Board of Public Works,
and the inevitable, irrepresible, Editor
Mackintosh made nice sums of money by
acting as agents in the "scalping" business.
Mr. Chapleau received \$4,000 for the service
of inducing a Mr. Smith not to come
forward with security, so that Mac-
donald & Shields might get the con-
tract. Alderman Close, of Toronto,
also received a substantial consideration for
services of a like nature, and Mr. Mackintosh,
editor of the *Citizen*, bled Mr. Whitehead the
contractor for section B, very freely indeed.
Mr. Mackintosh is a man of literary talent, a
poet and editor, but his literary talents pale

before his scalping talents or, more strictly
speaking, genius, for that is the proper word
when applied to a gentleman who has brought
the science to such a state of perfection. In
the evidence Mr. Whitehead, junior, thinks
his father was sadly "swindled," which dis-
plays a great poverty of expression on his
part. He should have said "scalped." It
appears, however, that young Whitehead is
no fool, as he subsequently made Mackintosh
refund \$11,000 of the money. The contract
for Section B was originally given to Char-
leston & Howley, of Montreal, but as they were
unable to furnish the necessary security, and
as Whitehead was the next lowest tenderer
Whitehead obtained it. But it would not
amount to much after all, except an altera-
tion was made in the conditions to the effect
that the trestle-work, a very large item, were
struck out. This was done through the in-
fluence of the scalping brokers, all fast friends
of the Government, and Mr. Whitehead threw
money around in all directions. He started
a Conservative paper in Winnipeg—the *Times*
—which, under the management of the great
historian, Charles R. Tuttle, enjoyed a brief
but joyous existence as long as the \$20,000
subsidy lasted. He gave \$20,000 to Mr. Mack-
intosh "in round numbers," and he distrib-
uted other sums in other proper places.
Now, it is high time that this system was
abolished, for it is a miserable one, and robs
the contractor and the country at the same
time. There is a simple remedy, but as it
would be an impertinence on our part to sug-
gest it, we shall leave it to the collective
wisdom of the Government.

THE HISTORIAN AGAIN.

James Anthony Froude is to the front once
more after a comparative silence of eight
years, and now, as then, the subject he chooses
for notoriety is Ireland. At that time he
wrote articles in the magazines on Ireland,
and followed them by coming to New York
and preaching the "crusade of the period"
against the Irish people. Some say he was
sent on a mission by the English Govern-
ment for that purpose, but the statement is
doubtful. James Anthony, the historian, is
not of that class which waits to be sent. He
stands not on the order of his going, but he
goes. He was rather unfortunate in the
time he selected, for Father Burke happened
just then to be in New York, and we do not
exaggerate when we say that the eloquent
Dominican fairly covered the historian with
ridicule, and finally drove him defeated from
the platform. In his retreat he was assailed
by such puissant writers as John Mitchell,
Prendergast, and Professor Lecky, the last-
named himself a historian and critical scholar
of world-wide reputation, who proved
that Froude was a liar and a dis-
torter of history, and not only that
but he lied and distorted knowingly.
Notwithstanding all this, Froude returns to
the charge, and uses up twenty-eight pages
of the *Nineteenth Century Review* in villifying
Ireland in exactly the same strain as in 1872,
and in the same brilliant, incisive style, for
it cannot be denied that his style is some-
thing superb. Since his last escapade James
Anthony has been on a mission to South
Africa, but made a mess of things, the Boers
or Basutos don't care a farthing for style.
Froude's views on Ireland are peculiar, and
they are honestly expressed. They are as much
as possible the views of the Tory party in
England, though, except on a few occasions, they
do not express them unless covertly, as, for
instance, Lord Beaconsfield in his famous letter
to "My dear Duke of Marlborough." These
views are briefly to the effect that it was a
terrible mistake not to have utterly exterminated
the Irish people, and that if England is to
rest in peace and security in the future it
must be done. He laughs to scorn the lib-
eral attempts to pacify Ireland, for he
asserts the Irish will never be satisfied
except with complete possession, and
that is exactly where the historian's
head is level. In working out his twenty-
eight page thesis he, as a matter of course,
had to tell a good many lies. He says the Irish
cannot fight well at home and for their own
land which is very singular, or why was it
that it took the English from 1172 to 1603 to
effect a conquest, while the same English or
Norman French aristocracy annihilated, en-
slaved and subjugated the Saxons in a single
day, in a single pitched battle. But in fact
no one knows better than Froude that the
English did their best to utterly exterminate
the Irish, and that it is no fault of theirs if
to-day there exists on the face of the globe
some twenty millions of the old race. There
is no such a difference between the South
African failure and O'Donovan Rossa, as
either of them may imagine. One would
blow England up with dynamite; the other
thinks it would be an excellent plan to sub-
merge Ireland for a day, and then people it
with Anglo-Saxons. For our own part we
candidly confess we like Rossa's plan better
than Froude's though perhaps neither of them
is practicable. But then neither are the
men. What the historian chiefly grieves
over is the mistaken clemency of Elizabeth I;
Cromwell is the man he worships, just as his
father-in-law Carlyle worships Frederick the
Great or any other scientific cut-throat. It
is strange too that the men fondest of heroes
are they who would run seventy-nine miles
without stopping from the glare of an angry
bayonet. Women are also great hero-worshippers. It is singular as connected with
the anti-Irish writings of Froude that they
always appear when a Liberal government is
preparing to deal out a small measure
of justice to Ireland, and yet when
we come to examine the thing it
is not, for is it not just possible that
the lords and landlords (terms almost synony-
mous) who cannot write themselves, would
be glad to procure the pen of a bravo with
style to stay their fall by creating a revolution

of feeling against Irish tenant farmers?
Froude is impatient of legislation, he recom-
mends at this present juncture the suspension
of trial by jury, any amount of hanging, and
the driving of the devils (meaning the tenants)
out of the country. The poet Spenser, one of
Elizabeth's paramours' pets, recommended
pretty near the same in his day, but unfor-
tunately the gallant Tyrone drove poor
Spenser home to England to die of a broken-
heart. And speaking of Tyrone does remind
us that the Irish can fight in Ireland,
for if we remember aright that Celtic
Prince kept English armies on the run for
quite a number of years and broke either the
heads or hearts of Baginell, Norrrys, Essex
and other English and Scotch generals who
had gained immortal glory on the continent.
In alluding to the 98 insurrection Froude
refers to the Presbyterians of the North and
the Catholics of the South in arms at the
same time against England, but says the
protestants got enough of such an alliance
at Scullabogue Barn, and went home and
turned orangemen and royalists. It was not
Scullabogue caused the change, Mr. Froude,
but English gold and misrepresentation. In
the full flush of their success the Wexford
patriots forced the Protestant Baginell Harvey
to become their general, and a foolish forcing
it was, for the man, though sincere and honest
enough, was utterly incapable. They cared
not what religion their leader was of, pro-
vided he could lead. Indeed three-fourths
of the leaders of the United Irishmen
were protestants, some of them clergy-
men. What strikes mortal terror into
the hearts of Englishmen like our
historian is the prospect of an alliance
between the Catholic and Protestant
Irish. And they have reason, for such a
union would sound the death knell of Eng-
lish domination in Ireland. That it may
come is the sincere wish of every true Irish-
man. It is useless to review Froude at any
further length. His twenty-eight pages are
but a rebash of his published lectures, the
only difference being that he has managed to
concentrate the lies, instead of having one
on every page as formerly, there is now one in
every paragraph.

The Toronto Mail of the 24th inst., says:—
Journalism in Canada has made marvellous
progress of late years, but here and there the
old pioneer system of payment still lingers.
The farmer who has reaped a big harvest and
is getting good prices, and who begrudges a
couple of dollars a year for his local paper, is
a poor specimen of humanity.

The following placard is extensively posted
up in the North of Ireland:—

QUESTIONS FOR COLONEL WARING'S MEETING.
Are the Protestants of the South and West
to be shot down like rotten sheep?
Has the Irish Chief Secretary told us that he
apprehends a serious increase in the number
of private assassinations?
Did Mr. Parnell bring from America im-
mense sums of money in the proportion of
five pounds for Bread and fifteen pounds for
Lead.

Did Mr. Biggar say that force, even such
force as was used in the case of Lord Leitrim,
was justifiable, and that there were other
Hartmans in Ireland?
Has the Constitution itself been threatened
by a Cabinet Minister because the House
of Lords will not, like the Government, submit
to the dictation of men who have £5 for Bread
and £15 for Lead?

What special measures have the Govern-
ment proposed for the protection of our
correligionists in the South and West?
What jury will convict for murder even
though the murderer came before them re-
handed?
Orangemen and Protestants, don't be ca-
joled. Speak out your minds.

Let it be known to all men that if the Gov-
ernment will not protect us, we shall be
driven to devise measures for our own pro-
tection, and WE CAN DO SO.

The sum of what I said was that the game
of lead was a game that two could play at if
driven to it, and this I repeat.

R. R. KANE.

The Rev. Mr. KANE, a Protestant member of
the North of Ireland has created a sensation.
At a meeting held at Ballykelly, he said if
Mr. Forster would do nothing for them they
should have a society which "for every
Protestant shot would shoot seven priests and
the Home Rule member of the county." This
was printed in the Belfast *News Letter*, a
Protestant Conservative organ, but the editor
commenting upon it editorially said it must
have been spoken on the impulse of the
moment and that doubtless the reverend
gentleman would explain and make an
apology. Apology indeed! The reverend
gentleman would do no such thing but he
wrote a letter to the Belfast *News Letter*
of which the following is a passage:—

I beg you will allow me to say that my
words were not uttered "in the impulse of
the moment," but deliberately and advisedly.
I never trust myself to speak at public
meetings on the impulse of the moment, as
I am far too anxious to say exactly what I
mean.

The report of my speech in the *News Letter*
was inaccurate in an important particular,
and owing to what is omitted of my observa-
tions, has left me (in a great measure) open
to the criticism to which I have been sub-
jected. What I did say at Donacloyne I am
prepared to repeat whenever and wherever I
have the opportunity. You were quite
right in saying that I am not an Orangeman,
though in hearty sympathy with the Orange
Society, and I believe the members of that
society to be in hearty sympathy with the
sentiments uttered by me at the laying of the
foundation-stone of the Orange Hall at
Donacloyne.

After all the reverend frebrand was only
advising his audience to practise what their
fathers did in their generations. Mr. A. M.
Sullivan called the attention of the Irish
Chief Secretary to the speech who said he
would cause the matter to be enquired into.

The *Times* correspondent at Acorington
thinks that the adoption of the short time
movement by the masters will prevent a strike
of any magnitude. The Paddish weavers
have, however, resolved to support their
brethren.

Letter from Ottawa.

MYLES O'REGAN DOES THE EXHIBITION.

Mr. Editor.—Some poor omnivorous in the Critic, one of those ephemeral literary soap bubbles blown off during the exhibition, had the impudence to write as if he were acquainted with me in the old country, to criticize my Latin, or rather insinuate that I was ignorant altogether of that beautiful but deceased language, and otherwise to speak disrespectfully of me and my Lachin experiences. I don't know who the writer is, nor do I care a thraneen, but I would venture to make a bet of a quarter that if he is not the burglar I physicked in Ottawa he is at all events a blood-relation, and I would not be surprised if it was he who so nonchalantly walked off with \$7,000 from the Montreal Bank on a late melancholy occasion. It was a large sum of money, Mr. Editor; it would pay my salary for a lustum, and that of a Cabinet Minister for a year. It is a comfortable pile, and a fellow in possession of it need not be in want of padding to his pocket for a long time to come. I am by no means enamoured with your exhibition, I think we could do better in Ottawa, and I am surprised at your assurance, provincials, void of culture that you are, to hold a Dominion Exhibition without consulting us—fool, that I was to visit it and leave a certain number of dollars in your city. After all, nothing is easier than to gull unsophisticated people. And so you blow up a pirate ship with a torpedo, did you? And had pyrotechnic displays, and went up in a balloon, and did other fine things, whereby you managed to rake in sixty or seventy thousand dollars? Got in Himmel, as Herr Bismarck says, but it is not difficult to delude this general public. Just catch me, if you can, exhibiting myself at an exhibition again, except I am well-paid for it, or have a fat pig to show.

I was on the ground on Tuesday when the Governor General arrived, and observed with amazement the feverish impatience of the multitude, 60,000 of them all told, to obtain a glance at him. Such enthusiasm, such cheering, such brave array of cavalry and such heroic de Wintonism. The Major is truly a great man, only we look upon him in Ottawa without thrilling, for familiarly bred contempt. He appeared just as important on Tuesday as if it was he and not the McGallum Mhor, jr., who was Governor General, or if it was he and not Gen. Burroughs lost the battle near Candahar. It is said the Major never reads the newspapers lest he might be tempted to forget his dignity. But to return to the enthusiasm. We were knee deep in it, and even I who am myself descended from O'Regan the Tenth, King of Leinster, and contemporary with Ninus the Assyrian, was almost carried away.

"Scoper," said I, "let us suppose the Queen were here in person, what would be the result?" "Pray don't suppose any such thing, the consequences would be fearful, numbers would die of the excitement, but I would survive while reflecting that Her Majesty has no speciality whatever to earn her bash if Brad laugh brought about a revolution to-morrow." "Scoper, you are a cold-blooded philosopher."

"Perhaps, but I am also a cork-drawer, but listen, the Marquis is speaking in French." "Bah! what of that, Lord Dufferin used to reply to addresses in Greek. And yet they say the house of lords is composed of imbeciles. Perhaps it is because they can't speak good English. Come along Scoper."

It was pretty crowded on the grounds you may guess with such a crowd. The farmers were the only sensible people I noticed around. They brought their meals with them and vexed the souls of the restaurants. It amused me to see a lot of cits with stove-pipe hats and gloves go around the stalls and talk horse just as if they could tell a horse from a Durham bull only for the horns. What, however was not one bit amusing, was the presence on the grounds of the light-fingered gentry and the inevitable results. It is very provoking to be left minus all your ready cash in a strange place, but it is all your own fault, for if you sew your money in the lining of your vest, leave your vest safe at home and travel on your cheek, as I did, Mr. Editor, it is pretty certain nothing will happen to it. I was very much incensed in the building while moving round on a tour of inspection. We were packed closer than herrings in a barrel and it took us an hour to move ten yards. This would not so much matter if the fellow was jammed in among a number of beautiful country girls which fell to the lot of that villain Scoper, while as for me I had the misfortune of getting sandwiched between an old snorer from the Eastern Townships and his venerable femme; she was in front and carried an umbrella at the trail, the handle of which stuck exactly between my third and fourth ribs, while he towered above me from behind with his paw on my shoulder, telling his wife to try and move on. I could judge from his breath that the coffee he had for breakfast was manufactured by Gooderham and Worts of Toronto, or some equally eminent firm of whiskey distillers. Yerdly, it is not all pleasure one drinks in at an exhibition. I was thankful when I got in the open air once more and was enabled to look more carefully around, I felt thirsty and made straight for the marquee and asked for a glass of beer. "We don't sell liquor here of any kind," said a severe looking young man, "if you open your eyes you will perceive that this is not a refreshment tent." I did look and sure enough spelled the word *Witness* in stiff, pious, looking letters. "Ha, friend," said I, "I was mistaken, excuse me, but perhaps you might sling me a little refreshment for the soul?" "No!" "What, not even a lamp to the feet?" "No Sir!"—Nor even a lamp to my daily path.

"Way, scoper, if you want profanity go next door to the Star. We deal with none but saints of the first magnitude." I went sadly away to the Star marquee. "Any refreshments here, sir," I inquired of an extremely literary looking man with straw colored hair and hay colored moustache. "Are you one of our country subscribers?" he asked.

"Well, not exactly, but if you could offer me any inducements I might advertise. I hear, though, your circulation is very small." "Small; great Nemesis!" exclaimed the youthful journalist. "Why are the leading paper in Christendom; circulation sixteen—"

"Hold on; are you pious or profane in your politics? That's what I want to know before you take my money." "We have columns to suit all creation, from staunch Ingersollism to the tract distributor from Toronto. We have a legal column, an anonymous—hem—a miscellaneous column, food for all kinds of minds; price one cent; weekly, fifty-three cents and a quarter."

"Please sir, I would like to be introduced to the legal editor. I have something weighty on my mind about a hog."

"Oh, my good friend, our legal editor is at present in England consulting the Privy Council. He is a big gun, and strictly incoy." "How can you prove your circulation is so large?" "Here," said the young journalist, triumphantly flourishing a red poster; "here is the proof." I read: "The reasons advertisers come to the Star is—"

"That, my youthful friend, is ungrammatical, and so I'm sorry to say I cannot advertise with you. Besides you have no French column. *An revoir, bon jour, parlez vous Français?*" Having thus expressed myself in Lorus French, I left the youthful journalist speechless and etoide over to the Globe marquee, wherein sat Mr. Guitare with the majesty becoming the representative of the leading journal. I tried to engage him in conversation, but he only frowned like Jupiter Tonans, and ordered me to move on, there was no room in his premises for captains of country volunteers. Nor had I better success with Robert le diable de Black, of the *Gazette*, who, in answer to my enquiry as to his circulation, sarcastically told me to go to a place still more closely packed than the locality I had just left.

Disappointed and disgusted, Mr. Editor, I made my way to the Mile End Station, and, leaving Scooper behind me, got on board the cars for Ottawa, where I await the return of Sir John and his millions of railway money with painful anxiety. But I do certainly hate journalists, mean, contemptible, ink slinging lot that they are, always excepting the youthful hero of the Star.

Your's specially, MYLES O'REGAN.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the True Witness. Sir,—I was glad to see Father Stafford's article in the True Witness of last week, in reference to Dr. Macvicar's address before the Teachers' Convention, in Toronto. It was peculiarly apt and appropriate. The public schools of Ontario are proclaimed yearly to all the world to be purely and solely unsectarian. (For my part, I believe them to be Godless and Pagan.) A convention of the teachers of those unsectarian schools is held in August each year, to deliberate on matters connected with those purely unsectarian schools. The Rev. Dr. Macvicar, L.L.D., S.L.P., Principal of Presbyterian College, Montreal, appears before one of those conventions, and in substance says:—*The Catholics of Lower Canada are behind the age—in a state of childhood—under Romanism—support this Church by tithes; and that this stagnation for centuries, is attributable to the activity of the Jesuits.*

Father Stafford has shown that Lower Canada is not behind the age—that if she were it might not be attributed to Romanism—that the Jesuits do not control the progress of Lower Canada, and that they have never had anything to do with the introduction or continuation of the tithes system, and that, if they had, there is nothing bad about it. We are glad to see Father Stafford's protest published in all the leading papers of Ontario, without regard to politics or creed. This is very creditable to the press of Ontario, and shows the general desire of the people of that Province to crush out bigotry and sectarianism from the public schools. KINGSTON.

CITY NEWS.

AN EXTORTIONATE CABMAN.—At the Recorder's Court a cabman named Joseph Henderson was charged with over-charging an advocate from St. Albans, Vermont, named Mr. R. H. Royce. He had been hired to take the prosecutor and party a drive round the city. The time occupied was three hours, and he demanded \$8 as his remuneration. This the prosecutor refused to pay, as the proper fare was only \$3.25, and gave the driver into custody. The Acting Recorder inflicted a fine of \$5 and costs, which was paid.

THE Q., M. & O. RAILWAY.—A deputation from Ottawa, consisting of the Mayor and other members of the City Council, had an interview recently with the Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Premier, and Hon. Mr. Robertson, Treasurer of the Provincial Government, in reference to the rumored arrangements for the leasing of the road to Messrs. Gooderham & Vanderbilt. They were assured by the hon. gentlemen that no arrangement had been made to this effect, and that no arrangement would be made until it had been submitted to the Legislature.

OBITUARY.—The Rev. J. J. Cordier, late curate of St. Gabriel's Church, of which Rev. Father Samon is the pastor, died on Thursday night last at half-past eleven o'clock. His death took place at the residence of his father, St. Vincent de Paul, and was the result of a combination of diseases which caused the Rev. gentleman to endure continued agony during a period of fifteen months previous to his release. He was thirty-three years of age at the time of his death. His three or four years' connection with St. Gabriel's Church had made him very popular with the people of the parish, and there is not one who was familiar with his kindly face who will not deeply regret to hear of his untimely end.

ACCUSED OF FRATRICIDE.—A man named Jean Baptiste Caron was drowned on Friday afternoon at about two o'clock. Deceased was a deck-hand on the barge Davis, of which his brother, Alphonse Caron, had command. A misunderstanding occurred between the captain and his brother, and the former, becoming enraged, gave the latter a push which precipitated him into the canal. The attempts to effect a rescue were without avail, but the body was found about twenty minutes after the accident occurred. Alphonse Caron has been arrested on a charge of manslaughter, and two men, one of whom belongs to the barge Davis and the other to a propeller which was passing at the time, have been detained as witnesses.

THE DEATH OF MR. LUCY-BARNES. VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY. This sad occurrence, which took place late on Thursday night, September 20th, has caused a very general feeling of regret, and expressions of sorrow were heard frequently during the day. At the Coroner's inquest evidence was adduced showing that two friends—Mr. and Mrs. Throver, of Prince Arthur street—had dined with him on Tuesday evening, when nothing unusual occurred. Just before they were about to leave, he had left the room for a moment, a report being heard immediately after. The unfortunate gentleman was then found lying on the floor, shot through the head, apparently by his own hand. The testimony of Dr. Blackadder, who was one of the witnesses examined, was to the effect that deceased was of a highly excitable temperament, had frequently suffered from intense nervous irritation, and had recently been much depressed in spirits. This witness also expressed the opinion that musical performances at the

exhibition, with the attendant noise and crowd, so worrying to a sensitive musical mind, had no doubt increased this irritation to such an extent as to admit of the most terrible consequences. The facts brought forward left no doubt as to the circumstances of the case, and consequently a short deliberation the jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst in a state of mental aberration. Mr. Barnes was one of the most talented musicians who ever resided among us, and his death at so early an age, he was but 28, is a loss to the cause of true musical art which will be severely felt.

THE LACROSSE MATCH ON FRIDAY.

THE SHAMROCK ONCE MORE VICTORS. The multitude on the Shamrock grounds on Friday, to witness the great game declare it as their positive opinion that it was the best ever played in Canada. The Shamrock having been the conquerors the thirteen that played, including the captain, will receive gold medals value in the aggregate for \$250. The Montreal team was composed of W. Kay, goal; B. Elliot, point; G. S. Hubbard, cover-point; W. Aird, E. Sheppard, and H. Joseph, defence field; J. Patterson, centre; W. Griffin, E. Summerhayes and G. Sheppard, home field; F. Cochrane and T. Patton, home. F. C. A. McIndoe, captain.

The Shamrock put forward the same team exactly which played last Saturday, consisting of F. Lally, goal; T. Brennan, point; J. Morton, cover-point; T. Butler, C. J. McGuire, and T. Farmer, defence field, E. Giroux, centre; P. McKeown, H. Hart, and W. Blacklock, home field; P. Murphy and J. Lynch, home field. J. Hoobin, captain. The umpires chosen were Messrs. J. Heelan and Hartland McDougall, while Mr. James McStane, M.P.F., was selected to act as referee.

The Montrealers won the toss, and elected to play down field. Giroux and Paterson faced the ball at twenty-five minutes to four, amid the cheers of the immense assembly. Giroux secured the ball, and by the barest chance possible the game was not taken immediately by the Shamrock. In two or three moments afterwards the Shamrock goal escaped the same imminent danger. Eighteen minutes of magnificent and pleasing play was then witnessed, at the conclusion of which the game was a draw by the Shamrock, Giroux putting the ball through.

The second game lasted twelve minutes exactly, and was terminated by Lynch after a very exciting contest, during which Mr. McIndoe, field captain for the Montrealers, turned an involuntary somersault, having been knocked down during a rush for the ball. The third game was concluded in an amazingly short space of time, by one of those strokes of fate or luck which is so characteristic of lacrosse. In twenty-five seconds after the ball was faced the game was taken by the Montrealers. The rubber was at once sent down on the Shamrock goal, Cochrane secured it tipped it over his shoulder, having no time to take aim. Morton got hold of the ball directly in front of the Shamrock goal, but slipped and fell before he could make a throw, and it was swiped through immediately.

The fourth game was also won by the Shamrock, thus closing with three to one and securing the coveted prize. Murphy put the ball through the Montreal goal. The game lasted twenty minutes and at its close the boys in green appeared as fresh as at the start.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

This a structure is now far advanced enough to enable the intelligent spectator to form an idea of the beautiful building it will be about the first of October, 1881, or about precisely a year from to-day. It fronts on Craig street, has its rear touching St. Mary street, with Panet street on its immediate west, and De Salaberry on the east, and it is thus situated in one of the best possible localities for the convenience of the English speaking Catholics of the east end of the city. The style of architecture is Gothic and the materials, are as a matter of course, good stone taken from quarries adjacent to Montreal. The appearance of St. Mary's from Craig street, now that it has reached its intended elevation is very fine, and gives one the idea that when roofed, and otherwise furnished, it will be one of the most elegant churches in Montreal, which is saying a good deal, as Montreal contains some fine churches. St. Mary's will contain nine large windows, including two for the towers, and will therefore be well lighted. The building is almost circular in construction, and will have seating capacity for twelve hundred, every square inch of space being utilized. Due regard is also being had to acoustics, a thing very often neglected in the plans of ecclesiastical buildings, and a new plan of arranging the pews has been adopted, which places the congregation seated facing a common centre. The basement of the new church is fourteen feet from floor to ceiling and will afford ample facilities for bazaars. The walls above the basement are thirty feet in height, and the towers are fifty-four, all which carry symmetrical proportions. St. Mary's will be roofed over this fall with galvanized iron, but, as we have remarked, the interior will not be ready for service for a year to come. Nine churchwardens were appointed last week, and the regular powers of a fabrique obtained at the proper quarters. When complete, it is estimated the cost will have been from twenty-eight to thirty thousand dollars, a small sum considering all things, and a proof that economy and good management have been vigorously practised by those in whose hands the church funds were placed. Indeed considerable astonishment is expressed by *connoisseurs* at the comparatively small expense attending the erection of such a splendid edifice. The architects are Messrs. Martin & Poltner.

A meeting of the parishioners of St. Bridget's Church was held on Sunday in the school-room attached to St. Bridget's Church, at which the following cash subscriptions towards the St. Mary's Church Fund were handed in:— Peter Doyle \$1, John Dodd 1, Edwd Finn 1, Thos Killeullen 1, John Toohy, Sr., 2, Thos O'Sullivan 1, Wm Lowan 1, Mr Graham 1, Thos Hefferan 25, John Murray, 50, John Toohy, Jr., 2, John Hoolahan 25, Bernard Rev Fathers 8 & J. Longman 25, Bernard King 1, James Mullally 25, P. Kehoe 5, Matt Throver 5, Mr Johnson 5, James O'Neill 2, John O'Neill 1, Terence Butler 1, Spears 1, Edwd Thos Phelan 2, Tim Murphy 5, Michael Dunn 5, Thos Phelan 2, Tim Murphy 5, J. Maher 25, Michael Maher 25, Michael Reardon 20, Mrs Fitzgerald 75c, Master A. Kennedy 1, Mrs Hande 1, Miss Bridges 2, Fitzgerald 25c, Mrs Hande 1, Miss Bridges 2, Ellen Harrington 50c, Mrs Slattery 50c, Miss McAfee 1, Friend 25c, Mary Martin 1, Smith 50c, Mrs Bray 25c, Miss Murphy 2.30, Bridget McGrath 50c, Mrs Haly 50c, Mrs Brown 1, Mrs O'Sullivan 1, Mrs McHugh 1, John Kennedy 1, Miss Boss MacDonald 40c, Mr J O'Sullivan 1, John McFall 1.

AGRARIAN OUTRAGE.

Assassination of Lord Mountmorris in the County Galway.

PROFOUND SENSATION IN ENGLAND.

Like Causes Produce Like Effects.

DUBLIN, September 29.—Lord Mountmorris was murdered on Saturday night by some parties yet unknown. He had attended a meeting of magistrates at Clonbar about 8 o'clock. His body was found at nine o'clock on the roadside at Rathene, near Ballindoylie, half a mile from his residence, Eber Hall, with six bullet holes in it, most of them were in the head. Lord Mountmorris had recently refused any reduction in rent of his tenants, and his relations with them were generally unsatisfactory.

DUBLIN, September 28.—At a land meeting at Clonbar, to-day, all of the speakers disclaimed any complicity or sympathy in the murder of Lord Mountmorris. A lantern and a bottle of whiskey were found alongside of the body, which had a rifle wound in the head, three in the neck and two in the body, each of which would prove mortal. Lord Mountmorris was on horseback, and the fact of his horse arriving home riderless caused a search to be made for the rider. Lord Mountmorris had only fifteen tenants.

LONDON, September 27.—Lord Mountmorris, who was murdered on Saturday night at Clonbar, within a mile of Clonbar, County Galway, was little known except in his own neighborhood and throughout Mayo and Galway, where he had small estates which he farmed to some extent. He had fifteen tenants, with whom he had most unhappy relations. Quite recently he obtained ejectment decrees against two of them. As a magistrate he was unpopular, and at the meeting of justices which he had been attending a resolution was passed calling upon the Government to adopt coercive measures.

LONDON, September 27.—A tenant farmer named Sweeney, who was under notice to quit, has been arrested in connection with the murder of Lord Mountmorris, and has been remanded for trial. The murder has caused the greatest excitement in Dublin. It is expected that the affair will induce the Government to take decided steps to control the utterances of land agitators.

LONDON, September 27.—The assassination of Lord Mountmorris has created a profound sensation in England. His relations with his tenants throughout Mayo and Galway, where his estates were located, are said to have been of a most unhappy character, and his friends are said to have warned him of the risk he ran in his severe treatment of them. The circumstances of his death forcibly recall those of the death of Lord Leitrim, and it is rumored in Dublin that the provocation which led to it was of the same nature. In his capacity of magistrate, Lord Mountmorris was a strong and persistent advocate of a vigorous coercive policy against tenants who did not promptly pay their rent, and was consequently unpopular wherever he was known among the people. In cases of non-payment of rent among his tenants, he procured ejectment decrees, and enforced them without mercy.

A Dublin despatch this morning states that excitement among the people runs very high in the neighborhood at the scene of the assassination, and will doubtless give a new impulse to the spirit of violent resistance to landlordism which is rapidly spreading over the entire country.

DUBLIN, September 27.—The jury at the inquest on the Lord Mountmorris murder have rendered a verdict of murder by some person or persons unknown. The tenant farmer Sweeney, who was arrested on suspicion of murder, has been discharged. A defence fund has been opened to secure a fair trial for Phelps, accused of the murder of Mr. Boyd at New Ross.

LONDON, September 27.—The Cork Nationalists have declined to participate in the Parnell demonstration. LONDON, September 28.—The Times Dublin correspondent says the murder of Lord Mountmorris has excited alarm little short of a panic among all respectable classes. Party differences are for the time discarded. It is said nobody can feel safe who ventures to assert the rights or discharge the duties connected with the possession, occupation or management of land if his acts conflict with the interests or prejudices of those with whom he has to deal. The country is fast drifting to anarchy. The scene of the last murder is in a district which is the very centre of the land agitation, and the crime is the result of a communistic conspiracy of the worst type.

BY TELEGRAPH.

DUBLIN, September 25.—Lord Kenmare is entertaining Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, Secretary of State for War, at his country seat, Killarney. Mr. Childers is understood to be visiting Ireland for the purpose of personally inspecting the country and obtaining information as to its condition. A party belonging to the Land League, armed with revolvers, guarded a stand erected by the League last night at New Ross intended for the use of the speakers at the great meeting which it is proposed to hold to-morrow. A report was in circulation that an attempt would be made to blow up the stands with dynamite.

The Irish national papers scoff at the Government's threatened interference with the Land League. DUBLIN, September 26.—Mr. Parnell spoke at New Ross to-day before an audience estimated at over 12,000. There was very great enthusiasm on the part of the people, and the town was gaily decorated. Mr. Parnell said that neither the Ulster custom nor so-called fixity of tenure at fair rents would solve the land difficulty, and he was confident that he was advocating the only efficacious means. He referred to the murder of the Boyds as entirely unnecessary and absolutely prejudicial where tenants were suitably organized. He denounced at great length the Government's manner of getting up the prosecution against the accused.

An Orange meeting was held at Enlilylsh, County Down, to-day, at which Parnell and other agitators were denounced. LONDON, September 24.—A despatch from Capetown says that a request has been sent from the front to send up every available man, volunteer and regular, without a moment's delay, as the natives are massing in

overwhelming numbers, threatening to massacre every white man. LONDON, September 18.—Three thousand colonial reinforcements have started for Basutoland. The force is considered as ample to put down the Basutos.

LONDON, September 23.—The story comes from Berlin that the German Government is about to send telegrams to the Powers urging that in case the naval demonstration proves insufficient to bring about the cessation of Dulcigno, the squadrons should at once be ordered to enter the Bosphorus. That some such step would be taken under the conditions mentioned, is supposed to have been the disagreeable message alleged to have been conveyed to the Sultan by certain of the Ministers at Constantinople on Monday night after the unsatisfactory result of the council of that day. That Dulcigno will be peacefully ceded is now regarded as possible. All the facts and indications point the other way. The story that Riza Pasha offered the people of Dulcigno 3,000 Turkish pounds to abandon their resistance to the cession of the district is not credited in well informed quarters. The abandonment of the whole business or the occupation of the Dardanelles.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 30.—Michael Davitt, the Irish agitator, has arrived. A large possession of Irish civil and military societies received Davitt and escorted him through the principal streets to the Grand Opera House. The building was densely packed. Gen. W. S. Rosecranz presided. Davitt delivered an address on the Irish landowners. The following telegram was submitted for the approval of the audience, and despatched:—

"To the Land League, Dublin: One hundred thousand people welcome Davitt, holding the harvest, no surrender to landlord tyranny." (Signed) W. S. Rosecranz, Chairman. The demonstration was throughout most enthusiastic.

LONDON, September 24.—The *Republique Francaise*, M. Gambetta's organ says, that no efficacious remedy for Ireland's ills can be hoped for so long as the Utopian idea of an independent national existence for Ireland is cherished. The apparently curious fact that advice to England as to what to do with Ireland is found in a leading French journal is explained here by attributing it to the inspiration of Mr. Bradlaugh, who while opposed to landlordism in Ireland, is equally opposed to any division of the United Kingdom, and is at the same time a warm personal friend of M. Gambetta, to whom he is known to have expressed such conviction.

LONDON, September 28.—In view of affairs in Ireland and the East, influential supporters of the Government are urging the convocation of Parliament in November. Extensive strikes are reported of working-men at Berlin. Turkish Troops at Scutari are dying of fever in great numbers.

M. Gambetta is about starting for a month's holiday in Switzerland. There is an increase of 6,000,000 florins in the Austrian military budget. Ayoub Khan's Cabulose troops have submitted to the Amcer at Cabul.

A collective note has been presented to the Porte, deprecating the last proposals. Three thousand troops are en route to reinforce the colonial forces in Basutoland. A London Cable announces the death of Mr. G. F. Grace, the celebrated cricketer. Mr. Ferry has succeeded in forming a Cabinet, retaining the portfolio of instruction.

The Italian Government is asking sanction for a loan of 1,500,000,000 lire, and the abolition of the forced currency. The London *Sportsman* prefers Laycock's style of rowing to that of Trickett, to whom it applies the epithet "clumsy." Warren Smith of Halifax, and Plaisted, of New York, will enter for the American prizes at the international regatta in England.

Mr. Joseph Fleury, Reeve of Aurora village and ex-Warden of the County of York, died Monday morning at his home in Aurora. Warning was given to the Glasgow authorities of an intended nihilist plot to blow up the Czar's new yacht *Livadia*, now lying at Glasgow. The rebellious Basutos have attacked two strongholds and been repulsed. At Mafoteny they numbered 5,000, and the fighting continued all day.

The French Cable Company is said to have accepted the terms of the rival companies, subject to the ratification of the French and American Governments. Mr. F. X. Climon, the petitioner in the case against Mr. Perrault, the member for Charlevoix, has appealed against Judge Routhier's decision to the Supreme Court.

The London *Standard* says that the British war ships *Druid*, *Contest* and *Flamingo* have been ordered to the Newfoundland fishing grounds in connection with the alleged outrage. It is understood that Hon. R. W. Scott, of Ottawa, and Mr. E. A. C. Pow, of Welland, acting in conjunction with a syndicate of New York capitalists, have purchased the mining rights on Pic Island.

Hostilities with the Basutos have commenced. Captain Carrington, with a detachment of the Mounted Rifles, was attacked by 1,200 of the enemy. He lost one Lieutenant and two men, and the enemy fared much worse. Abdurrahman Khan is making satisfactory progress. Mohammed Jan has unreservedly offered him his services, and the army in Turkestan has acknowledged him as Amcer. He has given four months' arrears of pay to the army at Cabul.

The French Cabinet are proceeding with their work. It was proposed to separate the Ministry of Worship and settle it on M. Devos, President of the Republican Left, but he has refused it. An Under Secretary will be appointed to assist M. St. Hilaire. The Porte has sent a final note to the Powers, refusing to surrender Dulcigno unless the naval demonstration is abandoned, privileges of Mohammedans of ceded territory to remain *in statu quo*, and the Podgoritzia side is recognized by the Powers. The Turks are still to hold the citadel of Dulcigno. An Indian named Silversmith was found about two o'clock Tuesday morning, near Onondaga, in the Brant reserve, with his throat cut and evidence of a deadly struggle all around his body. Another Indian, who was seen in his company on Sunday night, has been arrested, and an inquest is being held. The grading of the Grand Junction Railway to Peterboro' has been finished and the labourers paid off, while in a few days the track-laying will likely be finished also. The provincial directors of the Napanee, Tamworth, & Quebec Railway Company have decided to commence the work of construction, and to place themselves in a position to claim the Government bonus.

Personal.

—Senator Fabre has left for Europe. —The Russian Czar intends marrying again. —Jules Ferry has succeeded in forming a new Cabinet. —Mr. Gladstone received a warm reception in Ireland. —Boston is to dine General Grant on the 11th of October.

—The Pope's journal, the *Aurora*, has a circulation of 5,000. —Davitt is meeting with a brilliant reception out West. —It is now claimed that Tom Paine wrote the letters of Junius. —General Todleben has resigned the governorship of Wilna. —Mr. Parnell has given up the idea of visiting America this fall. —Brennan of land league fame is said to be the coming Irish orator. —Justin McCarthy talks in Parliament as if he were reading an essay.

—Jeff Davis obtained a prize for Beauvoir grapes at the St. Louis Exhibition. —Sir Charles Dilke is worn out, in body and mind by the cares of his office. —Mr. Forbe, the great war correspondent will lecture in Toronto this week on the Zulu war. —In case Russia and Turkey go to war, General Skoboleff will command the Russian army. —Lord Beaconsfield has never been in Ireland though he has been seen hanging around Jerusalem.

—Mr. Fawcett, the British Postmaster General, intends visiting America this fall if he can find time. —It is now certain that Plaisted, the Fusionist, has been elected Governor of Maine by a small majority. —Marshall McMahon says he was never in better health, and as for being impoverished he denies it absolutely.

—Mr. Schreiber, chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific railroad, has returned to Ottawa after an inspection of the route. —Sir Charles Tupper has been detained in Ireland by the illness of one of his family, but he will arrive in Canada early in October. —Colonel Richardson, of Jacksonville, Miss., raised 13,000 bales of cotton, from 17,000 acres of land, his own property, last year.

—His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec has left for Beauce, to spend a few days with his relatives. He is expected to return on Monday next. —English military critics think the Duke of Connaught is a born soldier from the manner in which he acted during the late German manoeuvres! —The Irish are again having recourse to the humorous practice of making ballads out of their own documents. A man named Tuam was lately served that way.

—The Rev. Mr. Kane, of Armagh, does not seem sorry for his late ferocious language. On the contrary he says "Protestants don't be cajoled, speak out your minds." —Senator Sharon, and Colonel Fair, both millionaires, are anxious to be elected for Nevada. They are buying up towns, newspapers, corporations, and will spend a million each if necessary in bringing the electors. —There being no signs of the forthcoming of the funds promised for the O'Connell monument subscribed for in 1875, Mr. Hatchette has returned the amount of their subscriptions to those who paid up. Exit O'Connell monument.

—Mr. Lavallee, agent of the Union, left this city yesterday after an interview with Dr. Larocque, who gives him hopes of being able to obtain the guarantee of 1,000 acres being planted with beet root which must be furnished before a factory will be started in Quebec. At Athabaska a syndicate has been formed, and the necessary guarantee furnished. —A peer who died lately and left a large family, is now discovered to have been married before, so that his widow proper will assume the title, and the supposed heirs all moving in the highest London society will become illegitimate. Such is life. The Queen, is however, understood to have stated her intention to create the lady (now Miss B.) a baroness. The estate is worth £90,000 a year.

SAN FRANCISCO'S SENSATION.

San Francisco is excited over a rencontre between Mr. Robert E. Culbrih and Mr. J. C. Flood, Jr. son of the millionaire of the Comstock lode. It is understood that Mr. Flood charged Mr. Culbrih with the authorship of the following:— "A pretty well authorized rumor is going the rounds in railroad and bullion society in San Francisco at the present time, to the effect that young Ulysses (Buck) Grant has received from Miss Jennie Flood the largest kind of a Mitten, with a big, big M, all on account of his lack of loyalty to that young lady. The story goes that Buck came here a few weeks ago ostensibly to visit his fiancée, but as she was off in the Sierras when Buck arrived, this very promising scion of the house of Grant laid himself out for a good time, to accomplish which he brought into requisition all the advantages which his supposed engagement to Miss Flood would naturally give him. Those who whisper that George H. Wells, Flood's private secretary, was the Mephistopheles of the occasion, doubtless do him a great injustice. Nor do I believe that the plot had its inception in the brain of J. C. Flood, Jonnie's astute father, who finding that Gen. Grant had not received the nomination for a third term in the Presidential office, concluded that the Grants were not such great shakes after all, and so concluded to get rid of Buck. I repeat, I do not attach any importance to these rumors. That George E. Flood had a very wicked partner—James G. Fair—who is known by various other appellations. For instance, some pious persons call him 'Truthful James'. Others more worldly minded call him 'Slippery Jim'. I can't believe it possible that his services were called into requisition, and that he put up this unethically job on young Ulysses. Whoever did it ought to receive the execration of all true patriots. In the meantime Buck will finish the writing of a charming society novel, entitled, 'Hope Deferred'; or, the Busted Alliance."

It says the N. Y. Sun, reports printed in the Eastern newspapers to be true, Miss Flood is to be congratulated on the rupture of the engagement. If young Grant appeared in public with a girl whose social standing rendered it improper, she had the other alternative. Miss Flood's dowry is estimated at \$2,500,000.

DOMINION EXHIBITION.

The Agricultural Show.

Wednesday was devoted chiefly to the department of the great exhibition which was of interest to all, but more particularly to farmers, who crowded the grounds in large numbers and watched the proceedings with interest. From an early hour the ring fence in the centre of the grounds was surrounded by spectators, who critically examined the horses as they were brought before the judges to show their breeding and their paces. Ringwood and Medway, two horses belonging to the famous stud of D. & J. Bergin, of Cornwall, were greatly and justly admired, and excited great enthusiasm among connoisseurs in horse flesh. They are both thoroughbred stallions and of the purest blood, especially Ringwood, which has a pedigree almost illustrious enough to make even a Campbell of Argyle blush for his descent. He is about 15 years old, a splendid chestnut, and was bred by Mr. H. C. Mitford, Rockland county, in the State of New York, and has proved to be remarkably successful at the stud, some of his stock being well known trotters. Midway, another stallion from the same farm, is a black horse with white feet, and stands 16 hands 1 inch high. He was foaled in 1874, and was bred by General Withers, of Fairlawn, Lexington county, Kentucky. His pedigree also is of the most formidable proportions. The same firm also exhibit some beautiful young horses, all of the best breed, and which will, doubtless, find ready purchasers. The carriage horses of Mr. Hickson and Dr. Craik also attracted a good deal of notice, as did also the representatives of the Prince Edward Island horses. The praises of these horses were loudly sung by all the visitors who understood anything about horse flesh, and many congratulations were heaped upon the inhabitants of the Island Province for their enterprise in sending such a capital exhibit from so great a distance.

The various classes of horned cattle shown were excellent. Especially was this the case with the Ayrshires, of which a number were exhibited by Messrs. Dawes & Co., of Lachine. Indeed this firm has a capital show both of horses and cattle, and a good deal of the success of this portion of the exhibition, from an agricultural point of view, is due to these gentlemen. Several of the cattle sent from Mr. Hickson's farm were capital, and merited special attention from the agriculturist. The Durhams, though rather few in number, were of a high order of excellence. Mr. George Whitefield being a leading exhibitor in this class. The same remark applies also to the Galloways and to the Alderney cattle. The sheep, especially the Leicestershire and other long-wooled varieties, were beautiful objects, but we imagine that a good many of the entries were not sent. At all events those that were sent were quiet sufficient to warrant the conclusion that the farmers of this province have excellent judgment in sheep, and that they can fairly compete with their brethren in the other provinces in this respect. There was not a large number of pigs exhibited, and most of those that were sent were from the near neighborhood of Montreal. Some very useful animals, however, were displayed.

The poultry and pigeons were both numerous and of high merit, especially when it is remembered that there was an outside exhibition of very much the same kind. The house in which they were gathered was thronged by visitors, amongst them being several fanciers, who were warm in their appreciation of the merit of the show. Some of the classes, especially the Dorkings, were very good, as also were the Aylesbury ducks. Not a stall on the grounds was empty, and indeed more might have been filled if they were there. The show of yearlings was superior to anything yet seen, which speaks well for our future breed of cattle and of the attention paid to stock raising by our agriculturist, which indeed is small wonder, when it is considered that stock will in the future form one of our chief branches of export trade.

The Prize List.

CATTLE.

Four-year-old bull—G Whitfield, St Athanasie, 1st; M H Cochrane, 2nd; M H Preston, & Co, Ottawa, 3rd.

Three-year-old bull—M H Cochrane, 1st. Two-year-old bull—D Brims, Athelston, 1st; J M Browning, Longueuil, 2nd; Whitefield, 3rd.

One-year-old bull—G Fraser, Lachine, 1st. Bull-calf, under one year—M H Cochrane, 1st; J Hickson, Montreal, 2nd; M H Cochrane, 3rd.

Four-year-old cow—M H Cochrane, 1st; D Brims, 2nd; C C Gardiner, Charlottetown, 3rd.

Three-year-old cow—M H Cochrane, 1st; D Brims, 2nd.

Two-year-old heifer—M H Cochrane, 1st; C C Gardiner, 2nd; D Brims, 3rd.

One-year-old heifer—M H Cochrane, 1st; D Brims, 2nd.

Heifer calf under one year—M H Cochrane, 1st.

HEREFORDS.

Four-year-old bull—J Hickson, Montreal, 1st.

Ball calf—J Hickson, h c.

Three-year-old cow—J Hickson, 1st and 2nd.

DEVONS.

Four-year-old bull—G Whitfield, 1st.

Two-year-old bull—G Whitfield, 1st; Ivan Watherspoon, Montreal, 2nd.

Cow, four-year-old and upward—G Whitfield, 1st and 2nd.

Extra, bull calf—G Whitfield, highly commended.

Three-year-old cow—Ivan Watherspoon, 1st and 2nd.

AYRSHIRES.

Four-year-old bull—W Rodden, Plantagenet, 1st; J B Dagenais, Ste Rose, 2nd; A LeGage, St Jacques, 3rd.

Three-year-old bull—A Mousseau, Berthier, 1st; J Bangerter, Ormston, 2nd; J A Muir, St Laurent, 3rd.

Two-year-old bull—L Beaubien, 1st; T Irving, 2nd; M H Cochrane, 3rd.

One-year-old bull—G Hannah, St Laurent, 1st; G H Muir, 2nd; W McGibbon, 3rd.

Bull calf, under one year—J Brown, Petite Cote, 1st; J Henderson, Petite Cote, 2nd; J Hannah, 3rd.

GALLOWAYS. Two-year-old bull—J Hickson 1st. Four-year-old cow and upward—J Hickson 1st. Three-year-old cow—J Hickson 1st. Two-year-old heifer—J Hickson 1st. One-year-old heifer—J Hickson 1st.

JERSEYS OR ALDERNEYS. Three-year-old bull and upward—G Whitfield 1st, W McGibbon 2nd, H Stephens jr, St Lambert, 3rd.

Two-year-old bull—G Whitfield 1st. Yearling bull—W Robb, Coteau Landing, 1st; W A Reburn, St Anne's, 2nd and 3rd.

Three-year-old cow and upward—M Browning, Longueuil, 1st; W Robb, Coteau Landing, 2nd; G Whitfield 3rd.

Two-year-old heifer—G Whitfield 1st, H Stephens, St Lambert, 2nd, J M Browning, 3rd. Yearling heifer—H Stephens 1st, G Whitfield 2nd, Ivan Watherspoon 3rd.

GRADE CATTLE. Four-year-old cow and upward—M H Cochrane 1st, J S Nesbitt, Petite Cote, 2nd, R Elliott, St Jean Baptiste Village, 3rd.

Three-year-old cow—J S Nesbitt 1st, W Rodden 2nd.

Two-year-old heifer—W Stuart, Petite Cote, 1st, Daniel Drummond, Petite Cote, 2nd, W Rodden 3rd.

One-year-old heifer—W Nesbitt, Longue Point, 1st, R Ducharme, St Marc, 2nd.

FAT AND WORKING CATTLE, ANY BREED. Fat ox or steer—Tozer & Co., Quebec, 1st. Fat cow or heifer—M H Cochrane 1st, Tozer & Co., Quebec, 2nd.

Pair of working oxen—M H Cochrane 1st, Tozer & Co., Quebec, 2nd.

SHEEP. LEICESTERS. Ram, two shears and over—Jas. Cowan Allan's Corner 1st, Robert Ness, Howick, 2nd, Joseph Gadbis, Terrebonne, 3rd.

Shearling ram, John Hay, Lachine 1st, Jas Cowan, Allan's Corners, 2nd, Toussaint Verdon, St. Laurent, 3rd.

Ram lamb—James Cowan, Allan's Corners, 1st, James Cowan, Allan's Corners, 2nd, Robt Ness, Howick, 3rd.

Two ewes, two shears and over—James Cowan 1st, Robt Ness 2nd, Chas Daunais, Terrebonne, 3rd.

Two shearing ewes—Jas Cowan 1st and 2nd, Robt Ness 3rd.

Two ewe lambs—Robt Robertson, Howick, 1st, James Cowan 2nd, Chas Daunais 3rd.

Two shearing ewes—John Campbell, Noyan, 1st, Chas. Robinson, Lachine, 2nd, Francis Dion, St Therese, 3rd.

Shearling ram—Peter Robinson, Lachine, 1st, Chas Robinson Lachine, 2nd, Julius Woodworth 3rd.

Ram Lamb—Julius Woodworth, Lachine, 1st, Peter Robinson, Lachine, 2nd, Constant Monchamp, St Michel Archange, 3rd.

Two ewes, two shears and over—Peter Robinson, Lachine, 1st, Julius Woodworth, Lachine, 2nd, Chas Robinson, Lachine, 3rd.

Two shearing ewes—A Mousseau, Berthier, 1st, Chas Robinson, Lachine, 2nd, Peter Robinson, Lachine, 3rd.

Ewe Lambs—Julius Woodworth, Lachine, 1st, Peter Robinson, Lachine, 2nd.

OTHER LONG-WOOLED SHEEP. Ram, 2 shears and over—Louis Brosseau, St Hubert, 1st; Frs Dion, St Therese, 2nd; A Mousseau, Berthier, 3rd.

Shearling ram—J Dagenais, Ste Rose 1st; Casimir Brosseau, Laprairie, 2nd; Daucan McCall, St Joseph, 3rd.

Ram lamb—J B Dagenais, Ste Rose, 1st; Frs Desjardins, Ste Rose 2nd; Antoine Sicotte, St Hubert, 3rd.

Two ewes, 2 shears and over—Constant Monchamp, St Michel Archange, 1st; Robert Ness, Howick, 2nd; A Mousseau, Berthier, 3rd.

Two shearing ewes—Jas Cowan, Allan's Corners 1st Frs Dagenais, Ste Rose, 2nd; A Mousseau, Berthier, 3rd.

Ewe lambs—Jas Cowan 1st; Antoine Sicotte, St Hubert, 2nd.

SOUTH DOWNS. Ram, two shears and over—H D Moore, Moore Station, 1st; Geo Nichols, Cataragui, 2nd; H D Moore 3rd.

Shearling ram—Geo Nichols 1st, Louis Brosseau, St Hubert, 2nd; H D Moore 3rd.

Ram lamb—George Nichols 1st; D H Moore 2nd and 3rd.

Two ewes, 2 shears and over—H D Moore 1st and 2nd, Geo Nichols 3rd.

Two shearing ewes—H D Moore 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

FAT SHEEP OF ANY BREED. Best 2 wethers—Jas Cowan 1st. Best 2 ewes—Geo Smith, Lachine Rapids 1st; Robert Robertson 2nd, Jas Cowan 3rd.

CLASS IV—PIGS. IMPROVED BERKSHIRES. Boar over 2 years—E Kenny, St Vincent de Paul, 1st, Thomas Irving, Montreal, 2nd.

Boar over 1 year—A Mousseau, Berthier, 1st; B Hannaford, Montreal, 2nd, Wm Rodden, Plantagenet, 3rd.

Boar over 6 months—Dawes & Co, Lachine, 1st, Wm Evans, Montreal, 2nd, A Reburn, St Anne's, 3rd.

Boar under 6 months—W Rodden, Plantagenet, 1st, A Mousseau, Berthier, 2nd, E Kenny, St Vincent de Paul, 3rd.

Sow over 2 years—David Smeal, Mile-End, 1st, Matthew Moodie, Terrebonne, 2nd, Dawes & Co, 3rd.

Sow over 1 year—Dawes & Co, 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

Sow over 6 months—Dawes & Co, 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

Sow under 6 months—Edward Kenny, 1st and 2nd, Donald Campbell, St Vincent de Paul, 3rd.

SUFFOLKS AND OTHER SMALL BREEDS. Boar over 2 years—Joseph Featherston, Credit, Ont, 1st, J A Simpson, Coteau Landing, 2nd, Joseph Featherston, 3rd.

Boar over 1 year—J Featherston 1st and 2nd, Featherston & Main 3rd.

Boar over 6 months—J Featherston, 1st and 3rd, Featherston & Main 2nd.

Boar under 6 months—J Featherston 1st and 2nd, Featherston & Main 3rd.

Sow, over 2 years, Jos Featherston 1st, Thos Irving 2nd, Featherston & Main 3rd.

Sow over 1 year, Jos Featherston 1st and 2nd, Wm Rodden 3rd.

Sow, over 6 months, Jos Featherston 1st and 2nd, Featherston & Main 3rd.

Sow, under 6 months, Jos Featherston 1st and 2nd, Featherston & Main 3rd.

Sow over 6 months—J Featherston 1st and 3rd, T Verdon 2nd.

Sow under 6 months—J Featherston 1st and 2nd, Oliver Beaudry, St Alexis, 3rd.

YORKSHIRE AND OTHER LARGO BREEDS. Boar over 2 years—J Featherston 1st, Michel Raymond, Longue Pointe, 2nd.

Boar over 2 years—J Irving 1st, J Featherston 2nd.

Boar over 6 months—J Featherston 1st and 2nd, W H Vaughan, St Johns, 3rd.

HORSES. Thoroughbred horses, four-year-old and upward, stallion—John Clark, Carleton, 1st; Dawes & Co, Lachine, 2nd; Osborne Morton, Montreal, 3rd.

Thoroughbred horses, two-year-old stallion—Dawes & Co, Lachine, 1st.

Thoroughbred filly, three-year-old—Hugh Paton, Montreal, 1st.

Thoroughbred filly, two-year-old—Dawes & Co, Lachine, 1st.

Thoroughbred yearling filly—Jos Hickson, Montreal, 1st; Dawes & Co 2nd.

Thoroughbred brood mare with foal—Jos Hickson 1st; Dawes & Co 2nd.

Roadster or horse 15 1/2 hands high or under, stallion, four-year-old and upward—Norman McLeod, Eldon, Belfast, 1st; William Logan, Chateauguay, 2nd; Isidore Charlebois, Pointe Claire, 3rd.

Roadster or saddle horse, 15 1/2 hands or under, stallion, two-year-old—Dr Bergin 1st; N Luchapelle, L'Assomption, 2nd; Dr Bergin 3rd.

Roadster or saddle filly, 15 1/2 hands, 3 years or under—H Scott, St Laurent, 1st; Dawes & Co 2nd; Dr Bergin, Cornwall, 3rd.

Roadster or saddle filly, 15 1/2 hands, two-year-old—Dr Bergin 1st; Dawes & Co 2nd; Hugh MacDonald 3rd.

Roadster or saddle brood mare with foal—Napoleon Lachapelle 1st; Louis Brosseau, Laprairie, 2nd; James Curry, River Beaudet, 3rd.

Roadster or saddle pair matched in harness—Victor Beaudry, Montreal, 1st; R Elliott, Montreal, 2nd; N Davis, Terrebonne, 3rd.

Roadster or saddle single in harness—G B Baker, Sweetsburgh, 1st, H Lussier, St Vincent de Paul, 2nd.

Carriage stallion, 15 1/2 hands, 4 years and upward—Hon J C Abbott, 1st, Jno Clark, Carleton, 2nd, Thos Rodd, P E I, 3rd.

Carriage stallion, 3 years old—A L McDonald, Richmond, 1st, D Lefebvre, 2nd.

Carriage stallion, 2 years old—J Burke, Deux Montagnes, 1st and 2nd, Amable Percevolet, Vareseas, 3rd.

Carriage filly, 2 years old, H MacDonald, Hochelaga, 1st, C B Baker, Sweetsburgh, 2nd.

Carriage brood mare, with foal—C Dionne, Kamouraska, 1st, H McCrimmon, Glengarry, 2nd, J Curry 3rd.

Carriage, pair matched—J Hickson 1st, Dr Craik, Montreal, 2nd.

Carriage, pair matched, under 15 1/2 hands—Hugh Paton 1st, Dawes & Co 2nd.

Carriage, single in harness—B J Coghill, Montreal, 1st, Narcisse Boudin, Chateauguay, 2nd, Hector Lussier, 3rd.

Saddle horse, not over 16 hands—Hon M H Cochrane, Compton, 1st, J A Duncau, Duncaville, 2nd, Dawes & Co, 3rd.

Hunter in saddle, over hurdle, 15 1/2 hands—Hunt Club, 1st and 3rd, Tozer & Co, Quebec, 2nd.

Agricultural stallion, exclusive of Clydes—Baptiste Brunet, St Hyacinthe, 1st, J Clark, 2nd, Ant Vaillo, Chateauguay, 3rd.

Agricultural stallion, inclusive of Clydes, three-year-old—Francis Turner, Beauharnois, 1st, Olivier Gagnon, Nicholieu, 2nd, J & R Henny, Montreal, 3rd.

Agricultural stallion, exclusive of Clydes, two-year-old—W Murray, Beauharnois, 1st, J Henderson, Petite Cote, 2nd, J Hanna, St Laurent, 3rd.

Agricultural horse, including Clydes, filly 3 years old—J Drummond, Hochelaga, 1st, J Henderson 2nd, Michael Raymond, Hochelaga, 3rd.

Agricultural horse, exclusive of Clydes, filly 2 year—J S Nesbitt, Hochelaga, 1st, Hypolite St Alban, 2nd, Wm Travessie, Beauharnois, 3rd.

Agricultural horse, exclusive of Clydes, brood mare, 1,300 lbs, with foal—J S Nesbitt 1st, J Henderson 2nd, Etienne Bedard, Chambly, 3rd.

Agricultural horse, matched farm team in harness—J Hickson 1st, J S Nesbitt 2nd, James J Roy, Sault au Recollet, 3rd.

Heavy draught, exclusive of Clydes, stallion 4 year old—Alexis Moquin, Laprairie, 1st, Louis Trudeau 2nd, B Bernard, Hochelaga, 3rd.

Heavy draught, exclusive of Clydes, stallion 3 year old—W Oswald, Two Mountains, 1st.

Heavy draught, brood mare under 1,300 lbs, with foal—J Hanna 1st, W Stuart, St Michel, 2nd, C McEvoy, Montreal, 3rd.

Heavy draught, span—J Henderson 1st, Robt D Ness, Howick, 2nd, Wm Nesbitt 3rd.

Clydesdale stallion, 4 year old and upward—La Societe d'Agriculture du Comte de Naperville 1st, J Clark 2nd, David Riddell, Scotland, 3rd.

Clydesdale stallion, 3-year-old—T Brown, Petite Cote, 1st, D Riddell, Scotland, 2nd.

Clydesdale yearling colt—H McDonald 1st.

Clydesdale filly, 3-year-old—A Scott, Jacques Cartier, 1st.

Clydesdale filly, 2-year-old—J S Nesbitt 1st, Dawes & Co 2nd.

Clydesdale yearling filly, J S Nesbitt 1st, Thomas Brown, Petite Cote, 2nd, Dawes & Co, 3rd.

Clydesdale brood mare with foal—T Irving, Montreal, 1st, W McGibbon, Montreal, 2nd.

Percheron stallion, 4-year-old—G A Pierra, Stanstead, 1st, Pierre Lussier, Vercheres, 2nd.

Suffolk stallion, 4-year and upward—C C Gardiner, P E I, 1st, N J McGillivray, Montreal, 2nd.

Shetland ponies, stallions—J Richardson, Lachine, 1st, J Doran, Lachine, 2nd.

Shetland mares—T Irving 1st, Alex McGillivray, Montreal, 2nd.

Class I—Ponies over hurdles: O E Dawson, 1st; Joseph Hickson, 2nd—Dawson's pony making 4 ft 3 in, a good feat for a pony.

CITIZENS' PRIZES. Heavy hunters over hurdles, 13 stone—Capt Campbell, St Hillaire 1st; B J Oughlin 2nd.

Game—Black-crested and other reds, James Black 1st; C J Nichols 2nd. Duckwing, James Black 1st. Any other variety, James Black 1st; J C Nichols 2nd.

Leghorns—White, Thomas Hall 1st, James Macleider 2nd.

Hamburgs—Silver-pencilled, W Harnett 1st, Joseph Hickson 2nd. Silver-spangled, Joseph Hickson 1st, Henry Joyce, Chambly, 2nd. Black, Joseph Hickson 1st.

Bantams—Seabright, Featherston & Main 1st. Black-breasted or other Reds, J Smith 1st, J Hickson 2nd. Duckwinged game, Jas Black 1st, Charles Lumpkins 2nd. Any other variety, Joseph Hickson 1st, Thomas Costen 2nd.

Turkeys—Any color, Featherston & Main 1st, C F Blanchard 2nd. Wild, H D Moore 1st, J Hickson 2nd.

Geese—Brahmins, Thos Irving 1st. English grey, John Smith 1st. Any other variety, H D Moore 1st, E Stephens 2nd.

Ducks—Aylesbury, David Drummond 1st, George Nichol 2nd. Rouen, George Nichol 1st, Featherston & Main 2nd. Any other variety, H D Moore 2nd, Toussaint Verdon 2nd.

Guinea fowl—T Verdon 1st. Pea fowl, Francis Dion 1st and 2nd.

Collection of poultry—G Benson 1st.

Pigeons—Carrier, pouter and tumbler, James Hooper 1st. Jacobins, fantails, baros and trumeters, James Hooper 1st. Collection of pigeons, J Hooper 1st.

Rabbits—Long-eared, Charles Lumpkins 1st. Common A Z Heta 1st.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS. Wheat—White winter, Roch Simard 1st; Jules Sauriol 2nd; Daniel Drummond 3rd.

Red winter, Ovide Marion 1st; Francois Demers 2nd; Alex Prefontaine 3rd. White spring, James Jeffrey 1st; Thomas Irving 2nd; Ovide Marion 3rd. Red spring, J & R Barry 1st; Moise Vincent 2nd; Thomas Irving 3rd.

Barley—Two-rowed, Hugh Macdonald 1st; Thomas Irving 2nd; T Morin 3rd. Six-rowed, Mme Lapointe 1st; David Martin 2nd; Jules Sauriol 3rd.

Rye—Henri Pepin 1st; David Martin 2nd; Fidele Perrault 3rd.

Oats—White, David Martin 1st; Henri Pepin 2nd; Charles E Blanchard 3rd. Black, David Martin 1st; Jules Sauriol 2nd; James Drummond 3rd.

Pease—Field, Jean Gagnon 1st; Joseph Delorme 2nd; F R Demers 3rd. Marrow-fat, David Martin 1st; Michael Raymond 2nd; John Smith 3rd.

Tares—John Martin 1st; John Brodie 2nd. Beans—White field, Joseph Meloche 1st; David Martin 2nd; L S Seguin 3rd.

Indian Corn—Ear white, Jules Sauriol 1st; Elot Outmet 2nd; Charles F Blanchard 3rd.

Ear yellow, S U Blackwood 1st; Thomas Irving 2nd; Thomas Hall 3rd.

Seeds—Timothy, Ant Lamarche 1st, James Dingwall 2nd, Olivier Clairmont 3rd. Clover, Prosper Corbell 1st, Joseph Lemire 2nd.

Alyssa Clover, Olivier Beaudry 1st, Joseph Lemire 2nd, Hopp, David Martin 1st, Olivier Beaudry 2nd, Jos Lemire 3rd. Flax, David Martin 1st, F R Demers 2nd, Prosper Corbell 3rd.

Mustard, Antoine Lamarche 1st, David Martin 2nd, Swedish Turnip, 20 lbs, Olivier Beaudry 1st, Ant Lamarche 2nd, David Martin 3rd. White Belgian Carrot, David Martin 1st, Olivier Beaudry 2nd, Antoine Lamarche 3rd.

Long Red Mangal Wurzel, David Martin 1st, Olivier Beaudry 2nd, Edward Farland 3rd. Yellow Globe Mangal Wurzel, Olivier Beaudry 1st; Ant Lamarche 2nd.

Bale of hops—R Marston 2nd. Horse Beans—J & R Barry 1st, Thos Irving 2nd, Daniel Drummond 3rd.

Buckwheat—Olivier Beaudry 1st, David Martin 2nd, Mme Lapointe 3rd.

Millet seed—David Martin 1st, Ant Lamarche 2nd.

CHEESE. Factory—Boden & Wilson 1st, 2nd and 3rd, Peter McFarlane 4th.

Home made—A Rowat 1st, J Brodie 2nd, J Rowat 3rd, A Muir 4th.

Ladies whose digestive organs are out of order will find in Milk or MAGNEsia a source of relief most acceptable to the palate and the same time effectual. It is an untiring remedy for the nausea of females incident to certain periods of married life. It is entirely different from all other preparations of Magnesia. Can be had at all Chemists.

Never ask a Dyspeptic person what he wants to eat, but let him take a few doses of Baxter's Mandrake Bitters and his appetite will be all right. Price 25 cents per bottle. 4-4

S. CARSLY'S DRESSES.

STILL MORE NEW DRESS GOODS.

Just received, special line of new Polka Spot (satin finish), for fall costumes, in all the newest shades, to be sold at 25c, 35c and 50c per yard.

DIAGONAL CLOTH. Just received, splendid line of new Diagonal Cloth, in all the newest shades, to be sold at 12c per yard.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Ottawa Separate School board have a scheme on foot to issue \$30,000 debentures for the erection of several new school buildings.

A General despatch to the Daily News says the Catholic members of the Federal Assembly will rigorously oppose the proposed revision of the constitution, and as the measure is highly unpopular in the Protestant Cantons there can be little doubt that it will be rejected by a large majority.

A MIRACULOUS CURE.—The Ottawa Citizen says:—A Sparks street merchant reports a most miraculous cure of an invalid six years old child at St. Ann's Roman Catholic retreat. The boy is his youngest son, and had never walked a step previous to being sent away. After remaining at St. Ann's for five weeks the father says the little fellow recovered the use of his limbs, and is now able to walk with ease. When but eighteen months old the child is said to have gone three months without food. The only nourishment it received in all that time was through cod liver oil baths prescribed by Dr. Bell. By this treatment it was kept alive for three months until induced to take a preparation called Nestle's food. The case is certainly a most remarkable one.

A monastery has been opened at Fort Augustus, Scotland. The fort was built in 1716, and during "the 45" was a centre of great activity. After Culloden it became the headquarters of the duke of Cumberland, and the scene of many of the cruelties which gained for him the sobriquet of "Butcher." In 1807 the Government sold it to Lord Lovat, the present representative of the wily old man who lost his head on Tower Hill. The buildings as already completed represent an expenditure of about \$325,000. Mr. Hunt Blair, a convert to Rome, gave \$100,000, and the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Ripon and Duke were also contributors, as well as the present Lord Lovat. Of late years the Duke has been a Catholic, and several ladies of high rank there have "gone over," but very few men of means and station have been among the converts.

COVERING THE BLACK VEIL.—The chapel of the Ursuline Monastery, on Monday morning at six o'clock, the scene of one of those religious ceremonies which, when once witnessed, is not likely to be forgotten—the conferring of the "black veil" of the Order of St. Ursula, on a bright and handsome young lady, who then vowed herself to a life of service of her Master in the persons of those of whom He has said:—"Suffer little children to come unto me." The recipient of the veil on this occasion was Miss Margaret Murray, daughter of Mr. William A. Murray, Esq., merchant of Toronto, and who will be henceforth known as Rev. Mother Mary of the Purification. Right Rev. Monsignor Casseau, V.G., presided and received the vows; he also made a short but impressive and telling address, in English, in which he pointed out the duties devolving upon the religious and gave a synopsis of the spirit and rules of the great teaching order which was founded by St. Angela Merici in the year 1535—coeval with the establishment of the Society of Jesus. The other clergymen present were Rev. Dr. Blais and Rev. E. L. Moisan, of the University, and Rev. Mr. Lemoine, chaplain of the Monastery. The father and mother and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Parkin and a number of other relations and friends, as well as some American tourists present in town were also present; the solemn ceremony was very affecting, and there were many wet eyes amongst the spectators.—Quebec Telegraph.

One of the burning questions in the Australian colonies is education. The New Zealand Tablet, one of the ablest of our Catholic exchanges, says, speaking of the late Victoria elections:—

The Catholics are certainly coming to the front with a rush. They put Berry out on the 28th February, and they put Service out on the 10th July. As a result of the election, the leader, Sir John O'Shaunnessy, to be masters of the situation. The press are beginning to write about this religious question in a spirit of toleration, quite wonderful in fact. Formerly the Argus and Age did nothing but sneer and laugh at the Catholic claims, but now that the Catholics make an unexampled showing, they are to be respected. The 10th July was a great surprise to both sides in politics. The Service Government expected to come back with a working majority, and they thought that he might count on a decent minority. Both parties thought the Catholics had thrown up the sponge in disgust, as they had been so both, but the morning of the 10th July led a different tale. Then it was seen that the Catholic vote had been thrown in *pleno* with the Liberals, or more correctly speaking, with the Conservatives. The House met by commission on Thursday, when the election of Speaker took place. Mr. Peter Lawlor being chosen for the post. Then commenced a scene of wild and furious rivalry demanded to know how it was Mr. Service had not resigned, and Service replied that he was following the usual custom (a fact which Sir John O'Shaunnessy was bound to admit) in remaining in office till Tuesday, when Parliament was to be formally opened by the Governor. At this the head of the opposition declared that he would move a vote of want of confidence the following day (an off day in Parliament), whereat the Premier left the Chamber, followed by his supporters. The cause of the vote of haste and rapidity for office, when to all appearance a few days will place the extreme party in command of the Treasury, is that they read a coalition between Service and O'Shaunnessy, and if that took place, it is supposed that Berry would be in a minority. At the present moment Sir John O'Shaunnessy is the real master of the situation, and in a place where he likes on the treasury benches. An interview has taken place between Berry and Sir John O'Shaunnessy, and the latter has given separate aid to the Catholics, he will have done a work that will immortalize him. You cannot fancy the dignity against us Catholics when this matter of confidence comes up, but there is a revolution in this feeling, or rather in the expression of it, during the last few days, since the general elections. Whether this revolution will be permanent remains to be seen. If Bishop Moorhouse were to join Sir John O'Shaunnessy at the present moment, as is not unlikely, they would surely win the day.

DAMEL O'SHEA, writing to the New York Sun, says:—

Sir,—There seems to be a disposition on the part of many persons who have read the newspaper accounts of the supernatural apparitions of the Knocks, to throw doubt upon these statements. Having been recently in Ireland, I resolved to pay a visit to Knock and see for myself what was happening there. I reached the place on July 10th, and the first thing that attracted my attention was the large piles of crutches, sticks, and handkerchiefs left there by the cure. The crutches were suspended in two rows on the partition walls, and the sticks and canes to the number of about a thousand were collected in a crib made for that purpose. I had always been a good Catholic, but never before had I felt within myself the spirit of faith bound in such vigorous activity as when I stood within the portals of that unpretentious village chapel, witnessing the pious enthusiasm of the assembled multitude, and seeing with my own eyes some of the wonderful cures effected there.

Among the cures which I saw, those cases came under my own personal observation, that the cure was effected by the use of the "People's Remedy," and "Universal Pain Destroyer." I saw a man who had been lame for eighteen years, and was compelled to use crutches. He had tried among all the doctors of his district to get cured, but in vain. He came to Knock, and after a few days of treatment, and at the end of four weeks he left perfectly cured, using neither crutch nor stick. I subsequently met him on the steamer in Spain at Queenstown, and he told me that he had been lame for eighteen years, and was compelled to use crutches, and at the end of four weeks he left perfectly cured, using neither crutch nor stick.

A St. Louis rich man drew up a will which was so pathetically worded that it moved all his relations to tears. It left all his property to an orphan asylum.

AGRICULTURAL.

NOTES FROM THE FARM AND GARDEN.

SWINE.—Pigs will fatten nearly as fast on potatoes this month as on corn next. They do best on cooked feed, and the grain ought to be ground.

HOW TO KEEP CABBAGES BEST THROUGH THE WINTER.—Cabbages may be kept safely by plowing an open furrow, and placing them in this with the heads downward, covering them with a few inches of earth and leaving the roots out.

BUILDINGS.—This month offers the most favorable time usually for the painting and repair of farm buildings, and putting them in order for the winter. A great part of this work may be well done during this month by the farmer and his boys.

Implement, put away for the winter should be painted or protected in some way from the action of the air and moisture. Paint or varnish for the wood-work, and a varnish of two-thirds rosin and one-third mutton tallow is excellent for protecting iron and steel.

CROPS FOR A RECLAIMED SWAMP.—The best crop for a reclaimed swamp is corn; this does very well on mucky, sandy soil; corn may be planted for two or three years, and then oats, and finally grass, as "Timothy and redtop." Oats grow better on such land than anywhere else, and may be sown year after year.

SOWING TIMOTHY-SEED.—Fine seed, such as grass, needs but little covering; a quarter of an inch is enough, and less will do. The seed should not be drilled, but sown after the harrow, or drill, and the surface may be rolled or smoothed with a brush harrow, or left to be leveled with a shower of rain, which will cover the seed sufficiently.

LIVE STOCK.—A little extra feed brings cattle and horses to the beginning of winter in good order. The tops of carrots, beets, and turnips may be fed to good advantage, and there is a great deal of sweetness in the October pasturage. Where much corn is planted, there will always be soft ears and "gubins" which are best fed to horses and pigs.

SHEEP.—This month we speak for March lambs. Half-fed sheep are often run into market from sections where food is scarce, and it pays well to secure such to feed for the winter, turning them out of fat in the spring. The feeder should be satisfied if by so doing he works up his wheat straw and corn into manure, getting pay for his grain and cash outlay and that only.

GRASS SEED FOR LOW LAND.—For pasture on low land the following grasses would be suitable, viz:—Timothy, eight pounds; red clover, twelve pounds; yellow oat-grass, five pounds; few meadow-fescue, six pounds; and meadow fescue, five pounds per acre. These grasses give a succession of herbage from early in the season until late in the fall.

MOTHERS' CURB.—A colt four weeks old may be raised on cow's milk, and taught to drink the same as with a calf. As soon as it will take the milk readily, sweet warm milk may be used, and the colt may be taught to eat a little fine hay, cut and mixed with bran, and at first with a little sugar on it. As soon as this can be done the trouble is over.

PARALYSIS IN PIGS.—Pigs are subject to a weakness in the back which causes paralysis of the hind quarters. It may be caused by inflammation of the spinal cord, with effusion; by parasitic worms in the lumbar muscles or kidneys; by diseased kidneys, or by trichinosis. All but the last are favorably acted upon by rubbing the loins with turpentine or mustard paste and by giving dram doses of saltpetre daily for several days. The last disease, caused by a parasitic worm in the muscles, is incurable, and makes the flesh poisonous to human beings who may eat it, by transferring the parasites to them.

WATER.—If pure water does not flow at the barn, look into means for securing it. Barn-yard wells are convenient, but often dangerous to the health, if not of animals, men, who may drink at them. If the water from some spring can be led to the house and barn, by all means bring it down—use plain iron pipes or enamelled ones—not "galvanized" pipes. Zinc is a slow poison, but not quite so bad as lead. A well on higher ground will often furnish flowing water, conducted by a siphon, at the level of the buildings. No well should be dug at a less distance than 300 feet from a barn-yard, cesspool, or privy vault.

TREATMENT OF A CURB.—Curb is a swelling, at first soft, but later hard, on the lowest part of the hock-joint, behind. It is caused by a strain of the tendon which works over the joint, and is accompanied by heat, tenderness, and lameness. The horse often knuckles over at the fetlock. It is often constitutional, and is more of a blemish than a disease. As soon as the inflammation is removed, lameness will generally disappear. The treatment should be an application of cooling astringent lotions, or even cold water, or bandages kept with cold water, and when the heat is removed an active blister may be applied. In some bad cases firing is to be resorted to, but such cases are rare.

EQUINE INFLUENZA.—Influenza of horses consists of an inflammation of the mucous membrane, generally of the breathing organs, and sometimes the bowels, kidneys, and spinal marrow are involved. There is a general low fever, with a cough, running at the nose, redness of the eyes, difficulty of moving and winter. The ground should be left rough to be subjected to the fullest action of the weather, freezing, thawing, wetting, drying, etc. Should a crop of weeds come up it will very likely pay to harrow and plow again. Ridge plowing of stiff clays is often of great benefit. It is done by turning the furrows two and two together, so as to leave the land uniformly ridged. The ridges must run up and down the slopes; otherwise, in heavy rains, water will be held by the ridges until it breaks through somewhere, when there will be danger of a "wash-out." This system of winter plowing involves plowing again in the spring, but shows its good effect in the crop.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address: True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MICHAEL MCLAUGHLIN, whose wife's name is Susan, his brother Lawrence, and his sister Mary. He left Ireland thirty years ago for Canada at His native place is Knox, Parish of Killarney, County Mayo, Ireland. Heard he lived near Montreal as a farmer. I will give one hundred dollars for information of his living or dead. Address, JOHN MCLAUGHLIN, 114 George Street, Toronto, Ont.

FURNITURE!

Bedroom Suites, \$30.00 to \$150.00. Parlor Suites, \$40.00 to \$150.00. Dining Tables, \$10.00 to \$30.00. Chairs, \$2.50 upwards. Buy for Cash at Wm. King's, and Save Money. 652 Craig Street.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Department of Crown Lands. Woods and Forests, QUEBEC, 14th August, 1880.

Notice is hereby given that conformably to the clauses of the Act 30 Viet., Cap. 9, the following timber limits will be sold for the Province of Quebec, in this city, on FRIDAY, the 15th October next, at 10 a.m., subject to the conditions mentioned below, namely:

UPPER OTTAWA AGENCY. First Range, Block A, Limit No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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Third Range, Block A, Limit No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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Tenth Range, Block A, Limit No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Eleventh Range, Block A, Limit No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Twelfth Range, Block A, Limit No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Thirteenth Range, Block A, Limit No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42,

ROUND THE WORLD.

Dr. Tanner can fast better than he can lecture. The Sultan of Turkey is not half so foolish as he looks. The fall of De Freycinet has made Gambetta unpopular. England is calling for volunteers for the Basuto campaign. The Germans believe that an alliance exists between Russia and France. The British Government will bring in a bill for political amnesty next session. The Montreal detectives are sceptical about the \$7,000 Montreal Bank robbery. In 1878 the tax on armorial bearings in England and Scotland produced \$410,000. It is reported in Quebec that the Hon. Mr. Flynn intends withdrawing from the Ministry. Carlyle and Froude are engaged writing a book. Par noble fratres. A pair of crazy hero-worshippers. Tarryton, on the Hudson River, celebrated the centenary of the discovery of the Arnold-Andre plot on the 23rd. An \$800 diamond ring floated away from Lafayette, Ind. A child tied to the string of a toy balloon and let go. The Rev. Dr. Platt has rather displeased San Francisco by saying in a sermon, "Christianity is a dead thing in this city." There are twenty-four officers yet living who took part in the battle of Algiers in 1816 under Admirable Viscount Exmouth. In Spain there is a very heavy succession duty. The Duke of Medina Celi paid on succeeding to his immense estate in 1847 \$300,000. Mr. Carlyle has now so far recovered from his recent disposition as to be able to superintend the preparation of the materials requisite for an adequate life. The Montreal Gazette beat the Herald at lacrosse on Saturday in three straight games. Mr. G. M. Harrington captained the Gazette men, and W. H. Jarvis the Herald men. Wherever Ingalls lectures, cards inscribed with the Scriptural texts are handed to the dispersing audience by agents of the local Young Men's Christian Association. Some of the Spaniards are angry because a daughter was born to Alfonso instead of a son. Others don't care a straw, and say it will be all the same in a few years hence. There is feminine excitement at River-ton, Iowa. A person who sold and fitted a large number of corsets there, and wore women's clothes, proves to be a man in disguise. The Scotch papers are fonder than the English of speaking of our empire. The Canadian papers come next in order, while the truth is it is no one's empire but Beaconsfield's. Of the present Administration, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Forster, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Bright, Mr. Chamberlain, and Sir Charles Dilke are Radicals, and three or four even—some say the whole six—are republicans. The night population of the city of London, consisting chiefly of caretakers of property and the lumber classes, is 113,387, while the number of persons resorting thither daily for business purposes, and not included in the above, is 503,611. An alliance between a number of High Church clergymen and "high toned" actors and actresses under the name of "The Church and Stage Guild" has been formed, and the Guild has held its first meeting at the Dillectable Club, in Argyle, street, London. There are now in use in New Zealand, which, not very long ago, was the subject of Sydney Smith's familiar joke about cold curate on the seaboard, 5,000 reaping machines and more than 1,000 thrashing machines, of which 374 are worked by steam power. It will take four or five years to carry out the designs of restoration at Arundel Castle, and it is said that the income of its owner, the Duke of Norfolk, will then have increased, by the falling in of leases and other enhancements of property, to £1,000,000 per annum. A recent visitor to Fiji says: "There is a wonderful amount of comfort to be found in a native house of a good class, if a traveller have the true instincts of one. The wish of Henri IV. for his people is here realized. There are no beggars, and the pot is never empty. Dr. Tanner crops up in the pages of nearly every English periodical, and will be referred to in every new encyclopedia and thousands of medical works. If he has not got money, he has got in six weeks as worldwide a reputation as Wellington or Byron in as many years. A bunko swindler was eating a hearty and expensive dinner in a restaurant at Lexington, Ark. A farmer, whose last cent he had just won, entered and said: "You've robbed me of all my money, and I'm hungry. Buy me a meal." The gambler refused. "Then you shan't eat either," cried the farmer, and shot him. It will take considerable rest for a man of Mr. Gladstone's age to gather his lost strength. Weeks before his seizure he had begun to look aged and feeble, and though somewhat improved, looks so still. Lord Beaconsfield many times during his term of office looked so broken that one wondered how he kept his feet. The German population of London have been celebrating the victories of the fatherland. On one of the evenings the Socialist Committee had a sitting. This tribunal of twenty-one includes seven Frenchmen and six Germans, and even the fraternity of revolutionary sentiment failed to suppress a memory bitter to one element and joyful to the other. So the committee fell to words, then to blows, and finally broke up in confusion. Americans who were present at the two nights' obstructive debates of the Parnell party in the House of Commons say they were perfectly conducted. The chiefs of the legions and the divisional commanders kept steadily at work all night. There was not a hitch or halt. Every man was at his post, ready to enter the arena at the beck of his leader. It was, of course, quite useless and served no end; but as an idle display it must be scored among the most brilliant achievements of the Irish party. The Montreal correspondent of the Globe says: "It seems that the Montreal city detectives believe that no robbery of \$7,000 from the Bank of Montreal took place at all in the manner related by the bank clerks. They point to the impossibility of such a thing, and insinuate that some one inside the bank knows more about the affair than anyone else. When Detective Richardson reached the bank after the robbery he was, it appears, informed that no robbery had been perpetrated, but that some very suspicious characters had been seen about. It was not until Detective Cullen came into the bank that the story was given out. Detective Fahy believes firmly that the robbery was

committed by a notorious bank robber from New York, who several years ago stole some \$50,000 from a bank in New York in much the same cautious manner as the theft was made from the Montreal Bank. He says further that he was advised by letter from Boston that the man, who received six years in penitentiary for that crime, was on his way from Boston to Montreal, having been recently liberated. This man's appearance answers the description given by the clerks of the appearance of the thief who is said to have stolen the \$7,000.

Finance and Commerce.

TUESDAY, September 28. FINANCIAL. At the stock Exchange on Monday the market was in the main firm, although a slight reaction occurred in Telegraph and Merchants in the afternoon, and business was rather more active. Bank of Montreal sold up 1/2 per cent from 153 to 153 1/2, and closed steady at the latter figure asked, 153 1/2 bid. Merchants was firm and 1/2 per cent higher at 105 1/2 and 106 until the afternoon, when there was a drop to 105 1/2 for buyers, 105 1/2 for sellers. Commerce improved gradually throughout the day, closing 1/2 per cent higher at 129 offered, 129 1/2 wanted. Ontario was placed 1/2 per cent higher at 87 in the afternoon, closing firm with holders at this price, buyers at 86 1/2. People's was hardly so steady in the morning, when the stock was offered at 80 1/2; at the second board the quotation was 80 1/2 and 81. Molsons inactive and unchanged. Toronto moved towards business at the second board, when stock was offered at 135 1/2 with 134 1/2 bid, but no transactions were effected. Jacques Cartier moved up 1/2 per cent to 90 1/2 and 91 1/2. Eastern Townships was wanted at 107 and Federal at 121. Dominion was held at 135, and Union at 86. Telegraph opened firm, and sold up at the first board from 132 to 133, closing then at the latter figure bid; in the afternoon the stock fell back 1/2 per cent to 132 1/2 and 133 1/2. Richelleu Navigation Company was much better, selling up to 60 1/2, and closing with sellers at this figure, buyers 60 1/2. City Passenger Railway was placed at 121 in the morning, and ruled dull and rather easier at 120 and 121 in the afternoon. City Gas Company closed steady at 148 1/2 and 149. Royal Canadian Insurance Company was quoted at 55 and 60. Canada Cotton Company stock steady at 92 1/2 and 100, while the bonds of the Company were held at 101, and asked for at the close at 100 1/2. The stock market to-day was fairly active at the morning board, but in the afternoon very little business was transacted and nearly the whole list was inclined to ease. After selling at 153 1/2 Montreal Bank dropped at the close to 153 bid, which was yesterday's last bid price. Ontario fell 1/2 per cent to 86 bid, and Merchants 1/2 per cent to 105 1/2 bid. Montreal Telegraph closed 1/2 per cent below its highest sale at 132 1/2. Richelleu & Ontario Navigation declined 1/2 per cent to 59 1/2 bid, and Commerce 1/2 per cent to 128 1/2. Gas was steady at 148 1/2 bid, but City Passenger advanced 1/2 to 121 1/2 bid under pressure to buy. Morning sales: 89 Montreal at 153 1/2; 40 Ontario at 86 1/2; 20 Peoples at 81; 20 Molsons at 93 1/2; 26 Toronto at 135; 3 do at 135 1/2; 10 Merchants at 105 1/2; 9 Commerce at 129; 14 Exchange at 54; 100 Montreal Telegraph at 133; 25 Richelleu & Ontario at 60 1/2; 3 do at 60; 9 do, at 59 1/2; 30 City Passenger at 121; \$10,000 Canada Cotton Co.'s bonds, 101; 10,000 do, 101 1/2. Afternoon sales: 25 Montreal at 153 1/2; 50 Commerce 129; 100 Montreal Telegraph 132 1/2; 50 Gas, 148 1/2; 120 City Passenger, 122.

COMMERCIAL.

WHOLESALE PRICES. FLOUR—Receipts, 6,907 barrels. The market is very dull and rather easier, especially for fall wheat flours, which can be bought about 5 cents lower than yesterday. Spring extras are scarce and high. Strong Bakers' steady. Lower grades are very inactive. The following sales were reported to-day:—120 bbls Superior Extra at \$5.25; 100 do, at \$5.20; 200 Spring Extra, \$5.20; 100 Medium Bakers' at \$5.50; 100 Strong Bakers' at \$5.60. We quote: Superior Extra..... \$5 20 to 5 25 Extra Superfine..... 5 15 to 0 00 Fancy..... nominal. Spring Extra..... 5 25 to 5 30 Superfine..... 4 70 to 4 80 Strong Bakers'..... 5 50 to 6 25 Fine..... 4 20 to 4 30 Middlings..... 4 00 to 0 00 Pollards..... 3 60 to 3 70 Ontario Bags, per 100 lbs..... 2 60 to 2 70 City Bags, 100 lbs, (delivered)..... 3 00 to 3 05 MEALS.—Ontario Oatmeal, \$4.30 to \$4.35 per brl; Cornmeal, \$3.60 to \$3.65 per bbl. HOG PRODUCTS are unchanged. Eggs are firm at 14c to 15c per dozen, according to condition. Asnes are quiet at \$1.65 to 4.70 per 100 lbs. for Pots. FURS—Trade for the past week is reported rather active; a large number of buyers, attracted to the city by the Dominion Exhibition and cheap excursions, have been selecting their fall and winter stocks of manufactured furs, hats, etc. A few bought largely, but purchases were generally light, sufficient to meet requirements until the visit of travellers on their sorting-up trip in November. The manufacturers here are all very busy filling the balance of fall orders for furs, the majority of which are usually shipped between the 15th September and 1st November. It is too early yet for any report of raw fur, as the skins are not expected to come forward until late in November, about the time of the commencement of cold weather. GROCERIES.—Sugars—Granulated is 1/2c lower, say 10c to 10 1/2c. Yellow Refined Sugars are in active request and show little change. In Raw Sugars there is a moderate business about previous figures. Market is, however, not active for such, and eastern broad. Tea—Japanese. Cables give for good medium grades at late date, \$26 to \$27 the picul. We have had two auction sales since last report, one to-day and one Saturday last. About 1,500 pags tea sold at, on the whole, fair prices for the position of market and qualities offered. Young Hyson, Twankay and Imperial brought full values. Molasses.—A considerable operation on the way of concentrating Barbadoes is reported. The whole is held at 47 1/2 to 50c. Syrups steady. Rice and Coffee quiet. Spices.—Quite firm for Pepper, Pimento and Cloves. Fruits.—Opening prices for Malaga Fruit reported very high, and Valentias are a little higher than at opening of market. Figs at Smyrna were at extreme figures, and Sark at Malaga, at late "mail reports, was then about nothing. Currants steady for good quality. HIDES AND SKINS.—Receipts of green hides in this market continue very fair, and prices are nominally unchanged. The demand continues fully equal to the supply. The offer-

ings of sheep-skins continue fairly large, but all are wanted at firm prices, ranging from 85c to \$1, according to size and quality. HARDWARE AND IRON.—The wholesale houses have been very busy since our last reference. Visitors to the Exhibition have been purchasing small sorting-up parcels of tools and general hardware, and this, together with the orders now being received from travellers in the west, has imparted fresh life and activity for the moment; one or two houses actually reported that they were behind with their orders. No speculative sales, however, are to be noted, the demand being fair and legitimate, with remittances reported first-class. Prices are still maintained at last week's quotations, but the fact of heavy goods being laid down in Western Canadian cities by the steamship and railway companies almost as cheaply as in Montreal places importers here at a disadvantage in having to meet the western competition, consequently the upward movement in values is necessarily slower than it otherwise might be. Bar Iron is reported in active demand, as western manufacturers are now laying in their winter supplies, and one or two large lots have changed hands at quotations. In Pig Iron there is very little doing here as yet, but lower prices in New York have somewhat affected this market, and sales of round lots could not now be made except at a reduction. LEATHERS.—Trade during the past week has been rather disappointing to dealers, who expected increased activity but found it not. The demand from shoe manufacturers has fallen off somewhat, and sales have been for the most part of a retail character. A good many country merchants have been in the market, but their purchases were confined to small lots of sole leather, calf/skins and harness. It is believed that the shoe manufacturers are holding back until the sorting-up demand commences to be felt more effectually, when they will undoubtedly be compelled to stock up. Prices remain firm and unchanged. Remittances continue good. LUMBER.—There is no new feature in the lumber market. Immense quantities are being shipped from the mills, which is principally for the States. As this season's manufacture is almost all disposed of, there is no change of prices to note. Never before were such preparations made to get out logs and timber, which may result in an over-production unless the season should be unfavorable. The cost of getting logs will be at least one-fifth more than last season. Advice from Upper Ottawa report unusually heavy preparations for getting out logs the coming season, and high wages to shanty men consequently prevail. In St. John, N. B., the price of lumber has greatly advanced within the last two weeks. On Aug. 1st, deals, which were selling at \$3.50 per thousand, were advanced by the middle of the month to \$9.25, from which they have gradually increased in price till now they stand at \$11. Wool.—The home market continues without animation, and the few sales that are made here are within a small compass and at unchanged quotations. Canada pulled is quoted at 30c to 32c. In foreign wools there is no movement whatever reported, but buyers claim to have the best of the situation, and a change in prices is expected to take effect shortly. A report of the New York market says: "Business has not been very active thus far this week, and the general market appears to have undergone little or no change, with few features worthy of note. The increased animation at Boston last week is reflected here in a showing of somewhat greater firmness among holders, and possibly a more careful offering on the part of a few who were previously rather inclined to push business, the market showing a somewhat steadier tone than early in the month. Manufacturers, however, have scarcely been represented in sufficient numbers to infuse any great amount of animation, and the stronger hope of business to come to the aid of the principal gain made. It is likely that the want of a full assortment in the hands of our dealers may tend in a measure to keep buyers away to some extent, but whether the possibility of finding sale will bring in larger quantities remains to be seen. As for some time past, carpet wools rule quite strong, in view of the small supply here and small additions expected for some time to come. Country holders of all kinds of stock remain firm and confident."

WHOLESALE PROVISION MARKET.

The market is altogether unchanged in tone, and only a light movement is going on. There is more disposition on the part of sellers to close out their supplies of butter at the lower prices offered, and to all appearance this is the most sensible course, as the fall make promises to be large and the demand without doubt will mostly run on fresh stock from this out. A few of the best State and Western creameries under sort of standing engagement to regular customers, and some carefully selected half tubs, have a special sale at fancy prices at New York, but the great bulk of the stock is easy in tone and a plenty of first-class butter can be bought at a concession from the rates asked at the commencement of the week. We quote wholesale lots of butter on spot, as follows:—Choice Eastern Townships, 22c to 23c; Choice Eastern, 20c to 21c; choice Morrisburg, 21c to 22c; fair to fine, 19c to 20c; choice Brockville, 20c to 21c; Western, 18c to 20c; Creamery, fancy, fresh, 26c. Cheese is very firm, and finest September is quotable at 13c to 13 1/2c. A report of the New York cheese market says: For choice and fancy cheese a firm tone is preserved, and outside figures can be obtained for perfection of quality without much difficulty, while other grades are held steadily in sympathy. Buyers, however, will not handle "off flavor" lots unless they obtain a full allowance, and on these the feeling is somewhat unsettled. In hog products on this market there is no change. We quote:—Mess pork, inspected, \$18.50 to 19; thin do, \$18. Lard, 11 1/2c to 12c. Bacon, 10 1/2c to 11c. Hams, 12 1/2c to 13c; canvassed, 13 1/2c to 14c. Sales of 7,000 boxes of cheese took place at Utica, N. Y., yesterday at 12 1/2c to 13 1/2c. Quotations at Little Falls were 12 1/2c to 13 1/2c; bulk, 13c.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—Sept. 28.

A heavy downpour of rain was doubtless responsible for the slim attendance at the public markets this morning. No fault, however, could be found with the supply of edibles, the whole range of which was well represented. The last consignment of Sagunay blueberries, 54 boxes in all, were received to-day, and sales were reported at 75c per box. The dairy produce market was thronged with buyers. Tub butter was not over plentiful and realized 18c to 24c. Sales of print butter in baskets were at 28c to 30c. Sales of fresh eggs were mentioned at 20c, but up to 25c was asked by some holders. The apple trade is active, and about 5,000 barrels were exported since Tuesday last. Shipments this week will probably amount up to 7,800 bbls to London, Liverpool and Glasgow. FLOUR MEAL AND GRAIN.—Flour, per 100 lbs, \$3.10 to 3.20; Buckwheat flour, do, \$2.10; Oatmeal, do, \$2.25 to 2.40; Cornmeal, yellow, do, \$1.30; white, do, \$1.35; Moulle, do, \$1.20 to 1.40; Bran, 80c; Barley, per bush, 65c to

75c; Oats, per bag, 80c to 90c; Peas, per bush, 90c to \$1.10; Buckwheat, per bush, 60c. Beans, white and yellow, \$1.50 to 1.60 per bush. FRUIT.—Cranberries, \$5 per barrel; water-melons, 40c to \$1 each; apples, new, per barrel, \$1.50 to 2.25; lemons, per case, \$6.50 to 7.50; do, per box, \$5.50 to 6; blueberries, per box, 70c; pineapples, \$4 per doz; melons, \$2 to 2.50 do; Bartlett pears, \$5 to 7 per bbl; peaches, \$1.50 per basket; Green gage and blue plums, \$1.50 to 2.50 per box; Concord grapes, 6c per lb; Delaware, 8c; Rodgers, 10c; Peach apples, \$2 per bbl. VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, new, per bushel, 35c to 40c; carrots, new, per bushel, 50c; onions, new, per dozen, 40c; cabbages, new, per dozen 20c to 40c; cauliflowers, per dozen, \$1.00 to 1.50; radishes, per dozen bunches, 10c; lettuce, per dozen, 25c; string beans, 40c to 50c per bush; tomatoes, per bush, 20c to 25c; rhubarb, per dozen bunches, 15c to 30c; cucumbers, per bush, 15c to 20c; celery, 50c per dozen. Corn, 8c to 12c; turnips, 50c per dozen; Spanish onions, 40c dozen. DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Best print butter, 28c to 30c; tub do 18c to 25c; eggs, packed, 14c; new laid, 20c to 25c. POULTRY & MEAT.—Dressed fowls, per pair, 60c to 75c; Ducks, per pair 40c to 55c; Spring Chickens, per pair 30c to 60c; Turkeys, pairs, \$1.25 to \$1.75; Geese \$1; Beet, per lb, 10c to 12c; Mutton, per lb, 10c to 10 1/2; Lamb per quarter, 50c to \$1.20; Veal, per lb 8c to 12c; Pork, per lb, 10c; Hams, per lb, 11c to 12c; Lard, per lb, 10c to 12c; Sausages, per lb, 10c to 12c. FISH.—Salmon, none in the market. Whitefish and Trout, 10c to 12c; Lobsters, 10c to 12c; Haddock and Cod, 6c to 7c; Haddock, 2 1/2c; Mackerel, 12c; Black-bass and Dore, 10c to 13c; Pike, 8c. TORONTO MARKETS—Sept. 28. Market inactive but steady. Flour unchanged. Choice extra sold at equal to \$4.75 here; superior extra would bring \$4.85. Wheat inactive but steady at \$1 for No. 2 fall, and \$1.10 for No. 1 spring, and \$1.08 for No. 2 spring. Oats quiet and unchanged, and sold at 30c. Barley unchanged; No. 2 sold at 65c, and No. 1 would have brought 70c. Peas unchanged at 65c. Potatoes steady, with cars worth 40c. Hides, skins and wool unchanged, with 2 1/2c bid for fleeces, and 30c to 31c paid for small lots of super. Tallow firmer at 5 1/2c to 6c for rendered. LIVE STOCK MARKET. MONTREAL, September 27. Over twenty carloads of cattle were offered for sale at St. Gabriel Market to-day, and the export demand being rather slack, prices declined fully 25c per 100 lbs, shipping cattle selling at 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c per lb live weight, and good to choice butchers' stock at 3 1/2 to 4c per lb, while small, inferior beasts were sold as low as 2c per lb. Although 5 1/2c was paid to-day at St. Gabriel for choice shipping steers, the bulk of the sales ranged from 4 1/2 to 5c. Hogs were in fair supply and realized from \$5.60 to \$6 per 100 lbs, a carload having been sold at the farm-r figure and smaller lots at the latter. Geo Webber, of Peterboro, sold half carload at \$6. The principal buyers on export account were Alderman McShane and N. Kennedy, whose purchases were considerably less than those of last Monday. At Viger market the offerings were about 300 head of cattle, 700 sheep and lambs, and a few hogs. There was a brisk demand for both sheep and lambs at \$5 to \$6 per head for the former, and \$2.50 to \$3.50 each for the latter. The following were the principal dealers having live stock for sale:—A Elliott, 2 cars of cattle from Brockville; J W Weir, 1 car of hogs from St. Mary; Jas Eakins, 2 cars of cattle from Port Hope; T Beech, 1 car do. from Brockville; Wm Lunnie, 2 cars cattle from London; Wm McLean, 4 cars cattle from Goderich, 3 cars do. from Toronto, and 2 cars do. from Clinton, which were for shipment. T Dunlop, 1 carload of cattle from Brockville; D O Leary, 1 car do. from Toronto; R B Goodfellow, Wm Ransom, Wm McLaughlan, J Dennison and J Manion, 1 car of cattle each from Brockville; J W Dennis and B Allison, 1 car do. each from Toronto; E R Rees, 2 cars of cattle and 1 do, sheep from Kingston; Wm Loring, 1 car of cattle from Guelph; Wm Jack, 1 car of hogs and Geo Webber, 1 car of hogs and 1 car of cattle from Port Hope; J H Fife, 1 car of cattle from Guelph; John Sullivan, 1 car of cattle, and Frank Rodgers, 2 cars do. from Toronto; Thos Peart, 1 car cattle from Duffin's Creek; A Willis, 1 car of cattle from Brockville. The receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles during the past week were 122 cars cattle, 5 cars sheep, 6 1/2 cars of hogs and 24 horses, against 167 cars of cattle, 12 cars of sheep, 5 cars of hogs and 12 horses for the week previous. THE HORSE TRADE. MONTREAL, September 27. Although American buyers are on the market all the time, business in horseflesh continues dull, and the volume of transactions is small. Some dealers attribute the recent decrease in the horse trade of this city to the exhaustion of the Canadian supply of horses, caused by the continued demand from the United States. This view, however, is not generally concurred in, as it is believed there are lots of animals in the country, which could be had if prices suited. The exports from this city for week ending Saturday, September 25th, were 56 horses, costing \$4,893.00, against 51 horses, costing \$4,911.50, for the week previous, and 124 horses, costing \$9,575.00 for the corresponding week last year. During the week the average price paid for horses was \$87.45, against \$77.50 for the same week last year, showing an increase in value of 13 per cent. Last week a splendid bay trotting horse, 7 years old, was sold to an American buyer for \$375. Its record was 2.40. A fine black horse, 7 years old, was also sold for shipment to the States at \$125. Mr. James Maguire sold at the College street market on Friday four common horses at from \$26 to \$55 each. The following were the shipments of horses from Montreal to the United States for week ending Saturday, September 25th, as per return from the United States Consul-General:—September 20th, 1 horse, \$80. September 22nd, 6 do, \$395; 17 do, \$1,598. September 24th, 1 horse, \$45; 2 do, \$340; 2 do, \$100; 14 do, \$791; 1 do, \$125; 3 do, \$288. September 25th, 7 do, \$536; 2 do, \$500. The following is a report of the Albany, N.Y., horse market of Saturday last:—"The supply is sufficient to meet the demand and a fair reasonable trade prevails, prices ruling much the same as heretofore. We note the sale by P L Eastman of one pair of heavy workers at \$425; one coach horse at \$325; one worker at \$125, and 1 do at \$160. THE CEREAL CROPS OF THE WORLD.—The annual volume on the crops of the various grain-growing countries of the world has just been issued by Mons. Bruy Estienne, of Marseilles, and the reports it contains occupy several hundred large quarto pages. Of the whole of the cereal crops of France the reports are

good. The wheat crop is in five departments very good, in 17 departments good, in 28 departments fairly good (assez bonne), in 16 departments medium, and in six departments only bad. Oats are very good in 28 departments, good in 40 departments, fairly good in seven departments, medium in six departments, bad in two departments, and very bad in one department. The maize crop, grown chiefly in the southern departments, is fairly good. In three departments it is very good, in 19 good, in five fairly good, in five medium, and in one only bad. Rye is reported as very good in eleven departments, good in 53 departments, fairly good in six departments, and medium in three departments. Barley is the best crop of the year in France. In 26 departments it is very good, in 40 good, in five fairly good, and in three medium. In no department is either the rye or barley crop declared to be bad. So far as other countries are concerned, the reports are generally favorable. In Upper Italy, the crops are reported as yielding 30 per cent. above the average. Roumelia and Upper and Lower Bavaria stand next on the list with a produce of 25 per cent. over the average, and these are followed by Podolia and Swabia with an over average production of 20 per cent. In the South of Italy and Bavaria, and in Wurtemberg, the estimates are of crops 15 per cent. over average; while in Bessarabia they are 10 per cent. over. The crops of the year are 5 per cent. over average in Hungary, Poland, Belgium, and the United States of America. Average crops, without either surplus or deficit, have been grown in Prussia, the Palatinate, Baden, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Central Italy, Holland, the North of Russia, Serbia and Egypt. Deficiencies of 5 per cent. are reported in Great Britain, Ireland and Saxony. In Courland the deficiency is put down at 20 per cent., and in Gothland, another Russian province, at 25 per cent. under average. In Central Russia the crops are so bad that the deficit is estimated at 40 per cent. below average. The commercial summary which accompanies the report shows that Europe will largely depend for much of her breadstuffs from America, and that there is every prospect of fairly good and remunerative prices being obtained for cereals this year. —Henry Krause and George Augustus Depentou, neither of whom was quite 16 years old, fought a duel with pistols in Chicago, and both were wounded. Their quarrel was about nationality, Krause being a German, and Depentou a Mexican. The meeting took place in a yard back of a saloon, and was attended with all the usual formalities of duelling. DIED. LYNN.—At Pembroke, on Wednesday, the 15th instant, Mary Lynn, relict of the late S. G. Lynn, Esq., aged 64 years. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address ERINCO, 7-C, Portland, Maine. GRAND BAZAAR WILL BE HELD AT CARILLON FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PROVIDENCE ASYLUM, ST. ANDREW'S, ON October 18th and the Following Days. CENTS TO JAN. 1. The Chicago Weekly News will be sent, postpaid, from date to Jan. 1st next for 10 cents. The trial subscription will enable readers to become acquainted with the cheapest metropolitan weekly in U.S. Independent in politics, all the news, correct market reports, six completed stories in every issue. A favorable family paper. Send 10 cents (silver) at once and get it until Jan. 1, 1881. Eleven trial subscriptions for 31.00. Regular price is 75 cts. a year. Address VIGOR, 133 FIFTH AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL. Sept 22 & 29

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