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VOL. XXIX.—NO. 49.

## MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1879.

whaling.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum
In advance.

#### United States.

The city or town of Poughkeepsie, New York, rejoices in the possession of a stingy

A Florida lady writes: "Do you ask me if I was ever comfortable? Oh, no! I still sigh for the unattainable."

my way, every smoker should marry a smoker or live alone for ever."

A negro man in Union Springs (Ala.) recently died from the effects of eating thirteen bard-boiled eggs while intoxicated.

Two coloured children living on Col. Ledbetter's plantation, near Wadesboro, N. C., died soon after enting snake eggs, which they found in the woods and cooked, supposing them to be partridge eggs.

The divorce laws of Connecticut promote the amenities of domestic life. At Willimautic the other day a man went to a funeral and sat between his two wives; and if he had sent to Danielsonville he could have a third

The Richmond, Va., Christian Advocate says:- "An old barn in the mountain section of North Carolina, calling itself a college, and run by people who had better be 'worming tobacco, has conferred the degree of D. D. upon a village insurance agent."

At the sportsmen's convention in Rochester Seth Green exhibited two California mountain trout, which had grown from spawn deposited by him in the head waters of the Genesee thirteen months ago, and taken from the same source. The weight of each was about four ounces, and they were three times the size of our trout at the same age. They weigh, when full grown, about two pounds each.

#### Richalfsm.

A prosecution for Ritualistic practices was before Lord Penzance on the 11th ult. The lefendant was the Rev. S. F. Green, rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Miles Platting, who was charged with a variety of offences against the laws ecclesiastical committed during the celebration of holy communion. The off-nces were those which have formed the ground of most of the Ritualistic prosecutions, but there was one novel charge, hat of washing the communion cup after the celebration of the communion. The defen-dant was also charged with placing a large mass cross on a ledge over the holy table. After hearing evidence his lordship found all he charges proved, except the last one, which was withdrawn, and directed the defendant to kadmonished, to remove the brass cross, and to pay the costs of the proceedings.

## Home Rule.

ive again. The session is drawing to a close, nd the general election is not far off. Whaterer concession the home rulers are to get from the government they must get at once. Soone can justify the tumult which now and then they create in the house of commons, or uphold the violent means they take to prevent the transaction of business. At the same time it must be borne in mind that the only means by which a minority of a section of the bouse can prevent what it deems its rights fom being overridden is by adopting and tarrying out a policy of obstruction. The question is really not whether the home rulers are in the right or in the wrong but whether they believe themselves to be in the ght That they believe themselves to be in the right is proved by their sincerty. let home rule for Ireland is a dream:-Toronto

## The Shooting at Wimbledon.

Telegram.

In the 300 yards competition for the Albert prize, Milton Farrow, the American, made the highest possible score

In the 600 yards range for the Albert prize Col. Fenton, of Lancarbire, accored 34, and lilton Farrow, the American, 33; taking the result at the 200 and 600 yards ranges together, Farrow and Fenton are ties, heading the other competitors by one point. The result now depends on the shooting at 900

Frank Hyde, the American, made 33 at 600

In the first stage of the competition for the Albert prize, Rigby, of the Irish Rifle associalion, scored 100, and Milton Farrow, Ameri-(an, 97. Colonel Fenton, English, won. In he Curtis and Harvey prize, Frank Hyde, American, and an Englishman tied for second prize, which they divide, taking £14 each. In the Whitely competition Hyde only obained 6th prize.

Ouly the first stage, namely, 200, 600 and 300 yards' ranges of the competition for the albert prize will be decided to-day. The stage, 1,000 yards' range, will be de-

ded on Wednesday.

London, July 21.—Six prizes in the Whitecompetition, at Wimbledon, have been pooled and equally divided among the ten ompetitors who made the highest possible Hyde is one of the band; his name is ath on the list.

In the shooting at 600 yards for the Albert Mize Lieutenant Cruit and Lieutenant-Colonel bson, Canadians, made a score of 33 each a the contest for the prize given by Mesers. gon, Wilkes and Lawrence, Lieutenant dams, Canadian, and G. Hyde, American, cored 35 each. In the Robin Hood contest tivates Harris and Bell and Lieutenant wen, Canadians, won prizes.

Imitation meerschaum pipes are now manuactured from potatoes in France. A peeled ofato is placed in sulphuric acid and water, the proportion of eight parts of the former one hundred of the latter. It remains in his liquid thirty-six hours to blacken, is dried. ith blotting paper and submitted to a certain ard for billiard balls, can be made by still seater presente. A resemblance, of coral sobtained by treating carrots in the same

Pope Leo rises early, and, after his devotions, gives himself up to study until the hour set for audiences or assembling of the congregations over which he presides. Although in delicate health, he works hard, and makes his household do the same. Like the majority A New York lady writes: "If I could have of Italians of southern Italy, the Pope has only one regular repast a day, at about one o'clock. He is an enemy to the delicacies of the table, and his fare is much more meagre than that of many of his curates. He eats boiled mush, which takes the place of soup, a little boiled or roasted meat, rarely vegetables, cheese made of goats' milk, and drinks ordinary wine. Even on the day of his election to the Papacy he sent back the roast beef given to him, and asked in its place a second plate of soup.

## Art of Printing Fostered by the Church

When the art of printing was invented, years before the so-called reformation, the church was prompt to appreciate its value and to utilize its services. It was the Popes who assisted the first printers, the workmen of

Faust and Schoffer, on their removal to Rome. The first printing-press set up in Paris was at the Sorbonne. The first to paronize Caxton in England was Thomas Milling, Archbishop of Hertford and Abbot of Westminster, in which abbey Caxton established his print-

The earliest printing-press in Italy was in the monastry of St. Scholastica, Subiaco, the productions of which are much sought for on account of their great beauty. In 1474 a book was printed by the Augustinian monks in the monastery of Rheingau. In 1480 a printing press was set up in the English Abbey of St. Alban's, and another in the Abbey of Tavis-

#### Poisoned by Revenue Stamps.

(From the Binghampion Republican.) Ex-mayor Butler has been sick for a week and confined to his house in consequence of being seriously poisoned about his face and hands by handling government revenue stamps used on cigar boxes. On Saturday. the 28th of June, while the weather was very hot, and he was perspering freely, he stamped and cancelled the stamps on a large number of cigar boxes. Green dust flew from the stamps and covered his hands and wrists, and a handkerchief used by him for wiping his face and neck also became filled with the dust. The result was a severe and deep poisoning wherever the dust touched. He appeared to be better last evening, but there was evidence of poison breaking out on one ankle, showing that it was spreading through his system. Other cases of poisoning in a similar manner have been reported in the public prints. Ex-Alderman Jackson, of the revenue office in this city, has been troubled for about a year with a skin disease resembling closely the poisoned surface of Mr. Butler.

## Italy the Paradise of Assassins and

Thieves. The following is the translation of an article which appeared lately in the Fan-fulla, Italian journal, reproduced in the Gazette di Venezia of June 5, under the title "Statistica Nera" :-According to my calculations, which may be depended on, in our Italy, 'the young nation,' as it is called, there have occurred during the first ninety days of this year 545 effected asassinations. These were the greater crimes during this period. But there were also during the same period 1,409 serious cases of wounding, and 7,015 light cases of the same, which makes 8,424 cases of stabbing and wounding, and produces an average of 93 a day, without reckoning the first 951 cases. The infanticides announced to 70; not one a day. Robberies of the person amounted to 847, of which 15 were accompanied by assassination. There were 100 cases of larceny. There were 11,325 effected robberies, and 1,052 attempted but not effected. That makes 12,377 in the short space of 90 days, about 130 per diem. Our readers may add to this list 3,000,000 fr. (£120,000) loss to the general public caused by the manœuvres of the vast army of thieves which intest our bel paese.' Now, as it may please our readers to know in which part of Italy they may stand a better or worse chance of being forwarded to the other world either by knife or hall or otherwise, we will give with round numbers the names of the provinces where assassination more or less, prevails. We calculate, then, that there is one assassination, to every 12,000 inhabitants in Sicily, to every 13,000 in the province of Rome, to every 16,000 in the Neapolitan States to every 25,000 in the island of Sardinia, to every 34,000 in Umbria and the Marches, to every 49,000 in the Emilia, to every 54,000 in Tuscany, to every 77,600 in Piedmont and Liguria, to every 100,000 in Lombardy, and to every 122,000 in the Veneto. So, dear readers, let us all go and settle in the Veneto."

## Germany and the Money from France.

In 1870 Germany waged a mighty war with France—and what famine can vie with war in destructiveness to wealth? Think of the multitudes of men whom it converts from producers into consumers only! War replaces nothing that it destroys; impoverishment is its inevitable offspring. But did not the in-demnity make all right for Germany? What might not £220,000,000 in the way of remedy? Everything, if only they had reached Germany in the shape of goods, of useful wealth, to replace as capital what had been consumed But what could gold avail for the relieving of German distress? The currency of Ger many was not deficient, and the new gold could be applied to no restoring process. could not be turned into wheels for moving machinery, nor become tood and clothing for resure, when it becomes a material that can a laboring distressed people. So long as it a laboring distressed people. So long as it remained in Germany, all that it could accomplish was to put material wealth into you, shouted the narrow-minded man as he tired from the firm of Thos May & Co., whole different hands, and this it could do and did jumped up and spat on his hands.

Are not the wonders of science interesting. Toronto. The remaining partners—Messra. It have been if it had been locked up and to you?

No, sir. le readily carved. The counterfeit is said to remained in Germany, all that it could acte excellent. An imitation ivory sufficiently complish was to put material wealth into lard for billiard balls, can be made by still different hands, and this it could do and did

A large portion of this gold was applied to military purposes, to the building of fortresses. Their cost was enormous; they consumed without reproducing, precisely as the American railroads, with this difference, however, on the bad side, that in the end the railroads will repay their cost and be permament increasers of the national wealth. Nor was this all the barm that the indemnity gold did. Another portion of the government lent to speculators, who retained it within the country. They bought German goods in abundance; prices rose, brilliant profits were realized, and the same fatal tale was repeated. Luxurious consumption spread; instead of restoring what the war had destroyed by par-simony, prodigality magnified the disaster, and the French gold wore the appearance of a clear contrivance devised by France for avenging her reverses .- Bonimy Price in North American Review.

#### Yellow Fever.

Among the reports at Memphis of late regarding the precautions of yellow fever, it was stated that twenty thousand loads of street, sewer and sink garbage bad been carted to barges and dumped into the Mississippi from February to June. This was a loss of twenty thousand valuable loads of manure to the neighboring fields. Why not have sent the garbage to a railroad depot for transportation, and charged the farmers a small sum to cover the cost of freight? They would readily have taken it. Memphis is not alone in the wastage of manure. Other cities are equally

#### Anti-Rent.

The anti-rent agitation in Ireland is increasing. A few days ago, at a public meeting in county Galway, a speech was made by Mr Malachi O'Sullivan to fourteen thousand persons. They had come, he said, to assert with no uncertain voice that the land of Ireland belonged to the people of Ireland, and not to a few men, or to men who never saw the soil of Ireland. He mentioned a case of a man who had not a penny, but who bought an estate with borrowed money and then raised the rents to enable him to pay for it. He complained that owing to the land jobbers a farmer could not buy meat for himself or his family, or the ordinary necessaries of life. How, he asked, were they to get rid of this system? They must have a system of peasant pro-prietors. Three cheers were then given for the French revolution and for the Irish republic. He told them that they must save the

## people and take the sharing into their own The To.onto Exhibition.

The forthcoming Toronto exhibition has attracted attention in a region as remote as Manitoba. An effort is being made in Winnipeg to have a display of the products of that province made at our exhibition, as well as at the provincial show. It is justly urged that the exhibits would thereby receive more general attention. To effectively secure this result, it is suggested that a large and prominent space should be allotted to a Mauitoba display at the show in this city. Such a display would no doubt prove an attractive feature of September's gathering, and the suggestion is worthy of consideration at the hands of the committee of management .- Mail.

#### The Wonders of Science. Detroit Free Press.

It is curious how narrow-minded some men are, and how little they care about subjects calculated to broaden and benefit their mental faculties. Such a man was half asleep on a bench at the Union Depot yesterday, when a very tall stranger with a very short linen duster on, sat down beside him and said:

"Have you calculated the pressure per square inch which you exert on this bench?" The sleepy man scowled as he looked up, and then turned away as if he didn't want to hear any more.

"Do you know," continued linen duster, whether it's dead weight or force of gravitation which permits you to rest on this bench?"

"No sir," was the emphatic answer. "What is the attractive power of earth? What force is exerted by the law of gravitation on feet the size of yours? Let us figure a moment."

"I don't want to hear you talk!" snapped the other as he sat up. "I'm waiting for a train. "So'm I," said linen duster, "and that

opens a subject for a new thought. Do you know the weight of air displaced by a train moving at the rate of thirty miles an hour? "No, sir, nor I don't care! I'm in no mood

for talking." "Suppose," remarked linen duster as he squinted his left eye at the sun, " that you are walking at the rate of six miles an hour do you wish to know what pressure the air exerts upon your forward movement? Lend me your

pencil and I will figure." "I won't do it; and I tell you again I don't want to be talked to!" was the fierce "Do you know how long it would take a

locomotive to reach the moon, running at the rate of a mile a minute?" softly asked linen duster. "See here, I'll knock your head off if you

don't go away from me." "You, sir, weigh 165 pounds, and have welldeveloped muscle; but do you know how much force is exerted in knocking down a human being, and the atmospheric pressure to he overcome before your fist, reaches his

"I've stood your sass just long enough, and

"And don't you care to know that the heat of the sun is 256,000 times——?
"No, sir! no, sir!"

"Or that the moon exercises an influence

"No, sir-go off-I don't care-go awayyou're a liar and a fraud!" The man with the linen duster withdrew a few feet to lean against the wall, and the other went back to his narrow-minded and selfish interests. While the latter dozed and thought of nothing higher than ham and eggs, the former picked up an old nail and softly figured out the distance travelled by a father's arm in giving his son an old-fashioned

#### Mining in Canada.

The mining of precious metals is being more vigorously prosecuted in Canada than for some time previously, and gold and silver are being found in new localities. The Nova Scotia and British Columbia gold mines are being more fully worked, while additional energy is being infused into the silver mining industry along the shores of Lake Superior. Silver has recently been discovered on the line of the Canada Southern railway. Gold has been taken in paying quantities from the bed of the north branch of the Saskatchewan river. It comes down from the mountain with high water, and lodges on the bars or any rocky point where the main current strikes. When the water falls so that the bars and points are nearly dry, the miners get the gold. Some of them take out as high as \$15 per day, but the average is about \$5 per day; less than that will not pay, as provisions are very high in that remote section of country.—

#### Curious and Scientific.

Bamboo shoots are used as an an article of diet in Japan. At a certain stage of their growth they are said to be so nourishing as to rival even cauliflower and asparagus.

The Engineer states that an invention has been patented by the late chief mechanician of the small-arms manufactory at Steyer. It consists of an apparatus by which an ordinary breech-loading rifle can be temporarily converted into a repeating arm. The device holds 10 cartridges, and it can be carried by the soldier in his pocket. It can be fitted on the rifle in a moment, and the 10 rounds can be fired as rapidly as the same number of cartridges from any magazine rifle.

Mr. Edward Solly makes the following communication to Nature: "On Thursday. June 12, at 11.30 in the morning, a remarkable shower of rain fell over London, which might almost be described as 'effervescing;' less and perfectly transparent, but on striking against any solid substance they became milky, and on close examination it was evident that this cloudy appearance was caused by a number of very minute air-bubbles, which rapidly increased in size and then burst.

Besides the improved methods of transportation which will be used in conveying the materials for the new Eddystone lighthouse, and the admirable apparatus which will be placed in it for diffusing its warming light, there is sufficient in the process of construction itself to show the great progress made in light-house engineering since the present tower was made by Smeaton. In Smeaton's tower there are 636 stone joggles, 1,800 oak trenails, 4,570 pairs of oak wedges, 8 circular fluor chairs, and 226 iron clamps. In modern rock towers scarcely any such appliances are used, though composition metal bolts, slit and wedged at both ends, fasten down the foundation courses. Now the system of dove-tailing the stones into each other is so complete, and modern quick-setting cements so excellent, that the work when put together is nearly as homogeneous as solid granite.

White bricks are manufactured from common red clays at Hull, England. A cheap material, chiefly magnesian limestone reduced to a powder by being burned and slacked, is ground into the common clay. This mixture is passed through a series of mixing and grinding mills, and then falls into the molds of a powerful steam pressing machine, and is thence laid on the delivery-table, a complete and almost dry and pressed brick, which when burned in the kilu produces a white brick. The ingredients added to the clay are stated to absorb about 40 per cent, of the moisture found in the natural clay, and the grinding is so close and complete that the mixture is thoroughly amalgamated. The change effected in the color of the red clay on being burned is due to the presence of the substance added to it. The oxide of iron combines with the silicate of iron.

The frequency of accidents resulting from misplaced switches has led to an invention for giving the locomotive engineer the entire control of all the switches on the line, and so obviating the necessity of switchmen, with their tendencies to carelessness. Projecting from the engine, in front of the cow-catcher, is a short, strong steel lever, which by a suitable arrangement of rods and gearing, is so connected that the engineer, standing in the cab, can move it from one side to the other at pleasure. The movable rails of the switch are connected with a pin projecting upward from the track, so arranged as to catch in the engine lever one way or the other can open or close the switch. The objection to the device is, that it requires the train to come: to a full stop before each switch, occasioning a slight loss of time. Yet by many this would be regarded as an advantage, for if every train were obliged to stop at the switches there would be very tew accidents from carelessness a supplied to give autoon enimed gaing ah er Streit

#### Cannibalism in the Far West. [From the Winnipeg Free Press.]

A most horrible tale comes to us from the Far West—a tale of cannibalism and murder so sickening in its details that we doubt if its equal was ever heard of. The story, as told in a private letter from Fort Saskatchewan, under date of June 27th, the writer of which is a thoroughly reliable person, is as follows: It appears that rumors have been floating around for some time past regarding the can-nibalistic practices of an Indian, and these reports assumed such a shape that the authorities took cognizance of them and succeeded in arresting the suspected party. The letter goes on to say: "They have an Indian in jail here for eating his wife and four children, who died of starvation—at least he said they did; but it is suspected that the redskin murdered some of them himself. Capt. Gagnon, Dr. Herchmer, and three mounted police went out to examine the remains the other day, taking the supposed murderer with them as guide. He led them a long way around-on a blind lead as it were-but finally the party stumbled on the camp when he least expected

it. They returned to-day (7th) with a bag direct to the island. Leaving Halifax at : full of bones and four skulls with the flesh off on Friday she reached the island at three them. The doctor said they had been boiled. Saturday. Without any loss of time all The bones were broken and the marrow taken out, and the skulls were also smashed in and hand and nonchalantly turning it round and round remarked that it was his daughter's, and the brute actually smacked his lips! They are going out to have another examination, it be heard of yet."

#### Pope Leo's Irist Schoolmates.

Mgc. Tobias Kirby, the venerable rector of the Irish college, Rome, and a classfellow and competitor of Giovanni Pecci, now Leo XIII., gloriously reigning, sends the following interesting letter to Father C. P. Mechan, the well-known Irish historian :- "Yesterday I had the honor of an audience of His Holiness at which I had the pleasure to lay at his sacred feet your three most interesting works, which His Holiness was pleased to accept with great pleasure. He looked over them with great interest, and fixed his eye particularly on the Latin verses at pp. 114, 115, of the 'Geral-dines,' which be read through. He expressed his regret that you did not publish the Latin text of the 'Geraldines,' as it would have been a con fort to him to have it along with the English translations. I also gave him your letter, which His Holiness opened in my preyou spoke of the school days in the Roman the drops while falling appeared to be color-less and perfectly transparent, but on striking of one of the Irish students, and mentioned His Holiness authorized me to convey to you his thanks for your va uable gift, and his Apostolic benediction. His Holiness greatly admired the beautiful binding of your books, as we all did in the college. In our library we have the 'Flight of the Earls,' 'Francis cans,' 'Geraldines,' 'Marchese's Painters and Sculptors,' and Confederation of Kilkenny. His Holiness authorized me to convey to the firm of the Mesers, Duffy his Apostolic blessing in consideration of their great merits in

## To Save the Apparently Drowned.

As this is the season of drownings and narrow escapes from drowning, the deaths by this cause would be much less numerous if the following rules, which are essentially those circulated by the royal humane society, were familiar to all bathing masters; 1. To maintain a free entrance of air into the windpipe: Cleanse the mouth and nostrils: open the mouth; draw forward the patient's tongue and keep it forward; and clastic band over the tongue and under the chin will answer this purpose. Remove all tight clothing that no foreign body is lodged in the pharynx, larynx, or esophagus.

2. To adjust the patient's position: Place the patient on his back on a flat surface, in clined a little from the feet upward; raise and support the head and shoulders on a small firm cushion, or folded article of dress placed under the shoulder blades. Supposing that natural respiration has ceased, proceed.

3. To imitate the movements of breathing grasp the patient's arms just above the elbows and draw the arm gently and steadily unward until they meet above the head (this is for the purpose of drawing air into the lungs), and keep the arms in that position for two seconds: then turn down patient's arms, and press them gently and firmly for two seconds against sides of chest. This is with the object of breast bone will aid this. Repeat the measures alternately, deliberately and perseveringly fifteen times in a minute, until a spontaneous effort to respire is perceived; immediately upon which cease to imitate the movements of breathing, and proceed to induce circulation and warmth. duce circulation and warmth. Should a warm bath be procurable, the body may be placed in it up to the neck; continue to imtate the movements of breathing; raise the body in twenty seconds to a sitting position and dash cold water against the chest and face. and pass ammonia under the nose. The patient should not be kept in the warm bath longer than five or six minutes.

4. To excite inspiration : During the em ployment of the above method excite the nostrils with souff or smelling salts, or tickle face briskly; dash cold and hot water afternately on them.

5. To induce circulation and warmth.
Wrap the patient in dry blankets and begin rubbing the limbs apward firmly and energetically. Friction must be continued ander

of the feet. Warm clothing can generally be

obtained from bystanders. On the restoration of life, when the power of swallowing has returned, a teaspoonful of warm water, small quanties of wine, warm brandy and water or coffee should be given. The patient should be kept in bed; any disposition to sleep should be encouraged. During re-action application of large mustard plasters to the chest and below the shoulders will greatly relieve distresssed breathing.

#### 8.S. "STATE OF VIRGINIA." Further Particulars.

Halifax, N.S., July 21.-The government steamer Glendon usually gets more kicks than compliments. To-day she deserves compliment for the efficient manner in which she performed her work of bringing from Sable island the passengers of the wrecked steamer State of Virginia. Nobody thought the Glendon would be back before Monay and had she been detained until Tuesday a would not have been thought remarkable; but the weather proved favorable, and Lieutenasa. Browne, R.N., lost no time in proceeding. passengers and a part of the crew, making total of 79, were embarked. Among the num the brains extracted. The culprit was taken bet was Quartermaster John Stewart, who had before the colonel in the afternoon and was his hand smashed between two boats. This shown one of the skulls. He took it in his was the only mishap, beyond the sad loss of nine lives resulting from the capsizing of the surf boat. Captain George Moodie, who has commanded the State of Virginia ever since she was launched, says that he obtained an being suspected that there are more bodies to observation on Friday, the day after his sailing, when he was on the course laid down in his sailing instructions. Soon after this he ran into a dense fog, which enveloped the ship until 10 o'clock on Sunday, long after the ship had been stranded. The captain kept a close personal watch, and though he waited to see any indications of danger he determined that at eight o'clock Saturday evening he would stop the ship and take soundings. The ship was then going at about 123 knots per hour. All preparations had been made for soundings, but just as they were about to be taken the ship struck and became fast. The engines were reversed, but without success; the passengers were then for the most part amusing themselves with singing and reading. They were assured that there was no immediate danger, and apparently having the utmost faith in the officers accepted the assurance and there was a surprising absence of tear among them. Nothing remained but to wait as patiently as possible sense and read to the end. He smiled when and repeatedly during the night sounded, but the ship did not leak. When daylight appeared on consulting with his officers, Capt. Moodle determined to lighten the ship, and to Quinn, Andreas, (now parish priest of Athy), this end caused the cattle and a portion of the cargo to be thrown overboard. Meanwhile two large anchors and a kedge auchor were carried out to some distance forward of the vessel and sunk in deep water; the chains attached to them were connected with the donkey engines. An effort was made by this means to get the vessel off, but without success. By this time, Sunday morning, the ship began to leak; the officers now knew that they were on one of the Sable Island shoals, but had no knowledge of their bearings. printing and circulating so many useful Catho- Guns were fired, which brought to their aid the superintendent of the island, who with his men was now seen on the shore. A boat was sent ashere to inform him of the state of affairs, then one of the island surf boats was brought across the island, sent but to assist the passengers to the shore. The hoat on one of her trips was capsized in the surf and nine women and five children besides the ment in charge were thrown into the water. As before reported, four of the women and the whole five children perished, the boat righted and the men were able to assist the others to hold on until the boat was washed ashere, when restoratives were applied. Her majesty's despatch boat Griffin sailed at seven o'clock from about the neck and chest. Make sure last night for Sable Island to assist in saving the cargo of the wrecked steamer State of Virginia and to bring up a portion of the

#### How the Heron Attracts Trout. (From the London News.)

survivors.

The old writers on angling, especialls Walton, had a number of queer magical receipts for alluring trout. Among the various rather nasty compounds, in which "ivy oil played a part, we do not remember that a heron's breast was an ingredient, yet if M. Noury, who has lately written on the matter, understands his subject, there is nothing that attracts trout so much as the breast of the heron. In the streams Risle, Eure, Ithen and Tonque that solitary angler, the heron, has nearly exterminated the trout. Many of us pressing air out of the lungs. Pressure on the have watched the patient bird waiting for his prey, but it has been left for M. Noury to discover how he attracts the fish. The herou wades into the water till it reaches its breast and, when trout pass, dives down on them with its bill. There is a pleasing bird to be seen in some aviaries of which visitors are warned by the attendant that "'e always haims at the heye." The heron is less particular, and spits the trout where and how he. can. But why do the trout not give him a wide berth, why do they actually make, if M. Noury is right, for the place where the heron has taken his stand? The reason is this :- " Beneath the skin on the breast of the heron are certain small reservoirs, which secrete a fatty matter that the animal can exude at pleasure." This substance has a smell offensive to us but the throat with a feather. Rub the chest and peculiarly pleasant to trout. The unfortunate fish go to look for the source of their favorite. delicacy, and then the heron is down on them. "If the breast of a heron be placed in a trout = 20 trap the latter will soon be full of flesh no. matter how large it is." If, this be true, it, if, probably has not escaped the notice of Mr. gencally. Friction must be considered and the propagity has not resolved the notice of Mr. I blankets or over dry clothing propagite the Frank Buckland... Ferhaps it is scarcely right; warmth of the body by the application of to circulate the story, for we shall have discontinuous hot flannels, bottles, or bladders of hot water, loyal, battrishers keeping herons; breasts in their worm hags. One or two experiments will armpits, between the thighs and to the soles decide the question.

# Michael Strogoff,

THE COURIER OF THE CZAB.

By Jules Vernes, - Isaa PART II.

CHAPTER III.—CONTINUED. Sangarre, who had stolen in the shade to a spot quite near to the two women, remained there several hours, with her ears open for any information. She could hear nothing. By an instinctive feeling of prudence, not a word was exchanged between Nadia and Marfa Strogoff.

The next day, the 16th of August, the loud-

tongued trumpets sounded through the camp. The Tartar soldiers sprang at once to arms.

Ivan Ogareff, after having quitted Zabedeiro. arrived, accompanied by a numerous staff of Tartar officers. His face was more serious tun usual, and his contracted outlines, indicated a great anger, which was only waiting

for some object on which to hurl itself.

Michael Strogon, hy. He had a pre-Michael Strogou, ers, saw this man pass by. He had a presentiment that a great calam. The was about to happen, for Ivan Ogareff now haw that María Strogoff was the mother of Michael Strogoff, captain in the corps of the couriers of the czar.

Ivan Ogaress arrived at the centre of the camp, dismounted from his horse, and the horsemen of his escort formed a large circle around him.

At that moment, Sangarre approached, and said:

"I have nothing new of which to inform

you, Ivan Pro-Ivan Ogareff answered only in giving a short command to one of his officers. Immediately the ranks of the prisoners were traversed in a brutal manner by the soldiers. These unfortunate ones, urged on with blows and pushed with the wood of the lances, quickly arranged themselves along the outer cavalry, drawn up at the back, rendered all escape impossible.

Only the camp. Four lines of interpretation of the people of the north are rough men!

Do we not owe some return to our companion of the journey? May Korpanoff or Strogoff escape impossible.

Order for silence v a sign from Ivar
her steps to Ogareff, Sangarre directed
which we ward the group in the middle of as Marin Strogoff.

-e old Siberian saw her coming. She unerstood what was about to happen. A disdainful smile played on her lips. Then, turn-ing to Nadia, she said to her in a low voice:

"You do not know me any longer, my daughter. Whatever happens, and however trying may be this examination, not a word, not a gesture. It is for him, not for me, they search. At this moment, Sangarre, after having

looked around for an instant, placed her hand upon the shoulder of the old Siberian. "What do you wish from me?" said Marfa

Strogoff. "Come!" answered Sangarre.

"And, pushing her with her hand, she led her into the middle of the reserved space before Ivan Ogareff. Michael Stropoff kept his eyelashes half

closed, in order that the brightness of his eyes should not betray him. Marfa Strogoff, having come in front of Ivan Ogareff, straightened her person, crossed

her arms and awaited. "Are you indeed Marfa Strogoff?" demanded Ivan Ogareff.

"Yes," answered the old Siberian with calm-"Have you changed your mind as regards

the statement you made to me when, three days ago, I interrogated you at Omsk?"

"So you are ignorant of the fact that your has passed through Omsk "I am ignorant of it."

"And that the man whom you believed to was not he-was not your son?"

"He was not my son." "And have you not seen him since among the prisoners?"

"And if he were shown to you, would you recognize him?". " No." At this answer, which showed an inflexible

determination to avow nothing, a murmur of approbation arose from the crowd. Ivan Ogareft could not restrain, a menacing gesture.

"Listen," said he to Marfa Strogoff, " your son is here, and you go at once to put him " No."

"All these men, taken at Omsk and at Kolyvan, are going to defile before your eyes, and if you do not point out Michael Strogoff you shall receive as many blows of the knoutas there shall be men who have passed before Ivan Ogareff had now realized that, what-

ever threats he night utter, and to whatever tortures he might subject her, the indomitable Siberian would not speak. To discover the courier of the czar, he now counted, not upon her, but upon Michael Strogoff himself. He did not believe it possible that, when the mother and the son should be brought into the presence of each other, an irresistible impulse would not betray them. " Certainly if he had only wished to gain possession of the imperial letter, he could simply have given orders for all these prisoners to be searched; but Michael Strogoff might have destroyed this letter, after learning its contents, and if he were not recognized and he should gain Irkutsk, the plans of Ivan Ogareff would be all fruetrated. Wherefore, it was not only the letter which he must have from the traitor-he must have the bearer of it.

Nadia at length understood all, and she now knew who was Michael Strogoff, and why he had wished to traverse, without being known,

the invaded provinces of Siberia ! ') ( ) I am On the order of Ivan Ogareff, the prisoners passed one by one before Marfa Strogoff, who remained immovable as a statue, and whose regard expressed only the most complete int difference.

Her son was in the last ranks. When, in his turn, he passed before his mother, Nadia shut her eyes in order notito see him! Michael Strogoff had remained apparently

impassible, but his hands were bleeding from the pressure of the fetters. Ivan Ogereff was conquered by the son and

the mother lines and des " Sangarre, placed near him, only said one word: "The knout!"

jade have the knout, and let the punishment continue until she die l' " A Tartar soldier, carrying that terrible instrument of torture, approached Maria Stru-

The "knout" is somposed of a certain num: ber of leather though to the ends of which are attached twisted iron wire. " Oue can easily understand that to be condemned to re-

was not able to master himself. Ivan Ogareft had succeeded. "Michael Strogoff!" he cried.

Then advancing.

"Ah! was this done by the man of [chim?"

Himself!" said Michael Strogoff. And, raising the knout, he tore with it the face of Ivan Ogareff himself.
"Blow for blow!"

"Well given," cried the voice of a spectator, who fortunately hid himself in the tumult. Twenty soldiers threw themselves on Michael Strogoff, and they were about to kill h m. But, Ivan Ogareff, from whom a cry of pain and rage had escaped, stopped them with

a motion of his hand.
"This man's reserved for the justice of the Emir. You hay give him the lash!"

The letter to the imperial armles was found in the breast of Michael Strogoff, who had not had time to destroy it, and it was handed over

to Ivan Ogareff.
The spectator who had uttered aloud these words- "Well given"-was no other than Alcine Jolivet. His companion and himself, he ving halted at the camp of Zabedeiro, were

"My God!" said he to Harry Blount, "these people of the north are rough men! succeed. What splendid revenge for the affair of Ichim!"

"Yes, revenge indeed," said Harry Blount, but Strogoff is a dead man. For his sake it would perhaps be better not to remember him

any longer!" "And allow his mother to perish under the

knout!" "Do you believe that he has acted better by his rash haste, than his mother and his sister?"

"I don't believe anything, I know nothing," answered Alcide Jolivet, "only had I been in his place. I should not have acted otherwise. What a slash! Eh! what-the devil, we must boil over sometimes. God would have placed water in our veins, and not blood, had he wished us to remain always and everywhere imperturbable."

What a splendid incident for a newspaper article!" said Harry Blount. "If Ivan Ogareff would only communicate to us the contents of that letter!"

Ivan Ogareff, after having wiped off the blood which covered his face, had broken the seal of the letter. He read it again and again for a long time, as if he wished to fathom its contents.

Then, having given his orders that Michael Strogoff, strongly fettered, should be sent on to Tomsk with the other prisoners, he took command of the troops encamped at Zabedeiro, and amidst the defeaning sounds of drums and trumpets, he marched to the town where the Emir was awaiting.

son, Michael Strogoff, courier of the the czar, has passed through Omsk?"

TOMSE, TOMSE, TOMSE THE STRONG ASSESSED TO A STRONG ASSESSED Russia. Tobolsk, placed above the sixtieth degree of latitude, and Irkutsk, built beyond have recognized as your son at the post-house the hundredth meridian, have seen Tomsk increase at their expense.

And nevertheless, it is said, Tomsk is not the capital of this important province. At Tomsk reside the Governor-General of the province and the official world. But Tomsk is the most considerable town of the territory which stretches along the Alt i Mountains, namely, along the Chinese frontier of the country of the Khalkas. The higher parts of these mountains, and far into the valley of the Tom, teem with platinum, gold, silver, copper and auriferous lead. The country being rich the town is also rich, as it is the center for all the wealth and enterprise of that large. tract of country. Moreover, the luxury of its for the Tartar feast. houses, its household goods, its equipages, can rival those of the great capitals of Europe. It is the city of millionaires, whose wealth has been made by the pick-axe and spade, and, if it has not the honor of being the place of residence of the representative of the Czar it consoles itself for this by counting in the first ranks of its notables the leading merchants of the city, the principal director of the mines belonging to the imperial govern-

ment." Formerly, Tomsk was looked upon as a town situated at the extremity of the world. If anyone wished to go there, he must undertake a very long journey. In these days, it is of Houndon only like taking a walk, when the route is not large staff. troiden by the feet of "invaders. In a short time will be constituted the railroad across the Ural mountains, which will connect it with Perm.

Is Tomsk a beautiful city? We must acknowledge that, as regards this, travellers do not agree. Madame de Bourboulon, who stayed there some days on her journey from Shanghai to Moscow, describes it as a place little picture que. Were we to accept her description of it, Tomsk is only an jusignificant town, with old houses of stone and brick, with narrow streets very different from those that pierce the great cities of Siberia. Many are the dirty districts, especially where the Tarters congregate, in which lazy drunkards warm" whose very drunkenness is apathetic, as is the case with all the people of the north. The traveler, on the contrary, Henry Russel Killough, is quite enthusiastic in his admira-tion of Tomsk. May it not be that he saw it in mid-winter, in its mantle of show, while Mme. de Bourboulon only visited it during summer? This is possible, and it would conhim the opinion that some cold countries an only be appreciated in the cold season and some warm countries in the hot season of the year. "Whatever may be the case, Mr. Russell Kil-

Whatever may be the case Mr. Russell Killingh anys positively that Tomsk is not only in beautiful city of Siberia, but is even one of the morid, with its houses beautifuled with colon mades and peri-styles, its wide and regular streets, with sidewalks of world, its fifteen magnificent, churches reflected by the waters of the Tom, a large and noble tiver.

delie river.

The truth is between these two opinions.

This which like adme twenty his thousand inhabitants, is pictures usely structed on a stell and rugged hill server add harmes the

But the finest city of the world becomes the

make her speak and the had already offered the sacrifice of hier first for her south f

The Tartar raised the lash.

He was waiting.

"Go on!" said Ivan Ogareff.

The whip hissed in the air. But before the blow had fallen a powerful hand had wrenched it from the hands of the Tartar.

Michael Strogoff was there! He had leaped before this horrible scene! If, at the post-house of Ichim, he had restrained himself at the blow from Ivan Ogareff, here, before that long perspective of slegant house. The view fit is the long perspective of slegant house. The view fit is the long perspective of slegant house. The view fit is the long perspective of slegant house. self at the blow from Ivan Ogareff, here, before that long perspective of elegant house. the his morher who was about to be struck, he numerous churches with their graceful and lofty towers, the many meanderings of the fine river; the back-ground of dark, thick forests, and lastly, the broad and verdant plain, dotted with groups of splendid pines and gigantic cedars.

On the left of the plateau, a dazzling decoration representing a palace of fantastical architecture-some specimen, without doubt, of those Bokharian monuments, half-Moor-esque, half-Tarta had been temporarily erected along the wide terraces Above this palace, and far above the minarets with which it was studded, among the branches of the high trees which shaded the plateau, tame storks, that had come from Bokhara with the Tartar army, whirled in hundreds.

These terraces had been reserved for the court of the Emir, for the Khans, his allies, for the grand dignitaries of the Khanats, and for the harems of each one of these chiefs of Turkestan.

Of these sultanas, who, for the most part are only glaves bought in the markets of Circassia and Petsla some had their faces uncovered, while others wore a veil which hid them al-

together from sight. All were clothed in the most luxuriant style. Elegant cloaks, the sleeves of which were left open and turned to meet at the back with a puff, allowed their naked arms to oe seen, almost covered with bracelets joined together with chains of precious stones, and their little hands with the Enger-nails tinted with the juice of the "nonneh." Under this first garment were petticoats of brocade, covering the silken trowsers, which reached a little above the elegant bosts that were embroidered with pearls. Upon those women who were not hidden by a veil, one could admire the long plaits that escaped from turbans of varied colors, the splendid eyes, magnificent teeth, and a complexion rendered still more fair by the contrast with their dark eyelashes and tinted eyebrows.

At the foot of these terraces, sheltered under the multitude of standards and flags, the chosen guards of the Emir kept watch, with their double sabre curved back at the side, their dagger in belt, and their lance, ten feet long, in their hands. Some of these Tartars carried white battons, others enormous halberds, ornamented with top-knots made of gold and silver thread.

All around, as far as the outer edge of this vast plateau, along the steep slopes whose base is washed by the Tom, a cosmopolitan crowd was massed, composed of all the indigenous elements of Central Asia. The Usbecks were there, with their large honnets made of the skin of black sheep, with their red beard, their gray eyes and their " arkalouk," a kind of tunic cut in the Tartar fashion, There pressed the Turcomans, dressed in their national costume, with wide trowsers of gaudy colors, with vest and mantle woven of camel-wool, with red conical bonnets, with high boots of Russian leather, their sabre and knife suspended by a thong; there, Tomsk, founded in the year 1604, situated women, their hair drawn back by fillets of their 1-gs laced with colored ribbons which crossed each other down to the leather socks There, also, as if all the peoples of the Russia-Chinese frontier had risen at the voice of the emir, could be seen Mandehourians, their forehead and temples shaved, their hair plaited, with their long robes, with a bolt girding the figure underneath a shirt of silk, their oval-shaped bonnets of cherry-colored satin with black border and yellow fringe; then along with them admirable types of those women of Mandehouria, with headdresses of artificial flowers which were fastened with golden pins, and butterflies delicately placed in their black hair. " Lastly Mongols, Bokharians, Persians, Chinese of Turkestan, completed this crowd assembled

The Siberians alone were missing at this grand reception of the invaders. Those who had not been able to flee were kept in their houses by the fear of pillage, which Feofar-Khan might order as a worthy termination of

this triumphal ceremony.

It was not until four o'clock that the emir took his position on the appointed place, amidst the noise of drums, military bands, and far mounted his favorite horse, which carried on its head a plume sparkling with diamonds The Emir had kept on his war costume. At his side walked the Khans of Khokand, and of Houndouz, and he was accompanied by a

At this moment appeared on the terrace the first among the women of Feofar, the queen, if such a title can be given to sul-But this woman, queen, or slave, of inas: Persian origin, was wonderfully beautiful. Contrary to the Mahometan custom, and no doubt by a caprice of the emir, her face was uncovered. Her hair, divided into four plaits, caressed her shoulders of dazzling whiteness, which were scarcely covered with a veil of silk, shaded with gold, which adinsted at the back to a bonnet gemmed with diamonds of the greatest price. Under her petticont of blue silk fell the "zir-diamcha" of silk gauze, and over her cincture hung loosely the "pirann," a chemise of the same material gracefully hollowed towards the neck. But from her head to her feet, which were enveloped in Persian slippers, such was the profusion of jewelry, gold tomans threaded silver wire, beads of turquoise, " firouzchs" taken from the famous mines of Elbourz, necklaces of cornelian, agates, emeralds, opals, and sapphires, that her waist and her figure looked as if woven with precious stones. As for the thousands of diamonds that sparkled on ther neck, ther arms, her bands, around her cincture, on her feet, millions of roubles would not have paid for their

cost. The emir and the khans dismounted, as to her. also the dignituries who formed their corteges All took their places under a magnificant tent, raised in the center of the first terrace. As is nshal, the Koran was placed on a sacred table

before the tent, and tiwe mir is quite of length. They had not to wait for the lieutenant of Feofar; resounding bugles announced his ar-Ivan Ogareff-the Hashed, as they had

already begun to call him—dressed this time hi the uniform of a Tactar officer, arrived on horse-back before the tent of the emirceive a naudred and twenty plows; from such a but the innest city of the world becomes the lift the inniform of a Tactar officer, arrived on the son made a terrible movement which alists also recognized them, for Harry Blount a whip, is the same thing as to be condemned most bely when eccupied by the invader, horse back bely the tent of the soldiers, who were guarding him could said to his conferer to death. Marfa Strögoff knew it, but shi Who would have wished to admire it at this He was accompanied by a hody of the with difficulty makter.

These are the Tsiganes of Nijni Novalso knew that no torture upon earth could lime? Defended by a few pattalions of in-soldiers from the camp of Zabedeiro, who But old Maria raised herself, and they were good.

having quitted Zabedeiro, they had quickly reached Tomsk. Their project, long delayed, was to part company with the Tartars, to rejoin, as soon as possible, some Russian column and, if that were possible, to throw themselves with it into Irkutsk. What they had seen of the invasions, of those incendlary fires, of those pillages, of those murders, had protoundly discouraged them, and they were anxious to join, as soon as possible, the ranks of the Siberian army.

Neverthaless, Alcide Jolivet had given his brother traveler to understand that he could not leave Tomsk without having taken a pencil sketch of this triumphal entry of the Tartar troops, if it were only to satisfy the curiosity of his cousin, and Harry Blount had decided to remain some hours; but that very night both were to take the route for Irkutsk, and, being well mounted, they hoped to leave behind the scouts of the emir.

Alcide Jolivet and Harry Blount then joined the crowd and looked on, in such a manner as not to lose any detail of a feast which was to furnish a hundred good lines for the newspapers. They gazed with astonishment on Feofar-Khan in his magnificence, his women, his officers, his guards, and all this oriental pomp, of which the ceremonies of Europe can give no idea. But they turned away with disdain when Ivan Ogareff presented himself before the Emir, and they waited, not without some impatience, for the feast to ocgin.

"Do you see, my dear Blount," said Alcide Jolivet, "we are come too soon, like good citizens who must needs come or lose their money. All this is only the rising of the curtain; it would have been better taste to have arrived only for the ballet."

"What ballet?" asked Harry Blount. "The obligatory ballet, faith! But I think

the curtain is about to rise." Alcide Jolivet spoke as if he were at the opera, and taking his glass from its case, he prepared to have a look at, as a connoisseur, the first subjects of Feofar's troop.

But a tedious ceremony was to precede the amusements.

Indeed, the triumph of the conqueror would not be complete without the public humiliation of the vanquished. It was on this account several hundred prisoners were brought in under the lash of the soldiers. They were destined to defile before Feofar-Khan, and his allies, before being stowed away with their companions in the prisons of the city.

Michael Strogoff figured in the first rank of these prisoners. By the order of Ivan Ogareff, he was specially guarded by a platoen of soldiers. His mother and Nadia were also there.

The old Siberian, always full of energy, when the matter only touched herself, was extremely rale. She was expecting some terrible scene. It was not without reason that her son had been led before the emir. So she trembled for him. Ivan Ogareff had been publicly struck with that knout which had been raised over her, and he was not the man to torgive, and his vengeance would be without mercy. Some frightful torture, familiar to the barbarians of Central Asia, certainly threatened Michael Strogoff. If Ivan Ogareff had spared him at the moment his soldiers threw themselves upon him, it was because he knew well what he was doing in handing him over to the justice of the emir.

Moreover, neither the mother nor the son had been able to speak to each other since the unfortunite scene in the camp of Zabedeiro. They had cruelly separated them

from each other. Sud aggravation of their miseries, for it would have been an alleviation for them if they had been reunited during those days of captivity. María Strogoff would have asked pardon of her son for all the misfortune which she had involuntarily brought upon him, for she reproached herself for not having been able to master her maternal feelings. had been able to restrain herself in that posthouse at Omsk, when she found herself face to face with him, Michael Strogoff would have passed through without being recognized, and, oh! how many evils would have been avoided.

Aud, on his part, Michael Strogoff thought that if his mother was there, if Ivan Ogareff had brought her into his presence, it was that she might suffer her own torture, perhaps, also, because some terrible death had been reserved for her as well as for himself.

As for Nadia; she was asking herself what she could do to save both, how to come to the the discharge of musketry and artiflery. Feo- nid of son and mother. She could only pass her time in imaginings, but she vaguely felt that she must, above all things, avoid drawing attention upon berself, that she must disguise, that she must pretend to be little. Then, perhaps, she might know the meshes that were holding the imprisoned lion. In any case, if any opportunity for action were given to her, she would act, even were it necessary to sacrifice herself for the son of Maria Strogoff.

Meanwhile, most of the prisoners had passed before the emir, and, in passing, each or them had to prostrate the forehead to touch the very dust, as a sign of servility. It was the slavery which commenced with humiliation. When the unfortunates were too slow in bending, the rude hand of the guard cast them violently to the earth. Alcide Jolivet and his companion could not assist at such a spectacle without feeling the greatest indignation.

"This is cowardly ! Let as go away!" said Aloide Jolivet. . No," replied Harry Blount, "we must see

all." See all! Ah!" cried auddenly Alcide Jolivet, seizing the arm of his companion. "What is the matter with you?" asked the former.

"Look! Blount, it is she." "She!" "The sister of our fellow-traveler! Alone,

and a prisoner. We must save her."
"Reatrain yourself," coldly replied Harry
Blount. "Our intervention in behalf of this young girl would be more hurtful than useful

Aleide Jolivet, ready to rush forward, stop. ped himself, and Nadia, who had not per-ceived them, being half veiled by her hair, passed in her turn before the emir, without attracting his attention. attracting his attention.

In the meantime after Nadia, Marfa Strogoff had arrived, and as she did not throw

herself quickly lenough into the dust, the guards brutally pushed her.
Maris Strogoff fell.
Her son made a terrible movement which

Michael Strogoff was then led before the In the first rank of the Taiganes figured emir, and there he remained erect, without Sangarre, in her superh costume, srange and lowering his even

Strogott.

"You are about to die," said he.
"I shall die," fiercely answered Michael Strogoff, "but your face of traitor, Ivan, will not the less bear, and forever, the infamous

ntark of the knout?" Ivan Ogareff, at this answer became hor. ribly pale.
"Who is this prisoner?" demanded the emir, in a voice the more menacing because

of its calmness. "A Russian spy," answered Ivan Ogareti. In making out Michael Strogoff a spy, he knew the sentence pronounced against him would be the more terrible.

Michael Strogoff moved towards Ivan Ogareff. The soldiers stopped him.

The emir then made a gesture before which the whole crowd bent their heads. Afterwards he motioned with his hand for the koran, which was brought to him. He opened the book, and placed his finger on one

of the pages, It was chance, or rather, as these Orientals think, God Himself who was about to decide the fate of Michael Strogoff. The people of Central Asia give the name of "fal" to this practice. After having interpreted the sense of the verse touched by the finger of the judge, they apply the sentence, whatever it may be.

The emir had left his finger resting on the page of the koran. The chief of the ulemas, then approaching read with a loud voice a verse which finished with these words:

"And he shall see no more the things of the earth." "Russian spy," said Feofar-Khan, you come to see what is passing in the camp of the Tartars! Look, then, with all your eyes! Look!"

CHAPTER V.

" MICHAEL STROGOFF, with his hands bound, was held in front of the emir's throne, at the

foot of the terrace. His mother, overcome at last by so many physical and moral tortures, had sunk down, not daring to look or listen any longer.

"Look with all your eyes! Look!! Feofar-Khan had said, stretching out his threat-ening hand towards Michael Strogoff.

Without doubt, Ivan Ogareff, knowing well the Tartar customs, had understood the bearing of that word, for his lips parted for an instant in a cruel smile. Then he went to take his place near Feotar-Khan.

A call of trumpets was heard immediately. It was the signal for the amusements. "Now we will have the ballet," said Alcide Jolivet to Harry Blount, " but contrary to all custom, these barbarians give it before the

drama l' Michael Strogoff had been ordered to lookbe did look. A dauscuses (female dancers) came upon the space reserved for them. Various Tartar instruments, united with the guttural voices of the singers, formed a strange harmony. There was the "doutare," a mandoline with a long neck made of the wood of the mulberry tree, with two strings of twisted silk; "kobire," a kind of violoncello, open at the back, furnished with horse-hair and made to vibrate with a bow; the "tschibyzga," a long flute made of a reed; trumpets, tambourines and tomtoms. At once

the dances began. The danscuses were all of Persian origin. They were not slaves, but exercised their profession at liberty. Formerly they figured officially in the ceremonies of the court at Teheran; but since the advent to the throne of the reigning family, having been almost banished from the kingdom, they have been compelled to seek their fortune elsewhere. They were the national costume, and jewels ornamented them 'in profusion. triangles of gold and long pendant lockets swang from their ears, rings of silver interlocked hung from their necks, bracelets formed of a double row of gems encircled their arms and legs, pendants richly studded with pearls, with turquoises, and with carnelians trembled at the extremity of their long plaits.

The dancers performed very gracefully various dances, sometimes singly and some-times in groups. They had their faces uncovered, but, from time to time, that drew a light veil over their figure; and one would have said that a cloud of gauze was passing over their sparkling eyes like a vapor over the starry heaven.

Some of these Persian women wore as

scarf a leather strap embroidered with pearls. from which was suspended a satchel of triangular form, the point below, and which they opened at a given time. From these satchels, woven of gold filigree, they drew forth long narrow bands of scarlet silk, on which were embroidered verses from the Koran. These bands held from one to another, formed an arcli under which other 'dancers glided without interrupting their step, and in passing before each verse, according to the precept it contained, they either prostrated themselves to the earth, or they flew over it with a light bound as though they were going to take their place among the hours of Mahomet. But that which was remarkable, that with which Alcide Jolivet was most struck, was

that the Persian dancers showed themselves more indolent than fiery. Fury was altogether wanting to them, and alike by the character and execution of their dances they brought to mind rather the calm and decent figures of India than the passionate "almes"

of Egypt. When this first entertainment was over, a grave voice was heard, which said: "Look,

with all your eyes look!"

The man who repeated these words of the emir, a Tartar of high statue, was the chief executioner of Teofar Khian. He had taken his position bushind Michael Strogoff, and he held in his hand a sword with a broad and curved blade, one of those Damascus blades, which had been tempered by the famous ar-

morers of Karschi, or of Hissar.

Near him some guards had brought a tripod on which was placed an iron dish, where come red-hot coals were burning without emitting any smoke. The light crust which crowned them was due only to the incineration of a resinous and aromatic substance, a mixture of have seen for the last time. In an instant frankincense and benzion, which had been thrown on their surface.

Meanwhile, 66 the Persians had immediately. It was not with death but with blindness.

succeeded another, group of dancers, a race very different, which Michael Strogoff at once

recognized.
And we must believe that the two journalists also recognized them, for Harry Blount

The very ones!" cried Alcide Jolivet. "I imagine their eyes bring more money to these spies than their legs!" And in making them out to be agents in the

the crowd of prisoners. The look of twan service of the emir, Alcide Jolivet, it is well or and had not fixed itself upon her. known, did not deceive himself

principal officers, and Keoffar-Khan, without departing from the coldness, which was the main foundation of his dignity, received them in a manner which made them satisfied with their reception.

It was thus interpreted by Harry Blount and Alcide Jolives, the two inseparables, who hand of the robust young man.

After he remained erect pictures que as it was, which security his event and there he remained erect pictures que as it was, which security his beauty.

Sangarre, did not dance but stood in the middle of her dancing girls, whose tantastic steps partook of all the countries which their race had triversed in Europe; of Bohemia, of Egypt, of Haly, and of Spain. They became hand of the robust young man. clanged on their arms, and at the swelling of the "deires," a kind of drum sounded by the fingers....

> Sangarre, holding one of these daires which trembled between her hands, excited this troop of veritable corybantes.

> Then came forward a youthful Tsigane, some fifteen years old at most. He held in his hand a doutare, the two cords of which he made to vibrate by a simple gliding of his nails. He sang. During the couplet of this song of fantastic rhythm, a dauseuse came and placed herself near him and remained immovable, listening to him, but each time the burden came to the lips of the young singer, she again took up her interrupted dance, shaking her daire near him, and deafening him with the sound of he drum.

Then, after the last verse, the dancers enlaced the Tsigane in a thousand turnings of their dances.

At this moment a shower of gold fell from the hands of the emir, and his allies, from the hands of the officers of all grades, and, to the noise of the pieces which struck the cymbals of the dancers, were blended the last murmurs of the doutares and tambourines.

"Prodigal as freebooters!" said Alcide Jolivet in the ent of his companion. And, indeed it was stolen money, which fell in showers, for with the Tartar tomans and sequins rained also Muscovite ducats and

roubles. Then silence was made for an instant, and the voice of the executioner, placing his hand on the shoulder of Michael Strogoff, againspoke those words whose repetition rendered

them them still more sinister. " Look with all your eyes, look!" But this time, Alcide Jolivet observed that the executioner did not hold his naked sword

in his band. Meanwhile the sun was already sinking below the horizon. A half-darkness began to envelop the outlines of the country. The mass of cedars and pines became more and more dark, and the waters of the Tom darkened afar off, were soon lost in the first fogs of night. The dark shades could not delay long in gliding up to the plateau which overlooked

the city.

But at that instant several hundred slaves carrying lighted torches, invaded the whole place. Led by Sangarre, both the Tsiganes and Persians reappeared before the throne of the emir, and displayed, by contrast, their dances of different kinds. The instruments of the Tartar orchestra unloosed themselves in a more savage harmony, accompanied with the guttural cries of the singers. The paperkites, which had been let down to the ground retook their flight, drawing up with them lanterns of many colors, and under a fresher breeze their barps vibrated with more intensity in the midst of this arial illumina-

tion. Then a squadron of Tarters in their war uniform came and joined the dances, the fury of which had kept increasing, and then commenced a pedestrian fantasia which produced

the strangest effect. These soldiers, armed with naked swords and long pistols, actually while executing a kind of vault, made the air resound with quick detonations of musketry. Their arms, charged with colored powder, after the fashion of the Chinese, by means of some metallic ingredient, sent forth long red, green, and bluejets, and one would have said then that al these groups were acting in the midst of a

display of fireworks. Thoroughly acquainted as a Parisian journalist must be with these surprising effects that modern scenic art has carried so far. Alcide Jolivet could not restrain a slight movement of his head, which, between the boulevard Montmartre and the Madeleine, would have signified: "Not so bad, not so

Then suddenly, as if at a given signal, all the fires of fantasia were extinguished, the dances ceased, the dancers disappeared. The ceremony was terminated, and the torches along lit up the plateau, which some instants before was so full of lights.

At a sign from the emir Michael Strogoff was led into the middle of the square. "Blount," said Alcids Jolivet to his companion, " do you intend to see the end of all

this? "Without any doubt whatever," said Harry Blount. "Your readers of the Daily Telegraph, 1 hope, are not too nice for the details of an

"Not more so than your cousin." " Poor young fellow !" added Alcide Jolivet, . fixing his eyes on Michael Strogoff. "The valiant soldier deserved to fall on the battle-

execution after the Tartar fashion."

field !" Can we do anything to save him?" said

Harry Blount "We can do nothing," The two journalists called to mind the generous conduct of Michael Strogoff; they knew not through what trials, a slave to duty alone, he had passed; and, in the midst of those Tartars to whom all pity is unknown, they

could do nothing for him.

Little desirous of assisting at the torture reserved for this unfortunate man, they then re-

entered the city. An hour later they were hastening along the road to Irkutsk, and it was among the Russians they would attempt to follow what Alcide Jolivet called by anticipation "the campaign of revence."

Meanwhile, Michael Strogoff was standing up having a haughty look for the Emir, one of disdain for Ivan Ogareff. He was expecting to die, and, nevertheless, one would ave sought in vain in him for any symptomof weakness., The spectators, and the chief staff of Feofar-

Khan, for whom this torture was only an attraction the more, were waiting until the execution should be over. Then, its curiosity satisfied, all the savage hords would plunge itself into drunkenners and Michael Strogoff

pushed by the guards, approached the terrace, and then, in that Tartar language which he understood, Feofar said to him:
"Rissian spy you have come to see." You

we must believe that the two journ- lose his eyesight.

lso recognized them, for Harry Blount his confiere:

Re are the Tsiganes of Nijnt-Nov- did not become work.

Nevertheless, on hearing the penalty pronounced by the Emir, Michael Strogoff did not become work.

Dassable his large eyes open, as if he were

that Michael Strogoff was about to be stricken. Loss of sight, more terrible, perhaps than loss of life! The auhappy man was condemned to

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE at conductor and the second of t

WEDNESDAY, 23RD JULY, 1879.

To ask for pity from these fierce men was useless, and, besides unworthy of him. He did not even think of it. All his thought was concentrated on his mission that had irrevocably failed; on his mother; on Nadia, whom he should never see again | But he did not allow to be seen any of the emotion which he felt.

Besides, the feeling of vengeance, to be accomplished at some future time, carried away

his whole being. "Ivan," said he, with a menacing voice, "Ivan, the traitor, the last threat of my eyes

shall be for thee." Ivan Ogareff shrugged his shoulders. But Michael Strogoti deceived himself. It eyes were to be fixed never more to open.

Marfa Strogoff came and stood before him. "My mother!" cried he. "Yea! yes! on thee must be turned my last look, and not on this miserable man! Remain there before me! That I may still see thy beloved figure! That my eyes may close while

looking at thee!" The old Siberian, without uttering a word, came forward.

"Drive away this woman!" said Ivan Ogareff. Two soldiers pushed back Maria Strogoff

She drew back, but remained standing some paces distant from her son. The executioner appeared. This time he

held his naked sword in his hand; that sword, heated to a white heat, he had just drawn from the iron pan where the perfumed coals were burning.
Michael Strogoff was about to be made

blind according to the Tartar custom, with a heated blade passed over his eyes. Michael Strogoff did not seek to resist

Nothing else existed in his eyes than his mother, whom he devoured then with his look. All his life was in this last vision. Maria Strogoff, with her eyes wide open and her a ms stretched towards him, was looking

at him The white-heated blade passed over the eyer of Michael Strogoff.

A loud cry of despair was heard. Old Maris fell lifeless to the earth!

Michael Strogoff was blind. His orders having been executed, the Emir retired with all his household.

Soon there only remained on the plateau Ivan Ogared and the torch-bearers. Did the miserable wretch wish to insult

him still more, and after the executioner. give him the last blow? Ivan Ogareff slowly approached Michael Strogoff, who heard him coming and at once

straightened himself. Ivan Ogareff drew from his pocket the Emperor's letter, he opened it, and, as the last insult, placed it before the eyes of the couries

of the czar, before those eyes whose light had been brutally extinguished forever, saying at the same time : " Read now, Michael Strogoff, read, and go and repeat at Irkutsk what you shall have

The true courier of the czar is my Having said this, the traitor placed the let ter in his breast. Then without turning

round he left the place, and the torch-bearerfollowed him. Michael Strogeff remained alone some pace-

from his mother, who was lifeless, perhap-One heard at a great distance the cries, the

songs, all the noise of the orgies. Tomsk was illuminated and was bright as a city during a great feast.

Michael Strogoff listened. The scene of

the late revels and crime was silent and de-

He dragged himself, by groping, towards the place where his mother had fallen. He found her with his hand, he bent down towards her, he brought his figure near to hers, he listened to the beatings of her heart. Then, one would have said that he spoke to her in a low voice.

Did old Marfa still live, and did she hear the words her son spoke to her? In any case, she did not make any sign of

life by movement. Michael Strogoff kissed her forehead and her white hairs. Then he rose, and, groping

with his foot, and trying to hold his hands in such a way as to guide him, he walked by little and little to the end of the plateau. Suddenly Nadia appeared.

She went straight to her companion. A dagger that she held served to cut the cords that bound the arms of Michael Strogoff.

He, blind as he was, did not know who it was who was untying him, for Nadia had not spoken a word. But that done.

"Brother !" said she.

"Nadia," murmured Michael Strogoff "Come, brother!" replied Nadia. "Henco-

forth my eyes shall be your eyes, and it is I who will conduct you to Irkutsk !"

## CHAPTER VI.

In half an hour after, Michael Strogoff and

Nadia had left Tomsk. A certain number of the prisoners on that night were able to escape from the Tartars, for officers and soldiers, all more or less besotted, had unconsciously relaxed the severe surveillance which they had maintained up to that time, both at the camp of Zabedier and during the march of the con-

Nadia, after having been led out with the other prisoners, had been able to escape and return to the plateau, at the very moment Michael Strogoff was being conducted before the Emir.

"There, in the midst of the crowd, she had seen all. Not a cry had escaped her when the blade, white with heat, passed over the eyes of her companion. She had the strength to remain motionless and silent. A providential inspiration told her to preserve herself still free to guide the son of Maria Strogoff to the end which he had sworn to attain. Her heart, for the moment, ceased to beat when the old Siberian fell life less, but a thought soon restored all her

"I will be the dog of the blind man, she said to herself."

After the departure of Ivan Ogareff, Nadia had hidden in the shade. Bhe waited until the crowds left the plateau. Michael Strogoff, abandoned as a miserable being to be feared by no one: was alone. She saw him drag himself as far as his mother, bend himself down to her, kiss her forehead, then raise himself up, and grope for flight. hand, had descended the steep hill-side, and, after having followed the banks of the Tom as

far as the extremity of the town, they happily passed out by a gap in the fence.

The route for Irkutsk was the only one that struck eastward. They could not make a mistake Madia rapidly pulled along Mi-chael Strogon. It was possible that early

next morning, after some hours of orgies, the scouts of the Emir, throwing themselves again on the steppe, would cut, of all communication. It was then of the utmost importance to outstrip them and to reach Krasnoiarsk before them, which was five hundred versts enterprises in the principality.

wishing to concentrate all his life in this one separatefrom; Tomak, in one word; only to leave the highway as late as possible. To throw themselves, off the beaten track was uuknown; uncertain death, only delayed

for a short time.

How could, Nadia support the fatigues of that night from 16th; to 17th of August? How could she find the physical strength necessary to reach such a distant halting-place? flow could her feet, bleeding from the forced march, carry her so far, as that? It is almost incomprehensible. But it not the less true that the next morning, twelve hours after their departure from Tomsk, Michael Strogoff and she reached the town of Samilowskoe,

after a journey of fifteen versts. ... Michael Strogoff had not uttered a single word. It was not Nadia who held his hand, was not in looking at Ivan Ogareff that his it was he who held that of his companion during all this night; but, thanks to the hand which guided them only by its tremblings, he had marched with his ordinary

> Semilowskoe was almost entirely abandoned. The inhabitants, dreading the Tartars, had fled into the province of Yenieisk. Only two or three houses were still occupied. Everything useful or precious which the town contained had been taken away in cars.

Nevertheless, Nadia was under the necescity of making a halt there of several hours. Both needed nourishment and repose.

The young girl then conducted her companion to the end of the town. An empty house, with open door, was there. They entered it. There was a poor wooden bench in the middle of the room, and near it a high tove, common to all Siberian dwellings. They sat down there.

Nadia then looked into the face of her blind companion, and such a look she had never before given him. There was in her look something more than recognition, more than pity. If Michael Strogoff could have seen, he would have read in that sweet but desolate look the expression of an infinite devotedness and tenderness.

The eye-lashes of the blind man, reddened by the heated blade, half covered his eyes, that were absolutely dry. The sclerotica was lightly folded and had become somewhat hard, he pupil was strangely enlarged; the iris eemed of a deeper blue than it was formerly, he eye-lashes and eye-brows were partly burned, but in appearance, at least, the pen--trating look of the young man had undergone no change. If he did not see there, if nis blindness was complete, it was because the sensibility of the retina and of the optic nerve had been radically destroyed by the urning heat of the steel.

At that moment Michael Strogoff stretched

" Are you there, Nadia?" he asked.

"Yes," answered the young girl, "I am near you, and I shall never again leave you, Wichsel." A his name, pronounced by Nadia for the

fir, time, Michael Strogoff started. He unanstood that his companion knew all, who he was, and what ties united him to old Marfa. "Nadia," he continued, "it is necessary that

we separate!" "Suparate? Why must that be, Michael?" "I do not wish to be an obstacle to your ourney Your father is waiting for you at likutsk? It is necessary that you join your

father! "My father would curse me, Michael, if I were to abandon you, after what you have

done for me!" ' "Nadia! Nadia!" answered Michael Stroroff, pressing the hand which the young girl they succeeded in landing safely at

had placed in his, "you should think only of cour father !". "Michael," returned Nadia, "you have more need of me than my father. Must you then renounce going to Irkutsk?"

"Never!" cried Michael Strogoff, in a tone that showed he had lost none of his former energy.

"Nevertheless, you have not that letter!" I will act as a spy! I will go and tell at Irkutsk all that I have seen and all that I neard, and I swear it by the living God! the raitors shall one day find me face to face!

But I must first go to Irkutsk." "And you speak of separating, Michael?" "Nadia, the wretches have taken from me everything l"

(To be Continued.)

## Closing of Villa Anna Convent, Lachine.

Closing of Villa Anna Convent, Lachine.

The annual distribution of prizes took place at Villa Anna convent, Lachine, recently, and was presided over by the Rev Father Pi he. The reception room was grandly decorated for the cocasion, while the happy faces of the pupils element to add a peculiar grae e to all surrounding. The proceedings were as follows:—At the entrance of the guests a trio." Reception March, was beautfully executed on six planos by eighteen of the junior pupils. The prizes of wisdom were then solemnly awarded to the following young lad es:—Misses Winifred Walsh, Lacolle; Laporte, Madore, McLaughlin, Galarneau, of Montreal. A number of the most worthy pupils received crowns, and these, after the prizes of wisdom, are considered the highest honors of the institution: This was followed by the premium for redigious instruction. Ist prize Misses Lortie, Walsh and Clancy. A dialogue was then delivered by twenty-five of the younger pupils. This ended by the joyfal chorus. "Vacation Song." Diplomas and gold meduls were then swarded to the graduates, three in number, the Misses W. Walsh Lacolle; M. E. Clancy, Hemmingford; and H. Salmon, Montreal. Next came the prizes of politeness, economy and culinary art, the first being awarded to the Misses Laporte, Lortie and Galarneau, Montreal. Au revoir was then beautifully rendered by a chorus comprising 50 voices, and after this were distributed the prizes for the Ist, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th classes. A duett, "La Fille de Madame Angot," was grandly executed by the following young ladies:—The Misses Walsh, Rivet, Wise, Ga arneau, St. Jode, Laramie, Perrault, and Dunn. The prizes for instrumental music were afterwards distributed, the first being awarded to Miss W. Walsh. A ductt "Les Couronnes," on five planos, by the Misses Walsh, Wise; walarneau, De Grandpre, Mongrain, Perrault, St. Jude, Dunnand Poran, concluded the exercises and after a few words by the kind Father Ryan the joyful pupils rei red, many leaving for their homes the same day.

Lords and Commons.

## Lords and Commons.

Among several of the more active minded young peers the apathy and torpor which for many years have distinguished the house of lords are a source of deep dissatisfaction. The house of commons always meets at 4 p. m., and oftentimes does not adjourn until 4 a. m., but the house of lords meets at 5, and unless there is something of extraordinary interest cannot be induced to sit later than its dinner hour, 8 o'clock. Lord Dunraven consequently brought forward a motion lately in favor of the lords meeting at 4 p. m., so as to give a little more chance to young members who desired to speak, but Lord Beaconsfield said it would be inconvenient to the lord chanceller and the law lords, and the motion was consequently defeated by 101 to 64, बता हो करी?

#### The Oldest Members. The House

Of the house of commons at the queen's accession only eight, members, survive, lof whom Mr. Gladstone is one of worwere members prior to the reform bill of 1831. Mit Mansel Talbot is, we believe the senior and the father of the house. He has satisfrom the aga, of 22 for Glamorganshirs; of awhich county he is also lord lieutenant, and has seen his property quadruple in value through the extension of colliery and other mineral

## Loss of the SS. 'State of Virginia."

Loss of Life-Full Particulars-The Pur-

ser's Statement Halifax, July 17 .- The purser of the wrecked steamer arrived here to night, and reports: The steamer State of Virginia, 2,500 tons, of Glasgow, G. B., of the State Steam-ship company, limited, left New York on the 10th instant. On the 11th they experienced dense fog, which continued up to Saturday at 8 p.m., when the steamer ran aground on a sand bank, seven miles from the end, on the south side of Sable island. We tried to get oft, without success. On Sunday morning, in order to lighten her, we commenced throw-ing cargo overboard. We found it was of no use, however, the steamer settling down in the sand. We fired six minute guns, which brought the governor of the island-McDonald-to our assistance in the surf boat. This boat took ashore eleven women, four men and the Port, Bunkerton, and drove to New Glasgow, whence they came by train to Halifax. On Sunday night the vessel had settled down in the sand. There was six feet of water in the mainhold, nine feet in the engine room, and nine in the after hold. The weather was fine, but the prospects of getting the vessel off were not very bright. The cargo consisted of 104 head of cattle, American produce and a general cargo. A number of cattle, which had been thrown overboard to lighten the steamer, got safely ashore, and part of the cargo was also washed ashore. The crew of the wrecked steamer consisted of the following named : Captain, George Moody ; purser, James W Robinson; chief officer, Angus Mc-Vicar; second officer, W M Galt; third officer, J D Jack ; fourth officer, J B McKenzie ; chief eugineer, John Bay; second engineer, John McKenzie; third engineer, J Stewart; fourth engineer, A Paton; surgeon Walter Burns; chief steward, D Kidd, with 60 sailors. The passengers were: Rev J H Warfield, Boston purser, four officers and the doctor, all of whom were safely landed, though the surf was very heavy. Two more boats left the ship with 18 persons. The second boat, when about fifty feet from the shore, capsized, and all the occupants were thrown into the water. Some of those struggling in the water succeeded in clinging to the bottom of the boat, which presently was righted, and was washed ashore those clinging to her being badly bruised, but thankful to have escaped with their lives, as it was found that nine had been drowned. The dead were: Miss Marie G. Moulton, about 14 years of age—her mother was saved; Alice Wilson, a child of four years—her mother was also saved; Mrs. Mury Peden and two children-her husband was saved; John Widestend, aged 13, parents saved; Miss Coleman, Mrs. Walker and Mrs. McGlue, who had no The bodies friends an ong the passengers. of Mrs. Walker and Miss Coleman were recovered and buried. The other boats went around to the other side of the island the next day, and all were safely landed. On Monday night, at 10:30, the third officer, with the purser and nine men, started in an open bout for the mainland. The first night it was raining and foggy, and a most uncomfortable night was passed. On Tuesday night they made the mainland, but the sea was running too high to land, and they waited till morning, when Mass; I R Agnews, New York; Capt D Clarke, Mrs Clarke, W Ballow, H V Burns, Buffalo, N Y; Agnes Porteous, F M Barber, U S N. New York; J W Drape, Mrs Drape, New York; Edward L Morris, Plainfield, N J; Rev Thos Cooper, Peru, Ind; Miss Katie S Moodie, Glasgow; Robt Arnolt, Louisa Ainolt, Mrs L. Man-field, master Mansfield; W. Bagley, Mrs. W Bagley, Kate Bagley, Pittsburg, Pa; Kate | respect for the agents. In the first place men "That letter which Ivan Ogareff has stolen | Leighton, Willie Leighton, New York; A Dal- should be employed as agents who are infrom me! Well, I shall know how to do with-ut it, Nadia. They have treated me as a spy! burg, Pa: Nettie Orr, Miss Margaret Orr, remain at their posts. I think it a mistake Cohoes, New York; Captain A H James, Robt | to change the agents every few years. It is James, Buffalo, New York; Mrs Wilfson and and child, Mrs Moulton and child, J H Irvine, New York; Gen Lovey, Cleveland, Ohio; Robt Small, Mrs S A Potter, New York; C McMemmory, New Orleans; John Archer, Charleston; S C; Andw Zeigler, Terrell, Texas; G Zeigler, Kewanie; Miss J Caruohan, Niagara, Ont; Duncan Campbell, London, Ont; J.C'Doran, Green Point, LI, Thomas Melton, New York; W Widestrand, Mrs L Widestrand, Jnn Widestrand, Chicago; Asa Hall, Woodstock, Ont; Mrs Hall, R v Thomas Carroll Miss Agnes Carroll, Schenectady, N Y ; Jas J Byrnes, New York; Wip. Dodd, St. Louis, Mo. The State of Virginia was in Halifax. June, 1873 It has not yet been settled what steamer shall go to the relief of the passengers of the State of Virginia on Sable island. No Dominion govecoment steamer is now in this barbour fit for the service. It is probable that the steamer

#### Direct Trade Between Ircland and America.

coming from Prince Edward's island will be

chartered to call at Sable island.

The United States Consul at Belfast, Ireland, in a despatch to the department of state, dated June 10th, announces the arrival at that port of the steamer Lombard from New York. This vessel is the pioneer of the Unicorn line recently established; it is, by Mr. Vanderbilt, in connection with the New York Central and Hudson river railroads. This being the beginning of direct trade between the United States and Ireland it created great excitement in Belfast. The Lombard was for some reason nineteen days on her passage. had a large cargo of breadstuffs, butter, cheese, lard, hams, pork, molasses, and oil. The consul regrets that the steamers are not under the American flag.

#### ..., Wonderful Shooting. of the cool of London, July 18.

At Wimbledon the Canadians are making good scores for the queen's prize. Yesterday Frank Hyde, the American, made some wonderful shooting in the competition for the prize given by the Armourers company, 800 yards range. "He tied with the well known small-bore shot with Lieutenant-Colonel Fenton and another competitor, and all three contestants making-seven consecutive bull's eyes the highest possible score. On atbuil's eyes. Ties must be decided to day at the 200 yards range. Morse, also an American, shooting with Sharpe's rifles, made bull's eyes with scarcely an intermission."

in a combine of Jointo. ognianva l' ageda ; iewawa,OldaMaids; ban satural, 38 There is an Old Maid association in Cleveland, with rigorous laws against the marriage of any member, "Any one who marries is subject to a fine of a box of cake or 100 big penniss, and by a vote of the society" may have the letters U.D.I. branded upon the sole of the right fout "The angual meeting was held at Geauga Lake recently : 70 ladies were present. The president was impeached because during the year she had not only perdone likewise.

THE SIOUX INDIANS. Major Walsh, of the Canadian Police, on

Our Indian Policy. Major Walsh, of the Capadian mounted police force, has been giving his views in regard to the Sloux to a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune. He says :- 1 have found them the most neble moral, hospitable truthful and tractable red men I ever came in contact The character of their women would be a credit to any nation. As a people they are affectionate, and family ties among them are stronger than they are among white people."

"Do you believe them to be thoroughly honest?

"I certainly do. I sincerely believe them to be people of stern integrity." "Then you believe they are really no worse than other Indians, and that something may

yet be done with them?" "I certainly do. I think if your government would take them, inspire them with confidence and then take care of them it would speedily find an end to your Indian difficulties. As long as these people roam the plains your frontier will be in hos water. They may not attack your people, but the settlers of Montana will live in constant fear of them. Forts will be necessary, and the maintenance of a large force the northwestern rivers cannot well be dispensed with if you want to make your settlers feel secure. All this will entail a great expense, which might readily be done away with were your people and the Indians to come to some understanding which would be satisfactory and mutually beneficial."

"Then you think the Indian policy of the

American government all wrong?" "On the contrary, I think the policy of the United States connot be improved on, except in some minor details. The system of agencies is the best yet adopted, and the government of the reservation Indians shows the u most wisdom and forethought on the part of those who originated it. But I think it an error to fetter the Indian to an agency. His nature objects to such restraint. His desire is to feel that he is free to go and come when he pleases; and the system that compels him to secure a pass before he can wander away to visit his friends will make him discontented as long as it prevails. To this I attribute the restlessness you have told me about. In the Northwest territory we do not treat them half as well as you do-that is, we do not feed nor clothe them; but we give them the utmost treedom and liberty to roam at will. Occasionally an Indian will overstep the bounds of propriety; and what is the result? We are not compelled to punish him. We merely thremen to put him in the guard house, and, God bless your soul, that one threat will 'brace's whole camp up. I tell you this just to illustrate the Indian's fear of losing his liberty. Now, at the agencies in your country they are perpetual prisoners, and it they behave as well as they do under a restrainst that is abhorrent to them what would they be if encouraged to believe that they were at liberty and saught the agencies are established for their own good and happiness? The Indian is not so much of a savage as to feel that one man can rightfully exercise such a control over another. In their own camps their own chiefs have no such power, and you cannot reconcile a red man to the faith that he ought to patiently submit to such authority when exerted by those whom he was born to believe his hereditary foes."

I Is that the only change you would suggest as beneficial to the Indians?"

"I am not suggesting any changes. I am merely giving opinions based on my observation, on what the Indians have told me and what I believe would be to their best interests. I have conceived the impression, on what I have learned from conversations with the red men, and something should be done to inspire them with more confidence in and very seldom that you will find two men whose views are identical; and every new man feels it incumbent on him to make some alterations in the plans of his predecessor, however excellent those plans may have been. This leads to confusion in the mind of the Indian, and he does not know how to act. He gets the idea that no two white men are of the

#### same opinion, and therefore they must be WILL THEY RETURN?

"Have you ever talked with the Indians about their return to the United States?"

"I have, repeatedly. I have pointed out to them that the buffalo are becoming more and more scarce every year. I have told them that they had nothing to expect on this side of the line when the baffalo were gone. Over. and again I have described to them the difference between the Indian policies of the two nations; shown them that the day must come when they will have to farm in order to support their families. I have told them that, if the white mother does anything, she will only set apart a little land for them, give them a few implements and then leave them to their own devices; while the Americans would break the ground for them, and teach them how to plant and raise their crops. In short, I have never missed an opportunity to impress upon the Indian's mind that he will be happier in his own country than he can be here. I have labored to convince him that the white man does not seek his extermination, but would rather help him to live and enjoy his life, and have told him often that it was for this the Americans wanted to place him on a regervation."

"What has been the effect of this talk?" "Just this-it has in a measure reconciled a great many of them to the idea of a reservation, but the one thing that staggers them is the idea of giving up their horses and arms," / .:

" But you propose to move them back out of the buffalo country. What do they want of guns ?" "They merely want the same privilege of

the other Indians or of the white man on the frontier. They would want to kill the small game around the agency. Then, again, they would want to hunt the buffalo in the buffalo ason, for the Indian will hunt the buffelo, eny what you will. Why our Salteaux Indiana come from 300 miles porth of here, hunt their meat, dry it, and go back to their reservation. New York Hetald landow at making heat

#### de leThe State of British Trades. (London Correspondent.)

1545 BL .

Six months of the twelve have now passed and but little change has taken place in the general character of business since the commencement of the year. Money is, generally speaking, extremely easy, but this arises from speaking, extremely easy, but this arises from the absence of anything like a real enquiry. The slight demand of a short time since has proved utterly hollow. Money as the rates quoted in our city artible show, is also very abundant both on the continent and in America, but this should be howed in the math on the same grounds which came our own market to be flooded with what, for the

the contrary, of the 'absence of that business ney, rowing at the rate of 36 strokes to the activity which leads to wealth. At times minute, Courtney following at the rate of 32. signs which have been but too transient have Gradually, and apparently appeared to give a prom tse of better things. Thus the exports of home productions for the month of May in this year compare favour-ably with those of the corresponding month in 1878. The difference was little more than 2 per cent, on the total values; but, coming after a period of long continued diminution, any increase in our exports deserves notice As any improvement in this connection must necessarily be gradual, we note the change without attempting to build on it. Depression of trade is not confined to one country alone. The following figures show the movement in the discounts of the principal banks in Europe since the year commenced:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Other securities, Jan 1, 1879.....£29,000,000 Other securities, June 25, 1879......18,000,000 BANK OF FRANCE Private securities, Jan. 2, 1879. . . . . £30,000,000 Private securities, June 26, 1879. . . . . . 24,000,000 IMPERIAL BANK OF GERMANY. Piscounts and advances, Dec 31, 1878... 21,000,000 Discounts add advances, June 23, 1879... 19,000,006 Less at date.....£ 2,000,000 AUSTRIAN NATIONAL BANK. Discounts and advances Dec 31, 1878...f '4.600,000 Discounts and advances June 11, 1879... 12,000,000 Less at date.....£ 2.000.00 NETHERLANDS BANK. Discounts and advances, Jan. 6, 1879...£10,000,000 Discounts and advances, June 23, 1879...£50,000

Less at date......£1,500,000 Some special circumstances must be borne in mind while examining these figures. A diminution in advances in the summer as compared with the winter is not an infrequent thing, and on the present occasion there were several causes working in the same direction which tended to make these advances larger last January. The amount of the "other securities" at the Bank of England had been | highness give the order raised at the commencement of the year to a point considerably above the average by the precautions which banks had found it needful to take at that time. The advances at the Bank of France, were also high at that date, having been increased considerably within the week immediately proceeding the rushing towards us through the mealie fields. beginning of the year. Still, while allowing They should and fired upon us. We rode all these special circumstances their due weight, and bearing in mind also the fact that the market rate stood closer to the bank rate in several of the centres of European com- grass before making a stand. Knowing from merce referred to at the commencement of the year than at the present time, and that | did not expect that anyone was injured. I business transactions throughout Europe then shouted, as we neared the dongs, We generally experience a reduction in the sum- must form up on the other side; mer as compared with the winter months, the diminution in the advances made by these banks is larger this summer than what is usual in most years. As the autumn comes on it will be accompanied by the usual move- to cut off our retreat across the ridge. Meanments of produce, and the consequent de- while we were under a heavy fire, and we had mand will have to be met from a looked back, and seeing the prince's horse market which, though not extremely galloping on the other side of the donga, present moment an unusual calm, not must have fallen, and he pointed out the men to say Stagnation, extends generally over creeping round our left. Europe, and as this state of matters is so general it may be expected to last the longer. A stock of bullion at the Bank of England and then galloped on to find a drift over the of more than £35,000,000-actually higher Lombocts river." than any point reached during the year of plethora, 1876-may well bear a considerable reduction before any great change in the value of money has to be registered.

## Fate of a Fenian Informer

The London correspondent of the Cork Framiner writes: " It has been ascertained | he seemed to have placed his back to one of that the body found under the viaduct of the the sides, faced his enemies and died with den Town, in January last, was that of Pierce Nagle, the Fenian informer. The Scotland yard authorities have in their possession several documents found upon the body which leave no doubt of its identity. The statement that Nagle was battered to wrong. A large cheese knife, such as grocers use, had been run through his heart, and upon the point, which penetrated several inches beyond the back, was fixed a paper containing his name, and the information that his life had been taken as the penalty of the suffering his treachery and perjuries had caused. Three arrests were made at the time but not a clue was obtained, and the prisoners were discharged. A watch, gold guard, and several pounds in money were found on the body.

#### The Last Fenian Prisoner from Spike Island Killed by hisease Got in Prison.

Edward O'Kelly, the last of the Fenian risoners released from confinement on Spike sland, in Cork harbor, died in Newark at 11 p.m. Saturday week. He arrived in this city on February 27, a condition of his pardon being that he should stay out of Ireland. Canon Pope and others subsequently tried to obtain permission for him to return to Dublin, where his aged and widowed mother needed his help, and the subject was broached in parliament, but nothing was done. O'Kelly was penalless when he came here, having refused a gratuity such as the other released Fenians had accepted from the British government. He had even made the voyage in the steamer's steerage, declining to use a cabin ticket bought with British gold. A fund had been raised in this city for Fenian ex-convicts, but it had all been distributed, So O'Kelly was left to get ahead by himself. A shoemaker by trade, he got work in Hogan's shoe factory in Newark, where he ran a burnishing machine. Prison life had broken down his health, and four weeks ago he suftered hemorrhage of the lungs. Later attacks sent him to his deathbed, in his boarding house at 155 Warren street, where he was clear until just before he died, and he retained all his enthusiasm for the cause of Irish nationalism ... His last request was that his body might be left buried in Newark until it could be transferred to free Irish soils He was 34 years old .- New York Sun:

#### THE COURTNEY-HILBY RACE. Coursey Wins Fasily by Half a Length

Time, 21:32 Distance, Four Miles. Burrato, July 15 Later The single scull race of two miles and return, between Chas. E. Courtney and Jos. H. Riley, for \$500 side, took place at Silver Lake this p.m. The wind of the morning, while not being gery strong, was sufficient to make the trials hezardous one owing to the lake being in many places very shallow, which made the course very structure. At Riso, the wind sublided somewhat, and opening and Riley, applicated, in their shells, the sum exdrawing the bore side of the lake, having thereby some what the advantage over his competitor. At mitted six members to marry, but had herself moment, cannot well be employed with ad- the word "go," Riley first struck the water vantage. It is not a proof of wealth, but, on | shooting full two boat lengths shead of Court | prejudiced Englishmen .- Irish Times.

#### WITH LITTLE EFFORT,

Courtney closed the distance a boat length, the two still retaining the same stroke as at the start. The first mile the contestants were almost abreast, now and then the other showing the head in front. At the turn, which was made in 18 minutes 321 seconds, Courtney drew ahead fully three boat lengths, which Riley closed to one-half of the distance, and in this way they made the return home, Courtney rowing a twenty stroke, while Riley had also dropped to a 24 stroke. The race home was a beautiful one, Riley evidently laboring hard, while Courtney, with his beautiful long pull,

#### EASILY RETAINED THE LEAD

he had gained, winning the race by half a boat length in 21 mins. 323 secs., which, considering the water, was very good. Frenchy Johnson was advertised to participate in the race, to which Riley firmly objected, stating as a reason that Johnson had fouled him once and would repeat it here if the opportunity were afforded him. At the close, Courtney seemed fresh and credited Riley with being the second best oarsman in this country. Riley was much more exhausted. Courtney had had but little training and weighed 1881 pounds, while Riley had trained down to 160 pounds and was in fine condition.

#### The Zulu War.

The Times Itelesi correspondent gives the report of Lientenant Carey, who states that when they started on the reconnsissance Colonel Harrison stated that he was not in any way to interfere with the prince, as he wished him to have the entire credit of choosing the site for the camp of the following day. After describing the rest in the mentic field, and the prince's wish to remain longer than the lieutenant suggested, the report proceeds: -" I had saddled and mounted on the home side of the kraal when I heard his imperial

#### PREPARE TO MOUNT.

I looked round and saw his foot in the stirrup. At the same time I said 'mount,' and as the men vaulted into the saddles I saw the black faces of the Zulus about twenty yards off off. I thought that all were mounted, and knowing that the men's carbines were unloaded I judged it better to clear the long experience the bad shooting of the Zulus, I

#### SEE TO THE RETREAT OF EVERY ONE.

On looking back I saw one party following us, while another on our left was attempting mand for money which these move crossed the donga, when a man said to me, ments bring with them, and this de I fear the prince is killed, sir.' I paused, easy, will probably be shown then to asked if it was any use returning. The Zulus be very thinly supplied. But at the bad already passed over the ground where Le

# I PAUSED FOR OUR MEN TO COME UP,

A Standard Itelezi correspondent says the prince's saddle flap is torn across, showing that the prince, seizing the saddle flap, jumped, as was his wont, into the saddle; it tore, and the prince was thrown to the ground. The prince was forced to follow his horse on foot, and, descried by his escort,

jumped into the dongs or cutting, and there

seventeen wounds in his head chest and neck like a true soldier, with his face to the foe. A correspondent at headquarters describes the confusion and mismanagement attendant on the advance into Zululand, which it has been found necessary again to delay. The route of the march has not been surveyed, and death with an iron bar is totally after the first two miles everything fell into disorder, the first and second brigades finding themselves landed in a marsh, although there were good roads to the right and to the left. The encampment for the night was formed in isolated sections overtopped

### The Irish Volunteer Bill. The bill for the establishment of the volun-

by hills. The waggon train, which extends

over eight miles, causes great inconvenience

and delay, the oxen dying in numbers.

teers in Ireland has now passed out of the region of doubt. We congratulate those who have exerted themselves in obtaining this measure of justice for Lieland on their wellearned success. The Chevalier O'Clery has exhibited not only energy and perseverance, but admirable judgment and discretion throughout, and Major Leech will find in the passing of the bill the reward of years of patient and earnest endeavour. We do not doubt that the result will be acceptable-for different reasons and in unequal measure—to the great majority of the Irish people. If only as the removal of a disability, which was no less than a reproach and a shame to the country, the volunteer bill will be cordially welcomed throughout Ireland. While the bravest and best of our race and soil were fighting Ragland's battles in the field and the cabinet; while amongst the most famous of British generals were men of Irish blood and birth; while approved courage and unwavering devotion characterized the Irish soldier and the Irish captain in England's hour of trial, Irishmen were deemed unworthy to be ranked under the banner whose ... legend .: is ... defence, not defiance." This was no sentimental grievance. With all the defects of the national character which are constantly paraded before us by those who don't know, us or don't like us, by prejudiced opponents abroad or lukewarm fellow-countrymen, at home, Irishmen are not mean and sordid and unfeeling. With passionate hates and predilections, with quick impulses to-wards what is gallant and brave and high, they resent mistrust as insult, and unjust judgement as shame. When a volunteer parades in the Phonix park, much will have been done to blot out the former, and consign the latter to oblivion. We shall not waste time and space in alluding to the futile arguments, founded on most lame and impotent conclumions, regarding the prospects of the measure. As we have frequently pointed out they were untrue in substance and in Met, as they were unreliable and untenable in the deductions drawn-from premises utterly wrong and unjust, i. We have not the amaliest doubt that the outcome of the law which gives to Trish-menths right of bearing arms in defence of the kingdom and the crown to which they ownallegiance, will be such as to show in the most striking manner how unreasonable was the alarm, how groundless the fears, to which the introduction of the bill gave rise in the minds of a few over-timorous: Irishmen and

## The True Witness

AND

from a Joh **Catholach Chronicle**. A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING FOST"

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#### Germany and France.

France is ruining Germany. She is forcing the new Empire to increase her army, and to incur expenses which she cannot afford France is rich, and she is using her wealth to crush ber lately triumphant neighbour. In 1871, the war of men ceased, but since 1871 the war of money has been going on. Germany cannot stand the strain. The country is poor, and taxation is already weighing down the people. France can force the hands of Germany any day. Two years ago Germany looked as if she was about to bully France, to-day Germany is nervous least France may bully her. Since 1871, everything has changed. France has discovered her strength, while Germany has discovered her weakness. The one feels vitality, the other is still powerful, but not all powerful as she used to be. The world no longer regards Germany as mistress of Europe, and it is well for the world that Germany has now a neighbour that would be a match for

## The Railway Question

If the Hon. Mr. Joly makes the Railway Question a Government measure he will be defeated on it. There are some men who support his party who will not go the length of supporting what cannot be satisfactorily explained. The railway was built by the mouey of the people, and it is the duty of the Government to make the most of it. How can this be done? How, but by asking for tenders to lease the road, and by selecting those tenders most likely to yield the largest profit. But instead of doing this, if the Hon. Mr. Joly leased the railway to a syndicate, the people would go against him. There is an air of mystery about the business and while there may be, indeed we do not think there is anything wrong, yet it is a deed in dark and the people are dissatisfied. We want light on the subject, and it is more than likely that there are enough of independent men attached to the Reform party to vote against the syndicate, even if the Hon. Mr. Joly thinks they should vote the other way. If the lease comes before the House, as it is at present thought it will, the only way the Hon. Mr. July can save him self is by making the measure an open one.

## Provincial Lunatic Asylums.

There are two evils to be guarded against in Lunatic Asylums. These evils are, the danger of interested parties having people who are not insune confined in a lunatic asylum, and the chances of having lunatics, whose people are able to pay for their support, being retained without payment. These evils the Local Government appear resolved to remedy. A bill will soon be introduced which will put safeguards between the sane and their persecutors, and which will provide that all lunatics, where people can afford it, must be supported by the relatives of the lunatic, and not by the people of the Province. We do not see how anyone can object to such measures as these. They are just meathe people a guarantee that relatives who are anxious to make it appear that some of their people are "insane" cannot do so without sufficient proof, and when the proof is furnished that they must support the unfortunates if they can. It is too often an easy way to get rid of a man or, woman who are, perhaps, merely eccentric, but who are dubbed insane" for family reasons, and anything that will put a stop to this evil will be a benefit to the community.

## England and the United States.

the ruin of the English cotton manufacturers. we may make up our minds to the fact that the United States cotton manufacturers are and the land ords must reduce the price they क्षेत्र होता है। है कार इस तात है है है है के है कि से कार्य कि से कि से कि

men. who were princes in the business.

Many, turnaces, have gone out, the mines are comparatively idle, foreign imports beat English manufactured goods in English mart-kets, and altogether the situation continues to grow in seriousness. Such is the news this morning from England. On the other hand the news from the United States is from the opposite direction. Business is said to have been unusually prosperous 4 for the past six months," and that the "indications of prosperty have not been so marked as at present perity have not been so marked as at present at any time during the past three years."
This is ominous news, and unless Englishmen
wake up, they will find themselves furnishing homilies to historians, who will point to a decaying nation and say, "Behold the history of Tyre, Athens, Rome, Venice and Carthage repeated in the decadence of modern London.

#### The Kingston Cadets.

We notice to-day that the home authorities have decided that a certain number of the cadets from the millitary college at Kingston shall be entitled to commissions in the army every year. This news is certain to act favorably upon the military spirit of Canadians, and it will encourage our young men to look upon admission to the military college at Kingston as a coveted honor. We always thought that the name "Kingston Military College" was somewhat of a mis-nomer. None of the young men who entered the college were, for certain, destined to take to the profession of arms. The country contributed to their education, but that education was in nearly all cases devoted to their and they will rejoice if by a concession such individual benefit. Now, however, there will as we ask, the Irish Catholic vote can be sebe something in return, and the fact of a certain number of the cadets passing into the army, will make the college more popular, and it will assist in keeping alive the military ardor which is at present confined to too few

#### "Dark Clouds in Ireland."

The news from Ireland becomes worse every day. The Dublin correspondent of the New York Herald sends a harrowing picture of the distress in Connaught, and it looks as if the country was on the verge of want. The de-pression of trade in England, and the importation of American cattle, and dead meat, injuriously rebound to the disadvantage of the Irish people. Rents cannot be collected, because the tenants have no money. In one year 800 ejectments have been served in Mayo alone, and this at an average of six to each family, makes a total of 4,800 persons made homeless in one county alone. The Land Act is powerless to save the people, for too many of the landlords have forced the cases prepaid by the Publishers. Specimen | tenants to sign leases which make the act abortive. Dark clouds hang over the land, and the people turn with wistful longings to their friends across the ocean. If they want help they will get it, and get it with no niggard hand. Freely and cheerfully the Irish people on this continent will, we are sure, respond to the call, if call there be. Meanwhile we wonder that Archbisnop McHale has not spoken, for the Irish abroad only await one word from the great and beloved old man to make them do their duty.

## Property Qualification.

The Hon. Mr. Irvine has, we see, withdrawn the Bill to abolish property qualification in the Quebec Legislature. He found the majority was against it, and the defeat of the measure might be regarded as equivalent to a government disaster. The meaning of all this is that the poor men must have no lofty aspirations in this Province of Quebec. They must assume no airs, nor dream of becoming legislators. The paths of honorable distinction are not to be thrown open to any one save those who can jingle \$2,000 on a tombstone. We do not profess to be in the least democratic, as democracy is understood to being as good as another," but we do profess to a desire to throw open the avenues of preferment to the best men irrespective of the length of their purses. As an experiment, we reveat that we would not like to try how the absence of property qualifications in our legislators would work; but surely what England, the Dominion, and all the local Legislatures except Quebec, have done, this Province might with all humility consider the propriety of doing also. But it will come in time, and when it does it will be in order for the House to pass a measure by which the aphorism of Dr. Watts may be enforced, and the mind and not the purse, declared the standard of the man.

Property Qualification. To become a member, of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec a man must be possessed of \$2,000 worth of real estate; to become a member of the British House of Commons a man need not possess a dollar in the world. In the Canadian House of Commons, and, inhil the local assemblies except Quebec, the property qualification has been done away with. In this province, however, the Con-servatives appear to be in favor of retaining the Property Qualification, while the Reformers appear auxious to do 'away with it. This the debate in the House last night clearly established, and the question is now fairly before the people. We take the Reformers' side of the question. It would be odd if we did not. As an experiment we would not like to be the first people in the world to try how the absence Property Qualification would work, but it is not an experiment, for England and Canada furnishes proof that the absence of Property Qualification for members of Parliament is a success: 'Mind and not money should be the standard of a legislator's claim. Intelligence must and will triumph over sluggish incapacity. To say otherwise is to admit that the Province of Quebec is sures and necessary ones, and will furnish afraid to trust its pour, but able, men with the same advantages which the same class of men enjoy in more active, and more important communities.

Bauks. Banks should be written about with caution. A careless writer might cause unnecessary alarm and do a great deal of mischief. But banks must be roticed as well as other institutions, and to avoid a fair criticism might do more harm than to remain silent. At present, especially, the banks in Montreal are attracting a great deal of attention, and It looks as if the United States are to be the public speak freely about the haps and mishaps to which banks and bank manage-The Lancashire cotton operatives are, we see, inent are subjected. When, we see, the stock emigrating in large numbers to America. In of the Consolidated Bank down to 25 on a the town of Preston one-fifth of the spindles feduced capital to 60, which is equivalent to are stopped, while in Accrington one-fourth 15 of the 700, and when we see the directors. are stopped, and, work on the remainder is of the McCliantos Bank promise to pay the said to be "very irregular." From other depositors without giving any security, allocalities the news is equally depressing and though there is little doubt but that the depositors must be paid in full and when we see the Exchange quoted ruining the English cotton markets. Again at 30 in personcent; and the Bank of It must be "Croppies lie down" in Canada as all the indications prove that the agricultural Montreal calling upon \$500,000 of its rest it was in Ireland. But the men who talk interests of England are about to suffer a fund; the public cannot but think that some this way appear to forget that this is a free shock. The farmers cannot pay their rents, bank stock is not in a flourishing condition. In the Exchange Bank we see, too, bank pre-

to be a disposition to prevent them from opening their mouths. The banks are all right, no doubt, and in a little time they will, for the most part, rectify themselves. They have suffered like other institutions, and the best way of enabling them to recover, is to give them time and avoid a panic.

#### The Quebec Cabinet.

The Hon. Mr. Joly has now a majority of four and the Speaker. He is now strong enough to take bold action, and by doing so he can strengthen himself, and make every politically Independent Irish Catholic in this province his friend. We must have a representative of our people in the Local Cabinet before we can look upon any party with un-yielding favor. We grant that the Hon. Mr. Joly cannot easily shuffle his cards so as to make room for one of our people just now, but it should bedone, and until it is done, the local Premier may rest assured that the Irish Catholics will not forget it. We may too opine that the Conservatives fear that such an appointment will be made. They fear the popularity it would bring to the Reform party. They all admit that we are entitled to a representative, but yet they hang fire and procrastinate. The English Protestants are, for the most part, the Hon. Mr. Joly's friends, cured. But above all we are entitled to a representative in the Cabinet, and as the Hon. Mr. Joly has the reputation of doing what he believes to be right, he should take advantage of a trump card, do the correct thing, and he will be gratefully remembered by a people who never forget a good turn for all time to

"Under the Heel of the Priests." It is a common phrase that the French Canadian people in this Province are "under the heel of the priests." The words are used in print and out of print, and people seriously tell us that the assertion is true, and that the priest has only to say "presto" to his parishioners, and the people obey. But what are the facts? In the first place, we do not believe that the priests desire to put their "heel" on any one, while they have a perfect right to exercise their legitimate influence as tax-payers and as citizens. But this talk about priests having their "heel" on the people is idle. Look at the late election! The priests went one way, and the majority of the people the other. No man will deny that the priests have as much right to act, as citizens, in all political issues, as laymen have. The tranchise is the heritage of all who pay taxes, and when the priests exercise legitimate influence who can object? Spiritually all Catholics bow to the will of the priests, politically Catholics think for themselves. In all questions relating to faith and morals no Catholic can for a second question the authority of his priest, but in political affairs this talk about Catholics being "under the heel of the priests" is an invention of the enemy. Catholics always will give great weight to the advice of their clergy, even when that advice is given as a citizen, but to say that the priests have their "heel" on the people is too ridiculous.

Obstruction. It is all very well to abuse the "Obstructionists" in the British House of Commons. It is a very popular pastime to throw mud at the men who "obstruct" one set of ideas in order to advance their own. Factious oppothese "Obstructionists" are men with lofty motives and pure intentions. They throw overboard all considerations of self, and encounter the anger of the British public for a principle that is dear to them. They look upon Home Rule as the right of Ireland, and they "obstruct" in order to advance, as they believe, their cause. They look around and see "the Frenchmen rule in France, the Spaniard govern Spain," and they ask "Why should not Irishmen direct the affairs of Ireland?"" They see the glory of their nation gone, and they thirst for a return of that national autonomy which will make them icel more like men and less like serfs. They ask little, if any, more than the Province of Quebecopossesses in its relation with the Dominion, and they cannot be satisfied with less. They love their country first, and the jeers of the hostile multitude does not cause them to blink in presence of their foes. Think them mistaken if you will, but do not think them dishonest, and give them credit for labouring in the upright interest of a land whose children long and labour to see assume the dignity of a nation. England is doing much to repair the wrong she has done Irish men. Day by day we see indications of a broader and more generous spirit in England, but no matter what she does, Irishmen will never abandon their right to Legislative Independence.

## Orangeism.

The Toronto papers are full of speeches made by "brothers" on Saturday last. These speeches are of the oddest and the most contradictory character. For instance, " Brother Chambers" was loud in his profession of friendship towards the Catholics, but his profession of friendship did not harmonize with the cant he used about "the iron heel of Rome." Mr. Johnston was even more inconsistent. He said that Orangeism was the maintainer of "civil and religious liberty, the bulwark of the land, and the champion of equal rights for all." Now, let us see this statement in the light of history. It Mr. Johnston can point out a single instance where Orangeism labored for "equal rights for all," we will eat a copy of the Post from the heading to the imprint. Orangeism was established to prevent "equal rights to all," and there never yet has been a measure that was calculated. to place Catholics on the same footing as Protestants that Orangeism did not oppose to the death. If snyone can prove to the contrary, then there is the gastronomical task of cating the Post, which we have promised to do, as a solace to wounded honor. Yes, and the speakers in Toronto admitted it, in spite of their desire to keep it quiet, and of their cant about "equal rights.", The Rev. Mr. Baxter told the history of the order when he said that "he (the speaker) would do all he could to keep them (the Homan Catholics) from high places of authority and power. (Loud obsers)" That was letting the cat out of the bag fairly and honestly. It must be "Croppies lie down" in Canada as and a Christian land, and that bigotry and 2nd and 3rd ranges; the centre, poor landintolerance can have no permanent abiding at the northern corner, good land

farms. In the iron trade there is nothing but stock was only \$1.000,000 In its looks like a that was indulged in, and all the offensive failures every day, and that too, o wilful waste, although the reasons for it may terms applied to "Rome," it is unnecessary men who were princes in the business be of a nature that, when explained, might to notice. Men can look upon such exhibibe or a nature that, when explained, might cause us to entertain another opinion. That the shareholders must have more or less confidence in the directors of banks we grant, but yet shareholders should be encouraged to ask questions, while at present there appears to be a disposition to prevent them from the shareholders about a provent them from growing Fanaticism of every kind and liberators of the shareholders about a prevent them from the same of the shareholders and liberators of the shareholders are shareholders about a prevent them from the same of the shareholders are shareholders and shareholders are shareholders and shareholders are shareholders and shareholders are shareholders and shareholders are shareholders are shareholders and shareholders are shareholders are shareholders are shareholders are shareholders are shareholders and shareholders are shareholders. for the play-toy of fools. As an evidence of this we publish the following article from the Globe of July 15th :-ANTIQUATED BIGGTRY.

this we publish the following article from the Globe of July 15th:—

"ANTIQUATED BIGGTRY."

Orangemen are in the habit of proclaiming that their society is the bulwark of civil and religious liberty, and Uranga speakers usually are carrill to abstain from public remarks calculated to make outsiders doubt the assertion. So it happened on Saturday last that the only lorator who forgot the doctrine of "equal rights to all "was a Protestant preacher who is not an Orangeman, the Rev. Mr. Bilkey. One who heard his expressions of regret for Catholic emancipation could easily believe his assertion that he, was not very conversant with politics, particularly that strangs mixture—Canadian politics, if the reverend gentleman could turn for a short time from contemplating the awful vision of a bugaboo Pope, he might very profitably occupy himself with historical studies. He would thus learn that Roman Catholics have been loyal in a direct ratio to their freedom, and that human beings are not to be dragooned out of their beliefs. It is hard to comprehend the mental condition of a man who now-a-days proposes to punish his neighbors for their religions creeds by taking away their political privileges. Such a proposition is tantamount to the declaration of a fear that, with fair play, his neighbor's religion will gain the greater number of adherents. Is it, then, upposed that a man will be withheld from the adoption of beliefs on which he may think the safety of his soul depends by the consideration that he may lose his power to vote? If not, the deprivation of civil right will do nothing to restrain the extension of Roman Catholicism. But the arguments for religious toleration are so well known that we need not repeat them. They have come to be regarded as truisms. Every one knows that religious opinions are not to be persecuted with success, and that persecution which is merely vexatious is worse than useless.

Such talk as that of Mr. Bilkey showed a doubt of the strength and justice of his cause. We should have been impres

## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Ottawa Valley Colonization Scheme.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post. DEAR SIR,-As a number of persons are making enquiries for information regarding the colonization of the Ottawa Valley, will you kindly publish the following translation of a letter received from the Revd. Father Labelle, parish priest of St Jerome, who has already done so much to fill up those parts with prosperous settlers.

"There are now three large tracts of land, with good roads leading to them, open for settlement, the first to the east of St. Agathe, the second to the west of St. Sauveur and St. Agathe, and the third to north of the Seigneurie of La Petite Nation, north of Greu-

## TO THE EAST OF ST. AGATHE,

the townships are named Duncaster, Lussier, Chilton; and in the township of Duncaster there are already built a flour and saw-mill. and a church with a resident priest, Rev. Mr. sition is not, indeed, a commendable thing; and a church with a resident priest, Rev. Mr. Vaillancourt. A number of good farms can nor is "obstruction" a word that can be there be found, all surveyed; population 125 easily defended. But we must not forget that families. An excellent road passes by St. Jerome, St. Sauveur, St. Adele, and St. Marguerite; or by St. Jerome, St. Hypolite and St. Marguerite, mail three times a week to St. Agathe; Duncaster, St. Lucie, Lussier or St. Donat parishes will have a post office later.

In the parish or township of Lussier are to be found a chapel with resident priest, a saw and flour mill. As to the quality of the land, see "The Guide of the Colonist," published by the Quebec Government. To the north of St. Donat, a quarter of the land is surveyed, the same for lands near lake Ouareau; the same road leads to these places as that to Duncaster. The priest is the Rev. Mr. Couture. Chilton, to the east of Duncaster, all surveyed; good land to the south east; probably the church will be erected on the 6th range; same road as to Duncaster, thence by the 8th range of Duncaster.

The eastern portion of the township of, Archambault can be reached by the road to St. Marguerite and Duncaster-one quarter surveyed settlers are coming in. The land of this township is as good as that of St. Agathe. The rail way fare for return ticket is one dollar to St. Jerome thence to St. Agathe; it will be about \$1.25 by the mail carriage. COUNTRY TO THE WEST OF ST. SAUVEUR AND ST.

AGATHE. To the west of St. Sauveur are the townships of Howard and Montcalm; daily mail to St. Sauveur. Good road for vehicles to Howard, thence only opened for foot-passengers. All surveyed. Church built on the third range, on the borders of Lake St. Joseph. | St. Thomas Journal, a Reform paper too, and About 70 or 80 settlers; as to quality of the

land see "The Colonist's Guide." Montcalm township, to the east of Howard. same road as to the latter township; opened only to foot passengers to the lake called Lac de l'Ecorce; church built on lots 15, 16 and 17 of the range on the Lac de l'Ecorce; all surveyed. Good land to the west of the township, and to the south about the middle of the 1st and 2nd ranges, as well as on the 6th, between the points of the lake.

Township of Archambault, to the northeast of St. Agathe. Road by le Lac Brule

'de St. Agathe, one quarter surveyed.

Township of Wolfe, to the east of St. Agathe -Site of the church on lot 24 of 6th range; chapel already built; seven miles from saw and flour mills; almost all settled; good roads from St. Agathe. To the north are to be found the best lands; to reach them the settler must pass by a road commencing near the chapel and running inland for three miles. Mr. Marchand, residing at St. Jerome, is agent, for and will give all possible information, concerning the following townships: -Morin, Abercrombie, Kilkenny, Wexford, Beresford, Howard, Wolfe, Archambault and Duncaster. . The agent for Milton and Lussier is Mr. Delfosse, residing at Joliette.

Township of De Salaberry—Good road by

St. Agathe and Wolfe; all surveyed; chapel, with resident priest, Rev. Mr. Ouimet; saw and flour mills; comfortable in miroad to Grandison; almost all settled; land good; church built on lot 18 of the 5th range. , Township of Grandison, to the north of Salabarry-Half surveyed; good land on 1st,

have hitherto been accustomed to receive for mises costing \$208,837, while the capital place within its limits. As for the wild talk Township of Arundel—Good land; much in the organization. The principles for which well, may be set down as the best. to so the fact the contribution of the fact that the fact the interest of the interest that the fact the contribution of the interest of the i

settled south of Salaberry; church to be built on lot 20 of 6th range, on the Red river; about 50 Catholic families established.

The parts known as "Terres de le Rouge, or Red River land, are Clyde, crossed by the Red river, surveyed along the river. Good roads as far as the Hamilton farm. The site of the church is on lot 25, to the west of the of the river. There are about 100 good farms to the north: To the north of Clyde townships, good farms up to lot 55 in the interior. To the north of Clyde, it is intended to call the township the name of Joly; the church is placed at Iroquois falls, where they are now building a mill." Near the falls, a good lumperman's road leads to the great Maskinonge

ake. Church opposite the middle of the lake. Joly township is surveyed on both sides of the river. No surveys yet in the remainder of that immense region of good farming land. A good winter and summer road runs along the Red River, from the Hamilton farm to the upper farms, distance 40 miles. On both sides of the river, good farming lands, without stones, extens inwards for three miles.

The best lands to the east which deserve special mention are one mile from the falls, called the "Little Sisters," between the Middle and Upper farms and also the Riviere aux Trois Bras, which falls into the Red river at the foot of the long rapids. At low water the Red river is fordable at many points. Between the Middle and the Upper farms the fertile lands are very extended. Three farmers have small stores.

Towards the west, good land commences to the north of the great Maskinonge lake, and extends over fifteen miles. The wood is mixed in general, being elm, ash, cherry, pine, bemlock, fir, hard and soft maple; in many places splendid sugaries could be opened. The above are all easy of access up

to this date. The public land department has decided that on both sides of the Red river, farms will front on the river, farms will front upon the lakes as much as possible; in other places, the lines will run from north to south. When the land is not surveyed the settler can choose his lot, and the government will give him that lot as soon as the adjoining lots are put up for sale; all settlers in good faith will have that permission if they so desire. Pork and flour sell at Montreal and St. Jerome prices.

It would be prudent for settlers to take a guide when they wish to explore away from the water courses.

Allow me, Mr. Editor, to state that the above remarks are the result of actual surveys by the Rev. Father Labelle himself. It would have been impossible to extend them more without requiring too much of the space of your valuable paper. Father Labelle would also give further details to any one applying for them.

Settlers might also call upon C. A. Rochon, Esq., advocate, No. 212 Notre Dame street, Montreal; the latter gentleman has taken a very great interest in the colonization movement, and has gratuitously and most disinterestedly undertaken to afford information to settlers about these new lands, which he knows well, as he very sensibly spends a few weeks every summer in fishing, shooting and exploring throughout that magnificent country. He has also maps and pamphlets giving a great number of details, and will be enabled. I think, to furnish applicants with the Government pamphlet called the "Guide of the Colonist.

Allow me to add, that this colonization is no speculative scheme; no one but the colonist will ever make a cent out of it; the settlers and their families, their country and their church alone will profit by the movement. Let us hope that all good men will

favor it. Yours, very truly, IRISH CANADIAN. MONTREAL, July 15th, 1879.

## St. Gabriel's Church.

Salmon referred to the dispute between thecity of Montreal and the St. Gabriel corporation It appears that the members of the city council think that the property belonging to the city and which is situate in St. Gabriel village, should be exempt from taxation. A deputa tion from St. Gabriel village and another from the city of Montreal, went to Quebec in order to place the views of their respective corpora tions before the government. It appears that when in Quebec the deputation from St. Gabriel village succeeded in carrying their point, and when Father Salmon, who was one of the deputation, returned, he took the first opportunity of explaining the result of his visit to his parishoners. He said that the deputation had accepted the amendment of Mr. Robertson, and that was to the effect that the property of the city, outside the city limits, shall be taxed the same as the property of ordinary citizens-no more, no less-and that he attributed their success to the efforts of their worthy member, the Honorable Mr. Beaubien and also in a great degree to Mr. McShane. M M.P.P. The latter gentleman had received the deputation with courtesy, and had exerted himself in the highest degree on their behalf. This he did without doing the least injury to the city of Montreal.

## Loyal Orangeism.

There are a number of Reform papers that openly avow their antagonism to Orangeism, The other day we had the Globe and Herald and now we find the following article in the it was copied into the London Advertiser, another Reform paper :--

The Orangemen of Ontario have celebrated their twelfth of July peacefully. They have not gone to Montreal to honor the vows and pledges of a year ago. This might be unpleasant to themselves, and it might be a source of trouble to their political chiefs; it might raise a devil which all the trickery and pavaler of Bro. Sir John A. Macdonald and Grand Sovereign Bowell could not put down. Besides, the government of Hon. Mr. Mackenzie has been defeated, and the institution has no party prize to offer as compensation for broken heads. Therefore the battle of the Boyne has been commemorated in the Protestant fastnesses of Ontario, and courage and loyalty have been given vent in speeches and huzzas. This is better. It is safer to galvanize a frog than a tiger, and speeches and huzzas are cheap. But after all, cui bono! for whose benefit? What single bulwark of Roman 'Catholicism has been demolished or shaken by the assaults and demonstrations of Saturday. Is Protestantism more vigorous? or is the throne of England resting on a surer foundation? We had an immense demonstration in St. Thomas. We had processions and banners, and music and speeches and huzzas. Who is the wiser, the happier, or the better for it all? Three-fourths of the Protestant population only sneer at it, and the Roman Catholic minority are vexed and annoyed because their religion has been wantonly insulted. The political complexion of the institution is undisguised. It is tory through and through.

्रात्मा वर्षः इत्यादार को नीतृत्रकोत्रातीम् (क्रिकेत्रात् श्रात् विकासीयः वर्षः विकार सम्बद्धाः वर्षः मध्यानीयः

William of Orange contended are entirely foreign to its nature; and no one would be so ready to disown Orangeism to-day, were he to rise out of his grave, as Prince William himself. These people prattle about loyalty, and yet their speeches and their conduct offer a standing premium to disloyalty. Protestautism and Catholicism are facts, and though factions may stir up strife and bit. terness between them, neither the one nor the other can be destroyed or over hrown So far as we can now see both faiths are destined to exist as long as the British constitution itself. Nay, the probability is that they will continue to exist in undiminished splendor ages after that New Zealander of the poet's fancy has made his sketch of the ruins of St. Paul's, and dissolved into his kindred dust. There is a great deal of Christian truth which is common to both faithe, and though neither is the embodiment of the whole truth both possess a vitality which is of the essence of Christianity. Neither the one nor the other can be ignored as a factor in Anglo-Saxon civilization, and the existence of the one or the other is in no sense of the term a menace to that civiliza. tion. But loyal Orangeism, it must be admitted, don't look at the subject in this light. Loyal Orangeism holds a monopoly of loyalty, and whatever is uncomfortable to loyal Orangeism is anti-Protestant, and anti-British and altogether disloyal. And what does loyal Orangeism mean? We had a definition of it on Saturday, by one who assumed to speak with authority. It means loyal to the crown of Great Britain only as long as a Protestant sovereign sits on the throne. "If we had a Papist king, would we be loyal to him? Not for an hour!" Now, what kind of doctrine is this, either for Protestants or Catholics? Loyal Orangeism exists to maintain the Protestant ascendancy, and while it is sworn to suppress treason it openly preaches treason. It tells the Catholics that they must be loyal under any circumstances; but for itself, its loyalty is purely condi. dional. The sovereign may be an idiot, as was George Ill.; or he may be a debauchee, as was George IV.; yet so long as he professes the Protestant faith loyal Orangeism is sworn never to desert his cause. But we may ask, if loyal Orangeism could not respect the sovereignty of a Papist king-if it could not remain loyal to him "for an hour"—upon what principle of justice or fair play can we demand loyalty to Queen Victoria from citizens of the Roman Catholic faith? Are they an inferior race? or a subjugated race? Bro. Wright, of Middlesex, thinks so at all events; and all the speakers who succeeded him down to Mr. Thos. Arkell. M.P., no doubt concurred with Bro. Wright. At any rate no one of them offered a syllable of dissent. This, we are satisfied, is not l'rotestant sentiment. The Protestant masses are living in no blind dread of their fellowcitizens of whatever faith or creed. The Protestant succession gives them not the slightest concern, because they know that with the principles of responsible government secured to the people the sovereign can do them no hurt. If the Prince of Wales or Queen Victoria herself were to become Roman Catholic or Mohammedan tomorrow, the principles of civil and religious liberty would be as completely secured to British subjects the world over as they are in the province of Ontario to-day, with a Roman Catholic lieutenant-governor holding the seals of office. If loyal Orangeism ever had a function or a duty to perform in Great Britain or America, its time has gone by; it exists now only as a fungus or an excrescence whose only function is to instil poison and to breed rebellion .- St. Thomas Journal.

## The Cattle Trade.

At yesterday's sitting of the London common council the report of the committee on markets was adopted. The report recommends, in view of the trade in American cattle. lhat extra lairage be provided at the foreign catte market for 1,000 head of cattle and 10,000 nead of sheep; also 10 additional slaughter houses. This extra accommodation, it is estimated, will cost £25,000. An arrangement has been concluded with the General Steam Navigation company which will secure the use of their vessels for the transhipment of animals brought from America.

## The Jesuits in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, July 19. - There is some indignation among the Catholics here over the alleged efforts on the part of their opponents to excite animosity against the Jesuit Order. On two occasions placards were found pasted on the door of a church, threatening the life of the King of Belgium, should he give his assent to the educational bill pending before parliament. Catholics say these placards were written by the members of a secret anti-Catholic association, and were intended to appear as coming from the Jesuit source. The man who was arrested by the authorities on suspicion of being the author of the placards, asserts he was bribed by persons connected with the Jesuit college to post the placards. The librarian of the college has been arrested.

. A Kansas farmer purchased a revolver for his wife, and insisted on target practice, so that she could defend the house in case of his absence. After the bullet had been dug out of his leg and the cow buried, he said he guessed that she'd better shoot with an axe.

CURE FOR COUGH OR COLD.—As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the Chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indica-tion of Cough, take during the day a few Brown's Bronchial Troches."

MORE PEOPLE, ADULTS AND CHIL-DREN, are troubled with worms, than would be supposed by those who are not physicians. A poor appetite to-day, and a ravenous one tomorrow, often result from these pests, whose existence is never dreamed of. Eat BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges and if the cause be worms, you will be cured

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment is invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, coliecolds, sprains, and bruises. Eor internal and external used and

THE POOR LITTLE SUFFERER WILL immediately be relieved by using MRS. WIN-SLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation; cures wind colic, allays all pain, and gives the child quiet; natural sleep, fromwhich it awakes invigorated and refreshed.

A good family medicine chest with a prubent use has saved many a life; and yet, we think, the idea might be improved upon and reduced to a more simple form. Take some good compound such as DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-Bilious and Pongarive Pilis, and we find that the desired end may be obtained without the use of scales and weights, or little mysterious compartments and enchanted bottles with crystal stoppers. Others might be used, but Da. HANYEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGA-Orangelsm, pure and simple, is the rump of Tive Pitt as tested by many thousands of toryism. There is nothing liberal or tolerant persons, and found to answer their purpose so \$2,080,000

\$1,350,00

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## OUR QUEBEC LETTER.

QUEBEC, 18th July. Public interest here just now seems to be very impartially divided between the weather, the so-called Gowen scandal, and the Letel-lier mystery. The first named has been as fickle as a coquette for the last few days, ranging from sweltering heat to shivering cold with scarcely any warning worth speaking of to ordinary mortals, though the weather-wise pretend to read these sudden and uncomfortable changes fully twenty-four hours in advance with the assistance of the calendars and its prognostications about new moons and high tides. As for the so-called

GOWEN BUANDAL,

it must be confessed that on its face it bears an ugly look; but it would be manifestly unfair to a gentleman of Mr. Premier Joly's high and disinterested character, as well as to the unsullted reputation of his colleages, to accept as damnatory proof even the evidence of documents, which at first sight appear to make out a strong case of malfeasance against them. It is very obvious that to get at the truth of the business it is necessary to go behind the record, to have all the circumstances preceding and attending the transacaction with Mr. Gowen explained, and to allow for the depreciation of the value of property in general and of the Notre Dame des Anges farm in particular. It is fortunately this important and necessary duty which the committee appointed by the assembly has been chosen to discharge, and, pending the issue of their enquiry, it is only right that all fair and impartial minds should suspend their judgment. The gentlemen who have been selected to form this committee are men of the highest character, who will not allow themselves to be blinded by their party feelings, whatever may be the consequences of their finding. They constitute no whitewashing court (as in the Tan-neries land swap), but will try the case against the government honestly, impartially and exhaustively, and render a true verdict according to the evidence that will be produced before them. This is precisely what Mr. Joly and his friends claim to desire, and it is needless to say that friends, and even foes, with the exception of such swashbucklers as Tarte, Angers and company, have an abiding conviction that not only Mr. Joly (whom no one suspects of wrong doing), but each and every of his colleagues will be triumphantly acquitted of even the shadow of an intention to act in a manner unbecoming their high office, or injurious to the interests of the province. Indeed, from the very outset, one half, if not the whole, of the case against them has been killed in respectable public opinion by the fact that the prosecutor is a personage of the stamp of Tarte. Had the charge emanated from such a gentleman as Mr. Chapleau there would unquestionably have been more ear lent to it; but the almost complete abstention of the opposition leader from any active intervention in the matter, and the apparently unauthorized intrusion of Mr. Angers into the committee to conduct the case, avowedly for no one in particular but himself and the editor of Le Canadien, are two circumstances calculated to impress the public mind with the suspicion that the so-called Gowen scandal is of a piece with the persecution of Lieut-Governor Letellier by those gentlemen, and is not so much predicated upon a praiseworthy desire to vindicate honesty and high places as upon a miserable wish to drag Mr. Joly and his colleagues down to their own level. Nevertheless, it would be manifestly as wrong in the public interest to hold the Joly government wholly guiltless without hearing them, as to condemn them in the same summary way. It is, therefore, infinitely better for all concerned that there should be a full and exhaustive investigation, and there is no manner of doubt that Mr. Joly will throw no obstacle in Mr. Tarte's path in that direction. In the meantime, as already remarked, it would be well for everyone to suspend judgment in the matter. With respect to

## THE LETELLIER AFFAIR

it does not appear far wrong to say that it has now passed into the stage of mystery, and pending the good pleasure of the governor-general, it is worse than idle to speculate upon the solution to the embroglio which has kept the country in hot water for over fifteen months. It may not be amiss, however, to mention one of the latest and most injurious conjectures indulged in by the opponents of the lieut-governor to account for the delay in his dismissal (of course they always assume that he is to be dismissed. while the other side as firmly hold that he will not). It is that Mr. Letellier will not be discharged from Spencerwood until after the present session, the governor-general being unwilling to disturb the business of the legislature. Qui vivra verra! In the meantime the legislature is pursuing the even tenor of its way. During its last two or three sittings, it has devoted itself steadily to business and has managed to get through a good deal of it of a routine character. The success of the government party in the Vercheres election, has increased Mr. Joly's majority to four, or rather five with the speaker, and correspondingly elated his supporters and friends. They hold that they can now get swimmingly through with their programme before the session closes: that the country is unmistakably with them and the lieut-governor; and that any interference at present with Mr. Letellier will be more than ever unconstitutional and subversive of the autonomy of the vince. It would be difficult for anv impartial mind to say that they are not right. I cannot close my observations on the political situation without referring to the courtesy and willingness on all occusions to render service, where service is needed, of all the members of the Joly government, as contrasted with the hauteur and brusquerie of their predecessors. Of course, Mr. Joly himself is known far and wide as the pink of perfection as a gentleman, and his colleagues seem to emulate each other in imitating their leader. This is especially true of the provincial secretary, Mr. Alexandre Chauveau. Bon chien tient de race, as you are aware, and Mr. Chauveau is a true son of his father in this respect, always ready to serve when service is required of him. He has the reputation of being the most practical and business-like member of the ministry, albeit the youngest besides possessing all the craft, skill and savoir fairs of an old and experienced politician. He has in particular one feature which will commend itself very especially and very favorably to our race—he is always willing and ready to do a good turn for an Irishman, where it is at all possible to do it. He has none of those par-row prejudices of race which have too long ostracized members of our nationality from preferment in the public service; and, indeed, the same thing may be, in all fairness, said of the entire government of which he is so useful a member, as well as of, Mr. Speaker, Turcotte, in so far as the distribution of the public patronage is concerned. Under the circum-

stances it is permissible to hope that they may go still one step farther in their liberal

principles and render complete justice to the Irish element, by giving it representation in the cabinet. J. O'F.

The Melancholy Drowning Accident.

...Quesso, July 19 .- Intelligence has reached here of a melancholy drowning accident, which occurred in the river opposite Pointe aux Trembles, between eight and nine o'clock last evening. Pointe aux Trembles is in the county of Portneuf on the river, about 21 miles from this city, and within a short distance of Pont Rouge, on the North Shore railway. party, consisting mostly of young people, left the wharf at this place last night at 8 for a sail on the river in a yacht belonging to Octave Delisle, clerk in Messrs. P. Garneau & Frere, of this city. The party numbered in all 15, amongst whom were three ladies. It comprised the yacht's owner, Mr. Delisle, and wife, Athanasa Delisle, his brother, Jean Larue, Miss Elmina Matte, Mr. Gauvreau, Dr. Ernest Delisle, Ferdinand Blais, Xavier Garneau, Louis Gauvin, Louis Lefebvre and his son, Miss Emily Larue, and another or two. A large number of friends had assembled upon the wharf to see the happy party off, and remained witnessing and admiring the rapid course of the little vessel. Twenty minutes after the yacht had left the wharf the market steamer St. Antoine (Capt. Bergoron) steamed out into the stream on the way to this city. Very suddenly, while the yacht was about turning on a tack, her sails were caught by a gust of wind, which seemed to place the vessel immediately beyond the control of her crew, and before she could be righted, and to the horror of those on board as well as of the people ashore and passengers by the steamer, the yacht keeled completely over, throwing into the river the whole of its living freight.

At the moment of the accident the yacht was near the middle of the St. Lawrence, about a mile from the village and a little more than half that distance from the steamer St. Antoine. Had a moment of time been uselessly wasted at this juncture the loss of life would have been even greater than it is. Without an instant's delay Captain Bergeron changed the course of his steamer and made directly for the scene of the disaster. His example was followed those on the wharf, who set out several boats to render assistance. Amongst the earliest upon the scene from the village was the worthy parish priest, Rev. Father Rousseau, who risked the dangers of the gale, and set out immediately in a small boat for the fatal spot. A steamer arrived some time, however, before any one from the village, and on nearing the spot threw out a number of deals, and lowered two boats. Captain Bergeron acted throughout with great wisdom and discretion, and it is principally owing to his commendable conduct that any of these on board the yacht were saved from a watery grave. His son, too, acted with great heroism, and assisted materially in rescuing the almost exhausted survivors of the catastophe, who were found upon the vessel's arrival floating upon the surface of the water.

The yacht having completely overturned and floated away, there was nothing to hold on by, and none were able to maintain their own weight but those who were practical swimmers, excepting, perhaps, Miss Elmira Matte, a young lady of Pointe aux Tremble,s who was held above water by a gentleman swimmer, both being rescued by the crew of the St. Antoine, only just in time to save two lives. Seven of the fifteen were successfully taken from the water by steamer's boats, and conveyed on board, whence they were taken ashore in other bosts on the arrival of the latter from the wharf.

Amongst the seven thus rescued from the jaws of death are :- Miss Elmira Matte, Mr. Octave Delisle, the yatcht's owner, his brother Mr. Athenase Delisle, Mr. Gauvreau, draggist of this city, Mr. Jean Larue, of Pointeaux Trembles, and another or two. The list of as follows: - Mrs. Octave Delis this city, wife of the yacht's owner, and but a year or two married. This lady was a daughter of the late Mr. Garneau sergeant-at-arms in the legislative assembly of Quebec; Miss Emile Larue, aged 21, daughter of the seigneur of Pointe aux Trembles, a very refined and educated young lady, and related to several well known families in this city; Louis Lefebvre, school teacher, aged from 36 to 40 years, married and father of four children; Mr. Lefebvre was head master of the village academy; and Louis Lefel qre, jr., his son, a lad of about 14 years; Louis Gauvin, of the same place, a geutleman aged about 48, and who was living upon his private means. He leaves a widow, but no children: Xavier Garneau, aged 29, unmarried, a master blacksmith of Pointe aux Trembles; Ferdinand Blais, of the same place, sailing master of the yacht, aged 26, and unmarried; Dr. Ernest Delisle, the village physician, a promising young doctor of 32 years, who leaves a widow, formerly Miss Larue, and two children. The only dead body recovered last night was that of the school teacher, Mr. Lefetivre, which was found floating on the water at the scene of the accident.

On board the steamer which arrived here about half-past ten o'clock last night, were several Quebecers. They state that the scene at the time of and after the accident was a most distressing one, and one that they can never forget. An almost universal gloom has been cast over the village, so painfully afflicted by this melancholy affair.

## THE CONSOLIDATED BANK.

The following letter, which is self explanatory, embodies probably the true state of affairs connected with the Consolidated bank and the gentlemen whose signatures are attached are known to be men of unquestionable integrity. We therefore commend the letter to the serious consideration of the shareholders:-

To the Committee of Shareholders:

We have, according to your request, interviewed the directors of the bank this morning. We beg to inform you that we were met with open friend iness and candour on the part of the directorate and every information given us that

we desir d. In view of the multifarions reports in circula tion, we cannot but think that any information of a certain nature must prove satisfactory, though it may not be as encouraging as you

to be deduced from the assets, as laid before the last annual meeting.

"There is a slight difference of opinion between the directors and the general manager as to the amounts to be allowed for contingencies, to

place the bank upon a perfectly sound basis. The directors name, \$103,000 the manager says. \$23,000 If we take the mean of these sums, say \$175,000, and add it to the estimated loss, then we have a total of \$1,595,000, which, taken from the capital and contingent fund of the 10th of May, will leave an undoubted craital at the present time of \$1,422,000 or the contingent fund inclusive, \$1,623,000, equal to fully 75 per cent, on the present basis, and, without the contingent fund, 68 per cent, on the reduced capital. For the above figures we hold the statements of the directors and a certified letter by the general manager, Archd. Campbell, seq. JAMES GREEN, J. H. JOSEPH, E. L. BOND.

Montreal, July 18, 1879.

The following letter was read at the meeting of the board of directors of the Consolidated Bank Feld on Friday last:—

The President and Directors of the Consolidated Bank: GENTLEMEN,—I beg to state the result of the investigation into the accounts of this bank. The reduced capital amounts

943 000 From this to be deducted for bad and doubtful debts ..... \$1,420,000 Bal. to contingent account... 253,600 \$1,673,000

Leaving a surplus or capital In addition to the contin-

I mysen to say the pane surplus assets of the pane on the reduced capital.
Yours respectfully,
(Signed,) Anch. Camprill.
Acting Gen. Manager.

Montreal, July 18, 1879.

Acting Gen. Manager.
The agency of the Consolidated bank in St.
Catherines, Ont., was closed on Saturday last.
All deposits, notes and bills have been handed to the Imperial bank, which will act as the agent of the Consolidated bank. This is in accordance with the policy announced at the recent annual meeting.

It seems probable now that the affairs of this bank have at length been as correctly stated as is possible without unnecessarily entering into minute details, and it is to be hoped that the board of directors and new acting manager will soon regain the public confidence formerly reposed in the institution.

#### A Fresh Discovery of Phosphate.

Further deposits of the valuable economic phophate of lime have been discovered, by Mr. Venn. r, this time in the valley of the river louge in Argenteuli county. He has found an area of the proper rock extending through portions of the township of Montcalm. Harrington and Wentworth, and occupying about 20 square miles of country. In this area only a few deposits of importance have as yet been discovered, but the indication and promise of extensive deposits of the mineral are said to be every whit as good as in any part of Ottawa county. In the direction of the Triquois Chute, about 50 miles from the mouth of the Houge, the phosphate rocks taper off to a point and terminate abruptly, and ior a distance of 50 miles farther up the stream no more trace of them can be seen. In this section of the country the appearance of the mineral is not generally known, and it will likely be some time before the inhabitants will be sufficiently posted to be able to discover it for themselves. Mr. Vennor says there is an impression prevalent through the country that phosphate is to be looked for in connection with the limestone bands, and a great deal of useless search has been made in this direction. The true phosphate rocks, on the contrary, occur considerably above the limestones, which contain the first traces of the mineral, and are of themse ves barren, as a general rule, in calcareous matter. These limestones, however, when Further deposits of the valuable economic themse ves barren, as a general rule, in calcare-ous matter. These limestones, however, when traced out, show clearly the run of the phosphate

### American Notes.

An Ohio editor has been fined one cent for calling a man a "scalawag."

Chinese laundries, with opium dens attached, are numerous in Memphis.

Missouri farmers are reported to be driving posts into the ground to hang to when the cylones come.

A cast-iron lamp-post recently blew up in Memphis by the ignition of gas confined in the hollow base. It is estimated that American shoppers

spend nearly \$10,000,000 every season over the counters in London. There are four hundred and fifty lady den-

tists in the United States, and three times as many learning the business. A reckless drunkard at Shakopee, Minn. crunched a wine glass between his teeth and

swallowed it. He soon died in dreadful agony. Frank Davidson, a Missouri condemned murderer, remarked :- " Well, I'm not the first man ever hung, and it's only a matter of a minute or two, anyhow. I'm dead certain of

going to heaven." An American will always put up at an hotel where there is any "attraction." A house to hold 600 people is to be put up at Gettysburg, because so many go there to see the famous

field of slaughter. An infant of Mr. Benjamin Wilson, of Prince George's county, Md., swallowed some crumbs of tobacco picked up from the floor, was immediately taken ill, and died from the effects of the poison from the weed, physiciaus

being unable to afford any relief. The St. Paul Pioneer Press estimates that the farmers of Minnesota will realize \$40,000,000 for their wheat crop this year. The Chicago Times thinks that the utmost expectations of the wheat crop of 1879 is 390,950,009 bushels,

against 425,000,000 bushels in 1878.

William Padgett, of Brandenburg, Ky., believed in witches, and that they were constantly pursuing him. They got possession of his wife, he thought, and he killed her in order to drive them away. But they pursued him into gaol, where he was incarcerated, and he could only escape by hanging himself, which he did.

A man at Chapmanville, Va., had a chance to find out how long he could stand on his toes. Robbers took his money, hanged him to a tree, and left him. By pressing his toes on the ground he could relieve the choking of the noose around his neck, and in that way he stood for thirteen bours, but was on the point of giving up when help came.

The Boston bicycle club went out on Sunday for a ride on their two-wheeled vehicles. l'en of them were arrested on a charge of violating the Sunday law, and a justice fined them tendollars each on the ground that they ad been "playing or sporting on the Lord's ". They appealed, and the legal question will be brought before a higher court.

The disgraceful spectacle of a baseball match between eighteen variety actresses in trousers and blouses attracted 3,000 people at Philadelphia. When game was called there were about a hundred men on the home base, two of the women fainted the police were overpowered and the bats were in the bands of a drunken mob. The match was a farce of the noisiest kind.

Wild Jim, a Kansas desperado, thus argued in justification of his latest murder .- "He'd a shot me if I hadn't a shot him. Do you

## TELEGRAMS.

St. Petersburg, July 21.—All usurers and pawnbrokers, to the number of 278, have been expelled from Moscow.

The cattle plague is still raging in the northwestern part of Russia.

The town of Nijninovgorod has been partially destroyed by fire and 21 persons burned to death.

#### Ireland.

Dublin, July 21.—The grand juries of Westmeath and Mayo have called attention to the serious agitation against the payment of rents, the increase of intimidation and lawlessness, and recommend that the executive be armed with increased power.

#### India.

London, July 21.—A despatch from Calcutta says that the disturbances on the Rumpa district of Madras Presidency, against the tax on palm trees, has assumed the proportions of an open rebellion. The climate of the district is such that of four companies of Sepoys employed there for four months only four men remain effective.

#### England.

LONDON, July 21.—In consequence of the report that an attempt would be made on Saturday to wreck the royal railway train from Windsor to Portsmouth, extraordinary precautions were taken. The train was preceded by pilot engines, and every bridge, cutting and thicket was searched.

Mdlle. Sara Bernhardt has withdrawn her resignation from the Comedie Francaise company, and in lieu has obtained a long leave of absence to meet other engagements.

The international telegraphic conference have agreed to reduce the number of ciphers. henceforth chargeable as one word, from five to three, thus upsetting all existing codes. This decision has caused widespread indigna-

Mr. Shaw, the home rule leader, will propose in the House of Commons to amend the Irish university bill, declaring the absolute necessity of endowments on the model intermediate education act.

#### France.

London, July 21 .- A meeting of Ronapartists on Saturday, to determine the policy to be pursued in consequence of the death of the prince imperial, was held at the residence of M. Rouher. It consisted of Bonapartist senators and deputies. Neither Rouher nor Cassagnac being present, Ferdinand Barrot was president. M. Cazeau, Baron de Mackon, and other speakers dwelt upon the necessity of Prince Jerome Napoleon giving guarantees, but a resolution declaring that by the death of the prince imperial Jerome Napoleon had become the head of the Bonaparte family, was ultimately passed, with only two dissenting. Cassagnac's organ, Le Pays, says it will not discuss the resolution, but it is evident that none of the grave questions or immense difficulties of the pending situation were settled at the meeting. Other Bonapartist papers approve of the resolutions. The Constitutionnel and Soleil depy the authenticy of the reported address of Jerome to the delegation.

LONDON, July 21 .- The Times this morning says it is certain that MM. Rouher and Cassagnac would have opposed the recognition ot Prince Jerome Napoleon if there were any chance of keeping the Bonapartist organization together under any other eader.

PARIS, July 21 .- There has been a fall of snow in Dauphin, south-eastern France.

MARSEILLES, July 21 .- At a banquet of 400 members of the legitimist party here last night, the Marquis de Forest declared he was authorized to deny that Count de Chambord preferred living abroad. On the contrary, he said "the king" desired to return to France.

## The Zulu War.

negotiations, if my demands relative to the captured cannon, &c., are complied with by the 3rd of July. My supplies will only permit of my remaining here until the 10th of July. A white man, with King Cetywayo, states the king has 20,000 men. The king is anxious to fight, but the princes are not." General Clifford adds in a despatch this after-

noon, 4th July :--"There is no further news from Lord Chelmsford, or of Sir G. Wolseley having landed at Durban."

A correspondent at Magnibonum, June 30, mentions a skirmish with the Zulus. On 26, messengers from Cetywayo asked the British not to burn six kraals which they specified. The request was re-

Col. Buller's horse then advanced, when the Zulus fired the kreals themselves. A large Zulu force appeared, but on the guns opening fire they fled. Col. Buller pursued, and cut down 12 of the enemy.

A correspondent at Maritzburg, July 4th, eports that 2,000 Zulus were expected to submit that night. Three hundred barrels of gunpowder were to-day shipped from Woolwich for the Cape of Good Hope.

CAPE T WN, July 3 .- The head quarter columns advanced within sight of Ulundi the enemy retreating in all directions. There is a large Zulu force close to Port Dumford. Numbers of young men are deserting the

## Orangeism.

It is a hopeful sign to see the Globe taking broad and generous stand on the Orange question. The other day "An Irish Protestant "wrote a vigorous letter against the order and in Friday's Globe the following answer appears :--

ORANGEISM.

(To the Editor of the Globe.)

Sir.—I was much pleased to read in your aper of to-day a letter on Orangeism signed 'An Irish Protestant," As Protestants, our bject should be, by kindness and superior ntelligence, to bring our Roman Catholic riends over to the truth as it is in Christ esus, which truth we have plainly taught in the word of God, the only true guide, notwithstanding all that Roman Catholic and Protestant priests say to the contrary in favour of apostolical succession and such mummery, for which there is no foundation in Scripture.

I am not much surprised that tavern-keepers and such parties encourage such

There can be no doubt that the principal secret of the strength of all such organizations is that they are used by designing politicians as a vast political engine, to carry certain parties into power.

Your obedient servant, ANOTHER IRISH PROTESTANT. July 17, 1879.

#### A CAMP IN ZULULAND.

A correspondent of the Cape Times, of Cape Town, gives the following account of a camp or laager at the seat of the Zulu war:-Our laager on the Amatikulu gave a specimen of the form in which, now that commanders are cautious, laagers are generally formed on the march. It was late before the rear of the column arrived at the river, but before darkness had quite fallen the hundred waggons were drawn, end outward, into four faces of a quadrilateral area, within which the sixteen hundred draught oxen, or thereabouts, were collected, and the horses of the mounted men belonging to the escort picketed. In front of each face, and at a distance of twenty-five yards or so from the wagons, a trench had been dug (that night we used a trench of a former langer) eighteen inches deep, thus forming with its raised banks a shelter three feet high for the soldiers stationed within. On this open interval between the trench and the wagons, the fires were lighted to prepare the evening meal and the coolies were soon busily employed converting trekoxen into soup and stew, and making the soldiers' chief comfort strong, fragrant tea and coffee. I don't believe a man can possibly appreciate the value of tea, or its perfection of flavor, until he has drunk it, black and steaming, out of a tin panuika, with the light of a camp-fire revealing the intense satisfaction with which his friends enjoy the cheering draught. When nothing better is to be had, tea is supremely good. But you don't sit long over supper or dinner table in langer. At half-past 8, as the bugle sounds, all lights are put out, all fires extinguished, all tongues silenced (bar whispering), and the soldiers lie like an army of mummies, wrapped closely in their blankets, hundreds were turned away. The choir sang at the side of the sheltered trench. Officers a long day's march there is seldom much reluctance to court nature's sweet restorer) enjoy in groups a social pipe under the wagons, and possibly some good, just and benevolent man may be found who has something in a bottle, the Catholic Church blesses all objects deof which a wee drop does not come unwelcome, even in a tin mug. But all night long the the bell was considered an instrument strictest silence is maintained, except among of much importance, it required special attenthe irregular troopers, who vociterously address each other in the language of mariners, and exchange nantical compliments. These good fellows must be taught (and I fear they will find the lesson a severe one) that the discipline which enjoins silence in the camp by night is too necessary for the safety of the troops to be evaded with impunity. Against ters of an hour. His Grace Archbishop Hanthe Zulu, who creeps through the long grass nan, of Halifax, assisted by the Revs. and who has been known to pass the night within a few yards of our outlying pickets, the sentry must be on the alert, with an ear quick to detect the faintest noise, as with an eye intent to penetrate the gloom. With halfa-dozen roaring troops in camp, the scntry's received the name, "St. Marv," during the ears might be tig leaves for any use they can annointment of its various parts the clergy, ears might be tig leaves for any use they can be. And so all night everything is still, except assisted by the choir, chauted the psalms from for the occasional challenge of the sentinel, and the cry "Ail's well!" passing hour by hour, from post to post. An hour before the and, with the amounts collected at the various earliest dawn the reveille rings through the Masses a handsome sum was realized A solemn camp, and then one admires the perfect discipline of the regular soldier. In less time than it takes to write the words, the lines of following are the names given the bells, recumbent mummies are all astir. No word is spoken, no noise or bustle made, but at once, in the twinkling of an eye, the trenches are lined with men, and every rifle is grasped in hand ready for the enemy, should the enemy be disposed to try his strength again with an intrenched force. On Sunday night we occupied a new langer, the wagons of our LONDON, July 21.—Major-General Clifford | convoy being brought over to our charge. In telegraphs to the war office from Pietermaritz. the afternoon, the 88th and Bluffs were hard to business, people stand around discussing burg, 4th July: "General Sir G. Wolseley at work with the spade digging the trenches; the probable effects of the scourge. It is was not able to land at Port Durnford because but they worked smartly, and the thing was generally argued that the fever cannot rage as of the surf, and he returned to Durban. He soon done. For some reason, to an outsider, it did last year, because but a small numwill proceed by land to join Lord Chelmsford's inscrutable, the officer who selected the site division immediately." Major-General Cliffor the langer, chose the upper part of a slope ford's despatch continues as follows: "A of a basin, from the rim or summit of which an message from Lord Chelmsford, on the enemy could command three sides of the and alleys are cleared of refuse matter, gar-30th June says: I have just informed the laager, at a distance of about twenty yards, bage removed, and the cloching and bedding Zulu king that I must advance to exposed to fire. Of course, no enemy was of invalids destroyed with more promptness the left bank of the river. I shall do so expected that night; or, seeing that we had than ever before. There is also encourageto-morrow, but I will stop hostilities pending a force on each side of the river (the 57th | ment in the fact that the fever is not so mahaving arrived from Chelmsford in the after- lignant as before. The doctors all agree noon), in addition to the garrison of the fort,

> But enough of the langer. A sentiment echoed in its full sense by many a British officer who, having come to the Zulu war hoping for the glorious experience of a campaign and opportunity of distinction, is sickening with this weary succession of convoy duties, broken only by the wearier sameness of camp life in the pestilential airs exhaled from the fitthy Tugela.

> reason for forming laager at all, there was a

depends upon labit that it is important on all

occasions to take such precautions as would

be necessary on occasions of real peril.

## Manitoba.

An impression has got abroad, and has seized the minds of many Canadians, that Manitoba is a paradise for the unemployed of all classes. The province itself is suffering from the circulation of this false idea. Winnipeg journals point out that immigrants, other than these of the agricultural class or capitalists, are not required, and should be dissuaded from migrating to the Northwest. There are, however, good openings for farmers with one thousand dollars and upwards. In most cases, however, experience will show, that no greater prosperity will be obtained than could have been secured if the young farmer remained in Ontario, and displayed here as much energy as was necessary to obtain success while roughing it in Manitoba. There is much truth in the saying that the distant hills are proverbially clad with the richest verdure.

## Zulu Preparations for Fight,

When a chief is about to fight with another he calls his army doctor, who brings intelezi which he bruizes, places in a pot, pours water on it, and then squeezes it with his hands and mixes it with water. The long tail of a large animal, which is well-known, called the gun, is placed in the vessel and used to sprinkle it with. The army forms a semi-circle, and no one speaks, there is perfect silence; for, indeed, when an army is being led out to war, no one speaks, even a little, it is an evil day, for men are going to die and they eat nothing. The doctor sprinkles the whole army, going round the whole circle. When an army has had charge of their duties is used to the benefit of this done to it, no one among them may assoclate with his family at home; if a man breaks this rule, he, "kills himself making his taxes, have an advantage over ordinary traders eyes dark;" that is he has made himself stupid and that many employees, or government a shot me if I hadn't a 'shot him. Do you expect a man to take a risk when he's got a shotin' fron in his grip? I didn't care about their own gains, but I certainly am surprised his has lost his senses, so, that when he goes shotin' fron in his grip? I didn't care about their own gains, but I certainly am surprised his has lost his senses, so, that when he goes shotin' fron in his grip? I didn't care about their own gains, but I certainly am surprised their own gains, but I certainly am surprised day when troops are summoned, and assemble myself. Mebbe he wouldn't a shot me, after myself. Mebbe he wouldn't a shot me, after myself. Mebbe he wouldn't a shot me, after his senses, cattle is always at the divil service supply assemble at the chief's headquarters, cattle is always at the chief's headquarters, cattle is always at the chief's headquarters, cattle is always. The meat first eaten is black, being smeared with a powder, made of dried wolling smeared with a powder made of dried wolling smeared wit

medicines to impart the fierce and powerful qualities of the different beasts. The whole force partakes of this wonderful meat before going into battle, that they may be brave and not fearful. When the doctor has finished sprinkling the army, the chief comes into the midst of it and addresses the soldiers praising the "Amatongo," or spirits of his ancestors. He ends with an admonition to fight as becomes a brave nation; he says:-" Troops of our people, who conquered so-and-so. I shall hear of your doings. The sun is in the sky; I have this day given the enemy into the hands of such-and-such a regiment, and I direct you to follow it. If you do not conquer, you will not disgrace yourselves. My father was a brave, he was never known to be a coward. Let the assegais wound you in front let there be no wound in the back. It I see you coming back conquered, I will kill you; you will find no place for you here at home. I too am an enemy, if you are cowards." Then there would begin leaping and rattling of spears against their shields; some shouting and making vows, and then the chief dismisses the army .- From " The Zulus and Their Customs."

#### LACROSSE CHAMPIONSHIP.

In the match for the championship of the world, on Saturday last, between the Shamrock and the Montreal clubs, in this city, the former were victorious, and, consequently, still retain the championship. Three games were taken by the Shamrock and two by the Montreal club.

#### Blessing of Bells.

HALIFAX, July 21 -The ceremony of blessing the new chime of belis for St. Mary's cathedral took place yesterday afternoon and evening, seven of the smaller bells being consecrated at 3 o'clock, and the large one, which weighs 1,600 pounds, at 7 o'clock, with an imposing service. As early as 6 o'clock the cathedral was thronged with people of all religions, and at the hour of commencing there was not even standing room, and several sacred hymns and psalms, immediately who may be indisposed for sleep (though after | after which his lordship Bishop Haley, of Portland, preached an eloquent sermon, appropriate to the occasion. He explained the origin of bells, dwelt upon the various uses to which they were put in olden times, told how voted to its sacred rites, and that therefore, as tion and ceremonies in its consecration. His explanation of the Roman citual on this subject was explicit, well delivered, and completely informed all present why it was the blessing of bells was considered of so much importance. He concluded with a brilliant peroration. The discourse lasted three quar-Power and Carmody, then proceeded to bless the large bell, which occupied a prominent position in the nave near the high altar and was suspended from a huge frame handsomely festooned. The bell in the baptism received David. This portion of the service was very imposing. After this a collection was taken, benediction by the archbishop concluded the ceremony, which lasted over two hours. The heing placed in the order of their size : St. Mary, St. Joseph, St. Patrick, St. John the Baptist, St. Peter, St. Paul, St. Michael, St. Bridget.

The Yellow Fever. MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 21.—This is, in truth, olne Monday bere, and a look of despondency is on every face. Instead of the usual hurry ber of people remain who have not had it, and because of the unusually effective sanitary regulations being enforced. Streets that it yields more readily to treatprecaution was relaxed. But if there was any ment, and, as proof, cite the fact that though some seventy or eighty persons reason for forming it properly; and so much | are down, but eleven deaths have occurred. Thousands of people hovered about the Louisville depot all night, waiting transportation ; the midnight train was sent out loaded, and crowds left waiting the remainder of the night for the morning trains, all of which were packed. The board of health did not hold a meeting to declare the fever epidemic, as telegraphed, but, encouraged by the mild type of the disease, such an action was deferred for several days.

## [LATER ]

The doctors, in their rounds this morning. found the fever rapidly spreading; twelve new cases and five deaths are reported during the last 24 hours, making in all 35 cases and 13 deaths officially reported. Responsible physicians say there is at least 100 cases besides those reported. The disease is attacking the negroes, who refuse leaving here. The Howards meet this evening to take measures looking to the relief of the sick. Col. Casey, a young member of congress from Memphis district, held a consultation with the president this morning, and, in order to be prepared for any contingency, it was determined to ship tents and rations to Memphis, so that poor people might be promptly removed to the country and be properly cared for. The stores will be shipped this afternoon. Col. Young estimates that at least 5.000 lives were saved last year by means of similar aid rendered by the secretary of war. and the president is desirous of having means near at hand for affording relief when called

Six cases of yellow fever have been reported since 10.30 a.m. to-day. The Herald news-paper has suspended publication until the fever has passed, and other papers publish only half sheets.

## Co-operation.

Co-operation is getting into troubled waters in England. A parliamentary inquiry is now in progress, the object of which is to ascertain to what extent, if any, the charges against the civil servants engaged in trading are true. The retail dealers complain that information obtained by government clerks in the disthe civil service supply associations; that the clerks, being exempt from stamp and income

No de l'ouri su Bost, m. Mass., E.

that that there is no danger from the or charge of the or

Musical and Drimatic Notes. was at Edwin Rooth is at Saratogo and distance

Aimee has begun a six weeks engagement in San Francisco.

The Lingards are playing "Pinafore" and

"Engaged" in Australia. Aristides Cacha, a Greek actor, acted Hamlet

in London recently. It is reported that Miss Marie Wain wright will soon be married to Mr. Louis L James.

Preparations are making at Wallack's for the production of G. F. Rowe's play " Welfert's Roost."

J. C. Williamson and his wife, (Maggie Moore) are soon to go to Austra... with a version of "Pinafore." Jarret and Palmer are negotiating with the

directors of the Paris Chatelet for the production of "Uncle Tom." Craven Robertson, brother of the well-known

dramatist, T. W. Robertson, died recently at Birmingham, Eng. Daniel E. Bandmann will act in the Stand-

ard theatre next autumn. He is a man of noble presence and five ability. Edward Compton, son of the famous English

comedian, will support Miss Neilson during her approaching season. "The old order changeth, giving place to

new." The name of the Bowery theatre is now but a remembrance of the past, and the -old building will enter upon a new career as the Thalia Theatre. During the performance of "Around the World" in a theatre in Orenburg, Russia, re-

panic ensued, in which three spectators and an actor were killed. For the first time in many years there is only one theatre open in New York. This is the Lyceum. When the problem of a really cool theatre has been solved the drama may flourish in New York at mid-

"Le Petit Jacques" is the title of Belot's new play to be produced in the Princess's Theatre, London. It is founded on the old idea of a father assuming responsibility for a crime to save his guilty son from punish-

Among the guests at the breakfast given to members of the Comedie Francaise by the surface and attached to its metal centre (which Lord Mayor of London were Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, Henry Neville, Hermann Vezin, Miss Neilson, Tom Taylor John Hollingshead, Henry James, James Thorne, Charles Warner, Charles Wyndham Arthur Cecil and Lionel Tennyson, son of the poet laureate.

#### Lightning Rods.

It is supposed that a lightning-rod protects a building by taking to itself and carrying into the ground the flash that otherwise would work destruction. This, however, rarely happens, for a thunderbolt usually contains far too much electricity for the conducting capacity of the ordinary rod, and very few houses that are actually struck, even though well-furnished with rods, escape uninjured. The lightning-rod acts, not by conducting the flash, but by preventing it. If a sharp point be presented to a body charged with electricity, it produces what is called a silent discharge, and quietly draws all the electricity away. How this occurs, and why a point should exercise such a peculiar effect, is not well understood, but it is to this principle that the lightning-rod owes its efficiency. The highly electrified thunder-cloud passing through the air, seeks to relieve itself, and the electricity finds the most convenient paths through the tallest trees and highest buildings. house be armed sharp points, the sudden and destructive effects are usually prevented, and the electricity discharges silently, doing no damage. The injurious practice of insulating the rod where it touches the sides and roof of the structure is rapidly disappearing, as indeed it should. The small glass insulators form no barrier against a thunderbolt, and often do considerable injury in preventing the rapid and easy escape of the silent discharge. Lightning-rods should therefore be kept well pointed, and a good earth connection carefully maintained; for a blunt rod, or one that is imperfectly grounded is a dangerous thing, and exposes the building to considerable rick.

## The Duke of Norfolk.

By some extraordinary arrangement centuries ago, the fabric of Arundel astle, the Duke of Norfolk's famous ancestral seat in Surrey, was to be maintained out of the rents atising from the ground on which stand Norfolk and Arundel streets, in London. Toward the close of the last ceptury the duke, whose family has long been impatient of this obligation, allowed the moneys arising from this source to accumulate, and endeavored to break the arrangement compelling this particular use, but in vain. A sum of \$1,000,-000 was consequently expended upon the castle, and an immense addition made to it, of which the ground floor was entirely of stone; the next fitted entirely, floors and all, with mahogany, and the floor above that again with oak. Probably the aforesaid arrangement has now been set aside. There are still one or two families in England who are compelled, in compliance with bequests, to spend a certain annual sum on the purchase of plate, and ingenuity is exhausted in divising means of compliance. The hinges of the doors in one of such mansions are of silver.

## A Curiosity of Numbers.

The multiplication of 987654321 by 42 gives 444444445. Reversing the order of the digits and multiplying: 123456789 by 45 we get a result equally curious, 555555555. If we take 123456789 as the multiplicand, and interchanging the figures of 45, take 54 as the multiplier, we obtain another remarkable product, 666666660. Returning to the multiplicand first used, 987654321, and taking 54 as the multiplier again, we get 5333333334-all these except the first and last figures, which read together 54, the multiplier. I sking the same multiplicand and using 27, the half of 54, as the multiplier, we get a product of 266666667—all sizes except the first and last figures, which read together 27, the multiplier. Next interchanging the figures in the number 27, and using 72 as a multiplier, with 987654321 as the multiplicand, we obtain a product of 71111111112-all ones except the first and last figures, which read together gives 72, the multiplier, and a second that the good seems to be a second a conduction of the conduction as well as a conduction of the c

to sport of 2 to Cocos Rooms, and rest has The earl of Shaftsbury has been addressing The earl of Shaftsbury has been addressing the "work ingreen" in London. He approved that two women, who were richly dresse most heartly the establishment of cocoad who are accustomed to move in the rooms. In the course of his life, he has more offen found greater pleasure and more sociatility at a large tea-party than at a wine-party. It was all very well to talk about putting down public houses, while the workingmen liked a little society, a little chat in

the course of the evening with a number of his friends and fellow workmen. He could not help remarking that such premises should in every way be placed on the same footing with regard to convenience and comfort as the public-houses, with one exception solelyalcoholic drinks. The same freedom, the same comfort and attention, reading and smoking accommodation, should be supplied by the cocoa-room as that given by the public-

An Alerm Compass. [From the London Times.] A very ingenious application of electricity to the purposes of navigation has recently been effected by Mr. Henry A. Severn, of Herne hill, who has succeeded in producing a mariner's compass which enables the captain or officer in charge to hear, by the ringing of a bell, when the vessel is out of the ordered course. In the construction of this compass Mr. Severn has availed himself of the constant position of the ship for the purpose of making and breaking metallic contact, which to announce the fact that the vessel is off her course. The whole of the apparatus is contained in a small box, which is easily carried about, and is intended, as a rule, to be placed in the captain's cabin. Over the card are two index-hands, which can be adjusted to any angle allowing of greater or less deviation in steering to either the port or starboard side. assuming the captain, on quitting the deck, to have given instructions to steer the ship on a certain course, he sets the index-hands to a certain angle, allowing the steersman a given latitude for deviation either to port or starboard of that course. Instead of having to be constantly watching the compass, as at cently some of the scenery caught fire, and a present, to see that his orders are carried out, the captain leaves the instrument to tell him by its silence if they are, and by its sounds if they are not obeyed. Should the ship be steered off her course beyond the limit allowed on either side, an electric alarm bell rings instantaneously, and moreover continues ringuntil the right course is resumed. The index-hands can be raised away from the card, when the bell becomes disconnected and the compass can be used like an ordinary one. The means whereby this useful result is attained may be thus briefly stated. The metal point on which the card is hung is insulated from the compass bowl and to it is attached a wire from one pole of a small battery. About an inch above the card, placed parallel to its is insulated from the needle) is an arm of metal reaching nearly to the edge of the card. This arm, is, therefore, in metallic communication with the wire from the battery already referred to. The glass lid of the compass has a short brass rod working within a tube passing through it These are severally attached to two brass milled heads above the glass lid; and to the two moveable index-hands beneath the glass. These are in metallic contact with the brass work of the compass, and this with the other pole of the battery. Beneath theouter extremities of the index-hands are suspended two pieces of platinum, wire about three quarters of an inch long. These hands can, by means of the two milled heads, be moved round to any position over any point of the card. Hence they admit of being placed on either side and equally distant or otherwise from the end of the metal zem on the card: It will thus be seen that whenever the platinum wires come into contact with the metal arm on the card the circuit is complated. The electric bell being placed in the circuit sounds whenever such contact takes place. The bell is disconnected by simply raising the milled bead up half a ninch through a sliding tube, and the compass then becomes in all respects an ordinary one. Two bells of different tone can be used, and thus the instrument will indicate to the captain whether the deviation in steering is to port or starboard. The arrangement is simple and compact, and the invention promises to subserve a very useful purpose in na vigation. By its use the captain will be saved nauch anxiety, and the knowledge that there is a check upon them will serve to render officers : more vigilant and steersmen more careful. Headlands and rocks may thus be grarded again it with much

## THE FRON TRADIE.

greater security, while in the cause of vessels

riding at rucher in a post or road, this com-

pass will at once give intimation tot swinging

a matter of importance, especially at night

when many vessels are together. In short

the dangers of navigation generally will be considerably lessened by its use.

Further Collapse Anticipated.

London, July, 17 -- Commercial and financial circles were considerably as itated to-day by the revival of rumors respecting further collapse in the iron trade. The condition of trade has long been known as extremely precarious. It has had to contend at once with falling markets and decreased clemand, complicated with demands from workmen for advanced wages. Several of the most important iron masters in Kingston, it is believed, have for a long time kept their works going simply because it would be ruin for them to stop, and that it was better for them, to keep on at comparatively small loss than to have everything swallowed up by disclosures which would follow a stoppage. Hveryone has known for a long time that trade was rather dull; the only hope was that something might occur to bring about increased demand and higher prices. No such thing has happened, and affairs have only grown more gloomy. To-morrow, the 18th, an unusually large amount of bills and acceptances of firms in the iron trade falls due, and the city has been agitated by rumors that these would in many instances be dishonored. Similar rumors are affoat concerning a very important Manchester house. Some of the croakers" go so far as to say that to-morrow will be a repetition of the celebrated Black Friday which followed the suspension of Gurney & Co.

## The National Policy and the Flour

Trade. The Peterboro' Review shows that the national policy has benefitted both the grower and grinder of wheat, and that Ontario millers are now selling and shipping direct to the maritime provinces, and that as a consequence they are not only getting better prices than they could by shipping to Montreal, but are doing a more satisfactory business. These benefits can be reaped by the Ontario farmer, and miller without a proportionate increase in the cost of the flour to the lower province consumer; for by dealing direct with the lower provinces, charges to the extent of about twenty cents a barriat Montreal alone can be saved, besides reductions in freight by through shipments.—Mail.

#### main in . Intemperate Women, Intemperance among the women of Springfield, Mass., has excited the alarm of a local temperance society. The Republican says that two women, who were richly dressed, and who are accustomed to move in the city's best society went shopping while so ob-viously drunk as to attract the attention of all who saw them. These are not the only women of good social position who have been seen in public, within a few months, the

AGRICULTURAL.

Farm Matters: Ashes moistened with kerosene oil is recommended for Keeping striped bugs from cucumber, melon and squash vines."

A hand sieve such as plasterers use for screening sand is recommended for sowing blue glass seed. The sieve is held in one of the soil. It has been shown that the Paris hand and the seed rubbed through with the green soon combines with the oxide of iron of hand and the seed rubbed through with the

To make lemon beer, put in a keg one gallon of water, one sliced lemon, one tablespoonful ginger, one pint syrup, one-half gated this question, concludes: "1st. Paris pint yeast. In 24 hours it will be ready for green that has been four months in the soil use. If you bottle, corks must be tied down.

A farmer's wife in New York uses her summer kitchen for a winter greenhouse. A coal fire in the house kitchen supplies all the heat neccesary for the plants when the door between the two apartments is allowed to remain open.

Corn should not be neglected in the hurry of harvest. Frequent cultivation hastens causes an electric bell to be sounded, and thus growth and the maturing of the crop. To see the difference, leave a row or two uncultivated. Much hand work later in the season may be avoided by a little work with the cultivator, and by keeping the weeds down.

The utmost cleanliness should be preserved about the premises in the hot weather. All wastes and garbage should be disposed of on a compost heap; a load of good soil and sods from fence rows will be useful, as the basis for it. Weeds should be gathered and added to the heap. Liberal additions of plaster will prevent disagreeable edors.

There are many farmers who have extra good butter cows and do not know it. They have poor pastures in summer and poor shelter and indifferent feed in winter. In the house they have no conveniences for making batter; the milk is set where there are not arrangements for keeping it cool in armmer, and in the hiving-room exposed to the odors of the kitchen in winter; neither the quantity nor the quality are any index of what a cow can do.

#### Weeding in the Gorden.

With the hot sun of June, says the American Gardener, the flowers grow rapidity, but the same sun is bringing up a growth of weeds, which later, unless promptly astended to, will smother the delicate annua's while the garden will soon lose its neat and and attractive appearance. The weeds should be pulled up, and for this there is nothing so effective as the thumband finger. This weeding, though often back-breaking and tiresome, and withal dirty work, is absolutely necessary, and really is very good exercise: Delicate tingers may be protected by a pair of gloves. The best summer day, say from five to seven, on a clear bright morning. It is not well to weed at night or a rainy or on cloudy day; for then there is no hot sun to kill the weeds. Pall them in the morning, let them lay during the day, and gather them up at night. It is poor gardening to cut off a weed just below the level of the ground with a scuille or weeding hoe, for the root remains alive, gains strength and often sends up many shoots, to trouble us again. In large gardens a boe must be used, for hand weeding is too laborious; but where there is time, use thumb and finger in destroying weeds.

## Time te Cut Wheat.

The proper time to cut wheat, says the Indiana Farmer, is a practical question which has long been discussed among farmers, but has never been fully settled, if we may judge from their harvest fields. The common practice is to suffer the crop to stand till the grain is hard. This is a mistake, and a more important one than many persons suppose. When the wheat grain is first formed it is a little sac filled with water bolding in solution the sugar increases, but directly a 28 hours. During the time the indians feasted on 12 dogs, large quantities of buffelo meat, granules of which, fluating in the water, gives and delicacies, while the participtants in the it the appearance of milk. At this time gluten makes its appearance. This is the nutrient or flesh forming element of the wheat—that which makes the flour stick together when made into dough. As the grain ripens the starch and gluten increase and the sugar and water diminish till the milk entirely disappears and the kernel is filled with a soft dough like substance. From the point this gluten diminishes, and the silicious matter which forms the bran increases till the grain is entirely hardened.

To retain all the nutritious properties of the grain with but little waste in bran requires wheat to be cut early. A good rule-when the milk has entirely disappeared from the grain, and while yet the kernel can be crushed between the thumband finger, is the proper time to cut wheat. A word on another point, before we dismiss this subject : This is a very uncertain climate, especially about harvest time, and a great risk is incurred in suffering grain to stand in shock, waiting for the thrasher te come around. There is scarcely a year that the waste from standing in the field two or three weeks after it is dry enough to stack will not pay the expense of securing it. Leaving it in the field is a risk which no prudent membant or mechanic would insur in his business.

## Clover Seed.

As the first crop of clover will not perfect its seed, it is taken off either by feeding or by mowing for hay and the seed secured from the after crop.

While the quality of the seed depends much upon the weather, the seed crop is largely increased by mowing or feeding off the first or hay, crop-as early as possible. Early mowing. removes the first heads and the second growth. of the clover is so rapid as to smother them and prevent their seeding, and the clover is thus saved comparatively clean. It is generally considered that uplands yield more seed than bottom land, but they require to be enniched by liberal applications of manure As the ground is dry after cutting the hay crop plaster may be sown on all the space reserved

for seed with good effect. The second crop is not cut until the seeds have passed the milky state and the husks are quite brown. It should then be mowed and permitted to lie on the ground until it is well cured. After it is cured rake it off into small cocks. When thoroughly dried the crop may be taken to the threshing-floor and the reeds beaten out with sticks, light flails or a threshing-machine. The threshing is often done in the field. A method in use is separating the heads from the haulm by passing through an ordinary wheat-separato. A clover-huller attachment is abjusted to the separator below the viorator, which hulls the seed, and they are separated from the chaff by the fan, care being taken to shut off as much as possible by closing the sliding doors. Not a few farmers prefer to sow in the chaff, believing that a better stand of clover is secured usually about thirty bushels in the chaff is considered equal to one

Does Paris Green Polson the Potators? This is an important, question, and though we have, in former years, given our reasons for asserting that there is no danger from

this source, the repetition of the question makes its necessary to briefly go. over the same ground again, to meet the doubts of new readers. It is true that some of this compound of arsenic will get into the soil, but the quantity will be less than 1.900 of a grain for each square foot of the surface of the soil. It is a well established fact that nothing enters the plant except in solution in the water the soil and forms an insoluble compound. Professor R.C. Kedzie, of the Michigan agricultural college, who has thorough!y investino longer remains as such, but has passed into some less soluble state, and is unaffected by the ordinary solvents of the soil. 2nd When applied in small quantities, such as alone are necessary in destroying injurious insects, it does not affect the health of the plant. 3rd. The power of the soil to hold arsenious acid and arsenites in insoluble form will prevent water from becoming poisoned unless the green is used in excess of any requirements as an insecticide." If potatoes to which Paris green had been applied were poisonous, we should have abundant evidence of it, since millions of bushels have been eaten during the past few years. The only source of danger is in careless handling and use of the green, and it should be kept and used with the full knowledge of its highly poisonous qualities, and no familiarity with it should lead to carelessness in handling or using it. Keep the poison carefully locked up, and the pails or whatever vessels are used in mixing and anplying it where they cannot be got at to be used for any other purpose .- American Agraculturist.

#### Foreign Notes.

"A few evenings ago," says Vanity Fair, Lord Sydney, Lord Salisbury, Lord Defferin and Lord Hartington were assembled together when they were asked by a lady which of them had told the greatest number of lies in their life. Lord Sydney at once replied that he had never told any, upon which Lord Salisbary remarked reflectively that it was his and Dufferin's trade to tel lies. The lady then said, 'Count Schouvaloff declares that he never told a lie in his life.' Upon this Lord Hartington observed, colemnly. 'Ah!' he has never yet grasped the meaning of the word.''

A Dublin correspondent mays that if the present weather continues the prospects of the Irish barvest will be most promising everywhere. The accounts from all parts of the provinces are hopeful and with respect to every description of crop. This improved state of namers' anticipations has done a time for weeding is early in the morning of a great deal to check adverse influences in another direction, and meetings to complain of their lot are not now so common among the agriculturists. The rapidity of the growth everywhere visible during the past fortnight has and no parallel for many years in Freland.

#### Mincel: aneous.

Francis Murphy is said to have lost in San Francisco by mining speculation more than he made by his temperance revival work in that city.

Della White invited her friends in Greensburg, Ind., to what she called a surprise party, and surprised them by getting married in their

Twenty-three persons belonging to the Skoptsi (self-mutilation) sect, including several women, have been arrested in Russia, when on the point of starting for Roumania, where they proposed to settle.

Dr. Woodbridge describes a sun dance recently given by the Sioux in Montana. There were about 5,060 Indians present, the dance, which took place in an arera 150 feet in diameter, enclosed by willow branches, lasting dance subjected themselves to berrible torture such as having buffalo heads suspended from slits cut in the flesh, the weight of which constantly increased the laceration. Some of the brazes fainted, and many had from 50 to 200 pieces cut out of the living 3esh. Others were held to stakes, about which they were forced to dance, by cords factoned to their back. The performance was varied by prayers to the Great Spirit for the success at the chase.

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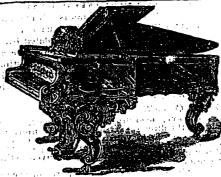
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We beg to call your attention to our late importation, consisting of Church Ornaments and Religious Articles, Priests, Vestments, Candleticks, Ostensarias, Ciborias, Chalices, Censorss Diadems, Crowns, Hearts, Gold and Silver Fringe, Tassels, Gold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

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

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HATS! HATS!! HATS!!! FOR THE MILLION, AT EDWARD STUART'S,



DOLLAR HAT. Furs at wholesale prices. Alterations and re pairing in Furs the THE NEW HAT MAN, xecuted. 82-g

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MANUFACTURER OF PRIME SOAPS AND CANDLES Orders from Town and Country solicited, and promptly attended to.

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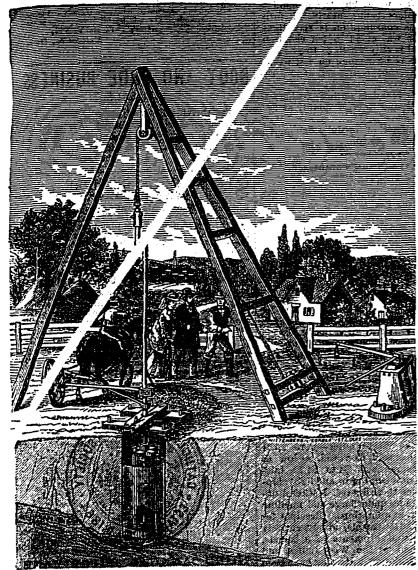
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WE MEAN IT, and are prepared to demonstrate the fact.

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## They Bore from 3 to 6 Feet in Diameter, and ANY DEPTH Required!

They are WARRANTED TO BORE SUCCESSFULLY IN ALL KINDS OF EARTH, SOFT SAND and LIMESTONE; BITUMI-NOUS STONE COAL, SLATE, and HARDPAN, and make the BEST OF WELLS in QUICKSAND, GRAVEL, and CAVY EARTHS.

They are Easily Operated, Simple in Construction, and Durable! The Cheapest and Most Practical in the World! MANUFACTURED AT OUR OWN WORKS, from the Very Best of Material, by Skilled and Practical Workmen.

GOOD ACTIVE AGENTS Wanted in Every County in the United States and Canada, to whom we offer liberal inducements. Send for our Illustrated Catalogue, Prices, Terms, &c., proving our advertisement bona fide.

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MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL INPLEMENTS, such as MOWERS and REAPERS, MORSE HAY RAKES, STEEL PLOUGHS, etc., etc.



The above Cut represents the No. 8 Plough made by us, and extensively used throughout the Doulnton. It has all the advantages of a solid Iron Plough, at about half the cost.

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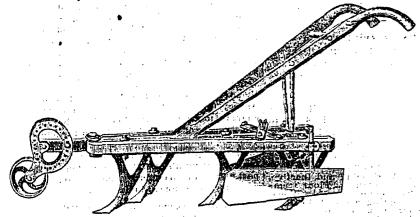
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Manufacturers of every description of Agricultural Implements, including

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The above cut represents the WRIGHT PATENT CULTIVATOR. This is the best Cultivator ver offered for Corn, Potatoes, and all Root Crops. The Hilling attachmen is easily removed Please send for filustrated Circulars and our "Farmers' Gazette," with terms to Agents.

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Are prepared to receive applications from private or corporate bodies who desire either to Rulse original or further capital either by Shares or Debentures, to take Capital firm, to negotiate for Public, Municipal or Land Morigage Loans, to Contract for Public Works. And they will also undertake the ag ney of Public Companies in Great Britain, the payment of Bills, Cheques. Coupons or Dividends and generally the transaction of Banking and Financial business between the Dominion of Canada and Great Britain. S5-18

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MESSRS. MADDISON & CO. McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY

COLONIAU BANKERS, Coloniau Bankers, Coloniau Bankers, Coloniau Bankers, Coloniau Bankers, Coloniau Bankers, Coloniau Sont free.

31 Lombard Street, London, England, HENRY McSHANE & Co., Aug 27, 1875.

THE BEST IS THE

CHEAPEST adrage THE COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER Never fails to rive . Never Disappoints l Guaranteed free from any injurious ingredi-MANUFACTURED ONLY BY,

\$9 A DAY TO AGENTS.—Something new Co., Box 1120, Montreal, Que. THE BALD HEAD'S FRIEND.

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Of Lindsay, Ontario.

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

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

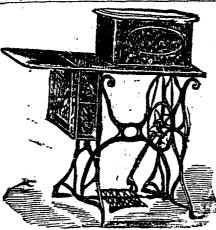
Board and Tuitlon—only ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A YEAR—including French.

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#### CANADA SINGER. HOWE & LAWLOR

Sewing Machines,

MANUFACTURED BY J. D. LAWLOR,

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

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

DR. A. C. MACDONELL,

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QUEBEC PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, SEP-TEMBER 1875.

THE IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE,

FOR HOTEL AND FAMILY USE. OVER 200 IN USE IN THIS CITY. FOR SALE AT

JOHN BURNS, 675 Craig St.

IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE.

HENCHEY'S HOTEL, QUEBEC, 18th October, 1877.

MR. JOHN BURNS:—
DEAR SIE,—The Cooking Range which I have purchased from you has given me the most entire satisfaction. I can highly recommend it to persons who may be in want of such, also, the BROILER, which I am much pleased with. You can use this certificate with my enire approbation.

Respectfully yours,
12-28-g

P. HENCHEY.

# Country People!

That are coming into the City of Montreal to purchase Overcoats, Suits and Ulsters, are invited to call at I. A. BEAUVAIS before going elsewhere, to see our liminensestick. Such bargains in our line peace was to the bargains. In our line never were known in the Dominion, or such cheap sales of ready-made Clothing. We have sold more Overcoats this Fall than all the other houses together. Our sales of Over-coats were over 190 a day.

## CHEAPER THAN EVER.

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Good Overcoat, for	84.50.
Good Overcont, Beaver for	86.00.
Good Overcont, Nap for	87.25.
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ULSTERS.	
Heavy Nap Ulster for	85.25.
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Tweed Suit, Dark, for	85.25.
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\_\_AT\_\_

I. A. BEAUVAIS

190—st. joseph street-190

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address: H.

Planos War on the monopolist renerced.

22 See Bentty's latest Newspaper full reply (sent free) before buying Planu or Organ. Rendmy latest Adress Daniel F. Braty, Washing- gars

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Sam-ples worth \$5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine 11-g



MENEELY & KIMBERLY, Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturer of a superior qualit. of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS.

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Feb 20, 78-28 ly DOHERTY & DOHERTY,

Sec. 14. 100 5 ADVOCATES, &c. No. 50 St. James Street, Montreal. T. J. Doherty, B. C. L., C. J. Doherty, A. B., B. C. L.

30 81-82 To : 55 diev secun. Retailed by all Grocers. Address to the Service of the Service of



now improved and Perfected—is Ab solutely the Only Article that will bestore Hair on Hald Heads. And Cures all Diseases of the Skin and Scalp.

What the World Has Been Wanting for Centuries.

The What the World Has Been Wanting for Centuries.

The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a large portion of humanity is concerned, is CAR-Bio-LINE. an article prepared from petroleum, and which effects a complete and radient cure in cases of buildness, or where the hair, owing to diseases of the scalp, has become thin and tends to fail out. It is also a speedy restorative, and while its use secures a luxuriant growth of hair, it also brings back the natural color and gives it also brings back the natural color and gives it also brings back the natural color and gives the most complete satisfaction in the using The tailing out of the hair, the accumulations of dandruff, and the premature change of color, are all evidences of a diseased condition of the scalp and the gi-nds which nourish the hair. To arrest these causes the article used must possess medic-1 as well as chemical virtues, and the change must begin under the scalp to be of permanent and lasting benefit. Such an article is CAHBOLINE, and, like many other wonderful discoveries, it is found to consist of elements almost in their natural state. Fetroleum oil is the article which is made to work such extraordinary results, but it is after it has been chemically treated and completely devidorized that it is in proper condition for the toilet. It was in far-off Rusria that the effect of petroleum upon the hair was first observed, a government officer having noticed that a partially bald-headed servant of his, when trimming the lamps, had a habit of wiping his oil-besmeared hands in his scanty locks, but the result was in a few months a much finer rend of black, glossy hair than he ever had before. The oil was tired on horses and cattle that had lost their hair from the catile plague, and the result was in a few months an unch finer wend of black, glossy hair than he ever had before frihed petroleum as a dressing for the hair. But the skill of one of our chemists has overcome the difficulty, and by a process known only to himself, he has, after very

THE GREAT AND ONLY

## Hair Restorative.

READ THE TESTIMONIALS. DAVISVII LE, Cat., Nov. 8, 1878.

DAVISVIILE, Cal., Nov. 8, 1878.

Chas. Langley & Co., San Francisco:

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

I take great pleasure in offering you this testimonial, and you have my permission to publish the seme.

was in my youth.

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

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

JAMEN D. KING,

Notary Public.

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

MR. W. H. G. Ell, No. 70 River avenue, Allegheny City, Pa., writes to us that he had his head badly scalded by hot water, and that CARBOLINE, and she has now a coating of hair over the top of her head an inch long where her head has been entirely BALD for years.

SIRS,—By the persuasion of a friend I began to use UARBOLINE, on my head inst September, which had been baid for twenty years, and now I have a nice grow h of hair on my head that surprises everybody that has observed the fact.

THOMAS LAWRENCE, M. D., Mill Creek, BOLINE as a remedy for Baldness I was en-

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

I certify to the above, besides selling Dr. Lawrence the CARBOLINE.

W. H. MCELHANY, Druggist.

CARBOLINE Is now presented to the public without fear of contradiction as the best Restorative and Beautiff of the hair the world has ever produced.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR per Bottle Sold by all Draggists. KENNEDY & CO., PITTSBURG, PA.,

Sole Agents for the United States, the For sale by all!Druggists throughout the United States and Canada, and wholesale by NORTHBOP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.

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WM. W. GREENWOOD, St. Catharines,

Out, Can. him EDMON, GIROUX & BRO., Quebec BROWN, & WEBB, Hallfax, N. S., Oan THON BELL BAKER & SON, St. John, Lests NaBiiCan, H and mor had mwige

h meHel HASWELL Cue on the self-mayor of the sel

Fashions and Man Milliners in France. Grenville Murray, in a recent "Round

about France" paper, contributed to the Lon-don Daily News, treats of "Fashions and Man Milliners" in that country. Milliners of both sexes (he says) seem to be assuming a yearly increasing importance, and their bills likewhat is more, they all adopt the latest fashions with surprising promptness. The Duchesse d'Unetelle sports a new-fangled gown to-day, and in six weeks at the latest its pattern will have been copied by two hundred thousand Parisian women. There is no such rage for tashion as this in London; but on the other hand, I must repeat the observation that French servants have to much taste too disfigure themselves, as certain English housemaids do, by tricking themselves out in cheap finery. The universal costume of the French servant girl and working women is a white linen cap and a gown of printed cotton or calico, with perhaps a silk La Valliere kerchief of a grey color to wear on Sundays. twenty pounds, wherewith to purchase herself a debenture bond of the city of Paris, entitling her to the chance of winning a gros lot of £6,000 at the quarterly drawings. Meanwhile she is not indifferent to the attractions of dress; but she is imbued with a native good sense, which teaches her the propriety of attiring herself according to her station. She is too thrifty to spend more on dress than lady, she dressed otherwise than in the height of fashion, and wore gloves or boots that were not of the best quality and most perfect fit. Once a French woman rises into the class in which it becomes incumbent on her to wear a bonnet instead of cap, then she must have everything to match, and her milliner's bills become a serious item in her budget. On the whole, though, I believe that French women, for all their smartness, spend much less on dress than English women. This may be because they only dress to go out of doors or to receive company. An English lady comes down specially arrayed to breakfast, and is ready from that matutinal hour to greet any-body who may knock at the door; a French lady, on the contrary, sits at home all day in able the natives in India to work throughout a prignoir again. This does not mean that she the day. is slatternly, for the peignoir is a very becoming garment, and if quilted with satin and trimmed with lace it may be made very expensive; but in general it is an economical thing, made of merino or some ecru stuff, fitting loosely to the figure, and most convenient for home occupations. In summer it may be cut out of some light stuff, striped pink or blue, and its plainness can always be relieved by a smart bow worn at the neck. I to not profess to decide which is the best, the English system or the French; all I can say is that French husbands would have to fly the country if their wives rigged themselves indoors as they do to go out. The Parisian grande dame, who goes a great

be obeyed blindly, and if it pleases him to longer than usual, so as to sweep up all the dusts of a carpet, there is notwithstanding such a reasonable order. I have said "him" in talking of the milliner because the two or three foremost arbiters of Parisian fashions the proper person to arrange how woman | family is a somewhat singular coincidence should be dressed, and though this conclusion was not dictated by any spirit of feminine meekness, it was a rational one, seeing that women deck themselves chiefly with a view to be pleasing to the male eye. Possibly there are female molistes quite as tasteful as the man milliners, but the latter do not think so; it is they who originate the fashions, which have the undoubted merit of charging double what they would venture to do were they There is a great artist in millinery, women. to work for everybody who comes beseechingly to his warehouse. He does not go the length of demanding a petition drawn on ministerial foolscap and countersigned by two witnesses of repute before he will accept a would be customer's money; but he affirms that his artistic self-esteem will not allow him to dress a lady who would not be likely to do full justice to his brilliant conceptions. Moreover, being human like the rest of us, he has caprices which he does not deign to explain at all. Once a lady is admitted into the happy circle of this gifted being's clientele, he scans her with the eye of inspiration, and decides offhand what he wishes her to wear. Her own choice in the matter is not consulted. When lady has given many and cogent proofs of knowing what styles and colors are best suited to her face and figure, then and not till then does the man milliner deign to receive her orders; but until that time it is he who commands, for, of course, one cannot expect that he should suffer a customer to attire herself all wrong, according to her own fancies, and then go forth and say, "It was the great Mousieur -who made me the guy you see." It is instructive to notice that ladies who rule their own households with a firm hand-as their husbands, if examined on oath, might testify -are all mild as chernbs in presence of the Olympian milliner. He is cold and peremp. tory, but, to do him justice, he is not overbearing. Strolling about his saloons with a note book and a gold pencil in his hands, he stops to bow courteously to customers, who enter, and either passes them on with a wave of the hand towards the trying on rooms; or else he retires with them to small mirrored chambers, where the mysteries of the new toilettes are discussed. Here the gold pencil comes into play. The man milliner is an export draughtsman (he paints in oil now and then just to amuse himself), and in a couple of minutes he can knock off; a, very presentable sketch of the lady who stands before him. The salient traits of her figure are the things which he jots down, and a brief explanation is always enough to convince the customer that she is in the hands of a man who known

indulgent compassion from the wearer that I felt like the man who ignorantly thought that the shin bone of a saint purchased from the catacombs of Kiew was dear at a thousand roubies. One thing is certain, that the prices increasing importance, and their bills likewise. I am old enough to remember the
time when you would as soon have expected that is, by the amount of material emto meet a shop girl in silk as a notary in a red ployed in the making. At the new year short coat; nowadays all classes of women, except skirts are to come into tashion again and servants and workmen's wives wear silk, and those curious plated tweezers used in looping up the present long ones will be dis-carded; but we may all depend upon it that there will be no docking in the length of the bills. This reminds me of a remark made by Prince Metternich, lately Austrian ambassador in Paris, to the charming lady who was the best dressed grande dame of the second empire. "I notice," said his excel-lency, "that your bonnets grow smaller and smaller, and the bills larger and larger. One of these days the maker will bring nothing but the bill."

While it is true that our means of making heat tolerable are infinitely less than those of Merino is sometimes worn, but not britter.

French servant girl is generally much better off than her British sister, for she carries threeoff than her British sister, for she carries threemost as nothing compared to what has to be endured there, where Europeans oftentimes fully as auxious and never rests till she has collected at least are pursuing occupations fully as auxious and arduous as any performed here, where more than four or five days of excessive heat is extremely unusual. In Madras, for instance, there is a hot sun nearly every day in the year, which, after 10 n.m., can scarcely be borne with safety, and the great part of the night is frequently as hot as the day. Madras has practically no cold weather, and Bombay She is too thrifty to spend more on dress than that about two months, but Bengal she can afford, and she would think herself has a distinct hot and cold season. In June ludicrous if, affecting to array herself like a the temperature is 110° Fahrenheit in the shade, and the humidity goes down to 25 per cent of saturation By sitting behind a netted grass screen in a shady room, with a fanner blowing in damp air, the temperature can be reduced to 80 °. In lower Bengal and the northwest provinces the periodical rains set in during June, and bring relief from hot winds, but both the day and night tempera-ture remains about 92°. By the middle of October the cold weather has set in, but from 11 to 3 o'clock the sun is always uncomfortably hot. Still the fact of this change of season has a very favorable effect on Europeans, who do not age in Bengal nearly as rapidly as in the other presidencies. Constitution and their extraordinarily temperate diet en-

## Queer People.

There are queer people in the world. I know a man who discovered "perpetual motion" and bored his friends with his theory. A doctor believed in bleeding for every ailment of life. He was for blood. Another "squared the circle," and yet another never went to see a hiend without pulling out his rule and measuring the sides of the house, and telling exactly to a foot how much timber was in it. These are amusing and innocent eccentricities. There are some dangerous people who compound drugs and palm them off on the credulons as specifics for all diseases. Their medicines cure headaches and toeaches, pains in the sides deal into society, and must have her war-paint on at all hours of the day, is not a thrifty creature but an extravagant one, and spends her life, like the old Athenians, in contriving or talking of some new thing. In her sight the milliner is an oracle whose beliests must be the secret of the success of Du. Herricks Sugar Coate Pills. They have been tried for more than thirty years, decree that skirts shall be worn a yard and proved themselves the best medicine for stomachic difficulties ever offered to the

It is remarkable that the active ingredients of Fellows' Hypophosphites are alkoloids from are of the so-called strong sex, like Mr. trees which attain to very great ages, taken Mantalini. It is more than a dozen years in connection with the fact that this preparasince Parisian ladies decided that man was tion will increase the longevity of the human

MOTHERS.-Have you delicate, weakly hildren, who are always taking cold and subject to Croup? Remember, there never was a ase of Croup which did not originate in a Cold! ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM is your remedy.

BUT ONE OPINION prevails throughout the world, and that is so strongly in favor of the modistes do no more than copy; and they Perry Davis' PAIN-KILLER, that no other article ever attained so wide spread popularity.

who shall be nameless, but whose reputation is world-wide, and who will not condescend ING FROM any ailment? Have you any sores about you? Is your nervous system. shattered? Have you pain anywhere? If any or all of those troubles afflict you, do not delay, procure Bristol's Pills and Sarsapar-ILLA, in them you will be sure and find speedy

> IN MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER the most debilitated and nervous can find relief. Used freely in the water of the bath, its effect is almost marvellous, so strengthening and bracing, and withal so exquisitely agreeable.

GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE .- The great popularity of "Wilbor's Compound of Cod- iver Oil and Lime" has induced some unprincipled persons to attempt to palm off a simple article of their own manufacture; but any person who is suffering from Coughs, Colds, or Consumption, should be careful where they purchase this article. It requires no puffing. The results of its use are its best recommendations; and the proprietor has ample evidence on file of its extraordinary success in palmonary complaints. The Phosphate of Lime possesses a most marvellous healing power, as combined with the pure Cod-Liver Oil by Dr. Wilbor. This medicine is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Sold by A. B. Wilhor, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

The Vitalizing Nutrisive—Tonic qualities of robinson's Phesphorized I mulsion of tod Liver till with Lucto-Phosphate of Lime would indicate its great value as a Restarative and Invigorator, in that low condition of the System prevailing in putents recovering from Diphtheria as well as Revers, especially those of a ryphoid character; while, if taken when the premonitory signs of lassitude and weakness appear, it would have a tendency to prevent the attack, or lighten and shorten it duration. The cases in which it has been used fully bear out this hypothesis. It stimulates the engeled powers, and tuilds up and gives fresh life and vital ty to the whole sestem:

Prepared solely, by J. H. Robinson Pharmacentical Chemit, St. John, N.B., and for sale by Druggists and General Federal. Price \$1.00 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.00.

his business. When the new dress comes

wrapped in muslin and packed delicately in
the padded van of the warehouse—the lady has
every reason to be satisfied, for the
milliner has a trained staff of semp
tresses who work to perfection, and
the voncher of delivery law neven
algored till repeated tryings on have
algored till repeated tryings on have
stitch nor a fold smiss. As to the prices I am
not going to speak for, having necently seen
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Epps has provided our breakfast, tables with and the fine properties of well selected cocos, Mr.

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AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT.—In an age of enlightenment like the present, the value of electricity, and of compounds containing an electric principle as remedial agents, is widely appreciated. Foremost among the latter, both as regards the thoroughness and safety, of its effects, and the rapidity of its action, is THOMAS ECLECTRIC OIL, a widely popular ex-ternal and internal remedy for coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, croup, and other affections of the breathing organs; an invaluable outward specific for lame back, soreness and contraction of the muscles, and every variety of sore or hurt; a prompt source of relief for pain, and a medicine upon which the public can also implicitly depend in cases of rheu matism, neuralgia, piles and kidney complaints, inflammatory affections, dysentery, and many other ailments. Its persistent use eradicates the most obstinate of the disorders to which it is adapted. Physicians speak or it in the highest terms. Moreover, horsemen and stock raisers administer it with the greatest success for diseases and hurts of horses and cattle. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25 cents. Prepared only by NOR-THROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.

## MONEY AND COMMERCE.

Note.-Eclectric-Selected and Electrized.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, Tuesday, July 22.

Financial. There is still very little enquiry at the banks for accommodation, and rates of interest and discount have not undergone any change during the past week; first-class mercantile is discounted readily at 7 to 8 per cent, with occasional transactions at slightly lower figures, and money on call is easily obtained at 4 to 5 per cent. For time loans 6

per cent is charged. S erling Exchange continues dull in this market, and prices are easier, now quoted at 1083 to 1085 for 60-day bills, between banks, and 109 to 109 as to amount, over the counter. The range for documentary bills is wide, choice bringing 83 to 83, while for or-

dinary the rates are 81 to 88.

The New York market for sterling is also dull at \$4 841 to \$4 851 for actual transactions, and \$4 86 for sixty-days. Drafts on New York are still quoted at about par.

The statement for June last of banks doing business in Canada does not exhibit much change, as compared with that for the previous month. The circulation has increased \$584,000; "other deposits" have increased those payable on demand by \$2,112,329, and those after notice by \$333,917. The enlarged circulation is attributable, no doubt, to the purchase of produce carried over from last seison, and as the annual advances for the purchase of the growing crops will soon be made, a steady increase in the circulation may be expected. The public deposits have increased \$2,443,622 during the month, and provincial government deposits show an increase of \$306,000. There is no change of consequence in the Dominion government deposits. The amount due agents in the United Kingdom shows a reduction during June of \$715,000. On the assets side of the account there is a reduction of \$230,000 in specie, but this item is offset by an increase of \$175,000 in Dominion notes. There is an increase of \$580,000 in " notes of and cheques on other banks," of \$310,000 in balances due from banks in Canada and from agents in the United States. Loans to the Quebec provincial government have increased \$360,000, of which \$278,-000 was made by the Bank of Montreal There is a decrease of \$35,000 in advance on Bank stocks, and an increase of \$145,000 in loans on bonds. The current discounts have been reduced \$463,000, a not inconsiderable amount when the increase in circulation is remembered. Overdue debts show an increase of \$45,000 unsecured and of \$21,000 secured. Sales of real estate have reduced the amount held by banks by \$237,000. Another noticeable decrease is that of \$589,452 in directors'

Morton and Rose have invited subscriptions for the new Toronto loan of £130,000 sterling in five per cent. debentures.

-The traffic returns of the Great Western railway for the week ending July the 11th were, \$77,925.52, compared with \$79,443.14 for the corresponding week of 1878, being a decrease of \$1,517.62.

-Mr. S. H. Ewing, of the firm of S. H. & A. S. Ewing, has been elected a director of Molsons' bank in the stead of Mr. T. J. Claxton, resigned. Mr. Ewing is said to be a gentleman of undoubted good business ability, and will, therefore, likely prove to be a valuable acquisition to the board.

-The Grand Trunk railway return of traffic for the week ending 12th July, 1879, compared with the corresponding week of 1878 shows an increase of \$1,578.

1879 Passengers, mails and express freight... \$61,169 Freight and live stock 84,158

\$57,548 86,201 Total..... \$145,327 \$143,749 ...The Canada Guarantee company has

again declared its semi-annual dividend of four per cent. upon the paid-up capital, and has issued a circular announcing a bonus reduction of premiums for the current year to the officers of institutions where business has averaged a reasonable profit to the company during the past three years. The company has paid losses to the amount of over \$1,00, 000 since its organization a few years ago, and, under the recent act, Prof. Cherriman, the superintendent, has recently made a thorough investigation of the company's affairs with a satisfactory result.

## Business Troub'es.

-At a meeting of the creditors of Mr. H. B. D. Bruce, Ottawa, an offer of 30c on the dollar was accepted conditionally.

-A writ of attachment has been issued against

A. P. Power, retail dry goods dealer, Brun-wick street, Halifax, N.S. Liabilities stated at \$1,000. -H. Senecal against L. Gibeau for \$770.23.

Louis Payette, fils, has procured a writ of attachment against Louis Payette for \$294.

\_La Banque du Peuple bas procured a writ of attachment against the Canadian Gas Lighting company. Dupuy, assignee.

-Louis Dupuy has caused a writ of attachment for \$200 to be issued against Gedeon Boudreau. J. C. Dansereau, assignee.

-H. & L. David, dismond merchants, London and Birmingham, have failed; liabilities, \$53,000.

-A writ of attachment has been issued, at the instance of the banque d'Hochelaga, against Nenance Lemay, for \$4,960. Mr. C. O. Perrault is the assignee.

-A writ of attachment was issued yesterday afternoon against the Montreal and Carillon Navigation company, at the instance of Wm. C. White, of the Vulcan boiler works, for \$264. A. Moffat, esq., assignee.

-At a meeting of the creditors of Jodoin & Co., stove manufacturers of this city, held at the office of Messrs. Lajole, Perrault & Seath, Mr. L. J. Lajole was appointed as signees. signece.

municing out and market property The number of failures in Nova Scotia, during the part six months amounts to 112, the liabilities footing up \$1,674,950 The corresponding six months of last year showed 96 failures, with liabilities amounting to \$1,235,000... THE RESERVOIRE STATE

Pallures in Canada and U.S.

Pallures in Cauada and U.S.

Messrs. Dun, Wiman & Co. have issued their circular showing the number of failures, with amounts of liabilities, in Canada and the United States during the past six months ending on June 30th ult. During that period there have been 1,067 failures in Canada, with liabilities of \$13,503,728 in the corresponding period last year, showing an increase of 120 failures, and of \$3,503,728 in the corresponding period last year, showing an increase of 120 failures, and of \$3,917,221 in the total amount of liabilities by 1,767, and in the total amount of liabilities by \$65,053,376, as shown by the statement that the failures in the first six months in 1878 were 5,825, with liabilities of \$139,832,783, against 4,658 in number and \$65,779,300 in liabilities during the past six months of 1879. In the United States the failures for the second quarter in the present year are 1,534 in number, and \$22,000,000 in amount of liabilities. These figures are notably less than in any single quarter of the past five years. As compared with the second quarter of 1868, the difference in favor of the last three months is very marked, indicating a decrease of over 90° failures in that period with a decline in liabilities of 26 millions in the quarter—a lessened loss or lock up by bad debts of over two millions per week. Referring to the outlook in the United States, Messrs. Dun, Wiman & Co., say:—The indications are numerous on every hand of an improved condition of business, yet none are more significant than the decrease in failures. Aside from the direct losses of large sums through misfortunes of this character, the amount locked up in estates awaiting adjustment is a most serious withdrawal from active capital But even greater than this is the effect upon the confidence so essential to business pursuits Numerous failures retard business pursuits nearly stance while the probable; tut now that he figures above submitted reveal such a marked improvement, as complared with the losses of business and the evident

of business.

It should be remembered that the trade depression and "hard times" were felt in the United States a considerable time before they were felt in Canada, hence it is only natural that signs of improvement and restored prosperity should be visible there at a correspondingly ear-lier period than in the cominion. It is to be hoped that the next half yearly report will show an equally favorable recovery in Canada.

#### WEERLY REVIEW OF THE CITY WHOLISTLE TRADE.

TUESDAY, July 22. Since our last weekly review, a slight improvement has been noticed in business in this market. This being the duil season for the wholesale trade, as has been reiterated in the various newspaper reports, nobody expects to see the merchants crowded with business, but see the merchants crowded with business, but we are nearer the fulfilment of the hopes and prospects of a more than average fall business. As it is well known these were all based upon the growing crops, and should the remainder of the season continue as far orable as in the past there will certainly be something after harvest upon which to build the beginning at least of a better state of affairs. Latest accounts from all localities in Canada are very cheering; we learn to day that the farmers in the vicinity of Belleville, Ont., have commenced to cut their barley, rye and fail wheat, and harvesting is expected to become general next week. Barley is a s, lendid crop, fail wheat even better, but rye rather lighter than last year.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Orders for summer

rye rather lighter than last year.

ROOTS AND SHOES.—Orders for summer goods for immediate use continue to be received regularly by manufacturers, and the the travellors are a so doing a moderate business in placing orders for fall goods. Prices indicate an upward tendency, but no quotable alteration has yet taken place; many country dealers are not ordering freely as yet for heavy fail goods. One pleasing feature is the shorter terms of credit, 30 days being the time agreed upon by some houses here. Remittances are reported to have improved considerably.

improved considerably. DRY GOODS.—Several buyers have left the city during the past week for England, there to make purchases of fall goods for the respective houses which they represent. Now, in view of make purchases of fall goods for the respective houses which they represent. Now, in view of the practice so justly condemned by several writers and commercial authorities, of sending out travellers to sell winter goods in advance of the wants of customers, and the consequent amount of misery and loss entailed thereby, we would ask, does not theerror consist primarily in sending the buyers to the foreign markets too carly in the season? If the goods were not in the market the travellers would not go out with samples and in the ordinary course of their business they can scarley avoid starting out with them after the goods are once received and assorted. Strike at the root of the evil, and then there would be some hope of a remedy—not otherwise. During the past week a number of travellers have started out, but it is, of course two soon for reports yet. The movement in wollen goods and in cotton fabrics has not been large. The prospects, however, for a good trade continue very eucouraging, and there is a healthy tone porvading the trade that is really refreshing. Prices are good, and dealers report remittances fairly good for the season.

FISH.—The first lots of barrelled salmon have arrived been from the lower ports during the

remittances fairly good for the season.

FISH.—The first lots of barrelled salmon have arrived here from the lower ports during the pastweek, and are selling at \$13,12 and it for Nos 1,2 and 3 respectively. Fresh salmon is very scarce now in this market. The retail p ices for the various kinds of fish are as follows: Salmon, 20c per lb; sword fish, 15c do; olivet, 16c do; mackerel, 10c do; haddock, 6c to 7c do: lobsters, 10c do; black bass, 40c to 50c per bunch; smoged eels, 25c to 50c per pair, as to size; and doray, 50c per bunch.

FLOUIR.—Reccipis to-day 1.625 bris.

FLOUR.—Receipts to-day, 1,635 bris. The recent advance has been maintained, and all grades are held very firmly, indeed. To-day the market was quiet but firm; the amount of business done on 'Change was small, though no doubt in sympathy with the rise in wheat in Chicago, prices were fairly maintained.

Chicago, prices were fairly maintained	•	
Superior Extra \$0 00	0	5 25
Extra Superfine 5 10	0	0 00
Fancy 4 95	Ø	5 10
Spring Extra, new ground 4 873	Ø	4 95
Superfine 4 60	Ø	4 70
Strong Bakers 5 15	0	5 25
Fine 3 80	ō	4 00
Mlddlings 3 40	0	3 55
Pollards 8 00	0	3 20
Ontario Bags 2 40	ē	2 45
City Bags (delivered) 0 00	ō	2 55
Cornmeal 0 00	a	4 75
Ontineal 0 00	a	2 50
TOTAL The demand for each		

FREIGHTS—The demand for ocean tonnage is good, and rates are higher and still advancing. The rates for grain by steamer now are 48 ld to London, and 443 dt of Liverpool. Flour, 2s per barrel. Butter and cheese, 35s per gross ton. Pot. 2s, and pearls, 25s.

ton. Pot., 2's, and pearls, 25s.

IIGRA'N-Wheat.—The market rules quiet, with very little business reported from duy to day. Quotations are firm and almost nomina. Receipts of wheat to-day were 48 172 bush. The nominal quotations are:—Canada spring about \$1.10 to \*1.12; red winter, \$1 17 to \$1.10. Corn is quoted at about 4 c to arrive. Peas are held at about 79c to 80c per bushel of 66 lbs, an i oats at about 32 per bushel of 32 lbs. Rye, 58c to 60c. Barley nominal.

about 79c to 80c per busnel of 60 tos, an foats at about 39c per busnel of 82 lbs. Rye, 58c to 60c. Barley nominal.

GROCERIES.—Since this time last week our wholesale dealers have been doing a steady businers with western customers; quite a number of buyers have been in the market, and orders through travellers are also fairly numerous. Sales of teas and sugars are reported large, and the tendency in prices for these articles is upward. Several lines of young hyson teas, comprising from 200 to 300 half-ches s of Japans have been sold at prices varying from 27c to 38c. In sugars there have been sales of 150 hogsheads of raw and Scotch refined, at 69c to 69c for the former, and 7c to 79c for the latter, the outside figures being for very bright qualities. A sale of 100 barrels of American yellow was reported at 74c Several hundred bags of rice have changed hands at about \$4.10. The recently reported advance of 10c per box in New York on Malaga fruit has strengthened the views of holders here. In other articles there is a quiet, steady movement at unchanged quotations. Remitiances are reported very fair.

tations. Remittances are reported very fair.

HIDES AND SKINS.—The demand for butchers' green hides continues about equal to the supply, but tanners complain that the price of hides is too high to admit of a working profit upon the leather they turn out. Sales have been reported of several small lots of hides at \$8, 7, and 6 per 100 lbs for Nos 1, 2, and 3 respectively. There is a fair demand for citys at 2cc, and lambskins at 400 each; calfskins are selling at 9c to 10c.

LEATHER.—Business has continued steady during the week, at pretty full rates. The demand for black leather has improved, and prices for such kinds are a trifle firmer. No. 1 sole leather has ruled quiet, at former prices, the demand having fallen off somewhat. Dealers report remittances decidedly improved.

OIL—Petroleum—Refined coal oil continues quiet, as is usual during July. Prices still rule low, although they have lately advanced per gallon, and are steady at the advance. Carlots are quoted at 11c per gallon; broken lots of 5 to 10 barrels, 12c to 12c, and single barrels, 12c. to 10 barrels, 12c to 12/c, and single barrels, 13c.

PROVISIONS—Trade here has been reported dull by wholesale dealers all week. In butter, it is now believed that bottom in prices had been reached. Eastern Townsh ps tubs are quoted at 12c to 13c, and creameries are worth 15c to 16c, as to quality and size of lot. Farmers will serve their interests best by getting rid of all stocks of fresh on hand, and by bringing it to this market, instead of relying on reports of interested shippers and buyers travelling through country districts. Cheese is firmly held, at recent advances, and prices, though somewhat upsettled, are quoted at 5c to 6c. Eggs, in consequence of light receipts and somewhat improved demand, are firmer; they are quoted at 12 to 13c. Hams are quiet, and worth 11c for uncovered, and 2c for covered. Smoked shoulders are dull, at 9c. Mess pork rules dull and unchanged, at \$13 to 14 for Chicago lots; there are no stocks of Canada of any consequence in the market. Ashes are of any consequence in the market. Ashes are worth \$3.50 for pots.

worth \$3.50 for pots.

WOOL—The receipts of the new clip here during the week have been far below expectations; this is probably owing to the declining tendency in prices, as the market is weak, in spmpathy with the west. Country fleece has sold at from 20c to 21c per 1b. Pulled super is quoted at from 22c to 25c, and lumbs pulled at 22c. Prices in Toronto have declined some 2c during the week.

#### THE FARMER'S MARKETS. Bonsecours and St. Ann's-Prices at

Farmers' Waggons, etc. TUESDAY, July 22.

At an early hour this morning, before many of our citizens saw the light of day, Jacques Cartier square and Bonsecours market square were filled up with waggons, loaded with farm and garden produce.

There was a marked falling off, however, in the offering of grain, etc, the majority of farmers, no doubt, being too busily engaged at home at present to market the remaining small stocks of last year's crops. As the morning hours wore on, the attendance of buyers increased, and a tolerably good business was done during the forenoon. Oats and buckwheat were apparently the only kinds of grain offering; the former sold at 75c to 95c, and for the latter, which was very scarce, \$1 20 to \$1 30 was asked. New pota-toes were plentiful and cheaper, selling at 50c per bush in baskets. Prices for vegetables are steadily declining Montreal tomatoes selling at \$4 50 to \$5 per bush; green peas at 25c do; string beans at 75c do; cucumbers at 25c per dozen; cabbage from 40c to 60c per dozen, and cauliflowers at S1 to \$1 50 per dozen.

In fruit there is not much change to note Nutmeg melons, the first of the season, were selling at 60c to \$1 each; they were retailed at 75c to \$1 each. Cincinnatti harvest apples are still worth \$5 50 per brl. Montreal and western Ontario cherries were selling at 75c to \$1 25 per basket of 4 gallons, and Quebec strawberries brought 20c per quart

The following are the prices current, corrected The following are the prices current, corrected up to date:—
VEGETABLES.—New potatoes. 50c per bushel; new carrots, 30c to 40c per dozen bunches; new onlons, 25c per dozen bunches; parsnips, 50c do; beets, 25c do; turnips, 40c to 00c per bushel; celery, 00c to 00c per parcel of a dozen bunches; spinach, 00c to 0c per bushel; pine-apples, 20 to 30c each; rhubarb, 10c to 20c per dozen bunches; radishes. 15c do; water cresses 00c per basket; new cabbage, 40 to 60c per dozen or 5c per head; lettuce, 10c to 15c per dozen bunches.

or 5c per head; lettuce, 10c to 15c per dozen bunches.

FRUIT.—Apples—New, \$4 to \$5.50 per brl, and from 40c to 50c per peck; Lemons, 25c to 30c per dozen; \$11 to 12 per case; cranberries, 00c per gallon; cocoanuts, 00c per dozen.

MEAT.—Bect—roast beef (trimmed), 10c to 12c; strioin steaks, 12c to 15c; spring lamb, 50c to \$1.50 per quarter; mutton, 8c to 10c; veal, 5c to 10c; pork, 8c to 10c; bann, 12c to 13c; fresh sausages, 8c to 10c; Bolozna sausages, 12c to 15c; dressed hogs, \$6.00 to \$6.50 per 10c) pounds.

FARM PRODUCE.—Butter—Prints, 13c to 18c per 1b; rolli 0c to 00c per 1b; Eastern Townships, tub, 12c to 14c. Fine cheese, 7c to 8c per 1b; ordinary, 6c to 7c. Maple sugar, 9c to 10c per lb; at \$295.

There was the sausages and the sample of the sample of

Lard, 84e to 10c. Fresh Eggs, 14c to 16e per dozen; packed do 11c to 12c.
GRAIN, ETC.—Oats, 75c to 96c per bag; buckwheat, \$1.20 to 1.30 do; peas. \*0c to 90c per bushel; bran, 80c per cwt; cornmeal, \$1.20 to 1.30 per bag; barley, 00c to 00c per bushel; corn, \$1.20 to 0.00 per bag; Canadian corn, \$1.20; beans, \$1.40 to 1.50 per bushel; monlie \$1.00 to 1.20 per bag; flour, \$2.50 to 2.60 per bag; oatmeal, \$2.50 to 2.60 per bag.

per bag.

POULTRY AND GAME. — Turkeys, 90c. to \$1.25 eacn; geese, 75 to \$1.00 per pair; ducks (wild), 00c to 00c per brace; tame, 50c to 60c; pigeons, 20c to 30c per pair; chickens, 40c to 65c per pair; qualls, \$2.00 per dozen; prairie hens, 70c \$1.00 per pair.

## THE CATTLE MARKETS.

St. Gabriel. Monday, July 21.

The receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles during the past week included about 42 carloads for shipment to Europe, and some 29 carloads for the local market. Among the shippers of stock to Great Britain were Messrs. T D. Mathieson, of Black Rock, 6 cars sheep; G Ross, Toronto, 8 cars sheep; R Tooley, Toronto, 2 do do; J Dunn & Co, of the same place, 7 do do; T Flanagan & Co, and T Crawford, also of Toronto, 7 and 4 cars of sheep respectively; John Robson, Drumbo, or St. Mary's, and Scott & Black, Galt, each 3 cars sheep; and Mr. J. W. House received 2 cars cattle from S. Burnett, Toronto, for shipment. It will be seen from the above that the shipments comprised nearly all sheep, which were forwarded by Toronto exporters. The stock brought to the Montreal markets were mixed, though principally consisting of cettle and hogs, the owners of which have been named in previous reports during the

On Saturday night and this morning about 8 carloads of cattle and one car of hogs, arrived at St. Gabriel market, but the quality of the stock was, for the most part, and sales were made at easier prices; coming under the head of first-class is evimajority of the cattle were driven to ings, of Toronto, had two loads of cattle; he sold 12 head, averaging about 1,200 lbs each, to Mr. J. W. House, for shipment at \$43 each, and 38 head to the same shipper on Saturday evening at 51c; these last-named would weigh about 1,250 lbs each. Mr. Ritchings sold 4 others for \$127.50, 3 head for \$110, and 2 head for \$88, to local butchers. He also sold two car-loads to W. J. House, on private terms, last Saturday evening. Robert Cochrane, Guelph, had one load cattle; he sold 9 head, averaging about 1,200 lbs each, to local butchers at \$36 to \$45 per head, and three head to Mr Ald McShane at a little over \$30 per head. Mr H Soper, of Brock-ville, who had a load of cattle in since Thursday last, sold 18 head, and 14 to Geo. Patterson, Guelph, at \$27.25 each, and 14 to A. Malette, of Montreal, for \$300. Mr. Ald. McShane bought 49 head cattle to day, principally for grazing in England; he purchased 20 head from Wm. Roberts of Granby, for \$600, and some 29 others from different parties at about \$31 each. He coke, per chaldron, \$3.50.

Wood.—Retail prices per ton, delivered, for springers of the Luxuries of Life.

But a brief period has passed since when a month's time was necessary to accomplish a lourney of few hundred miles and then we went lumbering over the rough country high ways on springless seats. Now the same journey is made in sumptubus drawing room cars, with all the 5.25; egg, \$4.75 to 5.00; furnace, \$4.75 to 5.00; furnace, \$4.75 to 5.00; Scotch grate (soit), \$5.50; Scotch for \$600, and some 29 others from different parties at about \$31 each. He coke, per chaldron, \$3.50.

Wood.—Retail prices per cord at the wharf, from Mr. W. Campbell, of Point cartage extra: Long maple, 3½ feet, \$5.00; luxuries of life that is afforded at 25 cents. \$30 per head. Mr H Soper, of Brock-ville, who had a load of cattle in since Thursday last, sold 18 head,

one at \$50. Mr. Geo Patterson, Guelph, had \$4.00; short maple, three feet, \$4.50; short load of hogs, unsold at noon. Mr. John birch, three feet, \$4.00; short beech, three. Ryan bought several head of cattle from Mr. Kinnear, Toronto, at a little over \$60 each. They were bought for Mr. J. Ross, of Quebec, for shipment to Europe.

SHIPMENTS. On Saturday last Mr. J. W. House shipped two loads of fine steers-115 head-to the English markets per the Prussian. To-morrow he will ship 800 sheep and 50 head of cattle on the ss. Lucerne, also of the Allan line.

Viger. At the above market this week business has been noticeably dull. Stock has been but small and in poor demand. A large number of cattle was brought up last week by dealers

at exceedingly low figures, as stock was then plentiful. But few buyers were on the market yeaterday, the stock then comprising of about 60 fat cattle, which sold at 4c. to 41c. per 1b. for first-class, and from 3c. to 4c. for second class. Calves sold from \$1 to \$3 each. Lambs ranged from \$1 50 to \$2 50 each; sheep, from \$3 to \$5 each. About 400 sheep

and lambs were on the market. From the St. Gabriel market about 40 cows arrived, which were dispostd off at exceedingly low rates. To day there was a stock of about 25 milch cows for sale, the prices ranging for 1st class from \$25 to \$30; 2nd class from \$15 to \$23. Sheep and lambs were scarce, and were offered at the same figures as yesterday. A few milch cows came from St. Gabriel's, but were slow in selling. There is a likelihood of business becoming brisker at the latter part week, although at present it is remarkably dull.

#### New York Cattle Market.

July 17.

The arrivals of live stock at New York on Monday were heavy, and trade was slow. Horned cattle did not recover the falling off reported on inferior quality herds. Sheep and lambs were rather weak. At sixteenth street yards horned cattle sold at 8c to 10½ per ib, weights 5½ to 9½ cwt. At Harsimus cove yards prices were 7c to 10c per lb, weights 5 to 8½ cwt; general allowance, 56 lb net; range of allowance, 54 to 57 lb net; quality poor to fair, with a good top. Milch cows sold at \$30 to \$45 per head, calves not always included. Calves, quality poor to coarse grass-fel, also buttermilk-fed, sold at 2c to c per lb. Veals, from lean to fair, at 4½ to 6c per lb; mixed lots, 3½ to 4½ per lb. Sheep sold at \$375 to \$565 per cwt; lamb; at 5c to 7c per lb; bucks at 2½ to 4¢ per lb; mixed flocks, 4c per lb; quality of the flocks to land, poor to good. There were no live hogs on sale; city dressed opened at 5½ to 6¢ per lb.

## Montreal Horse Market.

SATURDAY, July 19.

The demand for good heavy carriage horses in this market has been fair during the past week, but there has not been nearly so many buyers in town as usual.

Mr. Maguire, of the College street horse market, states that he has still orders ahead for carriage horses, but the supply continues unsatisfactory—that is to say, that there are plenty of horses to be had, but not of the right class; they are all too small. During the week some half a dozen carriage beasts have changed hands by private sale on the corporation horse market—one grey team was sold to Mr. Edgar Snow, of Boston, for \$170; one bay more at \$130, for use in this city; one bay horse at \$57.50, and another of a similar stamp at \$60; also a fine Canadian pony at \$65.

At the weekly auction sale yesterday, Mr. Maguire sold one bay carriage horse at \$57.50. There are only four or five American buyers now at the American house, and during the week there were only two shipments made from these yards. Mr. Snow, of Boston, shipped a couple of cars, and Messrs. Louis and Curtiss, of Hartford, Conn., shipped a car-load. The list of horses exported to the United States through the U.S. consulate-general here during the week ending to-day is as follows: July 14th, 4 horses at \$280; 15th, 20 at \$1,652; 17th, 4 at \$199 50, market. 12 at \$1,010.50, 2 at \$600, 8 at \$720; 19th, 3

shipped, at a total value of \$4,757, against 132 tune, from Jamaica. horses, at a total value of \$9,933; for the week previous, showing a decrease of 79 that the removal of the duty in the United horses and \$5,176.

## Montreal Hay Market.

College street have been very light during the past week. There were not 100 loads of hay, altogether, sold on the market square, and it is nearly all new hay that is now offering, and from \$8 to 9 per hundred bundles is being asked for it

The demand for old hay is far in excess of the supply, and any kind of a good load of old hay is worth from \$10 to \$10 50 per hundred bundles; and small lots, we understand have sold at \$11. The quality of the new is very fair, but it is said to be too green for feed, and owners of working horses state that it is not good for their teams. Only about 25 loads of straw were brought to market during the week, and prices remain easy and unchanged, at from \$4 to \$1.50 per hundred bundles.

Pressed hay in bales is selling here by dealers at \$10.50 to 12 per ton, according to to June 30th was \$166,734, against \$297,665 quality; and pressed straw at \$4 to 5 per ton. Bran is worth \$11 per ton, and moulie \$20 do or \$1 to 1.10 per bag.

## Montreal Fuel Market.

WEDNESDAY, July 16. The demand from consumers for hard coal has fallen off somewhat during the past week

but our largest city dealers still experience a fair enquiry, and report that they have a great many orders yet unfilled. The volume of reported to be much in excess of that amount very ordinary, being chiefly grass-fed for the same period of last year. The cattle, and the demand was slow, arrivals of Anthracite coal from Oswego for the same period of last year. The and via the Whitehall canal during the tendency in values for anything not the week have been comparatively light. Freights are weaker, and rates from New York dently downwards. As usual of late, the now range from \$1.65 to \$1.75 per ton. Prices here remain generally firm and un-Viger market for sale. Mr. F. Bitch- changed, but in several instances our figures have been shaded in order to make sales Cargoes of Scotch steam coal have changed hands at \$4, ex-ship, within the last few days; Pictou steam is still selling at \$3.75, and Sydney do. at \$3.25.

There has been a good deal of firewood coming forward during the past week. Today there were about 60 parges of hard and soft wood unloading at the Victoria pier; it was stated that the wood was brought from different points down the river between this city and Quebec, and that the demand was good, few barge loads being allowed to remain in port more than three or four days. While tamarac was selling in small lots at \$2, and large lots could likely be bought at \$1.75 per

St. Charles at \$32 each, and another long birch, 31 feet, \$4.50; long beech, 31 feet, feet, \$3 75; short tamarac, 21 to 3 feet, \$3.00 to 3.50; short hemlock, 21 to 3 feet, \$2.00

## The Quebec Markets.

QUEBEC, July 18 .- There has been no sales of square timber during the week. First quality deals have been sold at \$96 per standard, for 11 inch and upwards. Mer-chantable pipe staves sell at \$200, and mer-chantable W. O., W. I., pun at \$60. Only one cargo of Scotch steam coal ar-

rived during the week, but the demand is very slack, dealers being nearly all fully stocked, and the consumption is very light. The latest sale was at \$4 75 per chaldron. Lower port coal is only worth \$4 to \$4 15.

In salt there is no change on last week's quotations. Liverpool coarse sell at 42c, 100 to the ton.

Firebrick, Car brand, is selling ex-wharf at about \$27 per M, and inferior quality at \$25

The pig iron market is dull, Summerlee No. 1 selling at \$18 per ton.

#### Halifax Trade and Commerce.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

HALIFAX, July 18.—The movement of fish inwards this week has not been so heavy as last week, and shipments also have been less in dry fish, but we have sent out nearly as much mackerel as we received. A large part of the fish now coming in will be held in store, both for perfecting the cure in many cases, and also on the varying chances of the markets. This is the time of receiving, and the buyers will look to the regulation of prices that will remunerate them for their trouble. Prices of fish therefore must move downward for a while, except where scarcity of catch in any kind may create a season of better rates. Only two cargoes moved out to the West Indies, the Eagle for Jamaica, and the Lorne for Porto Rico; while the only movement to the States was that of 1,732 barrels mackerel and 79 barrels salmon by the Carroll, for Boston.

DRY FISH.—Receipts for the past week ending 14th inst. were 11,018 quintals, and shipments-all to the West Indies-were 2,131 quintals. Cod has sold, ex-vessel, as low as \$3.90, and prices range at \$4 to \$4.25, talequale. Arrivals now coming in, and light shipments will reduce these figures. Mackerel unchanged, and grades under large and medium threes are weak at quotations. Receipts for the week were 2,645 barrels, almost entirely from near ports, and shipments 2,239 barrels of which 507 went to the West Indies, and the remainder to Boston. Herring have been quiet, with little trade, ex-vessel, the last week's receipts being only 203 barrels, and shipments 325 barrels, all of which were in West India cargoes. Alewives were in fair demand receipts, 385 brls and the shipments 150 brls to Jamaica. Salmon are as high as \$16, if sellers held them; but the arrivals that will present themselves every day after this will make prices close to our figures; Boston market is high, but the cause is temporary. Con Oil is quiet, and shipments have been

nil, while receipts were only 2,100 gallons. FLOUR AND MEAL.—There is very little in store, only 2,145 barrels having come in during the past week, 945 of which arrived from Boston; but it is believed that a good deal is on the way. Cornmeal is unchanged, and ar-

rivals have been only 873 barrels. OATS .- Prince Edward Island grades are scarce, and would go higher if it were not for the presence of the large quantity of Quebec oats, of a low grade, in the market. Receipts of oats during the week were 1,500 bushels, from Prince Edward Island, and this quantity is quoted at 50 cents as the highest figure. Cape Breton oats touched nearly as good a

SUGAR is firm; receipts in this port were 317 t \$295.

There were, therefore, 53 horses altogether and Brilliant, from Porto Rico, and the For-

In Daugs, we have only to note the fact States on prepared quinine has caused an advance in English, French and German markets that will make figures higher here, and SATURDAY, July 1841 although prices for small current demand are Receipts of hay and straw at the market on not yet advanced, a speculative purchase could not be made in any quantity at our quotations.

#### HALIFAX EXPORTS. June, 1878.

June, 1879.

35,102.00

The mines..... \$ 1,300.00 \$ 8,900 00 286,424.00 267,678.00 The fisheries..... The forest..... 39,204.00 30,101.00 Animals ..... 5,350.00 3,934.00 Agricultural produce..... Manufactures.... 7,494.00 18,374.00 25,047.00 11,172.00 \$335,159.00 Total.....\$2,954,819.00

Total of Exports. \$2,969,801.00 \$370,261.00 The total value of dutiable goods entered for consumption at this port from April 30th

14,982.00

Goods not of Can-

ada.....

## Markets by Telegraph.

for the correponding period of last year.

GUELPH, Ont., July 21.-Falll wheat, per bushel, 95c to \$1.05; spring, 90c to \$1.00; peas, 50c to 55c; barley, 40c to 45c; oats, 38c to 42c; potatoes, 80c to 90c; butter, 10c to

llc; eggs, 10c to 11c.
London, Ont., July 21.—White fall wheat
per cental, \$1.75 to 1.85; red fall, \$1.70 to 1.75; spring, \$1.20 to 1.60; oats, \$1.30; corn, trade done since the beginning of the year is \$1.05; barley, \$1 to 1.10; peas, 80c to \$1: wool, 22c; butter, 9c to 11c; eggs, 11c demand good; deliveries light.

demand good; deliveries light.

TORONTO, July 22.—Market dull and inactive, with no movement in anything. Flour seems to be unchanged, but no sales reported. Whent inactive, with No 2 spring worth \$10 it o \$105, and other grades neglected. Oats unchanged at 884c to 39c for eastern. Barley nominal. Peas quiet but steady at 62c to 64c for good No 2. Green hides are up to 8c through local competition. Wool inactive, with buyers holding off; one lot sold yesterday at 21c. Eggs easy at 10c to 10 jc for round lots.

A demand of assignment has been made upon Mr. W. Rollen by Messrs. Mackay Brothers, of this city, to avoid preferential writs that otherwise might have taken effect in Ontario. His losses were bad debts, by assisting others, by fire on his Ottawa river property, and by property transactions. A large part of means is expeuded on country property, which could not be made available to meet payments, although there is a good margin over the hypothecary claims. It is expected that the assets will largely exceed the personal liabilities, if fairly realized upon. Mr. J. VanBridger is the official assignee.

## Among the Luxuries of Life.

# SCOTT'S

PURE COD LIVER OIL With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA With HYPOPHOSPHTES Of LIME and SODA, is combined in a perfectly palatable form that is taken readily by children and most sensitive persons without the sightest nausea in it is the finest food and medicine ever offered to the weak and debilitated patient. Itrestores feelle digestion, purches, the blood, adds fiesh and strength, and for Consumption and all affections of the throat, Scrofula, Rheumatism, and all disorders of the Blood and General debility, no remedy has been found to equal it. For sale by all Druggists at \$1 00 per bottle.

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Belleville, Unt. 29-L

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

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First-class House; Moderate charges; Meals at all hours. Arrangements by Day, Week or Month, can be made on application to the Proprietress. Good Stabling; Carriages always on the Wharf for Invalids. Sign of the "DOMINION FLAG."

### A COOD PLAN.

The most profitable way of dealing in stocks is by combining many orders and co-operating them as a whole, dividing profits profits profitation among shareholders, according to the market, monthly. Each customer thus secures all the advantages of immense capital and experienced skill, and can use any amount, from \$10 to \$10,000, or more, with equal proportionate success. "New York Stock Reporter" and new circular mailed free. Full information for any one to operate successfully. Lawrence & Co., 57 Exchange Place, N. Y. 42-13



THIRD ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE OF THE-

Irish Catholics of Montreal,

STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE,

#### Under the auspices of the above Society. will take place on

Saturday, August 9th. The splendid steamer Canada, capable of accommodating six hundred passengers, has been chartered for the occasion, and will leave Jacques Cartier wharf at 2:30 o'clock p. m., stopping at Sorel on the way, and arriving at Quebec and Ste. Anne on Sunday morning, where Mass will be celebrated and dinner provided.

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

Tickets can be had from members of the Committee, and State Rooms and Berths secured at the rooms of the Society, 55 St. Antoine street, where the plan of the boat will be on view on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst., from 10 to 12

Tickets - - - -Children - - - - 1.00 Rev. M. Callaghan,

J. R. McLAUGHLIN, Secretary.

Spiritual Director,

## WEEKLY TEST.

Number of Purchasers served during week ending July 18th, 1879. 5,671
Same week last year. 5,111 Increase..... 560

## BANK STOCKS.

Unless owners of bank shares insist upon two things being done, we believe that nearly every Canadian bank now doing brainess will fall within the next five years and most of them will have to stop in a much shorter time. These two things are, first, to put a stop to bank directors borrowing or getting discounting done by their own banks. If a firms wants money and owns bank stock it would be sounder Judgment to sell the bank shares rather than seep borrowing. The other thing to be done, and by far the most important, is not to elect directors who are members of the Mercantile agency ring. We venture the assertion, that men who lower themselves to join the Yankee Mercantile Agency Ring are dangerous men to have in charge of monetary institutions where they have the disposing of money belonging to the public. They are almost sure to use a good part of the funds to keep up their own firms affoat : at least that is what numbers of them have done in the past, and it must be inferred that the same class

of men will continue to do likewise. Mercantile Agencies are demoralizing the banks as they have rotted the business of the

It has been said that Montreal Bank Directors are the bank's best customers or largest borrowers, which is saying very little for them, as it is well known that really wealthy firms don't often

borrow. The idea of a man acting as a bank director when he is hopelessly insolvent, which has regularly been done in Montreal. Such men should be called bank spongers, as their only object in becoming directors is to use the bank a money for their own pockets in the way of discounting

GREAT REDUCTIONS

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accommodation paper for themselves.

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