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HORTICULTURAL SHOW AND PRIZES.

A GLANCE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE AMUSEMENTS, &c.

lt woul take far more space than even the whole forty-eight columns of the TRUE WITsess could afford to do full juitice to Montreal's great exhibition, and hence we are under the disagreeable necessity of condensing and confining ourselves to mere mention of the leading features. Up to Monday old a real beauty, the lattef bred on the very little live stock had arrived, and the owner's own farm. The aged Short-horn bull down pour of rain on that day prevented a good many necessary arrangements, and checked the exhibition somewhat, which was expected to have been in full swing, everything having been satisfactorily settled on Saturday. The first thing that strikes the eye of a stranger entering the city is the semigals appearance it presents, flags flying in every direction, numbers of people on the streets as if Montreal was en fete, cabs flying this way and that, and the city passenger railroad cars running to and from the grounds crowded to their utmost capacity, although a double number had been put on. Outside the grounds themselves on Mount Royal Avenue, from Wiseman's Hotel to the gate a canvas town has sprung up where refreshments are dispensed, and a little gambling done here and there and the usual side shows, monatrosities in the shape of calves with two heads, and chickens with none, all, are, attract the usual crowds. After taking a sharp glance at those distractions, you pay your quarter and enter the precincts where you are confronted with long rows of agricultural implements, and where you are almost dazzled by the contrivances to attract attention. As remarked before, the live stock had not arrived on Monday when our reporter made his flying visit, and so he passed into the Exhibition Building, the old Crystal Palace metamorphosed into something beautiful to look upon. Once inside there was any amount of objects upon which to gaze, but to the visitor who has not time to inspect each department separately, the best plan to pursue is to mount to the top galleries and look down and around Then it is that the full glory of the Exhibition bursts upon his view tud makes him feel that in the Arabian Nights, there is but a truthful but feeble description of the stuffs and merchandise of the East, that is to say if it was in Al. Reschid's time anything at all equal to the West of to-day. Such great piles of the richest furs, the flossiest silks, the finest cloth, handsome, durable furniture, jewellery, in heaps, latest mechanical inventions, works in art and literature, the product of the college and convent, everything in fact that the civilization of the nineteenth century has brought to such a state of perfection. All the cities of Canada were represented and consequently all the Provinces, Toronto with its usual energy taking the lead, though after Montreal of course. A notable feature in the centre of the building is, we notice with very great pleasure, that several convents have been represented at the exhibition, the good Shepherd being among the principal and that a good many prizes have been awarded them. Nor were the Ohristian Brothers absent from the industrial contest, as the many prizes their pupils obtained for elegant and superior penmanship can testify. The drawing, sewing and embroidery of the convent pupils drew a good many premiums all of which will appear in our next weeks issue of the TRUE WITNESS. It would be difficult if not impossible to find a branch of industry not or. hand at the great Montreal, or rather Dominion, Exhibition. The carriage making department was especially a sight to see and Montreal in this branch showed proud pre-eminence. Saturday was a gala day in the city; the half holiday afforded business employees an opportunity of visiting the fair, and in addition to the large number of citizens who flocked to the ground, great crowds of strangers were also present, and consequently the buildings of the industrial department were thronged. Owing to the extent of the grounds one does not realize the large number of persons present; it is only on entering the buildings that any idea can be formed of the attendance. The crowd was greatest in the Main Building, Machinery and Manitoba Halls, and in the last named visitors inspected with intense interest the splendid exhibits of classes, and found them not quite savages, the Prairie Province. In the grounds the | not quite idolators, and very much like ouroperations of Professor Grimley with the selves; and by degrees tales of oppression

whole city over which it floated so buoyantly and so gracefully, and again it was on Saturday the races in connection with the exhibition were held at Levine Park, as well as the rifle match at the Butts, which was won by the Royal Scots Fusiliers. So that it is no harm to say Saturday was a gala day. On Monday a grand concert was given by the sailors in port at the Victoria Skating

which was delighted at the novel sea songs, and particularly with their song in character by the sailors when working the vessel. Among the first live stock to arrive were P. Q. These animals are all of marked exold Durham cow with a number of good breed novel to this country, there are two bulls, an aged and 2-year old. The former is a strong, somewhat fierce-looking beast, long and thick, with short legs. The 2-year old has all the stamp of the old fellow. Two Jersey bulls, an aged, of splendid color, and a 2-year old, fully equal, will be much admired. In Devons, Mr. Whitfield shows two fine animals, an aged bull of good stamp, and a 2-year

is a grand-looking creature of 2,100 lbs., holds his head well, and is of fine long build; he will certainly take a good place. The 2-year old Durham bull of imported dam, is of a pure white color with deep side, broad level back, good fiank and breast, and promises to be a magnificent animal. Two Devon cows are, as we heard it expressed by a well known judge "real beauties." In sheep, Mr. Whitfield shows some five specimens of the West Highland horned breed, ten ewes and 2 rams. They are remarkably fine animals. The exhibit is list. All the animals are imported stock. Out of a whole herd of 200, there sre, we are all the product of which is shipped to the Barbadoes, W. I. Mr. Whitfield has 57 head

to pay. We estimate Irish rents at nearly double English rents for the same quality of land, so that after providing for this first, greatest, and most sacred claim of the landlord the tenant is habitually near starvation. In a good season he saves a trifle, but no one ever heard of an Irish farmer saving enough to retire on. In a bad season he starves, and in a very bad season he dies of famine. This Rink. This attracted quite a crowd, is the normal condition of Irish tenants, and during two years famine has been pinching thousands, and even the sacred claim for rent cannot be met. But in Ireland, contrary to England, the tenants' calamity is the landthose on Saturday from the Model farm of lords' opportunity, and under the clause we Mr. George Whitheld, Bougemont, Iberville, | have quoted eviction for non-payment of rent may take ylace without compensation, and so cellence. Particularly we noticed a 4-year evictions have showered upon the land. Landlords, agents, process-servers, and the points, broad back, round ribs and splendid army of oppressors have had a fine time. They neck and head, In fact, all the requisites for have laughed at the Irish Land Act, which breeding fat stock or milking. In Kerrys, a has been repealed by the Irish famine, preventing Irish tenants from paying exorbitant rents, and while they are too poor to pay rents they are to be robbed of compensation. Every one who exclaimed against this perfectly legal exercise of the rights of property was dubbed "agitator," and that name is always an answer to the arguments of the oppressed. If not enough, the oppressors add to it a charge of "setting class against class," and no slave or serf ought to hear this solemn phrase without hating every hope of freedom. But, leaving justice and humanity out of the question as matters for which law has small concern. we English taxpayers have paid enough and risk enough on behalf of Irish landlords, and we begin to tire, so Gladstone was enabled to pass through the Commons a bill which amended the Land Act by suspending evictions during the present famine. The Irish members thought it a poor, weak, unsatis-factory measure for their constituents, but they accepted it. With great difficulty itpassed the Commons and went to the Lords, a splendid one in every respect, and we hope to see it take the place it deserves in the prize do with it ?" Tuesday night was their second night's debate on it. They took great pains to assure themselves that, being lords mainly informed 87 cows milking at the present time, by virtue of their being landlords, they were peculiarly fitted to give impartial judgment and tenants horrified lest Irish remedies might be applied to England and Scotland. They minimized the evictions and maximized agitation and landlords' difficulties. Lord Cairns said Government was wrong in stating the processservers in Galway at 4,290, but admitted 567, and that there had been 753 (fancy six hundred process-servers as the like proportion for Montreal took a holiday, was anxious looked Nottingham !); and the rights of property, for. It came with bright sunshine, the the rights of the landlords against the tenants, the rights of the landlords against the tenants, of the idle against the industrious, of the oppressors against the oppressed, having been harped on in the usual way by those who forget the rights of life, of person, and of freedom, the Lords rejected the bill by 282 to 51. Do these very respectable gentlemen think tire. Most of the live stock had by this time | they have done with it? Do they think they have argued or frightened Ireland, Scotland, and England into silence? No. In every Liberal heart will arise the question, " Why should these men rule over us?"

The following is a full translation of the Allo-culton delivered by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. in the Consistory of August 20:-"VENERABLE BETHERN—The majesty of the Supreme Pontificate, that holy and Sacred honor dearer to Us than Our very life, and which it is, therefore, Our desite and Our duty to guard and defend at every sacrifice, impels Us to day to denounce in your presence a very graveoutrage inflicted on Our anthority, and on this Apostolic See. We mean the injustice com-mitted by the existing Belgian Ministry, who, without any equitable reason, have dismissed Our representative at the Court. Less moved by our own private grief than solicitous for the honor of the Apostolic See, We have given direc-tions for the publication of the complete marra-tive of facts, together with the decuments and proofs that guarantee its truth. In order that every thang may be submitted to the light, and that every reasonable man may judge how lit-tice foundation and value there is in the re-proaches which the enemies of the Houy See have unworthily directed against it. Now, glancing at this statement of facts in this as in other acts of the same character which almost everywhere are reproducing themselves. We recognize from unmistakable signs the proof of a redoubling of violence in the sacrilegious war which is so long being waged against the Church of Christ. Yes, undoubtedly, We see more clear-ily revealed, and less velied than ever the invet-ercise an arbitrary dictatorship over Christian people when once they shall have withdrawn inem from the tutelary authority of the Roman Pontiff. Such was assuredly the design of those hostile men, who wished, by treachery and by violence, to deprive the Roman Pontiff of a civil princedom, which a manifest plan of divine Providence, to deprive the Roman Pontiff of a civil princedom, which a manifest plan of divine frage of centuries, had consiltuted for main-taling to the store a long time have been toil-ing to make the Church an object of hared and suspielon. to the n

name of Catholic, and to their rulers. We raise Our cries against him who is guilty of violating this right, and all the more so because in the case of the Roman Primacy divinely con-stituted over the universality of the Church, so that Our predecessor, Plus VI., of glorious mem-ory, has expressive declared that 'it is the right of the Roman Toaliff to have, particularly in distant places, representatives of his berson, who exercise his juitsdiction and his authority by fixed delegation—who, in a word, hold his place, and his in virtue and by the very essence of the primacy, by reason of the rights and pre-regatives which are inherent to that primacy, and in accordance with the constant discipline of the protest besides against lie insulting pre-text forged to serve as a motive of inducing the departure of the Nunclo from Beiglum, whilst it is notorious that if he was dismissed it was because We roitsed to betray Our rues, and that, manifesting Our accord with Our venera-ble of the primety by fixed to wave and wood on a subjoy to separate Ourselves for the number of the Nunclo from Beiglum, whilst is notorious that if he was dismissed it was because We roitsed to betray Our rues, and that, manifesting Our accord with Our venera-ble for them and addition of the original of all that. Is these and the date of the complain of all the in a these and the date of the complain of all the in a these and the more of the original of all the prime of the Nures of the Apostle. ''n being accounted worthy to suffer repreach for the nume of Jesus.' However, assuredly, We call God and man to witness that we shall never there the guardian of a dignity so sublime should remain pure and safe and be transmitted entire and in act to Our successors. These words, which the sorrow of Our heart and the cossions, which the sorrow of Our heart and the cossions shall remain pure and safe and be transmitted entire and that they affection, to remain in the failth of the Konana Pontiff. In winst comprises and peo-ples may understam wil selves from love and obscience to the Church, and that, firm in the profession of Catholic faith, full of an anxious solicitude for the Christian education of their young, they will show them-selves worthy descendants of their illustrious ancestors. This, venerable breihren, is what We have to communicate to you on the atfairs of Belgium, in order to repel the outrages offered to the Holy See, and to defend its viola.cd dig-nity. But of yourselves, you know that the ac-tual trials of the Church are not confined to the limits of Belgium. The war is being spread afar, and the dangers of the Catholic world are being increased. We shall not, however, now delay you with a detail of those evils. It is fitting, therefore, in the hope of a better future, to hold our courage nloft, and by united prayer to sup-plicate the Father of Mercices and the Go of all consolation, that he will deign to console the Church. His spouse, laden with so many mis-fortunes, wearied with her many solicitudes, and that, calming the winds and the waves, He may restors to it that tranquility which has been so long deferred. been so long deferred.

able. Two scaling parties, composed of men of the Royal Irish Constabulary, were told off to attempt to effect an entrance through the windows, front and rear, while the main body of the forces battered at the doors with the butts of their rifles. The scaling parties found it hot work between boiling water and bludgeons and pitchforks, pokers, scythes, and reaping hooks. A dozen constables took a long ladder, and, rushing at the hall door with it as a battering-ram, made a breach in the outworks through which the invading force swarmed. The garrison retreated upstairs, and made a stand on the first landing ; driven from this, they retreated to the next landing, and there made another obstinate stand. By this time one of the scaling parties succeeded in entering through a back window, and the end of the fight was that the garrison was overpowered and made prison. ers of war. They were handcuffed and loc away captives.

Now the indignation meetings set in. Fierce demonstrations were held in the neif '1borhood, at which a solemn yow was made that the farm from which Meagher was evicted should be allowed to lie waste until he was restored to possession. It was thoroughly understood that the men who would take that farm, or work upon it in any way, for the benefit of the landlord or of himself, would do so at the risk of his life. No man took that risk. As soon as Meagher, his wife, and his retainers were liberated on bail to take their trial at the ensuing Assizes a band of masked men, armed, accompanied him to his old home at night; expelled the caretaker who was put in charge by the landlord, having previously sworn him not to under-take that sort of work any more, and reinstated Meagher in possession, swearing him to hold it against all comers. Here, now, was the landlord exactly in the position in which he found himself at the commencement of hostilities. Again the landlord put the legal machinery at work for the purpose of expelling this terrible tennant. Blood was up to fever heat on both sides now. The farm-house was put in a condition, within and without, to resist a prolonged siege; it was amply provisioned, and was garrisoned raves who threw n hand heart and soul, into the work. The crops on the farm were now ripe, and needed cutting. One bright moonlight night a swarm of peasantry came on the ground, and next day, as if by magic, that farm was bare ; the crops had been cut down by hundreds of reaping-hooks and scythes, and carried away to the neighboring barns. This extraordinary harvesting feat was, of course, accomplished in the interest of the tenant who was fighting his landlord. If a novelist were writing on imaginary incidents like these he would find it absolutely necessary to wind up with a tragedy. There would'nt seem to be any other natural way out of it. If he had a literary daring to make all these desperate doings end up, not in a fierce and fatal fight for that farm, but in a jolly drinking bout by the contending forces, at which the landlord and the Sherilf and the resident magistrate and the police were "toasted" in champagne, he would surely be consumed by the critics for constructing an outrageously improbable denoue-ment. Yet this, and much more, was what really did happen, in fact. It came about in this way : Through the instrumentality of peace was signed on the following terms :--One of the two years' rent due by the tenant Ireland of to-day. It is the stirring story of to be forgiven ; the annual rent of the farm the Kilburry eviction. The scene of this to be permanently reduced from £512 to £400 true tale of life in Ireland in this year of per annum: the landlord to expend £300 on grace is laid, very appropriately, in a romantic such improvements in drainage as the tenant Tipperary valley. Here dwelt on a large may determine on. The tenant appears to farm the Meagher family, of the respectable have the better end of the peace compact have the better end of the peace compact which, probably, the landlord was induced to accept on the principle of "anything for a quiet life." The last chapter in this remarkable drama is the strange one. The scene is laid in the farmhouse in the rich Tipperary Valley. The dramatis personie are as before, the tenant, his wife, and his followers ; the Sheriff, the agent, the magistrate and the police. This time, however, the Sheriff and his forces are not scaling the walls of the besieged dwelling, battering at its barricaded doors. They are seated in the best parlor at the hospitable board of the tenant, on which a champaghe luncheon is spread. Mrs. Mesgher, the tenant's wife, is doing the honors of the house, supported at the foot of the table by her husband. This party, so very strangely mixed, is gathered to celebrate the signing of the treaty of peace above mentioned. They have a good time of it. Instead of the crack of the rifle there is heard the pleasant popping of champagne corks. Everybody's health is drank in sparkling wine, and there is much spontaneous speechifying. The tenant proposes the health of the landlord, in open war. Here was a landlord who the agent responds in suitable terms and then rises and proposes the healths of the hostess was a tenant who defied the law and the and the host. The latter, visibly affected, expresses scknowledgments for his wife and himself. The tenant asks the company to house in the rich vale under the shadow of drink in bumpers to the health of the Sheriff -tho man who had the boiling water thrown over him during hostilities. The Sheriff, a gushing little man, with his hand pressed to his left ribs, protests that he is now enjoying the happiest moment of his life; special bumpers are swallowed in compliment to the magistrate and police. When the feast was ended a local brass band escorted the guesta

of West Highland, polled Angus and Galloway in guarantine at Quebec, which could not be got out in time for this Exhibition.

Up to this everything has gone well with the exhibition, and the programme has been carried out with remarkable fidelity. The rain on Monday somewhat marred the proceedings, and Tuesday, the day of days, when Governor-General, a cool breeze, good roads, and thousands upon thousands of people from all quarters. Every conveyance was brought into requisition and every road which lead to Exhibition Grounds at noon were actually covered with ladies and gentlemen in gala atarrived, and fresh accession of numbers was received from Jacques Cartier wharf, where a number had collected ta see a torpedo blow up a big ship. And a large number it was, no less in fact than 25,000 lining the wharves from the Water Police Station to Jacques Cartier Wharf and beyond. The victim of the torpedo was an old barge, no longer of use, which at ten minutes past eleven was blown into smithereens, much to the delight of the vast concourse of spectators aferesaid. After that the mighty crowd moved north to the grounds, and were in time to see the opening by the Governor-General. [For continuation of report see third

page.]

ENGLISH OPINION.

A Strong Pronouncement from an Eng lish Journal.

[From the Nottingham Daily Express.]

If Ireland were peopled like Guernsey its population would be more than forty millions. It rose to eight millians and a quarter, and then famine and fever killed a million. During thirty-three years the Irish landlords have driven out more than a third of the rest, so that, notwithstanding "the Irish manufacture of babies," the population is now five mil-lions. If the Danes could renew their devastations, and go through the land destroying one-third of the people with fire and sword, and leaving the rest in destitution, it would be a horrible massacre-because they were Danes. But when this is done by landlords with evictions, extortions, and an army of process-servers and drilled constabulary, with all the power of England at their back, it is only an exercise of the rights of property, and those who complain of such treatment are only Irish grievance-mongers. In England we wondered for years at the tales of agrarian outrage, and thought there was something pecullar in the nature of the Irish nessant which prompted him to "tumbling his landlord"; but we met with Irlshman of all balloon created any amount of curiosity, and and wos reached us, and at last, in spite of admiring circles constantly surrounded the all the influence of English landowners help-spot where the aerial voyager was confined to ing their Irish brethren, Gladstone and Bright mother earth. Trial ascents were made during passed the Irish Land Act of 1870, to give shelf, and said, "Next time a gem'an asks y the afternoon, and, finally it was released Irish tenants some of the tenant rights pos- for a match, give him one out o' my box."

THE ENGLISH IN AFGUANISTAN.

Out from Afghanisian Cometh a cry: Many a Saxon man Laid down todie: Wild was the slaughter when Yells filled the air: Tell us, ye Englishmen, Why were they there?

Hundreds were stricken down, Dying and dead, Miles of earth, bare and brown, Dyed richly red. Never for them again Skies will be fair: Tell us, ye Englishmen, Why were they there?

How had Afghanistan How had Argnanistan Sinned in your sight? How was the savage Khan Driven to fight? Why was he deaf to all Agonized prayer? Why did those English fall? Why were they there?

What with your quarrels had Hill tribes to do? Why were they filled with mad Fury at you? Why should you rouse the red Wrath of deepair? Why are those English dead? Why were they there?

Parson Paten was so much averse to the Athanasian Creed that he would never read it.

1 in <u>111</u> 1

beyond doubt, to remove youth it controls influence of the Catholic Church, and to place youthrul edution at the mercy and the whim of the Mials. In fact, this law decrees that in the elementary schools the pastors of souls shall have no posi-tion, the Church no supervision, and to faily separating learning from religion, it prescribes that in all that belongs to the interest, direction and discipline of the public schools, all religious teaching shall be eliminated from the education. It is only too easy to see what danger would re-sult from such a measure to the faith and morals of the young; a danger all the more serious, inasmuch as by the same law every re-ligious institute is banished from the schools called Normal, where special instructions are provided for those who are destined to be the teachers of the young. A law of such a nature, which prejudices to such a degree the teaching and the rights of the Church, and exposes to to such grave peris the cternal salvation of the young, could not be, without provarication, ap-proved of by the Bishops, on whom God has im-posed the duty and responsibility of vigilanily defanding the salvation of souls and the integ-rity of faith. Therefore, in a right appreciation of that which circumstances and their duty im-posed other schools under their control, in which youthful minds might be trained in the excellent union of the Belgians to have lent to this eminently opportune work a heatry co-opera-tion. Comprehending the danger whiler this is whice, in the sign of the sacrifices in its heatr thas excited the utmest admiration where yossible way, the protection of the faith of user fathers, and with such spirit, that the gratness of the work and of. For Ourselves, who, in the name of the sacrifices in its density opporting work and of the sacrifices in its mease their weifare, we cannol, by reason of Oar obligations, allow to pass without condem-nation a law which Our venerable bretherm, the Bishops of Beigium, have justly condemned. Hence, in Our letters addr

Parson Paten was so much average to the Athansalen Creed that he would never read it. Archbishop Secker having been informed of his reason. "I do not believe it," said the infliction of punishments, so that zeal solusity his reason. "I do not believe it," said the parson. "But your metropolitas does," re-piled the archdeacon. It may been, rejoined in the trabulations had achieved the desired arc-piled the archdeacon. It may been, rejoined in the trabulations had achieved the desired arc-essuil results, and the future was full of pro-that the bishop, senergitically faithful to their instruct, is should be reproved and censured by Us in that which metricle approbation. And as We that the bishop, senergitically faithful to their instruct, was passing a down town bar-room and fruit store in Bichmond, U.S., he picked up a stump of a lagk for a match. He was met with the front, boy started out, asked the propristor to putit on the given way." The boy started out, but stopped at the door, turned back, and lighted his stump; after whold he to cost the fille the provision of the stump; after whold he cost of the intrest and proposation. All as We protaneously and frequenting matches to give away." The boy started out, but stopped at the door, turned back, and lighted his stump; after whold he closed the statue of provision of the stump; after whold he closed the intrest, and saked the propristor to putit on the stat, he eight, "We don't keep in the was mat who fasted the propristor to putit on the shell, and said, "Next time a genara asks you for a match, give him one out of wy box."

THE KILBURRY EVICTION.

A Bitter War with a Peaceful Ending.

DUBLIN, Aug. 28 .- There is not in any of Charles Lever's rollicking fiction of Irish life and character anything more thoroughly this way: Through the instrumentality of racy of the soil than is to be found in the the friends of landlord and tenant, a treaty of facts which bring to an end a remarkable chapter in the strange, eventful story of the farming class. Representatives of this family had been in the place for generations as tenants holding a lease. Things went on comfortably with them until the hard times came. The rent tell into arrear year by year; the landlord was pressing for his money; the tenant couldn't or wouldn't give it to him; then the landlord wanted his lang, and this the tenant resolutely refused to yield. Now a fierce struggle commenced for the possession of the land. The owner had the power of the law on his side, and the tenant had popular sympathy and practical support on his. The landlord brought his forces on the ground in the shape of the sheriff, bailiffs, and police. The tenant garrisoned his house with neighbors, and barricaded it so securely that the small legal force

was thinking of their own last parting.

'Life can have no other sorrow like this,

'The lesson we must all learn dear child,

sorrows, and look for help and comfort there.

Here is a letter Lewis left for you this morn-

She draws back for a second, with a startled

' May I?' she says. 'Will it be right?'

'Right! Right to read your husband' let-

Does your duty as a wife cease because you

have discovered a sin in your husband's

'But it was like no other,' Sydney says

'I am very sorry to hear it. But that is

a question of the inture, for thought, and

humble prayer. Just now you can decide

nothing. Here comes your coffee and toast.

Now, Sydney, I shall expect you, for my sake,

'I will try to,' Sydney says submissively.

wildly, 'and it must part us forever.'

ing; you will read it when I am gone.'

'How does she bear it?'

" SUBSUM COBDA."

Weary hearts! weary hearts! by the cares of the oppressed. Ye are wandering in the shadows-ye are sigh-

ing for a rest. ere is darkness in the heaven, and the earth There is darkness in the nearon, is black below. And the path you walk is winding through the iangled wilds of wee-Weary hearts! God is rest!

Lonely hearts! lonely hearts! this is but a land

Joy may bring you crownsof laurel, but a blight

is on each leat; What this wold bath never given, kneel and ask of God above, Andyour grief shall turn to gladness, if you lean upon His love.

Lonely hearts! God is love!

Restless hearts ! restless hearts ! why this toiling Resides nearts resides nearts: why this toring night and day?
Come there not the mournful moments when year faint upon your way?
Then ye cry as little children, who from pain seek quick release.
And your every resiless breathing is a prayer that pleads for peace. Kestless hearts! God is peace!

Breaking hearts ! broken hearts ! ye are desolate Joy sang your days away-but new ye hear but

sorrow's moan. In the sweetest of your pleasures there was bit-

terest alloy, And a starless night bath followed on the sunset

of your joy. Broken hearts! God is joy !

Homeless hearts! homeless hearts! thro' the deserts of the years Ye are pligrims lost and lonely—to be tracked but by your tears; In bright or blighted places, wheresoever ye may roam.

In the law of brighten photos, which be over your and the photos, which be a set of the photos of the

By May Agnes Fleming.

One Night's Mystery.

PART II.

CHAPTER XVI.-CONTINUED.

• Ch, forgive me!' he cries, 'I know that you cannot, my own wife. I would give my life for you, and I have crushed every hope out of yours forever.'

She drops her head again, and once more there is silence. The clock on the mantel strikes three, and he starts up.

'I am going at once,' he says hurriedly every moment I linger is an added torture. There are some papers in my study that I must attend to before I leave.'

He goes with the words. Papers, letters, lie strewn over his writing-

table; he turns up the gas, sits down, and for half-an-hour is busy. He fills all his pockets, and then still rapidly exchanges his full dress evening suit for street wear, buttons up an overceat, and, hat in hand, returns to his wife's room. She is lying as he left her, she looks as if she never cared to lift her head again.

'Sydney,' he says, 'I am going. Will you try not to hate me for what I have done? You have always been generous-will you not be generous enough now to say goodbye?

She rises with a low, sobbing sort of cry, and fings herself upon his breast. Her arms eling around his neck as though they would never loosen their hold, but she does not, cannot speak a word. His kisses fall on her lips; her bewildered eyes, full of an agony he can never forget, look up in his face.

'My wife! my wife! my wife!'

No word of farewell passes, he holds her strained hard for one long moment, then places her gently back in her chair; her arms fall loosely, her eyes follow him, her white lips are incapable of uttering a word. She sees him leave the room, hears him go out of the house, hears the door close behind him. and still sits motionless, speechless, staring

hours that had intervened, hours spent-in wandering through the lonely, melancholy, But now, at the exceeding, bitter streets. cry of his mother, he turned quickly around, himself once more. Mother, forgive me, he said, shocked at

his own words. 'I have been too abrupt-I ought not to have spoken in this way. But it has come so suddenly upon myself, that I feel half dazed. After all, my rejoining the army ought not to shock you very greatly. It is only what I have contemplated long, what I would to Heaven I had done a year ago.'

Lewis, my son, 'his mother said, looking at him with wondering, terrified eyes, ' what is this? What is the meaning of this sudden resolution? For it is sudden; a week ago you had no idea of forsaking your wife. What has come between you now ?

She saw the drawn look of torture that flashed across his face, saw his teeth set, and his hand clench.

'A secret that will part us forever. crime!

'A crime?' 'Yes one of the darkest of crimes, blood guiltiness, mother.

Her face blanches, her lips tremble, her eyes are riveted in amaze and horror upon him.

'You thought I had no secret from youthat my life was an open record for all men to read, that no hidden sin lay at my door. That was your mistake. Five years ago I killed a man, and to day retribution has come home to me.

He has a vague feeling that those things should be broken to her gently, but he cannot do it, As he feels them, they must come out, or not at all. For his mother, she sits

haif-stunned, half-bewildered, dumb. 'I shall tell you the story, mother; but first let me tell you Sydney's. You may not know, perhaps, that once before she was a bride-her bridal dress on, and she waiting for the 'bridegrooom, who never came. The man could not come, he had been killed in a paroxysm of jealous rage the night before. The shock, the shame, the horror of it all, brought on her father's death. On his deathbed his last injunction to her was, to bring to justice, if she ever met him, the slaver of her lover. The promise was made, and promises to the dying are binding. And last night, for the first time, she met and knew this man '

Mrs. Nolan sits with her hands clasped, listening breathlessly to this rapid almost incoherent story, which she but half compre hends.

'Last night she met him, mother-to know him. I, her husband, am the man whom she stands pledged to deliver up to the justice of the law. It was I who killed her lover, the night before he was to have been her husband.

Mrs. Nolan rises up, an angry flush on her face, an excited gleam in her eye.

'Lewis, I do not understand one word of what you are saying. Have you been drinking, or are you going mad? How can you stand there and tell me such shocking and false things ?'

. They are not false, mother-there is no such hope for me as that.' His steady tone staggers her. She shrinks

back into her chair, and puts her hand in a lost way to her head. . Will you tell me again, Lewis, and more

clearly, please. I do no not seem able to understand you. My son a murderer! Surely I have misunderstood all you have been saying.

Yes, it is hard to realize it, is it not? It is hard to think that one sin done years ago in a moment of passion, atoned for, as I had hoped, should break so many innocent hearts. But it is true, and it has parted me and my wife forever-it sends me on outcast from home for all time. My fate is deservedhome for all time. My fate is deserved— runs itself down, so she thinks, and thinks, Sydney rises and dresses, dry-eyed and hore, poor innocent child, is not. I cught to and thinks. Where is Lewis now? Will it ghastly pale. When breakfast time comes break those things to you, I suppose, but I be wrong for her to think of him after this, to she sits down with Teddy to that meal. never learned how to break things; I can love him, to pray for him? If so she will do 'Was the matter wiz you, Auntie Syd tell you in no other way than this." He drops into a seat, for he is dead tired, and begins, as collectedly as he can, the whole most wretched narative of misplaced love, of insane jealousy, of ungovernable passion, and of the result. She sits listening with strained and painful attention, comprehending at last the whole sad history of passion and sin, remorse and retribution. And when the story is done, there is silence again. Mrs. Nolan sits weeping, without a word, such tears as in all her life she has never shed before, and she has been a woman of trouble, acquainted with sorrow. 'May God forgive you, my son !' is what she says at last. 'Am I indeed a murderer?' he drearily up to her room. asks: 'have I all these years been deluding myself with sophistries ?' 'A murderer!-no, a thousand times no!' his mother cries out, 'Heaven forbid! The sin is in the intention, and you had no intention of taking this man's life. All the same, it has been taken, and here at least it seems you must explate your sin. Oh, my son! my son! what can I say to comfort you?' It is past all that, mother-say you for-give me, before I go, and try and comfort my wife_I ask no more.' He breaks utterly down at the words, at the thought of that beloved, that most wretched wife, and turns away and bows his face on his arm. 'My Lewis, my boy, it is the first real sorrow you have given me in your life. I forgive you, and I know that forgiveness higher and greater will not be refused. I will care not' for your wife. Oh, poor child, what a blow 'I for her who has loved you beyond the love of woman !' 'Hush!' he hoarsely exclaims, 'I am al-

paper, page after page. It is the last he ever intends to write, and he pours out his whole | does she know ?' heart in it, as even his wife has never seen it before. It is a voluminous epistle before it is away. She was asleep when Lewis left, and done, folded, scaled and addressed. Then he ke kissed her good bye without awakening holds it with wistful, yearning eyes, looking her.' at the name his hand has written, Sydney Nolan,' the last link of all that binds him and his wife together now. His mother comes in, and stoops and kisses him tenderly as he sits. With homely, motherly care that is better than sentiment, she has been preparing breakfast for her boy, a breakfast he used to like when he was all her own ... He sits down to please her, with the knowledge that a journey lies before him, and the loss of you to bear this, and all the other sorrows of strength will help no man to bear trouble. | life.' But Mrs. Nolan sighs ov r his performance, and gazes at bim anxiously as he rises. 'You mother.' cat nothing, my son.' sconer or later, is endurance. You must lay your sorrows at the feet of Him who bore our

'Your collee has done me good. Post the package to Graham, mother, and take the letter to Sydney yourself. I will go up and look at Lucy before I leave.'

He ascends the stairs without noise. The little dainty room is darkened, and Lucy lies tranquilly asleep after her exhausting night of pain. How placid, how pure, how passionlook, and gazes at it. less is that wan face. He stoops gently and touches his lips to her thin cheek. She stirs ter! My child, is your mind wandering? restlessly, but does not awaken, and he goes, as he came, unheard. life ?

His mother is crying below. She has striven heroically to keep up, but nature is stronger than will. He takes her in his arms and kisses her.

'Good-bye, mother. Forgive me and pray for me. I will write to you regularly, and you will tell me everything there is to tell. Everything, you understand.

'I understand.' She sobs audibly, in a to eat and drink. heart-broken way and clings to him. (Oh.

She rises in bed; Mrs. Nolan bathes her face my boy, my boy! it is hard to let you go.' 'It is hard for me, do not make it any and hands, and places the tray before her. She is thirky, and drinks the coffee eagerly, harder, mother,' he says, in a tortured voice, but she cannot eat. With difficulty she swaland she opens her arms and lets him go. 'The only son of his mother, and she was a widow,' and the last time she may ever see him this side of the grave. Her eyes are blinded with tears as she watches him out of sight. The son who has been her hope, her pride, her gladness for seven-and-twenty years. She watches him out of sight as women do watch men they love, and may never see again, and then sits down and cries as she never cried in all her troubled life .

'THE LIGHT IN THE DUST LIES DEAD.'

Lying motionless against the cushioned back of her chair, white and still; as when morning comes, and a servant enters, she finds Lewis Nolan's wife. She has not tainted, she has not been insensible for one moment; she lies here stunned. Over and over in her mind the weary hours through, the words he has said keeping repeating themselves-the words that divorce them forever.

He has killed Bertie Vaughan; her husband is the man she stands pledged to her dying father to deliver over to justice; he has left her, never to return. These three things follow each other ceaselessly through her dazed brain, until the very power of thinking at all became numb.

* She opens her eyes at the girl's cry of consternation, and rises with au effort. The servant speaks to her, but she is unconscious of what she says. She goes into her bedroom -it is dark and still here—and lies down with a dull sense of oppression and suffering upon her, and buries her face in the pillows.

If she could only sleep, if she could only for an hour cease to think. But she cannot. Like a machine that has been wound up to its utmost tension, and must go on until it

der passion. She looks as if she might Ah | poor Lucy | patient, gentle Lucy ! safely go into her coffin and the lid be screwed down After six months of matri-mony, too !! Yes, dear. I told her just before I came

I believe there is something more under this than meets the eye,' says mamma oracularly. " 'I never liked the looks of that young. A quiver passed over Sydney's face. She might grieve for his departure ; but there is something more than wifely grief in that

As she bears all things-with angelic paface, or I am mistaken. Mrs. Graham came too, full of sympathy tience. In long suffering my child, Lucy has learned resignation, that virtue which some for Mrs. Nolan, and of pride and praise for one beautifully calls putting God between Lewis. Sydney listened drearily to it all, ourselves and our troubles.' You must learn it, Sydney. That, and that alone, will enable tried to answer, and was glad when it was over, and she was left alone once more.

time, and made her way to the cottage to see The mother left them alone-if any still.

one could help this dumb torpor of pain it was Lucy-she would not interfere. She was light. Seated on a hassock be-

lovingly and sweetly speaking, the first ray ney's despair. For it was despair, tearless, speechless despair, an agony of loss, or bewildered misery too great for tears or words. 'I want you to stay with me all night,' Lucy said, entreatingly. (Remember you have pever passed a night here yet. It is so

lonely for you in that great empty house.' Infanta, who wore a beautiful white satin Lonely! A spasm crossed the widowed robe, the gift of Queen Isabella. The proces. wife's face. Ay, lonely, indeed; lonely for- | sion was closed by Queen Isabella and the ever more.

She consented, and with Lucy's gentle words still soothing her troubled soul, the first unbroken sleep that had come to her since that night refreshed her. She had knelt by the bedside with clasped hands and bent head, with no words on her lips, but tely began the service with all the pomp and bowing down body and soul at the foot of the splendour of the Church of Rome. In the Cross, her heart crying out in its anguish for act of baptism Queen Isabella held the Inhelp to that great love 'that never fails, when certily loves decay.' And with next day's awakening, some of Lucy's own patience and resignation seemed to awake in her soul,

you, Sydney?' Lucy asked before they parted.

Sydney's lips quivered.

'Not yet,' she said. 'I could not. I was not able.

Read it to-day, dear. See what he says, and if there is anything he asks you to do for him, you will be the happier for doing it. And keep Teddy with you-poor little fel-low; it is cruel to neglect him and make him suffer. A child is the best companion in the world. too.'

Sydney goes, feeling strengthened and lightened somehow, and obeys all orders. She goes to see Teddy, who is in trouble on his own account his frisky 'wocking-hoss' having just pitched him heels over head. He is kissed, and comforted, and set right side up again, and then Sydney wanders away to her husband's study, and, in the room

sacred to his use, reads the letter. It is very long, and inexpressibly tender. It shows her his heart as she has never known it before. And all at once, at some loving, pathetic words, at the old pet name, 'my princess,' she breaks down; and a very tempest of tears and sobs washes away the darkness of despair. The worst is over, the blow has fallen, and she knows he is dearer to her a hundred told than ever before. She sits there for hours, and an uplifted, sublimated feeling comes in place of the tearless, hopeless apathy that has held her so long. She will begin her life anew, apart from him in this world if it must be, and yet united more closely than before in heart. In helping others she will forget her own sorrowsin doing good, peace may return even to her. She will learn to say, Thy Will be done, and kiss the rod that smites her She will possess her soul in patience and wait; and if never here, at least in the true Fatherland,

the poor and the hospitals. The only persons present at the time of Queen Christina's delivery were King Alfonso, the Archduchess Isabella of Austria, the Marquis of Sania Cruz, the Duchess of Medina de las Torres and the chief ladies of the Queen. The royal household has been thrown into a ferment of jealousy by the marked preference shown to foreigners. The Austrian doctor who attended the Queen, and an English-woman who officiates as head nurse, are specia objects of aversion. The Princess of Asturias loses her title by the birth of the Infanta, and is now styled the Infanta Isabelia in the Gazette. The Gazette publishes to day amnesties for political and commou law offenders and many reduced sentences in commemoration of the birth of the Infants. The Government has telegraphed to the authorities of the island of Puerto Rico telling them to apply \$200,000 to aqueducts, ports, schools, and other public works. All the crowned heads and governments in Europe have telegrapeed congratulations to the King and Queen. In all the Lord Cham-berlain has received 1,500 telegrams of congratulation. All the leaders of the dynastic parties have on the occasion shown their loyalty, and their journals consider the birth

MISERABLENESS.

monarchy.

The most wonderful and marvelous success in cases where persons are sick of pli

of an heiress to King Alfonso as an event

highly favourable to the prospects of the

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN'S ACCOUCHE MENT.

MADBID; September 14:-Atome o crock in afternoon there took place in the chapel of the palace the baptism of the Infanta the the statthrone, as she is styled. The galleries of the palace leading from the apart, man: In the ordinary course of things she ments of the princess to the chapel were lined with halberdiers in full gala costume and a splendid carpet was laid down alon the entire length: All the persons invited including! the diplomatic corps, Ministers civil and military anthorities, and the grandees with their ladies, had taken the seats, and the chapel presented a brilliant as pect with its variety of uniforms and elegant On the fifth day she went out for the first | toilets. In the gallery at the bottom of the time, and made her way to the cottage to see chapel were the King, the Archduchess Isa Lucy. Without a word Lucy opened her bella, the Infantas Isabella la Pas and Bulolla arms, and Sydney went into them and lay and their households. The guns of the artil lery fired a salute as the procession started for the chapel by the galleries of the palace First went the lord-in-waiting, then th chamberlain and the grandees in double file side Lucy's chair, Lucy softly touching the all in grand court costume of the last century. fair head that drooped on her knee, Lucy | with gold braided and lace adorned coate, knee breeches and silk stockings. In the of light seemed to pierce the darkness of Syd- midst of the macebearers and heralds there walked seven noblemen bearing the insignia of baptism, namely, the saltcellar, a taper, napkin, a short mantle, and a cake made o almonds, and the Duchess of Medina de las Torres, bearing on a white satin cushion, richly trimmed with lace and gold, the little

Papal Nuncio. On arriving in the chapel, the insignia were placed on two tables covered with rich tapestries. At the altar stood many priests and choristers, the Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo, and the Patriarch of the Indies, with other prelates, who immediafants over an ancient font expressly brought from the convent of St. Dominic, and in which the saint had been baptized in the middle ages. After the ceremony the Infanta Have you read the lettter Lewis lett for was taken back to her apartments in the same state. Other festivities will take place in October, when Queen Christina is churched in the Atocha cathedral. Bull-fights and popular entertainments will be given by the town council. The King and the members of the royal family and the Archduchess Isabella of Austria have given large sums for

Infanta, who wore a beautiful white satia

CHAPTER XVIII.

one life can ever hold. 'I am half afraid to leave you,' she says, in

a troubled voice. 'You ought not to be left alone. And it is so difficult for me to come often.

tearless sob. 'Dear mother-dear, thoughtful mother,

think. Only leave me to myseli for a little. Indeed I am better alone.'

sire ; she is alone. The hours rass, the evening falls. Teddy, who has been clamoring for her all day, makes his way at lamplight time into her room, but she neither hears nor heeds him. The servants look at each other, and whisper and wonder. Something has happened between master and missis, and master has gone, and missis isn't fit to rise off

The night passes, another day breaks.

lows a mouthful or two, and looks beseechingly up in the other's face. 'I cannot,' she says; 'at least not now; later, I will try.' Very well, my dear. I wish I could stay with you, but I cannot. Would you not like to come with me, and see Lucy? She asked me to bring you back if you were able to come. Will you not, my child? Order the carriage and come and stay with us for a few davs.'

But Sydney shakes her head and turns away.

'No, mother. Do not feel angry-but I cannot leave home. I am better here, better alone. I must be alone for awhile. No one. not even Lucy, can help me to bear my trou-

ble yet.' 'Poor child !' Lewis Nolan's mother stands and looks at her with infinite mother pity in her kind old face. What can she say-what can she do for this stricken heart? And only yesterday life see med to hold all of happiness

Sydney flings her arms about her with a

do not fear for me. I am not so weak as you

Mrs. Nolan goes, and Sydney has her deher bed.

straight before her, blankly, at the door.

CHAPTER XVII.

AB ONE WHOM HIS MOTHER COMFORTETH '

LDET NOLAN was ailing that night; those dreadful spasms of racking spine complaint, aggravated by her ceaseless hacking cough, were back to torture her. All night long, while suffering of another kind, infinitely harder to bear than the most torturing phy-sical pain, was rending the heart of Lewis Notan's wife, Lucy lay on her bed and endured. All night the shaded lamp burned. all night her mother watched unweariedly by her bedside, and it was only when the chill October dawn was breaking that pain ceased, and sleep came to the patient eyes. Then her mother, pale and fagged, stole down stains to begin her duties of the day. She threw open the shutters, unbolted the door, and stepped out into the crisp, sparkling coldness of the early morning. The sharp, fresh air was like an exhilarating draught. She lingered on the doorstep watching the city sky flush and grow warm, before the coming of the red round sun. Some laborers went straggling by to their work ; one or two grimy Dutchwomen with bags passed, raking as they went the offal of the streets. As she was about to turn into the house, she espied a man coming toward her, with something oddly familiar about him.

The tall figure was Lewis ; but surely that downcast head and lagging walk were strangely unlike her son's erect carriage and quick, firm step. And yet it was Lewis; she saw that with wonder, and some alarm. He raised his eyes at the same ment, and came forward at a rapid pace.

'Lewis!' she exclaimed, startled strangely as she looked at him.

Haggard, bloodless, with something of wildness in the steadfast dark eyes, he seemed almost like an apparition, in the gray of the early morning.

'de in, mother,' he said ; 'I have something to tell you.'

She obeyed him. They entered the little parlor, into which the first rays of the sun were shining.

'Speak low,' she said, remembering even other. Lucy has had one of her bad turns all night, and has just fallen asleep. What

is it, Lewis? Sydney------' He made a sudden, almost fierce gesture, that stayed the name on her lips, and walked to the window. The glow of the eastern sky, all rose-red, threw a fictitious flush upon the face that seemed to have grown worn and aged in a night.

So standing with his back to her, his eyes on that lovely radiance, he spoke :

'Mother,' he said abruptly, 'I am going away.'

' My son !'

'I have rejoined my old company-I leave at oace-to-day. If when the war ends, there is an end of me also, well and good; it will be far the easiest way of solving all difficulties. If there is not, I will start at | writes his letter to Mr. Graham, answers the once for Sacramento, and begin the world | many documents he has brought with him anew. In any case I shall not return to New | from the house, and makes all into a neat

She dropped into a chair-speechless. He and sits staring at the words as if they held had suffered almost beyond endurance in the But once he begins, his pen flies over the wretched pain all night.

most mad already-do you want to drive me quite?'

Will you tell me your plans, dear?' she asks gently, infinite compassion, infinite yearning mother love in her eyes.

'I have none. I join my regiment. as I have told you, at once; beyond that, the future will take care of itself. If things end

as I wish, there will be no need of further plans. If they do not, I shall go to Califorin her anxiety for one child the illness of the nia, and there begin again. Our parting is for life, that you must see. 1 must write a letter to Graham explaining, without telling the real cause of my abrupt departure. There need be no scandal; I have simply gone to the war, as is all men's duty now-adays. For my wife,'-a pause to command himself-' I commit her to your care. She has youth, she has strength, and she has limitless wealth; she need not mourn forever. Persuade her to travel, mother, to go abroad again to her English friends, or to the Continent. You will know what to say to her better than I can tell you. I am not worth one tear from those pure eyes. There

are some things I would like to say to her; I will write them here before I go.' He sits down and begins to work, resolutely summoning all his self-control. He

York, so that this is my leave-taking, perhaps for all time.' parcel for the post. Theu he begins that other letter. He writes 'My Dear Wife,'

Was the matter wiz you, Auntie Sydney?

mand? How strange, how strange that Lewis should have been the one to throw Bertie over the cliff. Poor Bertie ! how fond and proud they all were of him once-her father and mother, and she too.

He rises before her, the blonde, boyish beauty of his face, his fair curling hair and merry eyes. It was a dreadful fate; and Lewis, her Lewis, whom sie has revered and honored as something more than man, his hand is red with Bertie's blood. Thought becomes such torture that she presses both hands upon her temples, striving by main force to shut it out. She is still lying here when Mrs. Nolan reaches the house and goes

'My own dear child !' The white face lifts, the eyes look at her so full of infinite misery that tears spring to those of the elder woman. She puts her arms about her and kisses the blanched lips. 'Sydney, my dear child, what shall I say to you? How shall I comfort you? May Heaven help you-you must look for your comfort there.'

'Has he gone ?' Sydney says, in an odd hollow voice that startles even herself.

Yes, dear-Heaven help him. He came to me at daybreak this morning and told me all. Are you angry with him, Sydney? Oh, if you knew how he suffers you would not

be. 'Angry with him ?' she repeats, in a dreary sort of wonder. 'Angry with Lewis? Oh

'It was a terrible thing. Do you not think, my dearest daughter, that it is almost as bitter a blow to me as to you? I have been so proud of my boy, of his talents, of the praise men gave him ; he was such a good son, always so free from the vices of most dressed as usual, to meet them, but at sight

But her voice breaks, and the tears gush forth again, none the less heart-rending for being so quiet.

But Sydney does not cry. She looks at she is so worn, so wasted, so changed in her in the same drearly dry-eyed way, in a three days, that both sit and look at her, honsort of wistful wonder and envy at her tears.

'I cannot cry,' she says, wretchedly, with her hand on her heart. 'I seem to ache here, but I don't feel like crying at oll. It was the same when Bertie was killed, and papa lay dying and dead. They thought I was bard and cold, because when all wept I sat like a stone. I feel the same now. And mostly I cry for such little things.'

She sighs heavily, and lies, in a tired way, back among the pillows. She recalls how she sat and wept when poor mamma died lonely and sorrowing, but without this miserable, unendurable aching of the heart. 'Have you had breakfast?' Mrs. Nolan

asks, more troubled by this apathetic despair than by any hysterical outburst of grief. 'No, I was not hungry. It is past break-

fast-time ?' 'It is two o'clock, and you have fasted a great deal too long. We will be having you | country,' says the vivacious Katherine. sick on our hands, and that won't help matters.' Mrs. Nolan rings the bell, and wipes away all traces of tears, and orders strong coffee and toast. 'I cannot nurse two in-valids at once,' she says, forcing a smile, 'So

wrong all her life long. Is she committing is the burden of Teddy's wondering ery; 'and a sin in disobeying her father's last com-1 where's Uncle Lewis? I wants Uncle Lewis Say, Auntie Syd, where's Uncle Lewis ?' The child's reiterated question grows so torturing

that she is forced to send him away at last. An hour or two later brings once more her mother-in-law, looking wretchedly worried and anxious. Sydney is sitting listlessly in the chair in which she sat when her life was crushed out, it seems to her, by that dreadful story; her hands folded loosely in her lap, her eyes fixed on a portrait of her husband on the wall. She has not read his letter-she feels no desire to read it; she is still striving, and still unable to realize all the horror of the past forty-eight hours. She lifts two listless apathetic eyes to the mother's face.

'ls Lucy better ?' she asks.

'Lucy is better in body, but suffering naturally in mind-suffering more for you than for any one else. Will you not come to-day Sydney ?'

But still Sydney wearily shakes her bead Give me a little longer, mother, to think it out by myself. It is so hard to realize it at all. The blow was so sudden that I feel crushed-stunned.'

She is firm in her resolve, and once more Mrs. Nolan leaves her, sadly troubled. What a miserable business it all is. How terrible to think that the ungoverned passion of a moment should wreck two lives forever. The news spreads that Mr. Nolan has rejoined the army, and that Mrs. Nolan is in-

consolable over his departure. Mrs. and Miss Macgregor call, and Mrs. Nolan is at home. Her sorrow she cannot forget is also her secret ; Lewis' honor and safety are in her hands. Whatever she may suffer, though she never meet him more, no one must suspect

that other than natural grief at parting is in her heart. She comes down as carefully of her both ladies utter a simultaneous exclamation.

'My dear Sydney, surely you have been ill!

estly shocked.

'No,' Sydney answers, 'I have not been ill.

She leans her head against the blue satin back of her chair, as if even to sit upright were a painful effort. We were very much surprised to hear of

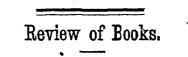
Mr. Nolan's departure, my dear Sydney,' says Mrs. Macgregor, smoothly, and watching her with a cat-like gleam. 'A very sudden de-

cision, was it not ?' Notatall. He has been talking of it from the first.'

'Ah! we all know what it is to have our dear ones in danger. Poor Dick !' sighs

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where all are pain comes not, her husband will be hers once more. (To be Continued.)



DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE, for October, contains: The Wonders of Knock, with illustrations; Cardinal Manning on Bradlaugh's Admission to Parliament; Sketch of Lord Beaconsfield; Longh Derg and its Pilgrimage; The Misadventures of a Statue ; The Mother of Napoleon the Great ; A Glance at the Protestant Missions; The Landowners' Panic (by Justin McCarthy, M.P.,) &c.

THE MONTH AND CATHOLIC REVIEW, for October, contains :-- Memoirs of Madame de Remusat; A By-gone Oxford; Colonists and Savages in Scuth Africa; When George the Fourth was King; The Genesis of Error; Belgium and the Holy See; Patrons and Congregations in the Establishment; Thoughts of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, translated from the original Latin by George Long. This is one of the cheep series issued by the prolific publishers I. K. Funk & Co., Dey street, N.Y.; price 10 cents. The phil osophy by that celebrated Pagan is contained in the work.

THE SALON OF MADAME NECKER, Same price, is from the same publishers.

THE HERMITS, by the popular author Charles Kingsley, published also by I. K. Funk, 15c. It treats of the primitive Church and the Hermits of the Desert, and is, as a matter of course, well written and interesting.

NOBTH AMERICAN REVIEW .- Mr. Thomas A Edison contributes an article to the October number of the North American Review, in which he states that he has succeeded in making the electric light practicable for all illuminating purposes. He shows the advantages of electricity over gas, and explains how his system is to be introduced. He comments upon the unfavorable opinions that have been passed upon his work, and says that similar judgments were pronounced upon telegraphy, steam navigation, and other great discoveries. Other articles in the October number of the Review are: "The Democratic party judged by its history," by Emery A. Storrs; "The ruins of Central America." by Desire Charnay; "The observance of the Sabbath," by Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon; "The campaign of 1862," by Judge D. Thew Wright; "The taxation of church property,' by Rev. Dr. A. W. Pitzor; and "Recent progress in astronomy," by Prof. E. S. Holden.

Consumption Cared.

dear ones in danger. Poor Dick' sighs Dick's mother, with real feeling. 'I wish my dear one-meaning, of course, Mr. Vanderdonck-would take it into his head to go three hours atter the ceremony. With what Spartan generosity would I not offer up my bridegroom upon the altar of my country,' says the vivacious Katherine. The call is short, for Sydney's responses are monosyllabic; she looks cold, and wretched, and ill through it all, the very ghost of her own brignt self. 'And this is to be in love!' says Kather-ine, with the most contemptuous shrug. 'Thanks and praise that I never felt the ten-. . I. . . **.** .

from a condition of miserableness, that no one knows what ails them, (profitable patient for doctors,) is obtained by the use of Hop Bitters. They begin to cure from the first dose and keep it up until perfect health and scrength is restored. Whoever is affiicted in this way need not suffer, when they can get Hop Bit-ters. See "Truths" and "Pioverbs" in another column.

IN CERTAIN SEASONS, BOWEL COMplaints run into chronic weakness, and end in Cholers. There is no need of this, if people would only be advised; and keep by them BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, and take it according to directions, whenever the bowls get deranged It does its work surely.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSE ness.-All suffering from Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness will be agreeably surprise at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of " Brown's Bronchial Troches."

BILE, WIND, INDIGESTION .- DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PUBCATIVE PILLS, One of the medicines that really acts upon the Liver, giving immediate relief in all cases of Bile, Indigestion, Sick headache, Wind, Sickness, Torpid Liver, Costiveners, Giddiness, Spasms, Nervousness, Heartburn and Debility. Thousands of constitutions have been destroyed by Mercury, Blue Pill or Calomel. The only safe remedy is DR. HABVEY'S ANTE-BILIOUS AND PULSATIVE PILLS. 5.2

MANY CHILDREN LOOK PALE AND even haggard, simply because they are troubled with worms. Nothing they eat doet them much good. They are weary and list-less. To remove all this, and restore the bloom to the cheek, use BROWN'S VBRMI-FUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges. They are sure.

NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS. - MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is a certain remedy for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething. It has stood the test for thirty years. Never known to fail. Gives rest to the mother and reliet to the child. Cures wind colic and regulates the bowels.

Holloway's Pills .-- Prevision. -- As autumn treads on winter, slender, delicate, and palefaced youths become listless, languid, and debilitated, unless an alterative, combined with some tonic, be administered to quicken their enfeebled organs. This precise requirement is supplied in these noted Pills, which can and will accomplish all that is wanted, provided the printed instructions surrounding them meet with scrupulous attention. Holloway'z Pills are especially adapted to supply the medical wants of youth, because his medicine acts gently, though surely, as a pur-fier, regulator, alterative tonis, and mild aperient. A very few doses of these Pills will convince any discouraged invalia that his cure lies in his own hands, and a little perseverance only is demanded for its completion

The census ought to be taken during the watermelon or the green apple season, for then half the population is doubled up.

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DOMINION EXHIBITION the Horticultural Display in victoria Skating Rink.

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(Continued from first page.)

Per of h the Part. Part. were long rited stern The flower and fruit show is, in the opinion some, the piece de resistance of the Exhibiion. We have no other word wherewith to it at describe the vision of flowers that rivet the section and the section of the secti gant the Isa Iolia urfil. rted ace. the file. astes have been developed in the population, and we doubt if at the present time there are more genuine lovers of flowers and the beautifil generally than the people of Montreal and its surroundings, and, indeed, we might say the whole Province. According as this taste was remarked by horiculturists, they found it their interest to satisfy it by the importation Jale, th of newer species, and, as fashion is contagious. 7616 their example was followed, though necessçnia er, a e of les srily in a humbler fashion, by private individuals, and thooming gardens arose on all-sides. It is this esthetic taste that fills the Horticultural bailding night after night. Nor is it disappointed, if we are to judge from the many exclamations of surprise, pleasure, and admiration, heard in every direction. The show was opened on Tuesday night, when it was at once seen a man who knew his busi-tess had the management of this essential part of the Dominion Exhibition, in the person of H. S. Evans, Esq., himself a connoisseur in horticulture and botany. The opening was initiated by strains of martial music from the Garrison Artillery band, and one band or the other plays there every night, so that the car of the visitor may not be jealous of the eye. The scene inside is very brilliant. art assisting nature in setting off the interior. The tout ensemble is magnificent. The work was done by Messrs. Duff Brothers, assisted y Mr. George Moore, florist. Festoons of evergreen, from which depend parti-colored shinese lanterns, are stretched across the roof and drape the pillars. On entering, two datforms, one to the right, the other to the it, are observed, covered with collections of lants, competing for the prize of \$35 for the lest display of 25 varieties. These are ex-bibited by the gardeners of Messrs. Joseph Nackay and George Stephen, and wonderfully teautiful they are. From these extend long ows of tables covered with plants, including all shades of color and differences of form. Around the walls run the tables, on which are displayed fruits and vegetables. In the centre of the hall a beautiful floral temple, erected by Mr. S. S. Bain, commands the attention of all, inside, a collection of plants, over three hundred varieties being exhibited. The display of cut flowers is very fine, the Dahlias and Petunias being especially beautiful. A number of wreaths and boquets were much admired for the taste and skill which had been expended in preparing them for exhibition. The display of fruits is unquestionably the best ever seen in this Province. The apples, grapes and plums are simply splendid, both as regards size and quality. The judges were: - Plants - Messes. H. Bryant, St. Albans, Vt. ; J. Sorley, Edinburgh; Rev. R. Hamilton, Grenville. Fruit-Dr. Hoskins, Sewport, Vt.; D. W. Beadle, St. Catherines, Ont.; J. W. Bailye, Plattsburgh. Cut Blooms and Vegetables-C. Chapais, Varennes; J. Doyle and J. Jordan, Montreal. Honey-John Robertson, Montreal; J. J. Higgins, Cote St. Paul, and David Crawford, Montreal. The following prizes were given during

the first day :---PLANTS.

For the best group of stove and greenhouse plants, arranged for effect, not less than 15 nor more than 25 varieties-John Cameron, \$35 : J Stanford, 2nd, \$20 ; J Syred, 3rd,

Gibbon 1st, \$2; SS Bain 2nd, \$1; J Stanford 3rd. 50c. Balsams, best 4, 'must be grown in pots, in bloom-J. Stanford 1st, \$2. Balsams, best 2, must be grown in pots, in bloom-J Stanford 1st, \$1. Cockscombs, best 4' must be grown in pots -Wm O'Hara 1st, \$2; W B Davidson 2nd, \$1 | \$1 ; J Drummond 2nd, 50c. J Stanford 3rd, 50c. Cockscombs, best 2, must be grown in pots

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-W Davidson 1st, \$1; Wm O'Hara 2nd, 50c. Carnitions, best 6 pots, dis. varieties, in bloom. 1st, J Landers, \$4; 2nd, W O'Hara, \$2; ard W P. Davidson \$1 3rd, W B Davidson, \$1. Carnations, best 3 potr, distinct variaties,

in bloom, 1st, J Roy, \$2; 2nd, Wm O'Hara, \$1. Hanging busket, best, 1st, S S Buin, \$3 2nd, J Stanford, \$2; 3rd, W B Davidson, \$1. Vase of plants, best, 1st, Wm Cooke, \$3;

Ind, J Stanford, \$2; 3rd, W Sprigings, \$1. Lilliums, best 2 in pots, in bloom, 1st, W

Sprigings, \$2; 2nd, W Evans, \$1; 3rd, W B Davidson, 50c.

OUT BLOOMS.

Gladioli, best 12 spikes, W B Davidson \$4. Gladioli, best 6 spikes, C Campbell 1st, \$2; W B Davidson 2nd, \$1.

Hollyhock, best 12 blooms, W Evans, 1st, \$2; W B Davidson 2nd, \$1.

Dahlias, best 24, distinct varieties, W Sprigings 1st, \$5; W B Davidson 2nd, \$3; W Evans 3rd. S2.

Dahlias, best 12, distinct varieties, W Sprigings 1st, \$3; W B Davidson 2nd, \$2; W Mc-Gibbon 3rd, \$1.

Dahlias, best 6, distinct varieties, W Sprig-ings 1st, \$2; W B Davidson, 2nd, \$1; W Evans 3rd. 50c.

Dahlias, Pompon, best 12, distinct varieties, W Sprigings 1st, \$3; W Evans, 2nd, \$2; W B Davidson 3rd, \$1.

Asters, best 24 blooms of, W Sprigings lst, \$2; W B Davidson 2nd, \$1; S S Bain 3rd,

Asters, best 12 blooms of, John Archibald let, \$1 ; W McGibbon 2nd, 75c ; W Evans J Wadleigh, P Clarke, J Robson, Mrs T Caver-

Zinnias, best 24 blooms of, W Evans 1st \$2; W McGibbon 2nd, \$1; E Graves 3rd,

Dianthus, best collection of, W McGibbon 1st, S2 ; W Evans 2nd, S1.

Phlox Drummondi, best 24 var., 3 trusses of each, W Evans 1st, S3; J Morrison 2nd, S2;

W B Davidson 3rd, \$1. Phlox Drummondi, best 12 var., 3 trusses of each, J Morrison 1st, \$2

Verbenas, best 24 blooms, W Sprigings 1st, \$3; Wm Cooke 2nd \$2; E Armour 3rd \$1. Verbenas, best 12 blooms, Wm Cooke 1st. \$2; W Sprigings 2nd, \$1; W McGibbon 3rd, 50c

Verbenas, best & blooms. E Armour 1st, \$1 W Sprigings 2n1, 50c; E Graves 3rd. Pansies, best 12 blooms, W McGibbon 1st

\$2; E J Maxwell 2nd, \$1; W Evans, 3rd, 50c.

Pansies, best 6 blooms, W McGibbon 1st \$1; E J Maxwell 2nd, 50c; W Evans 3rd. Petunias, best collection, W B Davidson 1st, \$3; J Syred 2nd, \$2; W Cooke 3rd, \$1.

Annuals, best collection, W B Davidson 1st \$3; W Evans 2nd, \$2. Biennials, best collection, W B Davidson.

1st. S2. Immortelles, best collection, P Doig 1st \$2

W B Davidson 2nd, 1.

BOUQUETS, WREATHS, &C.

Bouquet, best hand, home-grown, or im-ported flowers, C Campbell 1st, \$4; G Moore 2nd. \$2. Bouquet, best table, home-grown or Im-

ported flowers, C Campbell 1st \$5; G Moore 2nd \$4.

Bain 2nd, \$2; G Moore 3rd \$1.

Dahlias, best 6, J McGregor, \$2. Gladioli, best 6, J McGregor, \$2. Pansies, best 12 bloom, J McGregor, 1st, \$2; W Hardisty 2nd, 50c. Verbenas, best 12 blooms, J McGregor 1st.

\$2; J Drummond 2nd, \$1. Verbonas, best 6 ,blooms, J McGregor 1st,

Fern Case, best (filled), Dr. Barnest 1st, \$3; McNab 2nd, S2.

Bouquet, best hand, J Dickson 1st, \$2; Mrs W Simpson 2nd, \$1; J McGrgor 3rd, 50c. Bouquet, best table, J Dickson, 1st, \$3; J McGregor, 2nd, \$2; J Jeffrey, Jr, 3rd, S1.

Wrenth, best, J McGregor, 1st, \$2; Mrs W Simpson, 2nd, \$7]; T Hall, 3rd, 75c. Best and most tastefully arranged Basket of Cut flowers, not more than 12 inches in

diameter, J Dickson, 1st, \$3; J McGregor, 2nd. S2. SECOND CLASS.

Abutilon, 1 plant, Mrs Wayne 1st, S1. Begonia, flowering, 1 plant in pot, in bloom, H du Laz 1st. Sl.

Begonia, Rextiope, 1 plant in pot, in bloom, J H Simms 1st, \$1.

Bouvardia, 1 plant in pot, in bloom, J H Simms 1st, \$1.

Carnation, 1 plant in pot, in bloom, H Lacroix 1st, \$1 ; J H Simms 2nd, 50c. Coleus, plant in pot, in bloom, J H Simms 1st, S1 ; Mrs Wayne 2nd, 50c ; H Lacroix 3rd,

FRUIT.

25c.

Our limited space prevents us giving the list of prizes in full, but we shall condense so as to give justice to names of those who obtained principal prizes.

For 5 best specimens in County, N E Edwards, \$30; Hochelaga Agricultural, \$20; J Archibald, \$10; G B Edwards, RW Shepherd, H McCall, W O'Hara, (1st prize in about twenty instances), P Clarke, E Graves, J Archi-bald, W Boyle, W Ross, W Cooke, J L Brodie, Jno Smith, Mrs Sergeant, J M Fiske, J McGuire, hill, J Landers, J Renix, G deCourcy Harnett, Asters, best 6 in pots, in bloom, J Stanford Ist, \$2; W B Davidson 2nd, \$1; W O'Hara 3rd, 50c. (Asst City Attorney), J Cameron, J Morrison, E Armour, P Doig, Melvin Smith, W B David-son, W Honeywell, J Syred, T Hall, Wm Ross. For the best and heaviest bunch of grapes, grown under glass, \$25, or a piece of plate suitably engraved, of that value; the bunch winning the prize to become the property of the donor; the Society also offers a second and third prize of \$5 and \$3 for the second and third best bunches; J Archibald 1st, Miss Cuvillier 2nd, J Dovle 3rd.

> VEGETABLES. W B Davidson, W Honeywell, P Clarke, W Sprigings, W Daish, W Ross, T Irving, G W Hardisty, G deCourcy Harnett, College of Notre Dame, L Brodie (several prizes), J Desmarchais, J Robson, F M Girdwood, John Archibald, W O'Hara, T Hall, Edmund Greaves, J Jeffrey, R T Raynes.

EXTRA PRIZES.

have been awarded to Mr S S Bain for Floral Temple; Wm McGibbon, for a splen-did collection of plants; to Wm Evans, seedsman, for a magnificent display of roots and vegetables; to Dr J B McConnell, for a suberb collection of dried plants; to Jesse Joseph, for four varieties of squashes; to the College of Notre Dame for two varieties of squashes; to P Desmarchais, for an excellent flower stand for ornamental purposes.

MR. GLADSONE IN DUBLIN.

On Sunday morning the ocean stamer Grantully Castle, on which Mr. Gladstone has for some days past been taking a pleasure trip around a portion of the coast of the British Isles, lowered anchor outside Kingstown Harbour. One of the steamer's boats flying a sail, and rowed by some half-a-dozen Wreath, best home-grown or imported sailors, was observed bastening towards the flowers, not less than 12 nor more than 15 | end of the wharf nearest Carlisle Pier, and inches in diameter, C Campbell 1st, \$4; SS | many of the spectators rightly assuming it carried the Prime Minister ran as quickly as River St. John, Limit No. 3, Only private gardeners and amateurs were they could towards the landing stage there allowed to compete in the three following situated, but before more than two or three



N. --Advice grails, at the above address, daily; between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter 123 wf; * 62, * 65, * 67, * 69, * 70, * 71, Q.M.O.&O. RAILWAY. had reached the head of the flight of steps 20 20 17 16 \$10. sections :---Bouquet, best table, W B Davidson, 1st, \$3; leading to the water's edge Mr. Gladstone and Stove and greenhouse plants, best 2 distinct J Roy 2nd, \$2; Jas McGregor, 3rd, \$1. Bouquet, best hand, J Roy, 1st, \$2; W B Mrs. Gladstone, and Miss Gladstone, and Mr. varieties, at least one-half in bloom-William **OHANGE OF TIME** Donald Currie, M.P., had disembarked. In Sprigings, 1st, \$15; J Syred, 2nd, \$10; W B HOP BITTERS. Limit Townships Ashburton and Montminy, 16 another moment they were almost completely Davidson, 2nd, \$1; Mrs W Simpson, 3rd, 50c. Davidson, 3rd, \$6. GRANVILLE AGENCA. Limit Township Painchaud, 15 "Lake Temiscouata No. 1 East. 1st R'ge, 36 "Lake Temiscouata No. 1 East. 37 "Lake Temiscouata No. 1 East. 37 "Lake Temiscouata No. 1 East. 36 "Lake Temiscouata No. 1 East. 38 "Lake Temiscouata No. 1 East. 1 Stove and greenhouse plants, best 6 distinct COMMENCING ON Wreath, not less than 12 nor more than 15 surrounded by the crowd, who loudly cheered (A Medicine, not a Drink,) and raised their hats. Mr. Gladstone, upon whose arm leaned Mrs. Gladstone, Miss Gladinches diameter, J Boy, 1st, \$3; J McGregor, varieties in bloom-Mrs O'Hara, 1st, \$8; Wm WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23rd, '80, CONTAINS 2nd, \$2; T Hall, 3rd, \$1. Cooke, 2nd, \$6; J. Syred, 3rd, \$4. Trains will run as follows: stone and Mr. Currie walking behind, re-peatedly lifted his hat, and bowed his acknowledgments, Mrs. Gladstone also Stove and greenhouse plants, best 3 distinct HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, AMATEUB DEPARTMENT. varieties in bloom-E Greaves, 1st, \$4; J DANDELION. Mixed. Mail. Expr's Syred, 2nd, \$2; W O'Hara, 3rd, \$1. FIRST CLASS. Township Cabano, "Packington, North-East, "Robinson, North-East, "Robinson, North-East, "South-West, "Botsford, North-East, "South-East, AND THE PUBEST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALI-TIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS. Plants, best 6 in bloom, J Dickson, 1st, \$4; McGregor, 2nd, \$2; Dr. Barnes, 3rd, \$1. smiling and bowing as she walked forward at Stove plants, best 6 in bloom, distinct variea rather rapid space. As they advanced up the wharf amid the crowd a rather tiss-1st, W Sprigings, \$8 ; 2nd, J Bmith, \$6 ; THEY CURE Plants, best 4 in bloom, Dr. Barnes, 1st, 3rd, J Stanford, \$4. All Discases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Ner-yousness, Sleeplessnessand especially Female Complaints. \$3; J McGregor, 2nd, \$1.50; J Jeffrey, Jr, amusing incident occurred. An elderly Stove plants, 6 feliage, distinct varieties, 3rd, 75c. woman, respectfully but poorly dressed, ran 1st, John Boy, \$6 ; 2nd, S S Bain, \$4 ; 3rd, W Plants, best 2 in bloom, J Dickson, 1st forward, and, seizing Mr. Gladstone's right Ivans, \$2. \$1000 IN COLD. Begonias, best 2 in bloom, distinct varie-ties, 1st, W Cooke, \$3 ; 2nd, W Sprigings, \$2 ; \$1.50; J McGregor, 2nd, \$1; Dr Barnes, 3rd, hand between her two hands, warmly shook RIMOUSKI AGENCY. Will be paid for a case they will not cure of help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them. 50c. it, and bid him welcome to Ireland. Mr. Lake Temiscouata, Limit No. 1 2nd Range 54 45 40 18 20 20 4 Plant, best, J Dickson, 1st, \$1; J McGregor, 3rd, J Stanford, \$1. Begonias, best 2 follage distinct variaties-Gladstone, who at the time had his hat in his •6 2nd, 75c; W Mackenzie, 3rd, 50c, Begonias, best 2 in bloom, J Dickson, 1st, \$2; J McGregor, 2nd, \$1; F M Girdwood, 6.80PM Ask your druggist for Rop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no Other. left hand, thanked her, and, half turning round as he walked, continued speaking to 1st, J Sprigings, \$3; 2nd, W. Cooke, \$2; 3rd, Limit Township Milnikek, North, "South, River Jean Levesque, Limit Bouth, "North, D. I. C. is an alsolute and irresistible cure for Drunkeness, use of oplum, tabase and her for a few minutes. The woman then ran 8 Bain, \$1. Begonias tuberous, best 2 in bloom, 1st, J 3rd, 75c. Stanford, \$3; 2nd, J Dickson, \$2; 3rd, Wm Coleus, up to Mrs. Gladstone, and also shook her css, use of opium, tebacco and narcotics. Coleus, best 2, J Dickson, 1st, \$2; J Mchand, the crowd laughing and cheering and (Local Trains between Hull and Aylmer.) Trains leave Mile-End Station Seven Manutes 41 61 51 30 Gregor, 2nd, \$1; F M Girdwood, 3rd, 75c. Coleus, best I, Dr Barnes 1st, \$1; J Mc-SEND FOR CIRCULAR. Limit Township Onimet. raising their hats. The Premier's disembarka-Imit Township Onime. "Rear River Metis, "Township Masse, No. I. West "Duquesnes, 2 South. River Touladie 1 North, "" " 1 South, 9'Hara, \$1. Loter. SSR. Magnificent Palace Cars on all Passenger Trains, and Elegant Sleeping Cars on Might All above cold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mig. Co., Pochester, N. Y., & Toronio, Ont. Geraniums Zonale, best 12 distinct varieties. tion being quite unexpected, no arangements Gregor 2nd, 75c; FM Girdwood, 3rd, 50c. Fuchsias, best 4 in bloom, J Dickson 1st, 1st, J Jtanford, \$8; 2nd, W Sprigings, \$5; 3rd, had been made for his arrival, and conse-7 20 19 10 10 10 10 Trains, and from Otiawa connect with Trains to and from Quebec. Sunday trains leave Montreal and Qachec at 4 quently having walked too far up the jetty it W Cocke, \$3. **GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINES** Geraninms Zonale, best 6 distinct varieties, 1st, J Stanford, \$4; 2nd, W B Davidson, \$2; \$3; J Jeffrey 2nd, \$2. Kedzouick, West, East. Causaupscul, North, "Bouth, was found that there was no means of leaving Fuchsia, best in bloom, Dr Barnes, 1st, \$1; the wharf for the railway station at that end J Dickson, 2nd, 75c. Geraniums, best 4 in bloom, J McGregor 1st, \$3; John Smith 2nd, \$2; J Jeffrey, jr, save by crossing two chains which stretched 3rd, Wm O'Hars, \$1. THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. All Trains run by Montreal Time. Geraniums, double, best 6 distinct varieties. horizontally along the whole length of the GENERALOFFICES, 12 Placed'Armos Square. BONAVENTURE AGENCY. TRADE MARK. Will promptly TRADE MARK. lst, J Stanford, \$3; 2nd, W Cooke, \$2; 3rd, stage separating it from the roadway. Seeing TRADE MARK. Will promptly TRADE MARK. and radically cure any and ev-ery case of Ner-ery case of Ner-work of the brain and nerveus sys-Before Taking harmless, a cts After Taking. like magic, and has been extensively used for over thirty years with great success. MST Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5; or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the mousy by address-ing THE GRAY MEDIOINE CO., Toronto, Ont. H. Haswell & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents for Prevince of Quebec, and retailed by all Drugrists. TICKET OFFICES, 13 Place D'Armes, 200 St. James street, Montreal, and opposite St. Louis Hotel, Quebec. Limit River Nouvelle, West, 10 10 81 3rd.\$1. W P Davidson, \$1. the position of affairs Mr. Gladstone mounted Geraniums, best 2 in bloom, J Dickson 1st, a wooden box which hanced to be lying against Geraniums, bronze, best 3 distinct varieties, Township Ristigouche, \$2; J McGregor 2nd, \$1; John Smith 3rd, a post, and standing upon it, raised the upper L. A. SENBOAL, 1st, W Cooke, \$2; 2nd, W Sprigings, \$1; 3rd, BAGUENAY AGENCY. chain, while Mrs. and Miss Gladstone stoop-General Superintendent. J Syred, 50c. Limit Township Iberville Biver St. Lawrence, West, 31] Geraniums, tricolor, best 3 distinct varie-Boses, best 3 in bloom, John Smith 1st, \$3; ing under it stepped across the under one out 302547401720 Lavalle, South, Rear Sault-au-Cochon, No. 1, East. Jeffrey, jr. 2nd, \$2. into the street, still followed by the crowd, ties, 1st, Wm Cooke, \$2; 2nd, J Stanford, \$1; Hydranges, best in bloom, J Jeffrey, jr, 1st, 3. 67 10 which still continued to cheer. The Premier 3rd, T Landers, 50c. \$1; J McGregor 2nd, 75c; Dr. Barnes 3rd. Fuschias' best 3 distinct varieties, 1st. D and Mrs and Miss Gladstone and Mr. Donald "1 " 41 41 West 50c. Currie walked to the station-a short distance Barnes, \$6; 2nd, Wm O'Hara, \$4. Oleander, best in bloom, Jeffrey, jr, 1st, \$2; SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY -and were only freed from the pressure of the crowd of sightseers when they Fuschias, best 3 distinct varieties, 1st, W J Dickson 2nd, \$1 ; John Smith 3rd, 50c. USADITIONS OF SALE. The above timber limits at their estimated area, more or less, to be offered at the following upset prices, namely: Upper Ottawa Agency from \$50 to \$100. Lower Ottawa Agency from \$25 to \$50. Montmagny, Grandville and Rimouski Agen-cles from \$8 to \$25. Baguenay and Bonaventure Agencies from \$8 to \$15. The timber limits to \$25. CONDITIONS OF SALE. McGibbon, \$3; 2nd, W Cooke, \$2; 3rd, J -AND-Abutilion, best in bloom, J Dickson 1st, passed the ticket barrier which prevented Stanford, \$1. MONTREAL AND BOSTON AIR LINE \$1; J McGregor 2nd, 75c; J Jeffrey, jr, 3rd, entrance to the platform. They were Foreign ferns, best 20 distinct varieties-50o. then met by the Stationmaster, Mr. 1st, John Cameron, \$10; 2nd, W Sprigings, On and after MONDAY, June 14th, Heliotrope, best in bloom, J Dickson 1st. William Monaghan, with whom Mr. Glad-stone shook hands. Mr. Monaghan, recall-\$7; 3rd, J Syred, \$4. Foreign ferns, best 12 distinct varieties----W Passengers by this line of Railway go by train from Bonaventure Station, without change of cars. Trains leave Bonaventure for points in the Eastern Townships and Now England at 7.15 a.m. and 8 p.m. Afternoon train has Pull-man Sleeping Car, and Day extra Parlor Car attached, which run through without change. \$1 ; J McGregor 2nd, 75c; J Jeffrey, jr, 3rd, ing the Premier's last visit to Ireland, said he 50c. Sprigings, 1st, \$6 ; J Stanford, 2nd, \$4 ; Wm Plants, best vase of, J Dickson, 1st, \$2; Dr was glad to see him looking so much better, Cooke, 3rd, \$3. to \$15. The timber limits to be adjudged to the party bidding the highest amount of bonus. The bonus and first year's ground rent of two dollars, per square mile, to be paid in each case immediately after the sale. Said timber locations to be subject to the pro-Barnes 2nd, \$1; J McGregor 3rd, 50c. and hoped that the health of Ireland's friend Bells, erc. Poreign forms, best 6 distinct varieties-W Hanging basket, best, J Dickson 1st, \$2; Henry DuLas 2nd, \$1; J McGregor 3rd, 50c. would always be good. Mr. Gladstone ex-Sprigings, 1st, \$3; Wm Cooke, 2nd, \$2; J pressed his thanks, and Mrs. Gladstone, who Stanford, 3rd, \$1. LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG. Carnations, best 4 in pots, in bloom, J Dickson 1st; \$2.50; J McGregor 2nd, \$1.50. sppeared much pleased, turning to Mr. Leave Montreal, Bonaventure Station, as above for Newport, Lake Memphramagog, at hours named above. Returning leave Newport a* 3.55 a.m. daily and 4 30 p.m., except Sundays, arriving in Montreal at 9 z.m. and 9 p.m. G. H. P. ALDEN, BRADLEY BARLOW, Supt. Traffic. Fres. and Gen. Manager. G. LEVE, Can. Agt. M. & B. Air Line and S. E. Ratiway. Tree fern, best specimen-John Cameron, BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY lst, \$3-one entry only. Native ferns, best collection in pots-W Sprigings, 1st, \$5; J Syred, 2nd, \$3-two entries only. Monsghan, said, in an emphatic tone : "Yes, Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WABRANTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinneti, O. visions of all timber regulations now in force, and which may be enacted after. Carnations, best 2 in pots, in bloom, J Dickson 1st, \$1.50; J McGregor 2nd, 75c. he is indeed Ireland's friend." The party 4 were then conducted to seats, where they Plans exhibiting these timber limits will be open for inspection, at the Department of Crown Lands, in this city, and at the Agent's Office for these localities, from this day to the day of sale. E. E. TACHE, Bouvardia, best in bloom, J Dickson 1st, awaited the arrival of the 11.26 a. m. express 12-G \$1; J McGregor 2nd, 75c; Dr. Barnes 3rd, train for Dublin. During the interval Mr. Lycopodium, best 4 varieties-W Sprigings, CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL CO., and Mrs. Gladstone occupied the time by 1st, \$3; J Syred, 2nd, \$2; Wm Ocoke, 3rd \$1. / Palm or Oycus, best-John Cameron, 1st; Petunias, best 2 in pots, in bloom, J Jeffrey, reading a mass of correspondence-postal and E. E. TAOHE. Asst. Commissioner of Crown Lands. N.E.-According to law, no newspapers other than those named by Order in Council, are uthorized to publish this notice. A 18,25-S 1,5,15,22,2-C 6,13. , 1st, \$1.50 ; John Smith 2nd, \$1 ; F Hall' 3rd, SUCCESSOR TO telegraphic-which they had received, and \$4; Wm Evans, 2nd, \$3. EUROPEAN TRAVEL MENEELY & KIMBERLY. Abutillions, best. 3, distinct varieties, in bloom-J Syred 1st; \$2; J Stanford 2nd, \$1; 50a. while they were so engaged a large well 0c. Mignonette, best 2 pots, in bloom, J Jeffrey, Cabin, Intermediate and Steerage Passage Tickets to all parts of Europe by most reliable lines, sailing every, WEDNERDAY, THURS-DAY and SATURDAY from New York and Boston, at lowest rates. Oholee State-rooms secured by telegraph free of oberga dressed crowd of spectators stood around Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bolls. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. 225 Illustrated Catalogue sent free. Feb 20, 78-28 Jr, 1st, \$1; J.Dickson 2nd, 75c; John Smith watching them intently. After a continuous run of thirteen minutes Westland Row Ter-W B Davidson 3rd, 50c. (Roses, Best 6, in pots, in bloom-J Stanford 13. \$5; two entries. Bouvardias, best 6, at least three varieties, 3rd. 50c. HAVING GREATLY ENLARGED OUR PREMISES, our facilities are now unex-celled for DYEING or OLEANING SILK, SATIN and other dresses, Jackets, etc. Gents' Overcosts, Couts, Fants and Yests, silk and Woolen BHAWLS, DAMASK and Rep OUR-TAINS, Table and Pisno Covers, etc., etc. The celebrity of our work for beauty of COLOR and perfection of PRESS or FINISH is a household word. ROYAL STEAM DYE WORKS Aster, best two in pots, in bloom, J Mcminus was reached, and, upon alighting, Mr. Gregor, 1st, \$1; J Dickson 2nd, 75c; John Gladstone, walking arm in arm with Mrs. offices: 202 St. James sireet, Montreal, and Smith 3rd, 500. Balsams, best 2 in pots; in bloom, J. Dick-Gladstone, hurrled along the platform and in bloom _J Stanford 1st, \$4 ; J Roy 2nd, \$2; 271 Broadway, New York. 155 g G. LEVE, General Agent. down the steps, and an outside car having J Landers 3rd; \$1. NOVELTY. son 1st, \$1; J Jeffery, Jr, 2nd, 75c; James Bouvardias, best 3, distinct varieties, in been hailed, they got up on it, Miss Gladstone McGregor 3rd, 50c. bloom-J Roy 1st, \$2; J Stanford 2nd, \$1; W and Mr: Curris sitting on the opposite side. You will find one of the Choicest Assortments of English and American Hats of all kinds at moderate prices at the store of Cockscombs, best 2 in pots, J McGregor 1st, They then drove through Westland Row. B Davidson 3rd, 50c. J. N. ROUSSEL, Great Brunswick street, College street, Dame Coleus, best 6, distinct varieties-Wm Mc-\$1.50. ROYAL STEAM DYE WORKS. J. B. SARAULT, 284 St. Joseph St., CUT BLOOMS. Gibbon 1st, \$3; SS Bain 2nd, \$2; J Stanford street. Cork hill to Ohrist Church Cathedral. NOTARY PUBLIC, 706 Craig street. Between Victoria Square and St. Peter Street. Parcels called for in the city. followed by the Bev. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. H. Corner of Murray, Montreal. 3rd. \$1 Cut Flowers, best collection of, J McGregor, 94 Muntingdon, P.Q. Henry and Mr. Mackie. 83 tts Coleus, Lest 2, distinct varieties-Wm Mc-\$3.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Witness The True AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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Notice to Correspondents.

Communications on all matters concerning Ca-tholic interests are respectfully solicited, and will be cheerfully inserted, when written in conformity with the spirit of this Journal. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions that may be expressed by corspondents.

respondents. Correspondence communicating Catholic news will be gladly received. We solicit the atten-tion of our friends in the Dominion to this matter. We cannot undertake to return rejected manuseripts.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR For September, 1880.

THURSDAY, 23.—St. Linus, Pope and Martyr.
 St. Thecla, Virgin and Martyr. Bp. Smyth, Dubuque, died, 1854.
 FRIDAY, 24.—B.V.M. de Mercede, or our Lady of Ransom.

FRIDAY, 24.-B.V.M. de Mercede, or our Lady of Ransom.
SATURDAY, 25.-SS. Januarius and Companions, Martyrs (Sept. 19). Bishop Rosati, St. Louis, died, 1843.
SUNDAY, 26.-Nineteenth Sunday after Pentecost. Epist. Epist. Epist. Science Science, Matt. XXI. 1-14.
MONDAY, 27.-SS. Cosmas and Damian, Martyrs.

UVIS. TUBSDAY, 28.—St. Wenceslaus, Duke, Martyr. WEDNESDAY, 29.—St. Michael, Archangel. Bp. Martin, Natchitoches, died, 1875.

THE excitement in Indiana over the coming Gubernatorial elections is intense and grows in intensity every day. The election will come off the first week in next month, and it is calculated that between now and then each party will spend a million dollars. English has evidently "tapped his barrel." Some of the principal politicians of the Republic are stumping the State, for Indiana is

won. To confine ourselves within the last circle of games, it is only necessary to consider that during the lacrosse season now drawing to a close, Montreal beat the Toronto club, the Shamrock beat the Toronto club, the Montreal vanquished the Shamrock club, the Shamrock overpowered the Toronto club. the Torento was victorious over the Montreal club, and finally the Shamrock worsted the Montreal club on Saturday last. The Shamrocks, Montrealers and Toronto's are the three principal clubs in the world of lacrosse, and if we take the playing and result of the present season as a test, it must be admitted that the Shamrocks are indeed the champions, and are almost without rivals, for out of the series of games in the circle we have mentioned, the Shamrock took three games, the Montrealers two games, and the Toronto's one game, thus estaball manner of doubt and excluding former years from the count altogether. We confess gratulation, for they have had many and obvious difficulties to contend with in

securing so signal a score of victories against almost desperate odds, and it can only be explained by considering that they for the most part come of a race which is superior in athletic exercises, and the bottom courage and endurance, which are presages of victory, which in fart deserve victory if it does not always come.

A DISUNITED UNITED KINGDOM.

The attitude assumed by the Irish tenantchances of success for a repeal of the Union ; and this feeling of exasperation has extended to the English masses since the debate on the Royal Irish Constabulary. The English could afford to look with pitying contempt upon demonstrations and monster meetings in Ireland so long as the fever did not extend to the Imperial Parliament. Intelligence concerning the agitation in Ireland was conveyed to Europe and the world through the medium of the English papers and press correspondents, and could be made to appear as as small the ruling party desired, but in the case of frish members of Parliament giving voice to the wishes of the Irish people it is different. That voice has to be heard and their words have to be reported in the great English dailies, and the world has to be informed that a bitterly hostile element has infused itself into the counparty. Once npon a time, and a very good time it was in the opinion of Tory squires, when the first week in August arrived Parliament rose, and the members went to the moors to shoot, or sailed to Norway in their

no one can tell how soon it might be swept from off the seas. It is true the decline of skiltul man that he is, that Gambetta would England's power has been often and often not be defiant were France without allies. predicted, and yet she is now apparently as strong as ever; but, it must be recollected Germany, and that great power has been pre that, since the invention of steam, the conditions of warfare, by land and sea, have changed, and that England has not gone to war with any first-class power. As a matter of course, all nations must go to the wall at some period of their history, at least they have in turn up to this, but England's downfall might be delayed if she and Ireland were friends. They are not, however, and England, blind buzzard that she is, does not seem inclined to doubt. The immense progress made in her make an effort to try that they should be which is very foolish on her part, leaving justice outside the question altogether. The English, even the most enlightened of them, look upon the lrish as their natural enemies. lishing the title of the Shamrock beyond | This is perhaps because they feel they should be. If they treated Ireland with justo-morrow, Ireland would in ten tice this result is to us a matter of surprise, and years be their fast friend and ally, should be to the Shamrocks a matter of self their right arm in battle against all comers, but they will not, and perhaps they cannot without a revolution among themselves. Whether the coming conflict between the Lords and Commons will bring that revolution, is what we are waiting to see. It is certainly better the Lords should go than the Irish nation.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The German Emperor, Chancellor and people are now engaged celebrating the aniversaries of the great battles won from the French ten years ago; Gravellotte, Woerth farmers, in refusing to pay rent, has angered Sedan, all the tragic events which brought Gerthe English aristocratic and moneyed classes | many so much glory and territory, have been a good deal, but the obstructionist policy of commemorated and toasted in bumpers of the Irish national representatives exasperated | Rhine wine and lager beer, and Kaiser William them to a degree unknown since the days has repeatedly thanked God, after the manner when O'Connell agitated with such seeming of Oliver Cromwell, for his crowning mercies, as would Napoleon III., no doubt, were he still alive and had been the victor instead of the vanguished in the kingly art of throat-slitting, for it seems to be the rule that whoever succeeds in sending the greatest number of victims unprepared before His judgment seat must think it meet and just and necessary to thank the all merciful God whose only son came into this wicked world to save it from perdition. If there were not so many vious and learned men in Germany, who believe the Kaiser and Von Bismarck perfectly correct in doing these things, we should style it simple blasphemy, but seeing that they are there and celebrate the holocaust from altars, we must perforce call it an act of thanksgiving. At the same time, it must be admitted that Europe should congratulate itself that thrones and dynasties can find leisure to celebrate decadial events, for the cils of the Empire, in the shape of the third | time has been (so common and so numerous were battles and sieges in that civilized continent) when, if such gory things had to be

commemorated, people would have to suspend their proper business. It may be that such celebrations do not carry with them a greater yachts, to fish. They went, in fact, wherever amount of significance than the war speech of it pleased them, and left legislation to the | Gambetta at Cherbourg, but it is clear that the dogs, But the wicked Parnell and his follow- diplomats of Europe attach a certain importance to them, the more especially when both Bismarck and Gambetta have large enough to form a quorum and, if necessary, armies at their backs, ready once more to try to prolong the session by obstruction, and it the fortunes of war and fight for military takes advantage of its strength. That is, prestige, and for something more tangible in Alsace-Lorraine. When the French empire collapsed so frightfully and so suddenly, foreign criticism, and the sneers of French and political prophets there were who foretold German newspapers at the perfect model of the that France would in future be only a secondthe pilfering going too far. His "Lament of British Constitution, which cannot march be rate power, or at the very best, would not be in position to go to war for a century to come. But as France recovered herself with as great weakens British influence and prestige the rapidity as she went down, the nations were astounded and the wiseacres hedged and modified their prophecies. They then declared that a country capable of such financial successes was capable of military successes, for what is money but the sinews of war? As the years rolled on and France stood erect and faced her opponent, Bismarck felt sorry that he had not imposed harden conditions, but too late. He put his hand upon his sword and blustered in the hope that the rash Celt would rush blindly into the conflict before he was prepared, but he was disappointed. France preserved a dignified but rather submissive attitude, and Bismarck being still intent on war, Russia stepped forward and said in effect that it should not be. Bismarck growled, but had to sheathe his sword; he was no match for France and Russia combined, and none knows it better than he. He then, feeling that he could not trust Russia, sought for new alliances and cemented one with Austria, the humilated of Sadowa, thereby making of Russia a positive enemy of Germany and an ally of France, no matter how emphatic the denials against it. But all this time France had been recuperating in a military as well as a financial sense, increasing, reorganizing, and re_ modelling her army and navy. It is known throughout Europe that Gambetta is the man on whom the eyes of France are turned, on whom she looks as the individual who will give her revenge for 1870, and rectify anew the Rhine frontier, besides recovering the lost provinces. It is but natural; it is but just. Perhaps this is why Gambetta has rewith perfect equality. If two neighbors, one | fused positions of leading responsibility. of whom is strong, oppresses the other, who Perhaps ha preferred to watch and prepare from his standpoint in the background. At all events the latest developments in French matched, or as equally matched as possible { move away to the east or the west, anywhere | politics indicate that Gambetta has taken his stand, and that his policy is one of defiance towards Germany. His Cherbourg speech

what renders Bismarck so uneasy, knowing, The shadow of Russia falls upon eastern paring for war the past number of years as well as France. Bismarck used all his efforts to prevent the alliance, but, evidently, in vain, and therefore secured Austria. It may be that the struggle will arise from the present pitiful embroglio in the East, one excuse is has been since 1874, is beyond all manner of military organization is a matter for serious anxiety across the Rhine, where those who are competent to judge know that, unless they can prevent the concentration of the troops at the very outset of the campaign, its results will be doubtful. Abandoning entirely the column formations and movements in mass, the French have taken up, but improved upon, the German tactics. at the same time simplying all the manœuvres, and, while preserving the unity of command, allowing full scope for individual initiative. The number of companies in each battalion is reduced from 8 to 4; but the number of files in each company is increased to 100, so that a muskets, and the regiment 2,400, which makes each brigade of the normal strength of about 5,000, including officers. In every movement, whether on the advance or in retreat, in action formly observed; the same distance is prescribed between the fractions, be the force a company, a battalion, a brigade, or an army corps. A line of skirmishers deployed 500

between them and the line of skirmishers being considered sufficient to guarantee them against the enemy's fire while they are not directly engaged. Each company works separately, although all remain under the general direction of its Chef de Bataillon. so that a much wider field is opened to the intelligence of each officer, which it was intended to have developed by the system of general manœuvres as practised first in Germany, and now adopted universally on the continent and in England, The war that is coming is as sure as anything that has not

yet taken place. "All is prepared—the fire, the sword the men, To wield them in their terrible array."

THE FRASER ESTATE.

We have not yet heard the last of the Fraser Estate, a matter so often alluded to in the columns of the TRUE WITNESS. Mr. John Fraser, the heir-at-law of the late Hugh Fraser, who donated property estimated at \$500,000 worth, is once more in the courts as

happens, the city of Montreal will owe Mr. presented the long desired opportunity and John Fraser a deep debt of gratitude for his energy, his consistency, and his determination cordingly invited. They came, they say in looking after their common interests.

MACVICAR.

President Macvicar is Principal of the of the Americans at such base ingratitude Presbyterian college of Montreal. Every sufficient to say that they departed suddenly one knows Principal Macvicar, or at least for their homes with outraged feelings. This has heard of his fierce bigotry, which is what a Toronto telegram says on the ha as good as another to those who want to he never misses an opportunity of air- | fortunate affair :-fight. That France is preparing for war, and ing before a disgusted world. He is so well known and appreciated in Montreal that its citizens take little notice of his utterances, which are as wild as they are monotonous. It is only when he seeks fair fresh fields and pastures new that he falls into rough hands, whose owners imagine he is worth crushing, as for instance, into the hands of Father Stafford, of Lindsay, whose letter appeared in last week's TRUE WITNESS castigating the Principal and others like him in most unmerciful manner, indeed, too much so, considering the weakness of the chastised, or perhaps it would be more correct to say his eccentricity. The Montreal Professor delivered an address before the Ontario Teachers Association, in August, 1879, and Father Stafford's manly, well written, letter battalion, on its war footing, consists of 800 was a protest against it, against the insinuations it conveyed, the lies it contained, and guzzle no more. Toronto is angry and against the address per se, which should not | Rochester is, mad-indignant, effervescinghave been delivered before a non-sectarian institution supported by the state. If the assoor on the march, the same principle is uni- ciation was Presbyterian, well and good, the dismay had subsided in the breasts of the Professor might go ahead gloritying John Knox, and vilifying the Catholic Church, but it is not, and the Rev. Mr. Macvicar had no right to launch forth his bigoted puerilities. metres in advance of their supports, which It is time this thing should be stopped, and are in columns of sections in rear of the let us hope, now that Father Stafford has right, left and centre; 500 metres in rear of called the attention of the government and these, the reserve; 500 metres further to the the county to it, it will be stopped. The rear, the main body of troops, who alone are vilification by such men as vice-Chancellor kept in column until circumstances decide Blake and Principal Macvicar is becoming the direction to be given to their deployment, too common. It is men such as they who the 1,500 metres-nearly one mile-existing | ruin a country by inciting internal discord, it is men like Father Stafford who save it if possible. The Babcaygeon Independent, a MYLES O'REGAN DOES THE EXHI secular paper, says in this connection ;-

The rev. gentleman cites other illustrations of the same practice, and dwells especially on the attack made by the Rev. Macvicar, the president of the Presbyterian College, Montreal. With these matters it is not necessary now to deal. Mr. Stafford disposes of Mr. Macvicar in a manner which must be unpleasant to that gentleman, and stamps upon him the brand of bigot in the most legible letters. Bnt with this we have little to do. The matter which is important to the public surely coming may break out this fall or it is that our public schools should be preserved may be delayed till spring, but that it is perfectly unsectarian. Whenever any attempt is made, such as that of Mr. Macvicar, to prejudice the teachers against any particular religious denomination it should at once he exposed and defeated. Mr. Stafford is justly indignant at the course pursued at these Teachers' Conventions. Two-thirds of the Catholic children of this Province are educated in the public schools and for a convention to seek to prejudice teachers as a body against the Catholic religion is obviously unjust and improper, and can only be excused on the ground that the teachers as a body, including such mon as Mr. Macvicar, though sufficiently well acquainted with their business, are profoundly ignorant of everything out of it. This applicant in review against Judge Johnson's | a few when it declares that it views the whole decision, given last May the 31st, in which of the scool system of this country with grave apprehension, and entertains serious misgivings whether the system is not cultivating exactly the wrong faculties. Modern educawith \$50 and costs, the plaintiff having been tion is absolutely Godless, and instead of Edward Evans, accountant. As we have developing the moral faculties and producing good men and virtuous women, it is devoting all its energy to the development of cleverness, and cuteness, and smartness,-qualities chiefest hope of obtaining a verdict lies in which, alas, develop too quickly without any school cultivation. The present system is really only an experiment. We are testing the plan of educating our children and excludof defendant, he can prove that there have ing morality and religion. Whilst this exbeen gross and numerous frauds practised by periment is being made it would be a shamethe executors of the estate, and the officials | ful injustice to permit any action to be taken connected with the property, especially the calculated to prejudice the teachers against accountants. From the statement, or *factum* Mr. MacVicar, and some others attempted, and Mr. Stafford comes down upon them with an ecclesiastical horsewhip which in his hands cuts pretty deeply. It is consoling to find that if there are bigots in Canada, whose one object in life seems to be the stirring up of sectarian strife, those are papers like that we have quoted, the Guelph Herald and others, which, [although owned and edited by Protestents, are able and honest enough to strike bigotry on the head, whenever it dares present itself in this free Dominion. TORONTO and Rochester are two enterprising cities of nearly equal rank, one situated on the north and the other on the south side of Lake Ontario. Cities have friendships and enmeties as well as individuals, witness Chicago and St. Louis for instance, and Toronto and Rochester are, or until very lately have been, fast friends. There was almost a continuous interchange of courtesies between them, the Rochester fire brigade would visit Toronto and the Toronto aldermen would take a trip to Rochester and be well and hospitably treated, and as for excursions they were passing Lake Ontario all the summer to one city or the other. Then again, to still further cement the union between Toronto and Rochester, a blood relationship was established by marriage, a number of young men belonging to the Canadian city taking their wives from the American, and vice versa. But as circumstances sometimes intervee to separate the dearest friends and cause their love to grow cold so in like manner events intervene occasionally to snap the ties that bind cities. Three years ago the Toronto City Council visited Rochester, and while there were treated almost royally by the aldermen of the rare jewellery scattered around in seeming garden city. Their hotel bills were paid, their cab fare was paid, aye, and even their liquor bills were liquated at the expense of the enthusiastic hosts. The Toronto men accounts of Hugh Fraser's estate have been were delighted and they felt they owed a debt

the Rochester Board of Aldermen were ac. and they dined and wined, but alas, at their own expense. Toronto forgot itself and FATHER STAFFORD AND PRINCIPAL allowed its guests to foot their own bills. We could not attempt to describe the feelings

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The most unhappy feature of the festivilies accompanying the exhibition was the with drawal of the Rochester corporation. This morning the visitors from Rochester becaute drawal of the Rochester corporation. This morning the visitors from Rochester because offended because their hotel bills were not paid and consequently they left for home on the two o'clock boat. About three years ago the Toronto Corporation visited Rochester, where they were the guests of the city; not only were their hole bills paid, but their liquor bills were liquidated also; they were treated with the utmos courtesy, and returned home full of praises of Rochester. It was natural that the visitor should suppose that they would be accorded the same generous treatment, and when they were not, their only course, according to the opinior same generous treatment, and when they were not, their only course, according to the opinion of those versed in matters of this kind was to withdraw. The Mayor was on the Exhibition ground when he was informed of what ha taken place. He and Ald. Close immediately went to the telegraph office and communicated with the Rossid House, where the visitors wen staying, but it was too late, as they had all taken their departure for the boat.

The matter is rather serious for the tis that bound two famous cities in links ofwell, let us say champagne-are rudely broken, and those who guzzled together shall such base ingratitude ; a city so lost to all sense of honor! When the first feeling of Toronto Legislators they began to defend themselves and one of the aldermen said "what more can we do, they came here to be filled and we filled them." It is awkward but it cannot be helped. Revenge will come as sure as fate and if an American army ever crosses the border to invade this distracted country, we know what city will form the advanced guard and make treacherous Toronto to run with champaign.

Letter from Ottawa. BITION.

MR. EDITOR,---The scene with the Gushing. tons and my victorious encounter with the burglar, although adding to my fame and glory, in my own estimation, left my nerves in such a damaged condition that I was forced to request a week's leave of absence from the head of my department, who cheerfully gave it with the advice to take care of myself. "But, sir," I enquired, "who will tie up

the documents while I am away?" "Oh, I have a pet monkey at home trained for the purpose; he does the whole thing in five minutes, and receives a few nuts for the job. But don't you be discouraged on that

account ; he is a monkey of genius." I concluded to go to the Montreal Exhibition, and started from Hull on Friday even. ing in company with a fellow clerk, whose chief business it is to draw corks for the use of his office. He is unequalled at the business, and if he took my advice would retire from the public service and obtain a princely living by giving lessons in cork drawing. It is his speciality, and it should pay. My experience tells me that if a man excels in any one particular department of science or an he can make a fortune, although the second best may starve. I once knew a man who got \$30 a night for balancing a poker on the tip of his ear, while a post whose works are now selling pretty well received the salary of \$10 a week for reporting on a Montreal daily. But about the exhibition. When we arrived at the Mile End I was amazed at the town that had sprung up during my absence-a town composed of canvass, lumber, and flags innumerable. Most of the new houses were places of refreshment, but after partaking of a lunch at one of them I did not feel a bit refreshed. The babble and confusion around those booths or places of refreshment were indescribable. Here was a man velling in modern French to step in and see a fellow decapitated, or, as he elegantly phrased it : "Walk in ladies and gentlemen; walk in and see the wonderful performance of a man's head decapitated," and I guess he was about correct, for the man must have two heads to go successfully through such an operation. Next door was a benevolent gentleman with a wheel-of-fortune and a lot of silver, who explained to the entire satisfaction of Scooper, my fellow clerk, that by putting a quarter on a certain figure you were liable to win five dollars. Scooper threw down his quarter and won, not five dollars, but one, which so rejoiced him that he stayed there, and when I came round in an hour after his face was as long and his pocket [as empty as if the man in charge of the wheel of fortune were not half so benevolent as he looked. "Well; Scooper, how have you [got along." "My deay Myles, that man is a fraud; I don't know how it is, but his pockets are continually filling with silver, while those of mine and several others were being emptied. And yet the theory of the game seems all right. Gambling was evidently not Scooper's speciality, whatever may be said of cerk drawing. Still further on was a man with dice and a pile of money ; over the way pool selling was going on next door to a merry-goround, on which big galoots (to quote from Miss Gushington) who should have known better, were disporting themselves. "It will never do," said I, to hang round these side shows; let us go and see the exhibition."

the pivot on which the presidential election will turn.

THE letters of our esteemed correspondent Myles O'Regan, are pretty extensively copied by the Irish and American press, but without giving to Myles what belongs to Myles, which is not the proper thing. As Mr. O'Regan is too modest to draw attention to the fact himself, we do it for him, especially when we see the English Emigrant " was clipped by most of the American papers, and is now going the rounds of the press once more after having crossed the Atlantic three or four times, credited at the latest to the Cork Herald.

WE are happy to state that McGee's Illustrated Weekly has resumed publication. Its suspension was a great loss to thousands of our readers who looked every week to its appearance with eagerness. It is a splendidly illustrated Catholic paper, and deserves all the patronage and encouragement in can receive, both in Canada as well as the States. Its present issue is an admirable one, and contains an illustration of Empress Eugenie in South Africa; portraits of T. D. Sullivan, Thomas Power O'Connor and Captain H. O'Shea, M.P's.; Apparitions at Knock; the tunnel under the Hudson River; the Calvary Cemetery, New York; Castle Garden, and many others of great interest. When McGee's paper suspended there was owing to him the handsome sum of \$13,000, most of which he has been enabled to collect, and hence the resumption.

THE SHANROCK LACROSSE CLUB IS NOW almost over-powered with the laurels of victory, and if proof is of any use, where so much is due to chance, they substantially proved their claim to the title of champions on last Saturday, when the real tug of war arrived. | Ireland, seems to be the order of the day. We have said that a good deal in lacrosse It is no wonder the Irish should hate the fighting is due to chance, but it would be absurd to suppose that chance is more than a factor, or one of the elements of success. The best way to show the absurdity in its most glaring light, would be to place an or- | Ireland be independent or England treats her dirary lacrosse team in front of the Shamrocks, or even the Montrealers and Toronto's, and wait until they would secure one victory | is weak, the latter can, seeing the hopelessout of a score. When two teams equally | ness of resistance, pull up his stakes and engage each other, chance does, very often indeed, give three straight games to perhaps the least worthy, but this thing does not always | They have to remain where God planted last, science must be considered, swift run- them, and the stronger continues to oppress ning, nerve, bottom, calculation, union, and a the weaker until some terrible calamity overdozen other elements in the noble and manly takes one or both. It is easy to understand

ing have changed that kind of thing. The hostile element is strong enough and willing however but a first-class annoyance, which might be borne. What galls the majority is it ever so eagar. But, still worse, the knowledge that this bitterly hostile element exists world over. It is, therefore, no cause for wonder that the last mail has brought us

English exchanges, metropolitan, Scotch and provincial, all aglow with red wrath against the Irish, the "turbulent," lazy," "shiftless," obstructive"-Irish, for those are the adjec. tives used by the Pall Mall Gazette, present organ of the Rudicals, and perhaps the journal most disposed to advocate justice to Ireland as far as its narrow British spirit will permit. Even the philosophical Spectator is enraged, while as for the Standard, Telegraph, Times, Post, and Advertiser, they actually breathe slaughter, and threaten all manner of calamities on those who cannot or will not wait until the Ministry have prepared measures which will satisfy all parties. Meantime the Irish move onward in their revolutionary way, absolutely refusing to pay rent, to give evidence befor the Royal Commission, to love the Queen and all the royal family, to look upon the Constitution as anything but a hoary fraud and modern makeshift, invented by feudal barons and nineteenth century

lawyers. Their hatred of England, her lords and commons and institutions, becoming each day more intensified, talking treasonably of Irish republics and tenant proprietary from public platforms in all parts of English, it is no wonder the English should hate the Irish, and they do so most cordially. When will this hatred cease? Never, un_ til either of two things happen; never, till from the reach of his strong and tyrannical neighbor. But with nations it is different. and the resignation of De Freycinet, a cautious opponent of the policy of revenge, point in that direction, and shows that the dictator of 1870 is supreme, and that he is at game. We say then emphatically that the what calamity could make England succumb, the same time not afraid of Bismarck. This Shamrocks have earned the proud title as other great empires have succumbed. is how Europe understands the great question. which they so deservedly carry with The destruction of her commerce would ruin | But is France prepared for war with Germany

the applicant was then defendant and in which judgment was rendered against him stated, the then defendant Mr. John Fraser, now brings the case to review, and his the production of the books of the late Hugh Fraser, by which, as he alleges in his factum of the defendant, we can easily imagine that the charges can be proven, and we can only express our surprise that the laws of this province are so ambiguous and complicated as to render so many suits necessary in the clucidation of what one would think is so very simple There can be little doubt that there is something wrong with the management of Hugh Fraser's estate, and it should be the wish of every citizen, because every citizen is interested, that the voxatious suit should come to a close, and that justice should win in the contest. It is now more than ten years since the princely property was bequeathed to the city, and yet no Fraser Institute or library has appeared. Why is it so? Mr. John Fraser waited a reasonable time for the first fruits, but he waited in vain, and it is no cause for surprise that he as direct heir, should make an effort to see the clauses in the will carried out. It was a letter which appeared in the Montreal EVENING POST of the 14th of January, 1879, which caused Mr. Menzies to bring an action against Mr. Fraser. This letter was addressed to Sir Hugh Allan, President of the Board of Executors, and in the action attending it the plaintiff, Mr. Menzies, demanded \$5,000 damages and the imprisonment of the defendant until paid. The letter in the Post contains the following words, which were the grounds of the action :-"These accounts appear to have been made up by Mr. Menzies, and certified to as cor-" rect by Riddell and Evans, Public Accountants, which accounts purporting to be the cash receipts and the cash payments of the estate, I declare to be false ! for the reason that there are large items of pretended cash transactions charged in the said accounts which do not appear and cannot be found in in the cash-book of Hugh Frazer's estate. pared to meet the executors and trustees of the estate, and the governors of the Fraser Institute, face to face, when and where they please, and I shall prove to them and to the

" felsified." We cannot help hoping and thinking that of gratitude which they were intensely them, and which they have so deservedly her irretrievably, and, in these days of steam, and Austria? Assuredly not; and this is justice will ultimately prevail, but, whatever anxious to pay. The present exhibition world are gathered here. Look at those

citizens of Montreal, that the booke and the

We did so, I, as Scooper was cleaned out, having to pay at the gate, for which 1 WAS VERY SOTTY.

I did not take much stock in the cattle and agricultural implements scattered about the grounds, but made for the Crystal Palace at once. How shall I describe the sight that met my ravished eyes as I entered. I was dazzled, amazed, enchanted. Talk of the Eastern Sultans and the Arabian Nights and the mines of Golconda. They would sick into insignificance beside the heaps and piles of wealth in front ot me. What splendid silks, what magnificent furs, what rich and confusion, but all doubtless belonging to somebody, as I saw policemen watching for those who dared lay their hands upon a single thing. I hate policemen, Mr. Editor, their presence spoils the most lovely picture in the world.

"Well," exclaimed Scooper, "that beats all I have ever seen, why the riches of the

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books, pictures, clocks, sables, guns, stoves, cloths, works of art, stationary-ha, and there's music."

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And sure enough it was. We turned round and saw an exceedingly beautiful girl seated at one of Nordheimer's pianos and filling the building with melody of the sweetest. She noticed not the crowd which gathered respectfully around the instrument, but played away as if wrapped up completely in the piece, which was taken from the Bohemian girl, that masterpiece of Michael Baif. But there was one of her audience plunged at least in as great a fit of abstraction as the musician. It was Scooper. Scooper has a soul for music and a high appreciation of the beautiful, either in art or nature. He has been desper-ately in love a hundred times within the past twelve months and emerged each time a sadder man. It is one of his secondary specialities and is therefore unsuccessful When she had ceased playing Scooper turned to me and gasped : "She is no mortal being, it is an angel, and the music is the music of the spheres. Do I look pale, dear Myles?" I had no time to answer, for just then came along a troupe of pretty girl, dressed in the latest fashion and all giggling and saying "Oh my !" Their head dresses were of a new

style, and very peculiar. They wore sailors hats placed jauntily on the head with a backward tendency which gave the wearers a singularly jolly appearance. I had seen the same hats on the boys of a workhouse of my native city, but it is so long ago that I suppose they must since then have gone in and out of fashion several times. Their present name is, Iam informed Tam O'Shantes. Fashion is a strange thing Mr. Editor, and bafiles the most profound. I make it a rule to follow Pope's advice which E&YS:---

"Be not the first by whom the new is tried, Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

But then I am not, and I say it more in sorrow than in anger," a deucedly pretty girl of Montreal. I observed that of the thousand and odd ladies in the building no two had hats exactly alike, (except those I have mentioned) which speaks volumes for the talent and deep thought of the milliners. Those fools of astronomers take twenty years to locate a new planet, but the milliners discover a new style of hat every hour of the day, which proves beyond doubt that they are more profound than we men of science, and fit to govern nations than statesmore men if they only turned their attention to statecraft. I am of opinion that the Montreal girls are not as a rule the most beautiful in the world, though where one is pretty she is absolute perfection. They dress well, perhaps too well, and there is somewhat of a sameness about their faces which is striking to a stranger. During my sojourn at the Exhibi tion, I observed twenty at least who might be classed as beauties, in the sense of the word as understood by Mrs. Langtry's admirers. While turning over those thoughts in my mind the music re-commenced then ceased, and a sigh that shook the building escaped from the surcharged breast of the impecunious Scooper.

"I say, Blinker," a youth from behind said, "lots of fun down there, a fellow is giving away lager beer for nothing to all comers.

Scoope started and turned pale with excitement, "where, where," he enquired and off he started. I found him two hours later in front of the bucksheesh lager beer saloon gazing just as intently at the dispenser of that exhilirating beverage as he had a short time before at the lovely planist.

"Ha, Myles, this lager is sublime, take a drink," (in a whisper) "'tis for nothing. "Come back, Scooper, the lovely girl is

playing 'Come back to Erin." "What girl? Erin be hanged, Erin has no lager, and the pianist has no pianos for no-

thing." Dear Mr. Editor, 1 shall send you the rest of my Exhibition notes next week.

n notes muly, Yours truly, Myles O'BEGAN.

CITY NEWS.

To EXHIBITION VISITORS .- Strangers in town during the exhibition time are reminded of the cordial invitation of the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association, to visit their rooms, at No. 73 St. Joseph street, where they will find a hearty welcome and a very comfortable set cf rooms, well supplied with numerous attractions, in the shape of various games and a large and valuable library.

A GENTLENAN who is good authority for any statement he makes says that the syndicate whose terms are accepted by Sir John Macdonald is the same which Mr. George Stephen. President of the Bank of Montreal, controls, and that the offer finally accepted is that made by the syndicate three months before Sir John left the country at all; that the first negotiations tried with the Barings and other reputable capitalists in London were abandoned, and that the introduction of Morton, Rose, & Co., and of the Paris branch, are merely matters of convenience.

CONSIDERABLE fault is found daily with the Hon. Mr. Chapleau has held the prize of the Recordership dangling before the eyes of his followers for some months, while a Magistrate, who has enough to do in the Police Court if he does his duty well, runs over each morning, rushes through the list in half an hour or more, and draws the Recorder's salary. The question came up in the City Council on the 13th, and it was decided there to ask Mr. Chapleau to put a stop to the manner in which the Court is administered at present by appointing the City Clerk, Mr. Glackmeyer, to the vacant position.

WHAT IS VASELINE ?-Montrealers, and visitors to the great commercial city, cannot help being stuck with the word "Vaseline" posted in a thousand different places, nooks and corners though all over, and their interrogatory sometimes addressed to themselves of "what is Vaseline ;" is but natural. Well then here is the answer given by Dr. Galewoska the distinguished French occulist: -It is a jelly composed of a pure and highly concentrated essence of petroleum, an invaluable family remedy for burns, wounds, sprains, rheumatism, skin diseases, hemorrhoids, sunburn, chilblains. It is taken intervally for cough, croup, colds, sore-throat, &c. And that is Vaseline.

BANK ROBBERY .--- Between 12 and 1 o'clock, Monday, the Receiving Teller of the Bank of Montreal, Mr. Padden, left his box and went outside the counter for a few moments to speak to his wife, who had just entered, leav-ing the door of his box unlocked. While talking to her a man coolly opened the door, entered the vacant apartment, and with the greatest sang froid lifted a large bundle of notes from the counter, placed them under his arm and walked off. The whole thing was done so coolly that no one noticed it, except a junior clerk, who mistook the robber for Mr. Padden, as he was dressed somewhat alike, but seeing Mr. Padden enter almost immediately he drew his attention to the facts. Mr. Padden, to his consternation, discovered a package of notes was missing, and Immediately started a hue and cry after the thief, and struck the alarm at the different stations. All was of no avail, however. The thief, however, did not require much start, and could not be traced. He is described as 5 feet 11 inches high, fair complexion, light moustache, and short side whiskers; weight about 140 lbs. The notes are \$10, \$200 and \$100 denomination. A reward of \$1,000 is offered for the apprehension of the thtef.

Fon some time past Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, of the Freeman House, a hotel on St. Joseph street, have been living unhappily together, and there have been frequent outbreaks between them which have necessitated the interference of the officers of the law. Mr. Freeland. On the morning of the 13th Mrs. Freeman was indisposed, and did not leave her room. When dinner was ready a little girl went to call her, but found the unfortunate woman writhing in agony. The child hastened to tell Mr. Freeman, who immediately entered the room and discovered his wife in a dying condition. Without speaking a word and before there was time to call a physician the unhappy woman breathed her last. Her husband raised her up in the bed and tried to rouse her, thinking she had fainted, but she fell back a corpse. During the night she kept a bottle by the side of the bed, and thinking it contained whiskey Mr. Freeman forcibly removed it. In the morning, traces of Paris green were found in the room and evidence of that poison in the matter which the deceased had vomited. There is no doubt her death is to be attributed to the fact that she poisoned herself. Some weeks since she clined to send for Joe Goss, who has been drank a bottle of landanum in the presence of arrested in Detroit, and who is wanted for drank a bottle of laudanum in the presence of a policeman who was called in to arrest her prize fighting in West Virginia. for boisterous conduct, but as she had been a habitual slave to the drug, it had no effect on her. Accidents.-A pyrotechnic display may be very pleasant to view from a distance, but tional account of the alleged breaking off of that it is not always unattended by danger has | the match between his sister Jennie and U.S. been frequently demonstrated. The latest illustration of this fact was witnessed Friday night, when one boy was dangerously injured by a falling skyrocket, and another seriously hurt by the premature discharge of a firework. The first mentioned was a youth of fifteen at Halifax. years named Frank Doherty, and whose father is the proprietor of a boot and shoe store at Sorel. Doherty had visited the city for the purpose of seeing the sights during the this object made one of the crowd which attended the display of fireworks at the \$150. Dominion Square last night. While watching the ascent of some skyrockets, about 8:30 o'clock, he was struck on the head by the falling wood-work from one, and received a gash on his right temple, extending about four inches in length. Sub-Constable Rennicks, who was on daty in the square, immediately rushed to the side of the unfortunate youth, and raising him in his arms strove to close the gaping wound between his fingers and thumb. Notwithstanding this effort the blood flowed profusely, and in a few seconds Rennicks was partially covered with blood. He called a carriage and had Doherty conveyed to Dr. Blackadder's, on Beaver Hall Hill, where the wound was sewed up with fine stliches. Seminary in this city, is now in Baltimore, Cromon's, No 356 Dorchester street, where he to serious results. Rennicks had scarcely returned to resume his duties on Dominion Square when the crowd assembled were startled to hear his name called repeatedly by

This time it was a little eight-year old named Robert James Elder, son of Thomas Elder, of 200 William street, who had been injured. The fuse of a skyrocket was either too short, or had burned quickly, and the result was a premature explosion. A piece of wood struck young Elder under the right eye, and inflicted deep gash. Sub-Constable Rennicks had to call for another carriage, and start in search of a doctor, but after vainly knocking at two doors he had the poor boy conveyed to the Hospital, where the cut was sewed up with two stitches.

PRESENTATION TO MR. F. B. MCNAMEE.

At a meeting of the committee of management of St. Patrick's Society, held on Monday evening 13th inst., in St. Patrick's Hall, an address of welcome to Mr. McNamee was adopted, and the committee and members adjourned to the residence of that gentleman, who made an appropriate reply. After the reading of the addresses and reply the gentlemen were invited by Mrs. McNamee to coffee and cake, some very fine songs were sung and a few good speeches made. The address contained warm expressions of pleasure at the safe return of Mr. McNamee from his journey to British Columbia, and referred to his encondition of things in the Recorder's Court. terprise in engaging in the construction of a great public work in that distant Province. The reply was as follows :---

The reply was as follows :---GENTLEMEN, --- I need not say that I am grate-ful to you for this generous and unexpected ex-pression of your good-will towards me and my family. I confess that I am of those who like to be missed when away, welcomed on return-ing. This address you have given is no small compliment and from my heart I thank you 'or it. I shall regard it as more than a sufficient reward for any services I may have been able to render the St. Patrick's Society. My journey has afforded megreat satisfaction, for I may tell you that a visit to British Colum-bla will dispel the doubt from any man's mind as to whether that Province Is valuable as a portion of this Dominion. Having seen it from end to end; having talked with its leading com-mercial men and leceived their hospitality. I have no hesitation in saying that I regard it as the gem of our country. It needs only be open-ed up, and railway communication established between it and the more populated eastern Pro-vinces, to make it one of the wealthiest parts

between it and the more populated eastern 110 vinces, to make it one of the wealthiest parts of the country. As to your warm wishes for my success, gen-tlemen, I can only thank you, and say that my best effects will be in that direction; and if, while 1 am trying to prosper, as a mercantile man, I can do something for this Society, for my failow-lieb, and for my follow-Canadians of my fellow-Irish, and for my fellow-Canadians of all nationalities, in any way, I shall consider that my best reward.

nat my pest reward. F. B. MCNAMEE, President St. Patrick's Society. Montreal, September 13, 1880.



LONDON, September 15 .--- A despatch from Rome says the instructions to commanders of the international fleet, except the French, state that in case operations which may have political consequences become necessary, the British Vice-Admiral must confer with his colleagues, but neither he nor they will be required to refer to their Governments before resolving on whatever course may be expedient. This liberty extends even to the bombardment of Dulcigno. The instructions strictly forbid the landing of men.

PARIS, September 15 .- A leading article in this morning's Republique Francaise throws a curious light on the motives which determined France to take part in the naval demonstration before Dulcigno. After declaring that the step was taken in logical consequence of the Berlin Conference, that journal remarks that, had France refused to join the other Powers at Berlin, her attitude would have been interpreted as implying threatening projects in the near future. "We affirm," it adds, " that if France declined to take part in the collective fleet of the Powers, this resolution would lead to her being suspected of intentions she does not harbor." This coupled with the insinuations of an evening journal, would perhaps lead one to suppose that the French Government had determined to participate in the demonstration through fear of

giving offence to Germany. LONDON, September 15 .- It is improbable

Canadian News

WINNIPEG, September 16 .- The brakesmen and firemen on the Canada Pacific Railway resigned their positson because an increase of wages was denied them, and it has been found necessary to have police detailed to watch the arrival and departure of trains for fear of destruction of property.

RIVERSDALE, Ont., September 15 .- A child, about five years old, belonging to a farmer near here, named Charles Symon, was taken by a bear vesterday afternoon, carried into the bush, and torn so that the poor little fellow died soon after. His father found him. The mother was with the child, but could not save him, having a baby in her arms.

QUEBEC, September 15 .- Judge Routhier rendered his decision to-day at Murray Bay in the Charlevoix contested election case, in which S. X. Cimon petitioned for the setting aside of Mr. Perrault's return to the Dominion Commons, and for his disqualification on the ground of personal bribery by Messrs. Tarte and Perrault with costs. The judgment dismisses the petition with costs.

BERTHIER, en haut, September 15 .- A sad accident happened here about nine o'clock yesterday evening. Seven persons-a woman named Joly, wife of a sadler in Ontario street. Montreal, with her daughters, aged about eight and five years, a young baby, her sisterin-law, and two men named Moreau and Laforest-started to cross the river. When a short distance from land they perceived that the boat leaked, but before they had time to turn and reach land it filled, and they were all in the water. Moreau managed to upset the boat and get them all on top of it. He then tried to swim to the shore, but finding himself unable to do so, being too heavily dressed, he returned to the boat. Their screams attracted the people from the village, who went to their rescue, but were only able to save the two men and the girl. They picked up the woman and baby, but both were dead. The bodies of the two little girls have not yet been found.

BROCKVILLE, September 15 .- Mr. Jarvis Robinson to-day disposed of the leasehold of a number of the islands in the River St. Lawrence that formed part of the Indian reserve. The terms of the sale were that the leases should last twenty years at a yearly rent, no one person to be allowed to rent more than one island; purchasers to pay the first year's rent forthwith, failing which the island will be immediately again offered for sale; within two years a sightly house should be erected. Mr. DeBoucherville read the conditions of the lease. Bidding was somewhat slow. Long Island, about two miles from Gananoque, was put up at an upset price of \$10 per annum and no offer was made for it. Pitch Pine Island was put up at the same price and was knocked down to D. Ford Jones, M.P., for \$11. Hog Island was the next offer at \$20 a year. The island contains 23 acres, and the lease went at \$25 to Mr. E. D. Sherwood, of Ottawa. The following were the purchasers of island leases with the rate per annum :- Long Island, R M Fitzsimmons, 515 : Pitch Pine Island, D F Jones, M P, 11 Huckleburry Island, withdrawn, Hog Island, E D therwood, 25; Citron Island, Chilion Jones, 31; Princess Charlotte Island, A P Sherwood, 11; Mink or Fisher Island, F iones, 21; Spilsbury Island, F H Chrysler, 11; Myres Island, W F Pewell. 58; Wood Island, F Clemow, 80; Bratt Island, T B Robb, 50; Pine Island, F C Clemow 25; Ball

Island, H T Fitzsimmons, 82; Corn Island, R P. Cook, 25.

to-day between McDonald, of Ottaw, and Quinn, of Prescott, for a purse of \$300, one mile and turn. The race was announced for four oclock, but owing to the roughness of the water it was postponed until calm water. The water became smoother towards sundown, and at five the referee called the men McDonald, in drawing for places, se nut. cured the outside. A very good start was effected at exactly six o'clock, McDonald getting first water, and gaining a slight lead, pulling thirty-five. He steered directly over into Quinn's water, and gradually increased the lead. When they had gone about two hundred yards Quinn ceased rowing for a moment to avoid a foul, and McDonald crossed him and hugged close to the shore, where the current is slackest. Quinn then continued rowing, and put on a good spurt, pulling about 37, but McDonald increased his lead to two lengths, which he held until crossing to his own stake boat, which gave Quinn a chance to catch up. McDonald reached his stak boat in five minutes, and turned about a | the Act of June 30, 1879, under which Canalength shead. Quinn turned very short, dian built vessels purchased by United States coming up to within nearly half a length, but citizens have been permitted to take part as after they had straightened away for home McDonald increased his lead again to one forth they will be liable to the payment of a length, which he held to the finisk, winning as he pleased ; time, 13 minutes 45 seconds. The race was an exceedingly pretty one from start to finish, but the Prescott man is no match for the Ottawa boy. It is estimated that about \$5,000 changed hands. The reason Quin stopped was that his foot slipped out of the strap. There was no foul. HALIFAX, N. S., September 16 .- A New Glasgow despatch says: This town was other injuries caused his death. startled about 8 o'clock this morning by the report that the Foord pit at Stellarton, worked by the Halifax Mining Co., was flooded, and that 13 men were missing. The miners go into the pit for the day shift between 6 and Shortly after they entered this morning, and before some of them had got to work, two men, whose bord lay next the old Dalhousie pit, struck their picks through the partition between the old work and the new, and the water which had accumulated in the former rushed out with great force, soon breaking a larger hole than the pick had made. The men seeing the danger, hurried to the foot of the slope, giving the alarm as they went along. There were about 250 men in the pit, most of whom were made aware of the accident; and were immediately brought out to the surface, Some 13 men were missing. A rescuing party went to their relief. The great danger consisted in crossing the main passage which communicates with several bords, and through which the water was running like a sluice, about two feet deep. It was certain death to cross the stream without assistance, and ropes were thrown by the rescuing party, which they tied round their bodies, and thus escaped unhurt, except one man, who was crushed by the debris, and had to be extricated by his comrades, sustaining only slight injuries to his ribs. One man, Alex. Hawley, still remained in the pit. About 11 o'clock some two hours after the others had been brought up, this man was found by the explorers and rescued. From the first alarm until the last on during the past season, and from all acman had been rescued, the bosses, with a gang of men, remained in the pit. A great deal of damage has been caused to the works by the action of the water. Some nine horses have been lost. The South bording has not been affected at all, and operations will probably be resumed on that part immediately.

examination, suddenly disappeared last Sunday evening. It was thought by his friends here that he had gone home to visit his rela-

tions at Belleville, so no enquiries were made until yesterday, when news reached the city that a man had been seen either stepping or falling from a skiff a few miles below here on the river, and as a small boat belonging to Colonel Strange, of "B" Battery, had been taken on the night of Keegan's disappearance,

suspicions were aroused. On search being made the skiff was found to be that taken from Colonel Strange's boat house, and a cap and coat found in the skiff were identified as belonging to Keegan. To-day a party of resident students left with grappling irons for the place where he disappeared to try and recover the body. Keegan has been drinking very hard lately, and as he had been in the

horrors before his disappearance it is supposed that he committed suicide.

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

Ice cargoes from Norway are arriving at New York.

A despatch says Hanlan lost twelve pounds on his voyage.

The statue of ex-President Thiers was unveiled on Monday.

Agitation is going on in Turkey for the deposition of the Sultan.

Austria and Hungary disapprove of the scheme of Roumanian independence.

A Paris cable says there is no immediate danger of a dissolution of the Ministry.

A great demonstration took place in Rome on the 20th instant, in commemoration of the events of 1870.

Unharvested crops in various districts in Eugland have been greatly damaged by heavy rain, gales and floods.

The sergeant accused of false marking at the last Wimbledon meeting has been acquitted by the court-martial.

Mr. Brewer's colt Robert the Devil, lay won the St. Leger Stakes at Doncaster, defeating eleven competitors.

Mand S at Chicago on Saturday managed to trot a mile in 2 10³, and now stands a half second better than St. Julien.

H.M.S. Druid has been ordered to join the Flamingo and Coutest, to protect English fishermen in American waters.

The Army and Navy Gazette states that General Sir Frederick Roberts is to receive personally the thanks and congratulations of the Queen.

The French political crisis has culminated in the resignation of several of the Ministers. M. Jules Ferry is mentioned as M. de Freycinet's successor.

The votes cast in St. Boniface West in the late Selkirk election were thrown out on account of irregularity, leaving Captain Scott's majority 158.

The naval demonstration seems likely to and French contingents will withdraw at the first sign of hostilities.

The German Government has ordered the immediate expulsion of the Jesuits who took refuge in Alsace and Lorraine on the enforcement of the decrees in France.

Both flax and cotton spinners in England are reducing their working time to four days in the week. The masters have determined to resist the demand of the Accrington operatives for an advance.

At a land meeting at Ennis on Monday, Mr. BROCKVILLE, September 15.—Fully four Parnell charged the Government with having thousand persons witnessed the sculling race as yet done nothing for Ireland, and threatened a resumption of obstruction tactics if their promises were not fulfilled.

The Nihilist are said to be contemplating a change in their programme, and in the future will work by secret political agitation. They are trying to enlist the sympathies of Russian Poland in case of a war between RusROUND THE WORLD.

-New Englanders are said to love England more than other Americans do.

-The Rev. Quincy Boulton was Intely convicted in England of bigamy.

-Greek mothers are very careful in train ing their children to good manners.

-King Humbert has placed two of his residences at Mr. Gladstone's disposal in case he is advised to visit Italy.

-A Massachusetts man severely whipped his wife and then, to tantalize her, wrote over the door, "Our Happy Home."

-A turtle has lived forty-three years in the neighborhood of Kinderhook, as shown by the various dates cut in his shell.

-John W. Mauger, of Pottstown, Pa., who is eighty years of age, uses a razor that has been in the family two hundred years.

-Not far from Limerick, Ireland, there are many people who are identical with the Pennsylvania Dutch. They are called Palatines.

-A goat society is the last English hobby An Earl is the President, and every poor man, according to the programme, is to have a goat.

-Mr. Anderson, a Scotch M.P., says in the Contemporary Review that Canada has cost England over fifteen thousand millions of dollars.

-Mr. Von der Pfordten, formerly Premier of Bavaria, is dead. By his resignation in 1866 Bismarck was rid of a powerful and bitter antagonist.

-A Peruvian woman at Lima publishes an appeal to her sisters to pour boiling oil from the tops of their houses on the heads of invading Chilenos.

-The London pilgrimage to Lourdes is postponed. Cardinal Manning has expressed an opinion that it would be liable to a political interpretation.

-An elephant, travelling in a car next the locomotive on an Indiana railroad, opened the tank, drank all the water, and so compelled the train to stop.

-He rested his hot brow upon his hand and sighed, "Three months ago she vowed that she would never, never marry me, and now she is suing me for breach of promise."

-A California dairyman uses a goat to " walk" each churning machine. Here is a chance for some wicked punster to say there is a little butter at both ends of that machine.

-Turkish officers, long unable to get a cent of pay from the Sultan, are offering their services to Greece. Whole regiments are ready to desert on the smallest encouragement.

-The state of Persia is described as almost hopeless. All departments of the administration are farmed out among the Ministers, and futile attempts at improvements are fitfully made.

-M. Cazot, the French Minister of Justice, prove a farce, as it is said that the German has abolished the barbarous decree which for more than half a century has forbidden Presidents, Judges, attorneys, and substitutes to wear moustaches.

> -Captain Gerard de Nisme of the Royal Irish Hussars was killed in India by a stone, dislodged by a goat on a hillside, striking him on the head while he was taking his afternoon ride on horseback.

-At a recent examination for admission to the British Indian medical service, out of twenty-six successful candidates, nine were natives of India. A Mohammedan from Oudh passed fifth, closely followed by a Brahmin from Bengal.

-- The last religion census in France shows that there are 35,387,703 Roman Catholics, 467,531 Clavinists, 80,117 Intheraus, and 33.113 of other Protestant denominations. The Jews number about 50,000, and 90,000 are attached to no church.

-Some boys at Oberlin, Ohio, had heard at sance a

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THE SHAMROCK LACROSSE CLUB.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

Sir,-The lacrosse season is drawing to a close; the Shamrock Club have done nobly, and, as one of their admirers (win or lose my sympathies are with them), I should like to see them receive some practical recognition of their merits from their many friends in Montreal. Therefore, I hand you the sum of \$5, as the nucleus of a fund, which I would suggest as " The Shamrock Lacrosse Club Testimonial Fund," with the following conditions :-

1. Subscriptions to be acknowledged every week in the TRUE WITNESS and THE GAZETTE. 2. The editors of the TRUE WITNESS and GAZETTE, with Mr. M. P. Ryan, M.P., James McCready, esq., and John J. Arnton, esq., to be joint Treasurers of the fund.

3. Subscription lists to remain open for two months, at various places in the city, to be designated by advertisement.

4. A meeting of subscribers to the Fund to be called three days previous to the presentation, at which all subscriptions will require to have been paid and returns made.

Now, I hope our fellow-citizens of all denominations will join in giving a practical demonstration of sympathy to the champion lacrosse team of the world, and that in the "face" at the presentation the champions may have such a "draw" on one of our banking institutions as will gladden their hearts and stimulate them to renewed exertions in upholding their well-earned title and the manly game of lacrosse.

I offer the above suggestions trusting that some of our leading gentlemen will take this matter in hand.

Yours, &c., CITIZEN. Montreal, September 21st, 1880.

THE PARISH OF NOTRE DAME.

MEMBERS OF THIS YEAR'S STAFF.

The following are the names of the reverend gentlemen who are entrusted with the most important duties in connection with the most clerical administration of this parish during this year ---Revd. Mr. Bayle, Superior; Revd. Mr. Colin, director; Revd. Mr. Roueselot, parish priest; Revd. Mr. Larue, procurator; Revd. Mr. Rousseau, man-The Revd. Mr. Lecoq has been named vice-director of the Grand Seminary; Rev. Mr. Delavigne, director of the Seminary of philosophy, and the Revd. Mr. Deguise, pre-sident of the Montreal College. The following have been named chaplains of religious orders; Revd. Mr. Granjon, the Ohristian brothers; Revd. Mr. Hercam, the Hotel Dieu; Revd. Mr. Bonissant, the Grey Nunnery; and the Revd. Mr. Tambareau, the Congregation of Ville Marie. The director of the St. Sulpice Seminary, Paris, who was on a visit to the The sufferer was then carried to Mrs. whence he will leave this week for France, as had been staying during his visit to the city. he must arrive in time for the re-opening of The wound is a dangerous one, and may lead ^{*} the Sominary in Paris, the 1st October.

MR. DONALD MACMASTER, M. P. P. for Glengarry, and Miss Macdonald, niece of the late on the 17th inst, united in marriage.

the Liberals will much longer tolerate the obstruction of the House of Lords. Reform in the Upper is likely to precede retorm in mar attributed the trouble to the intemper- | the Lower Chamber. The sovereign's veto ance of his wife, to the difference arising, strange to say, from the fact that she was en-in fact, exercised by the Leader of the Contitled, as heiress, to a large fortune in Eng-land. On the morning of the 13th Mrs. Free-recess, will agitate reform of the Upper House. Two things are deemed necessary, viz, that the vote of a clear majority of all the members in the House of Commons may override the decision of the House of Lords, and that the number of Peers in the Cabinet shall be reduced.

NEW YORK, September 15 .- A meeting in the interest of co-operation has just been held here to promote the organization and development of co-operative societies in New York and elsewhere. ' Several co-oporative establishments have been already established successfully in New York and Brooklyn.

Gov. McClellan has approved Engineer Morris' plans for the undersigned railroad in this city, ot which McClellan is President, and they have been adopted.

Superintendant of Police Walling has de-

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., September 15 .-- J. C Flood, jr., the son of the Bonanza King, met the editor of a pictorial sensational weekly paper on the street yesterday and gave him a good trashing for publishing a highly sensa. Grant. ir.

LONDON, September 15 .- Some torpedoes are to be sent out to Canada for coast and harbour defences pending the sending out of boats for the Dominion. The torpedoes will be taken in charge by the military authorities

It is proposed to found an American, Canadian and Australian Club here next spring. The annual subscriptions will only be payable during a member's residence in Engweek of the exhibition, and in pursuance of | land, the non-visiting members paying a small subscription. The entrance fee will be about

There is every probabilily that a large gun and shot factory will shortly be established in Canada, and it is found that heavy rifled ordnance can be manufactured as economically as here, and provided the imperial and the Dominion Governments can arrange all the matters connected therewith mutually satisfactorily, it may be looked upon as un fait accompli.

BERLIN, September 16 .- The German Government has ordered the immediate expulsion from Alsace and Lorraino of the French Jesuite who migrated thither on the enforcement of the decrees in France, in hope of finding a temporary asylum until some arrangement providing for them could perhaps he made between the Vatican and Germany. The members of the congregations who are thus driven to seek shelter elsewhere will, it is thought, possibly make their way to Austria.

-Hon. Mr. Masson, who still remains in the neighborhood of Montreal, it is learned is Sergeant Miller, who was also on duty in the much improved in health, but it is unknown John Sandfield Macdonald, of Cornwall, were same place. "Rennicks, Rennicks," came the | whether he will consent to withdraw altocry, "another boy has been nearly killed." I gether his resignation from the Cabinet.

KINGSTON, September 18 .- A young man named E. G. Keegan, a student of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, who has purpose of attending his matriculation | above 80.

ia and Austria.

A long and important session of the French Cabinet was held on the 17th instant, on the subject of the religious decrees. The opinion was expressed that the decrees should be enforced till the courts had rendered judgment in the Jesuit cases.

Farmers should be careful as to allowing their horses to drink impure water, as they, like human beings, may contract tyhoid fever through this means. A case has occurred in which a Victoria county farmer lost a num-

barges in the U.S. coasting trade. Hencefonnage tax of \$1 30 per ton.

A sad accident happened at the Railway station at Three Rivers on the 14th inst, causing the death of Mr. Mathew Kane, formerly contractor of the Q. M. O. & O Railway. It would appear that when he was trying to get on the cars while the train was in motion he fell, and went under the wheels. His arms and one leg were cut off, which with

Before the Railway Commission at Winnipeg, on Monday, Mr. Charles Mackenzie testified that he had withdrawn all his capital from the firm of Cooper, Fairman, & Co. be-fore the famous steel rail contract was concluded, and that he had no interest in that contract. Charles and Joseph Whitehead were before the Commission also. The despatch says the latter's evidence was interesting, as most people expected it would be.

The divergences of opinion between Premier De Freycinet and M. Constans, Minister of Worship, have resulted in the resignation of the former and a change in Ministry. At Council on Saturday afternoon a split appeared imminent. In the afternoon the matter was apparently settled by letting M. Constans proceed against the congregations, but at a subsequent consultation it was decided that the differences were too great to be bridged over. M. Jules Ferry has been charged with the formation of a new Ministry.

PROSPECTS are evidently looking up in Manitoba if we may judge from the wages paid to artisans and laborers in Winnipeg. Masons now receive from \$2.50 to \$3 per day; bricklayers, from \$3 to \$4; laborers, \$1.75 to \$2; carpenters, \$2.50 to \$2.75; brickmakers, \$2 to \$2.50; plasterers, \$3.50 to \$4, while foremen in the different lines are paid at rates ranging from \$3 to \$5 per diem. Building operations are reported to have been extensively carried counts an era of prosperity appears to be dawning for the Capital of the Prairie Province.

-A comparative table of the different temperatures in the principle cities of Italy within the last fortnight of July shows that the greatest heat has been experienced in Sardinia, at Sassari, where the thermometer rose to 102 Fahr. Then follow Foggia, 99; Caserta, 97; Udine, Milan, Florence, and Piss, 93 to been in the city for some time past for the | 95. In Genos the thermometer never rose

of caus and Getting into a sausage factory, they started a chopping machine, and threw a puppy and seven kitlens into the chopper. The local Bergh society has begun a prosecution.

-Henry Herbert Crane lived childless at Gratton, Ohio, until he was 65. Then his young wife gave birth to twins. The joyful father hired a band of music and marched through the village bearing a banner on which was inscribed the word "Victory."

-The Rev. Ira C. Billman, an eminent pastor at Jackson, Mich., has parted from his wife: but he has directed his church to send half his salary to her, and has fully satisfied his congregation that he is in the right. There was no other woman in the case, as has been reported.

-A man threw a stone at a dog in Galveston. An old negro toddled out of the house and said: "It's lucky foah you, white man, dat de Gineral ain't at home." "What General ?" "Gen. Dollypimple, ob de Galbeston Divishun of de Grand Army of Occupation of Mezzico. You is foolin' with a cyclone, chile.'

-A friend of Clara Bagnal of Toronto dressed himself to represent a ghost, and presented himself before her. She was of a nervous temperament, and the shock proved too much for her. She fell in a fit, only to wake a raven maniac. For six years she was bereft of reason, and now she is dead.

-Hanlan expects that it will take him a month to fully recover. He lost twelve pounds during his voyage, which he must recover before he goes into training. After a short visit to Manchester he will go to Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he will order a new boat from Swaddle & Winship.

-The Paris Temps gives some details of the recently much disputed question of the existence of Heine's manuscript memoirs. It appears that the poet's brother, now a wealthy baron at Vienna, has acknowledged, after long silence, that he possesses them, and he protests that they shall never be published, on the ground that his brother left him this injunction.

-The cheapest recent Parliamentary election in Great Britain was that of Mr. J. Brinton, M. P., at his second election for Kidder-

minster (after his acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds, for reasons explained at the time), and the total amount is £26,175.6d. The items are : Beturning officer and town clerk's fee, £14,13s.6d; printing, £11,4s.; bill post-ing, £1. At the general election Mr. Brinton's expenses amounted to £1,300.

-Two stalwart men were working at night in a Chicago freight yard. Each had a large kerosene lamp. A quarrel arose between them which ended in a fight. The lamps were used as weapons, and were speedily broken over the heads of the contestants. The oil ran over them and caught fire, but neither would let go his hold, and they continued the struggle with their bodies en-veloped in flame, until both were disabled by burning. One died immediately, and the other lived only a few hours.

'A prudent man,' says a witty Frenchman, is like a pig. His'head prevents him from going too far.

TATISCIAN

IRISH NEWS.

A meeting organized by the Land League was held on 31st of August, on a farm near Monakilty, from which John McCarthy had been evicted by Miss Hungarford, for nonpayment of rent. The object was to deter others from taking the farm. Four thousand attended. There were deputations from the Land League in Dublin and Cork. Government reporters took notes of the speeches, which were rather moderate. The usual re-solutions were passed, and a branch of the Land League organized.

Qn the morning of August 30th, a man named Nesbitt, a Roman Catholic, was found lying outside the town of Lurgan in a pool of blood, with ten fearful wounds in his head, and the knife with which they had been inficted, apparently, beside him. The police brought him home on a stretcher, and two medical gentlemen have since been in attendance upon him. He has never recovered consciousness, and little hope is entertained of his life. The walls of the house beside which he was lying were covered with blood. Ip to the present no person has been made amonable. The outrage is genarally believed to have been a party one. from the cirsumstance probably that Nesbirt was rather a pronounced Nationalist, but as yet there is nothing to connect the outrage with any parficalar party.

On the 27th of August last the little village of Thames Ditton was the scene of an event not devoid of historical interest. The remains of the once admired and esteemed Panela, Lady Edward Fitzgerald, were removed from Paris and consigned to their last resting place on the banks of the Thames, where they are placed by the side of her stanghter Pamela, Lady Campbell, and close by that of Lady Sophia Fitzgerald, her aunt, and her other daughter, Mrs. Lucy Lyon, together with the other members of her family. Lady Edward Fitzgerald, known in French literature as " Pamela," removed from Ireland after the deplorable events of 1778, and re. sided on the Continent till her death in 1831, when she was followed to her tomb in Montmartre by Talleyrand and other French notabilities of that period. Through some informality it occurred last October that the remains were required to be removed from their tomb, and it fortunately happened that Mr. J. P. Leonard, a naturalized French subject, of Irish origin, on becoming aware of this intention, caused them to be exhumed and carried to his own vault. Upon the family becoming aware of this, arrangements were socie to bring the remains to England, and now, after the lapse of half a century, this erforcunate lady, remarkable alike for her salents, beauty, and the melancholy interest attaching to her sad life, reposes in peaceful quiet among her descendants in the rural shurchyard where so many of her husband's family are interred. The solemn rites of this third burial were attended by Sir Edward F. Campbell, her grandson; Lady Selby Smyth, her granddaughter ; Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Selby Smyth, and three of her greatgrandchildren.-Irish Times.

Nearly one hundred years have elapsed since the first stone of the present Custom House was laid, that ceremony having oc-curred on the 8th of August, 1781. James Gandon was the architect, and ten years elapsed before the huge building was out of the hands of the contractor. Previously to this the old Custom House was situated at Essex Bridge, and the most violent op osition to its transfer to the new site was offered | men were necessary in Ireland. Lord Hartby the numerous parties interested in proparty on the western part of the city and observation of his had offended any Irish along the quays. But the all-powerful member. But he firmly indicated his inten-Beresfords were in favor of the change, and tion to go on with the business, no matter the Government decided on erecting the new | how late the House sat. The government, he wailding on its present site. Six years after demurely remarked, had no special love for the new Custom House works had com-late sittings. They were forced to submit to menced the Dublin Chronicle of the 19th of them by the factious operation of the tyranny May, 1877, gave expression as follows to the | of small minorities. By this time the governviews entertained as to the probable effect which its erection so far down the river would have on the prosperity of the west end of the town ;--- " The effect," said the Chronicle, "apprehended from erecting a new Custom House out of town begins to appear. It is reported with confidence that all the ground on the south side of the Liffey from the Marine school (then on Sir John's quay) to the Point (Ringsend) has been taken for the purpose of immediate building on. By this means a junction will be nearly effected with the town of Ringsend, and the inevitable consequence must be that the west end of the town will be depopulated. The fluctuation of property caused by this must be very great." Bow trade, as well as fashion, has fluctuated eastward since then need not here be pointed out, as he who runs may read the story .-Irish Times.

the River Lee, which at this point is almost dry at this season of the year, and could easily be crossed from the public road to Coachford, which is only separated from the northern bank by one or two fields. The intention was to have gained access to the mills from this side, and to have cars on the road to bring away the stolen ammunition to Cork. Once this was accomplished all who could be spared of the party were to march on the barracks, surprise and overpower the sentries, and, with the assistance of their accomplices, take possession of the arms and such other military stores as they should consider likely to serve their purpose. Unfortunately for them, as we have said before, there was a traitor in the camp who betrayed the brethren, The Government got timely warning; the military were apprised of the intended attack; they took the precaution of storing in a 'strong room' all the arms and ammunition not required for immediate use; the sentries were doubled; the military were under arms all night, and ready at a moment's notice to

fall upon their assailants." The Press Association is authorized to state that the Government have received no information of the alleged plot to seize the Ballincollig powder mills.

STORMY SCENES IN PABLIA-MENT

Excited Proceedings.

From the moment when the House went into Committee of Supply on the Irish Fstimates, it became manifest that the Home Rule members meant to protract the sitting to an inordinate length. The proceedings on the vote for the Irish Constabulary commenced with a long and an eloquent speech by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, in which the strongest point was an appeal to Mr. Forster to give Ireland even such a small modicum of liberty as the Czar allowed Russia. Then there occurred a long dreary palaver, in the course of which Mr. Forster made a violent attempt to be conciliatory, and Mr. Bright a passionate appeal to the Irish members to be forbearing -an appeal he backed up with vague promises to the effect that if the government were only let alone and allowed to get the money they asked the House to vote they would "reorganise the Irish land system" so as to please the Irish tenant. Mr. O'Connor Power, in that tone of statesmanlike deliberation which characterizes his most recent utterances, sensibly pointed out that the government were, by the conditions of their existence, obliged to enforce a law which those for whom he held a brief considered to that a remedy made of such common, simple be utterly bad and oppressive, and hence it | plants as Hops, Buchu. Mandrake, Dandelion, was no use trying to quench the fire of Irish discontent with fair-seeming promises. Ultimately Mr. Biggar, who is most adroit among the obstructives at "drawing" a minister, contrived to tempt Lord Hartington to make testify to having been cured by them, you a statement, the tone of which was at once must believe and try them yourself, and doubt a statement, the tone of which was at once declared to be offensive, and Mr. Gray immediately rose to denounce the leader of the

House. Then "the fun of the fair" began in earnest. Atten minutes past two The O'Donoghue moved that the Chairman do leave the chair, A division was taken, with the result that 107 voted tor the government and 25 against them. Mr. Sexton then moved to report progress, and he based his speech upon the theory that Lord Hartington, saying that policeington rejoined by expressing regret if any ment had organized a series of "relays" to keep a House whilst they fought the Obstructionists to the bitter end, and the Conservatives contributed a small, but staunch, contingent in their support. Mr. T. P. O'Connor began to protract the debate, when Mr. Labouchere rose to order. In deprecatory tones he called the attention of Dr. Playfair to the fact that Mr. Sullivan was taking a mean advantage of the committee, for he "has provided himself with a palpable supper" in the shape of "three Bath buns, a few puffi, and a tartlet or two." "Was it in order to turn the House into a restaurant for the use of obstructive members?" Mr. Sullivan, with the ready wit of an Irishman, replied he thought it was. Were they not, he asked, in vibrating tones of solemnity, "in a Committee of Supply"-a query that was met with roars of laughter Dr. Playfair, with a merry twinkle in his keen bright eye, regretted that he knew of no rule or precedent that could be brought to bear on the case, but thought it was a question for Mr. Sullivan's "good taste"-a view of the situation that once more provoked much merriment. Mr. Sullivan then, with the air of a naughty boy who had been caught in a little game in which he should not have taken a hand, furtively stowed his "palpable supper" under his seat, and Mr. O'Connor resumed his remarks. The intelligent member for Wareham here facilitated the progress of business, calling Dr. Playfair's attention to the fact that Mr. Parnell was sitting with his legs upon a bench, his feet being then tastefully twisted right under the nose of the drowsy sergeant-at-arms. The learned Chairman, however, sensibly took no notice of the interruption, and then Mr. Sullivan rose to order. Mr. Sullivan is an eminent teetotaller, and his ire was raised because whilst it was objected that he refreshed himself by eating Bath buns and tartlets, his enemies refreshed themselves less ascetically by "bringing in something to drink during the speeches, which was assumed to be water, but which was frequently brandy, sherry, port, bery of arms, and the ammunition was, of it was might he not bring in his humble bun as to whether Mr. Sullivan's re-marks were in order, which was ended by Dr. Playfair rising and in a firm, dignified manner suggesting to to conduct the business of the House with less frivolity and more decency? Mr. O'Connor again resumed his remarks. Mr. Callan and Mr. Finigan-who was repeatedly called to order by Dr. Fairplay-followed, so did Mr. Parnell, Dr. Commins, and Mr. the most nourishing and strengthening beve-Forster. Mr. Justin M'Carthy, in his most rage, and is strongly recommended to all as dulcet accents, suggested, amidst much laughter, that if their proceeding were to be a trial of endurance each side should select a champion and let the man who sat out the | markets that has passed the ordeal to which longest carry the day for his party ; but Lord these articles are all submitted by the Govern-Hartington declined to give way, and then ment analyist, and is certified by him to be abent five in the morning, Mr. Sullivan returned to the charge like a giant refreshed, root, or any of the deliterious ingreidents comafter the consumption of his Bath buns and monly used to adulterate Cocca. When buy the western gate entrance to the barracks. I two tartlets. His frugal fare evidently had ing be particular and secure "Rowntree's." The pulls run in a parrallel direction to the not southed bis temper, for he made a speech, Other kinds are often substituted for the sake NO. 458 NOTRE DAME STREET, read of the success on the standers ones be an which he just and his conduct of quality i of larger profiles.

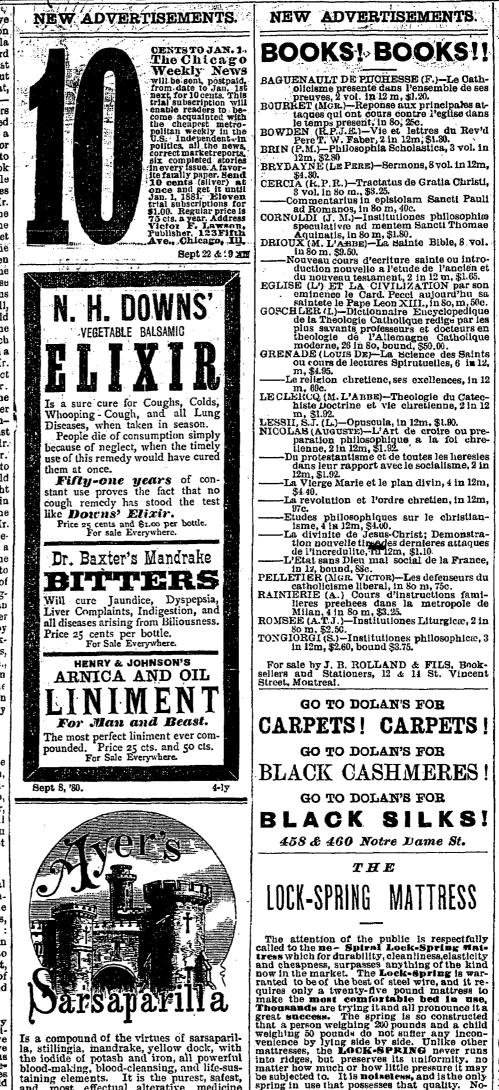
from "Handsard" the report of an obstructive night, in which, in an education debate on Aug. 3, 1876, Mr. Forster and Mr. Mundella were the leaders of the obstructives. Lord Hartington now, and about five minutes past six, went to bed. Mr. Sullivan's speech about the education debate in 1876-a speech that, it may be noted, took a full hour to deliverhaving finally exhausted his lordship's powers of endurance. Mr. T. P. O'Connor moved 'that the Chairman do leave the chair, and at a quarter to six he had his wish gratified, for Dr. Playfair did leave it, and went home to have a little sleep. Sir Farrer Herschell took the doctor's place, and with imperturbable good humor, listened to the speeches of Dr. Commins, Mr. M'Carthy and Mr. Callan. Then Mr. Pa nell awoke the House by the startling announcement that he had all along been anxious to get to bed, and was only sorry that the compromise he had suggested had not been accepted by the ministry. What was the compromise? asked Mr. Forster, who rose with theair of a smiling combatant conscious of coming victory. It was, said Mr. Parnell, that if progress were reported now, he would be glad to go on with the remainder of the votes after a fair discussion, the one at which he had just assisted being by implication a discussion that was not fair. "Yes." said Mr. Forster, with his shrewd Yorkshire instinct for driving a bargain, "but would Mr. O'Connor withdraw his motion attacking the House of Lords?" This gave rise to further wrangling and another division. the government winning by a vote of ninety-one against eleven. Sir Wilfred Lawson appealed to Mr. O'Connor to withdraw his motion, and Mr. Parnell explained that in what he had said to Mr. Forster he did not mean that he would let the Estimates go through on Friday night at nine o'clock, whereupon Mr. Forster, again intent on bargain-making, said that ere he yielded he must have a firm pledge from Mr. Parnell on this very point. Mr. Parnell re-gretted he could not pledge his colleagues, a remark received with derisive laughter by the House, and then Mr. O'Connor agreed to withdraw his motion about the House of Lords, which he insisted-much to the indig-nation o. Mr. Wharton-in describing as an essentially "obstructive chamber." After several divisions and much dull talk, for by this time the Irish party were pretty well exhausted, Mr. Parnell again made overtures, and a compromise was agreed to at one p.m. on the advice of Sir Stafford Northcote, in virtue of which the House was to adjourn, the remaining Irish Estimates were to be taken that (Friday) night, and the Irish constabulary vote was to be got through on Monday.

1T SEEMS IMPOSSIBLE

&c., should make so many and such marvelous and wonderful cures as Hop Bitters do, but when old and young, rich and poor, Pastor and Doctor, Lawyer and Editor, all no longer. See other column.

A Paris merchant, who has been several times robbed by unfaithful cashiers, has in-vented an infalible test of competency. The cashier presents himself, offers his services, shows his reference. Then the merchant Show me how you would erase a mistake in your figures." The aspiring cashier sets to work with scraper, ink eraser, and what not, and if he succeeds in destroying all trace of the erasure, he is invited to take his hat and his leave.

The Physical welfare of children is semously endangered by the administration of indigesti-ble and drastic medicines intended to relieve costiveness, sour stomach and flatulence. Give them instead that bland gentle, yet efficacious remedy, MILK OF MAGNESIA. Having an agree-able taste and a milk-like smoothness it requires no persussion to induce them to take it. Sold no persuasion to induce them to take it. by all Chemists.



a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sus-

arsan



Immediately corrects bad taste in the month and renders impure breath sweet and agrecable. Ladies once using this preparation will find it of such real value as to make it a standard remedy in every house.

It is entirely different from all other prepara-tions of Magnesia. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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



There are persons who, having made use o various preparations without obtaining any satsfactory results, will be inclined to condemn the use of LUBY'S PARSIAN HAIR RENEWER. To them we can, in all confidence, state that "not a single" instance do we know of where LUBY's preparation has been employed but that It has been a perfect success, and no further testimony of its merits need be offered them than the approval it has met with from hundreds of our citizens who are now daily using it.

Used as an ordinary dressing for the hair, is valuable properties are to restore gray hair to its natural color, which it certainly does, and without any injurious effect whatever; cures irritation and itching of the scalp, and leaves the head clean, cool and free from dandruff. One thing is certain, that its balsamic properties are such that it strengthens weak hair and checks its falling out.

LUBY'S does not soil the pillow-slips. Those who have used LUBY's speak well of it; those who condemn it know nothing of it.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, in large-sized bottles, at 50 cents each. Wholesale by Lyman Sons & Co.; Kerry, Watson & Co.; H. Sugden Evans & Co., H. Haswell & Co.



Gazetteer of British North America, Gazetteer of British North America, CONTAINING the latest and most authentie descriptions of over 7,000 Cities, Towns and Villages in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebcc, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundiand, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Colum bla, and the North West Territories, and other general information, orawn from official sources, as to the name, locality, extent, etc.. of over 1,800 Lakes and Rivers; a TALER OF ROUTES, showing the proximity of the Railrond Stations, and Sea. Lake and River Ports, to the Cities, Towns, Villages, etc., in the several Pro-vinces, (this Table will be found invaluable): and a neat Colored Map of the Dominion of Canada. Edited by P. A. CROSSW, as isded by a Corps of Writers. Subscribers names respect-fully solicited. Agents wanted. *Price* §3-Payable on Delivery. JOHN LOVELL & SON. Publishers. JOHN LOVELL & SON. Publishers.

ANOTHER SCARE.

ALLEGED PLOT TO SHIZE BALLINCOLLIG POWDER MILLS.

The Cork Constitution of Saturday morning publishes the following :- " The public will be astonished to learn that within the last iew days the Fenian Brotherhood in these parts had conceived a gigantic project of attaoking the cavalry garrison at Ballincollig, and also the robbery of the powder mills at the same place. The attack was admirably planned, and would, in all probability, have been put into execution before now but for the fact that all the sworn band of desperadoes were not faithful to one another, or true to the cause they had espoused, as is invariably the case in organizations of the kind, composed, as they are, of the most worthless members of society. There was a Judas in the company, who was very glad to part with the information so obtained for a consideration. This was actually done, and the Government was apprised of the intended raid. Instructions were at once forwarded to the local military and police authorities, and precautions were taken and plans adopted for giving the attacking party a warm reception. The object of the swack on the barracks was the rob-Was that in order, he indignantly asked?. If course, to be taken from the powder mills in and his frugal cup of coffee, and regale him-sufficient quantities to afford the 'rebels' an self in that state of sweet simample supply for the approaching winter plicity? A confused discussion arose campaign. A robbery of this nature could not be successfully carried out without the aid of accomplices, and these were forthcoming. We have been given to understand that men occupying positions of trust at the the disputants that tt would be better powder mills also fill responsible positions in the Fenian Brotherhood-that, in fact, one such employe is no less a personage than a divisional head centre,' and it is easy enough to imagine what valuable aid such an individual could render in such an undertaking. Some years ago it was customary to have the powder mills guarded at night by military sentries. This practice has been recently discontinued, for what reason we have been unable to ascertain; and this circumstance invored still further the daring project of the marauders. Most of our readers know how the powder mills are constructed with regard to the village of Ballincollig. They can only be legitimately approached by means of

When a man is about to start for home after a church sociable and finds his umbrella gone-an umbrella that has been in the family until it has become an heirloom,-his first impulse is to tear around and use harsh language, crush his hat over his throbbing brows rush out into the night and isin. His next impulse is to soothe his tempest tossed bosom by selecting the newest and best parachute he can lay his hands on, and go home with forgiveness in his heart and umbrells over his head like a Christian.

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

There can be no late sleeping in Lowell. There is a general ringing of the factory bells at 43 in the morning. This is for the board-ing-house keepers, who are expected to arise at that time to prepare the morning meal. One hour later the bells ring again, this time to call the operatives to breakfast; and in fifty minutes more the ringing is repeated to summon to work.

" The pure flour of the finest Mustard Seed without any adulteration or dilution." This is the report of the Government Analvist on Colman's Genuine Mustard. Users of this article may just as well buy the best. This is the only pure brand in the market, all others being what is called "Mustard Condiments," that is mustard mixed with farmia etc.,-and do not possess the pungent aromatic flavour of the genuine article-Be sure you get "Colman's" with the Bull's Head on every 11-G tin.

Will Miller, a well-known humorist in Kiles, having taken a trip to the land of liberty (and slaveholders) visited, among other sights, the Falls of Niagara. Well, Mr. Miller,' said a full-blown Yankee, after allowing time for the contemplation of the scene. "I guess you call that wonderful. In your country you never saw anything like that.' 'Like that !' quoth Will, 'there's a fair mair won'er-ful' concern no twa miles frae whaur I was born. Man, at the Kairnshill there's a peacock wi' a timmer leg!'

Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment is an external remedy for Man and Beast. 4-4

Probably no one article of diet is so gener-ally adulterated as is cocos. This article in its pure state, scientifically treated, is recommended by the highest medical authority as an article that will tone and stimulate the most delicate stomach. Rowntree's prize medal Rock Cocoa is the only article in our pure, and to contain no starch, farnia, arrow -11-G

and most effectual alterative medicine known or available to the public. The sci-ences of medicine and chemistry have never ences of medicine and chemistry have never produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures Scrofula and all scrofulous diseases, Eryspelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-grubs, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ring-worm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weak-nesses and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility. By its searching and cleansing qualities

By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood and cause derange-ment and decay. It stimulates and enlivens the vital functions, promotes energy and strength, restores and preserves health, and infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any dis-ease which arises from impurity of the blood need despair who will give AYER'S SARSAPABILLA a fair trial.

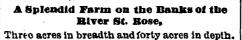
It is folly to experiment with the numer-ous low-priced mixtures, of cheap materials, and without medicinal virtues, offered as blood-purifiers, while disease becomes more firmly seated. Aver's SARSAPARILLA is a medicine of such concentrated curative power, that it is by far the best, cheapest, and most reliable blood-purifier known. Physicians know its composition, and pre-scribe it. It has been widely used for forty years, and has won the unqualified confi-dence of millions whom it has benefited.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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Three acres in breadth and forty acres in depth. Good stone house, 42x38 feet, three stories, barns, good stabling for cattle, and two houses for workingmen; a young, thriving orchard, which will be bearing fruit next year.

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

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GRAND LINE, Three Miles from Ste. Therese

A Farm containing seventy acres, twenty-five acres under cultivation, the balance in standing bush; good house and barns. Terms Easy. Particulars on applying at 249 Commissioners street, Pr 429 Mignonne.

WILLIAM H. HODSON & SON ABCHITECTS, Near Mouth.

be subjected to. It is **Dolwelews**, and is the only spring in use that possesses that quality. No-thing so good for **Hospitals**, **Hotels or Ships** has ever been invented. **Springs given on trial** to parties residing in the city, and **money refunded if the springs are not aw represented**. Springs made to fit all sizes of beds on short notice, but if made for bedsteads not of the or-diment eits the availage support be token back

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dinary size, the springs cannot be taken back.

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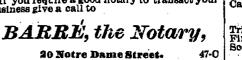
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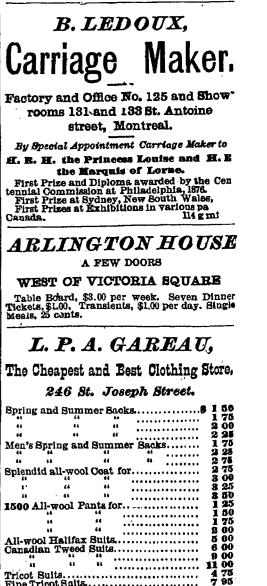
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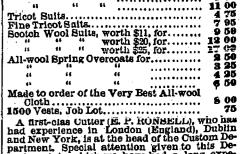
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CATHOLIC NEWS.

Archbishop Lynch has received fifty applieations for the children asked by Cardinal Manning, to be provided with homes in Canada

>nyone who got a glimpse of the Queen's Park this afternoon would have come to the conclusion that Paradise had been let out for noon. It was fairly thick with little children belonging to the separate schools; who, pic-nicing there, were taking out a full afternoon's fan. There they were running, shouting, jumping, singing, laughing, crying with all their might, and all under the kind care of the Brothers and Sisters of the church. Here and there a little cripple sat apart, but not alone, for many a kind heart approached to say an encouraging word, or to give him his share of the fruit that was flying about every-where. They were so happy that one could hardly believe that trouble could sit on their faces. They never hushed the music of their voices nor their eyes, only for a brief period, when the Sisters of Charity entered the grounds, leading about 400 little waifs of orphans. How their eyes sparkled when they saw the fruit and all the good things to eat, and how grateful they were when more fortunate children came forward to lend them their lacrosse sticks and balls. More than one full heart lent tears to eyes already full as the little ones went by. Three thousand chil-dren were on the ground under the charge of the board of school trustees, among whom were Vicar-Gen. Rooney, chairman, Very Rev. James Laurent, Bev. J. J. McCann, Fathers Conroy and Bergin. Mr. Matthew O'Connor, secretary and treasurer, and Mr. Burns, were present. 'The schools of St. Michael's, Bond street, St. Patrick's, St. Mary's, St. Paul's, St. Peter's and St. Vincent's were all distinguished by a badge. Refreshments were provided by the Board, but several gentlemen made liberal presents of fruit, and some brought their own lunch. All appeared to be highly satisfied with the pic-nic. The Archbishop visited the grounds in the afternoon and appeared to be delighted at the sight of so many youthful members of his flock. -Toronto World.

Is it possible that in some instances the great dislike manifested against the Church is heightened by a secret and most unwelcome suspicion that after all with her is the truth? Charles Dickens was greatly opposed to the Church. We find the most ample evidence of this in some of his writings, and Harriet Martineau has left it upon record that he refused to insert an article she had written in a periodical edited by him for the sole reason that a Jesuit Father was spoken approvingly of by it. Yet it is quite clear that sometimes in some degree there entered into Dickens' mind the suspicion to which we have referred. We claim that such is proved by a certain dream he related concerning himself. He dreamt, he says, that his sister Mary who was dead apreared to him in the form of a Madonna;-"" But answer me one other question,' I said in an agony of entreaty lest it should leave me. Wh t is the true religion ?' As it paused a moment without replying, I said-good God, in such an agony of haste lest it should go away !-- 'You think, as I do, that the form of religion does not so greatly matter, if we try to do good? or,' I said, observing that it still hesitated and was moved with the greatest compassion for me, perhaps the Roman Catholic is the best? perhaps it makes one think of God oftener and believe in Him more steadily?' 'For you,' said the spirit, full of such heavenly tenderness for me that I felt as if my in exactly the condition of my dream. It was just dawn." There may be those who will conclude that a Divine warning an unknown, clad in black armor, suddenly thus vouchsafed to the famous

Even's disgrace, Regeneration of life, Beauty of women, Uhief of the virgins, Enclosed gar-den, Clösely locked fountain, Mother of God, Perpetual virgin, Holy Virgin, Prudent Virgin, Serene Virgin, Temple of the Living God, Royal throne of the Eternal King, Sanctuary of the Holy Spirit, Virgin of the root of Jesse, Cedar of Mount Lebanon, Cypress of Mount Sion, Crimson rose of the land of Jacob, Blooming like the palm tree, Fruitful as the olive, Glorious son-bearer, Light of Nazareth, Glory of Jerusalem, Beauty of the world, Noblest boon of the Christian flork, Queen of

life, Ladder of Heaven, hear the petition of the poor; spurn not the wounds and the groans of the miserable. Let our devotion and our sighs be carried through thee to the presence of the Creator, for we are not onrselves worthy of being heard because of our evil deserts.

O powerful Mistress of Heaven and Earth, dissolve our trespasses and our sins. Destroy our wickedness and corruptions. Raise the fallen, and debilitated, and the fettered. Loosen the condemned. Repair through thyself the transgressions of our immoralities and our vices. Bestow upon us through thyself the blossons and ornaments of good actions and virtues. Appease for us the Judge by thy voice and thy supplications. Allow us not to be carried off from thee among the spoils of our enemies. take us thyself forever under thy protection.

We beseech and pray thee further, O holy Mary, through thy great supplication from thy only Son, that is Jesus Christ, the Son of chism, sacraments and the laws of the Church. the Living God, that God may defend us Its foundations are divine authority, unity, from all straits and temptations. And obtain order, system. Lastly, it produces a condition for us from the God of creation, that we may of life, pure in thought, word, and deed, all receive from Him the forgiveness and remission of all our sins and trespasses ; and that we may obtain from Rim further, through thy supplication, the perpetual occupation of the heavenly kingdom, through the eternity of life, in the presence of the saints and the saintly virgins of the [they have all uttered) is the extreme opposite world; which may we deserve, may we occupy in socula soculorum. Amen .-- Clare Examiner.

During the reign of Pius IX. thirty new ioceses were created in the United States. At the opening of this century there was but one diocese here; now there are sixty-one, besides seven vicariates-apostolic. The Catholic population is 6,143,222, ruled by 67 bishops and archbishops and 5,989 priests, who minister in 6,507 churches and chapels; 1,136 students were in theological seminaries last spring, 405,234 pupils in parochial never be found. schools. The Church has also 1,726 mission Lastly, it prostations, besides its regular churches, 687 colleges, seminaries, and academies, 2,246 parochial schools, and 373 charitable institutions, all indicating hard work and plenty of

THE INFIDEL CONVENTION.

How it was Captured by a Christian-

[From the Binghampton Daily Leader.] The convention of Freethinkers in session at Hornellsville, N. Y., from the 1st to the 5th inst., came to a close in a manner least free will, and by consequence reason and expected by the great liberal lights who had traveled thousands of miles to ventilate their various theories of reform, progress, religion, science and so-forth. An invitation had been extended through the New York press to the orthodox churches to select and send a representative to demolish Infidelity. Not being able to agree, probably as to which was heart would break, for you it is being able to agree, probably as to which was wept blood. Two groups in the centre. In the best! Then I awoke, with the orthodox, the great opportunity was lost, and one a little girl, a pretty round faced girl of it looked as though the cause of Christianity ten, from whose plamp cheeks the wonted would have to go by default. But at the last moment, as in the days of Knight-errantry, moaning, raving mother, and broken-hearted appeared on the scene, moving mysteriously author alluded to; this, however, we among those who had already possessed themselves of the trophies of assured victory as the gentler ones. The stranger entered in the centre; but of a countenance hideous his claim for a bout under the incognito of a in the demonical stare of lust crushed by fear. Christian Evangelist, and it was promptly and generously allowed. The news rapidly 10 a.m., on Saturday, the self-appointed champion stepped upon the stage of the canacious Opera House before a packed audience, placed his lance in rest, and then charged with such irresistible impetuosity that all went down before him. By universal acclaim he regained the neglected day for Christianity; and sent his crest-fallen opponents home sadder but wiser Free Thinkers. His weapons were as follows :----Truth is true to him who is true. I have attended these conferences, have heard a great deal of what seemed to me to be true, so true that had not my senses dispelled the cruelty, the spirit of the toulest assassin. illusion I might have thought myself in my own orthodox church. And much that seemed to me false, and some too violent to be honored with the title of free thought. But true or false, I feel that at best all I beard was but opinion and speculation ; because no one spoke as with authority or the certainty that what he said was true, except, perhaps, to himself. My name is Christian, the world is my country, to do good my religion. (Tom Paine stolen from Jesus Christ.) "Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven. Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted. Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy. Blessed are the pure in spirit, for they shall see Gcd."

Resplendent like the sun, Destruction of to be true to this aim, ambition, and duty ; to possess and study them, and the disposinamely, Christian faith and Infidel faith, each tion to aid in extending their practical benethe choice of free will. Christian faith is the fits to the suffering millions who can neither belief in the personal, the only one, the triune God of revelation. It is the food and discipline for the divine life of the soul, the sacraments ordained by Almighty God. It is the choice of the will answering and operating at the dictation of religious instinct, reason and common sense. Man wills to believe in the existence of God, the Creator, because it would be nonsense to will to believe otherwisethat the world had no creator. "Who ever heard of a motion without a mover," a gentleman asked the other night. "A watch without a designer and maker," inquired another. Who moves the world? The loyal, natural heart answers, God. And man wills to believe this, too, because one having authority comes teaching that God has revealed Himself to man through His speaking authority, the Church. Reason and common sense consent to this, for a God who had not spoken

to man would be no God, no practical good; and having spoken, His word must be true and infallibly interpreted, or again, He be no God, no practical good; for He and His authority would teach error.

This Faith is the system of education and elevation of man, spiritually, morally, and physically, to the divine standard of moral ife-the life of the God-man Jesus Christ, It is carried and spread throughout the civilized Allow not our souls to be condemned, but and uncivilized world by ministers regularly and divinely ordained to teach all nations and preach the gospel to every living creature. The A B O food are contained in the catcwhose hope and belief in immortality is as positive in the degree as the life's approach is near to the divine morel standard.

Intidel faith (of which there is not much here, if I may judge the deeds of my companions by the words of God or goodness to this, unbelief in the only one, the triune God. This faith is the food and degradation of the animal, sensual life of the soul, trained by pride, passion and the lusts of the flesh. It is the choice of the will answering and operating against the dictate of religious insiluct, reason and common sense, and is the miseducation of the animal standard of moral life-the life of the animal man. It is practiced by few; no one will teach it. Its foundations are moral chaos and corruptions of individual opicions, in which an A. B. C. can

Lastly, it produces a condition of life impure in thought, word and deed, whose despair and unbelief in immortality are as positive in degree as the life's approach is near to the animal moral standard.

These are the logical extremes of the two systems. None ever fully reach the divine standard, but few ever fully descend to the animal. Theologically they express the faiths of Jesus Christ and John Calvin. For their respective fruits read the lives of the saints who advanced towards the divine, and to those of the murderer and sodomist. Calvin, and some of his followers, descended below the animal under the predestination doctrines of free will, and by consequence reason and common sense. I give a real and horrible picture of the logical extreme of infidel faith. I entered the court room at Williamstown the other day. It was a sad and solemn hall. Justice in anger frowned from her throne; mercy bowed in tears at her feet. . Men alone dared the scene; wonen's hearts would have wept blood. Two groups in the centre. In ready to defend the Church against all father, tapping her tiny feet on the rungs of the chair, unconscious in the lily-purity of her soul of the terrible irreparable ruin which

know or understand them, and who are better off without them, until at least they have learned the A. B. C. of the common sense Divine knowledge, the only precious and sure way of Divine faith. How many of the toiling millions in this land can or ever will be competent ever to define even the meaning of the word Science ? But its facts and specu lations perverted to the defence of Infidel faith may be made a dangerous agent in the descent of moral corruption below the animal standard of life.

Divine Faith is natural, human, and divine. Infidel Faith is unnatural, inhuman, an

animal. Scarcely had the sounds of this thrilling peroration died away when the profound improduced found expression in pression

vote 'of thanks by acclamation of the convention. But before he had reached his seat up sprang a dozen to detain him with queries, "What kind of a Christian was Bishop Conda (or some such a name which your reporter lost) of the third century, who tortured and executed, (name lost) murdered bim ?" said one. "He was a premature Calvinist, not a Christian ; a Christian ceases to be so when he abuses the practice and teachings of the church," answered the stranger. "What is the difference in the cases of Freeman the Adventist, who sacrificed his little girl's life under inspiration, and that of Abraham ?" Answer : "The word of God says Abraham was inspired. The name of the immortal Freeman is not mentioned in that great book. Abraham was inspired and did not kill his child. Freeman was not inspired and did not kill his child, a slight difference, a case of spiritual epilepsy insiead of inspiration." The watch-maker had something to work with, your God had nothing. How is that?" seng out another. "Pagan philosophers two thousand years ago, as high above any intellect here as Barnum is above his baby elephant, taught that that something was but the shadow. The beautiful world is but drapery of the robe in which the invisible hath clothed Himself," came promptly back. "What did I understand you to say about the relation of science to religion ?" from another. "That the A B C of a sound moral life, the education of the heart and soul in the divine

faith should precede all mere intellectual de-velopment and instruction." Others prepared to continue the fire, but the considerate and polite president, Dr. T. L. Brown, of your city, interfered and shortly introduced the Reverend Parker Pillsbury. This gentleman read a long and carefully prepared address on Spiritualism, in which the Christian Church was assailed, and her course in reference to Galileo and others severely criticised. At the conclusion of the remarks the unknown arose, and referring to the work and purpose of the association, said that as he had got so far into it he might as well stick. In mild, but unmistakable terms he denied the statements of the speaker, suggested to his hearers that there were two sides to every question. and proposed that the association at once add to its plans, one providing for public oral discussions. He mentioned the life of Galileo as being a most important and appropriate subject for a beginning, and expressed his desire to advocate the cause of the Church. No answer was made to this, but another shower of questions seemed forthcoming, when some one demanded the name of the speaker. " My name is Egbert Frederick Cleave, I am a Catholic, and I stand

charges, against any man in the United States." The victor then retired. Some of the features of Taxation in England are peculiarly just and desirable. If anybody leaves you \$500 you have to pay \$10, and if he dies without a will, you will then pay \$15 to get this \$500. The Government



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tember inclusive. L. A. SENECAL, General Superintendent. 5-2

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INFORMATION WANTED of MICHAEL McLAUGHLIN, whose wifo's name is Suffin, his brother Lawrence, and his sister Mary. He left Ireland thirty-eight years ago for Canada. His native place is Knox, Parish of Killassar, County Mayo, Ireland. Heard he lived near Montreal as a farmer. I will give one hundred dollars for information of him living or dead. Address, JOHN McLAUGHLIN, 111 George street, Toronto, Ont. 3-5

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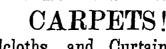


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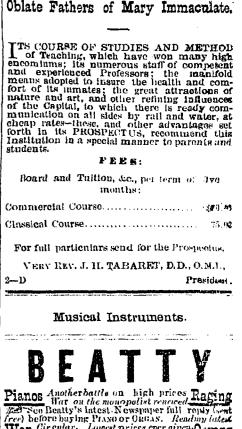
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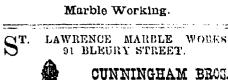
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Registered in Canada 1879. LYMAN, SONS & CO.,

leave as an open question. Our own conclusion is that Dickens had in some manner and the smiles of the strong-minded as well or another attained to a deeper insight into the Catholic Faith than might be gathered from his works or his life, and that it had impressed him more than, perhaps, he dared and generously allowed. The news rapidly acknowledge, even to himself.—New Zealand spread abroad, and at the appointed hour of Tablet.

It has been officially announced by a circular, issued by the Rev. Lord Archibald Douglas, that the pilgrimage about to be made to Lourdes will be undertaken "in reparation to the Immaculate Mother of God, and to implore her intercession with the Sacred Heart of her Son for the conversion of sinners, for the return of England and Scotland to the faith, and for France." It will be headed by Cardinal Manning, and the banner of St. George, the patron saint of Eng-land, will be borne by the Duke of Norfolk. The date of departure will probably be either the 8th or the 9th of September, and the route chosen will be that by Newhaven, Dieppe, Paris, and Bordeaux. It is arranged that the pilgrims shall break the journey for one night on the outward journey at Paris. and for the second night at Bordeaux: and they will reach Lourdes on the third day a little before three p. m. The time of stay at Lourdes, it appears, is limited by the railway company to forty-eight hours; and though negotiations are being carried on to have the time extended to sixty hours, the French railway company does not seem disposed to relax the rule. In any case, however, it is announced that the pilgrims will not leave Lourdes until Monday, the 13th, the preceding day being the the Feast of the Holy Name of Mary, when the general Communion of the pilgrims at the hands of the cardinal-archbishop will be held. The pilgrims are warned by Lord Archibald Douglas that they will have to travel, not, as on previous occasions, by a special train, but by an ordinary slow train. It may be added that the little town of Lourdes is situated in the department of the Hautes Pyrences, on the banks of the river Gave, between the hills that terminate the Plain of Tarbes and the abrupt steeps that commence the Grande Modtagne. Lourdes has long been a sanctuary of devotion to the Blessed Virgin. In 1858 its name come into sudden note as the scene of a miraculous appearance of the Blessed Virgin at noonday to three peasant children who were gathering wood on the banks of the Gave, near the rocks of Massakielle .-- London Universe, August 21.

[Translated from the Irish of the eighth Century.]

O great, Mary, Mary, greatest of Marys, Most great of women, Queen of the angels, Mistress of the Heavens, Woman full and re-plete with the grace of the Holy Spirit, Blessed and most Blessed, Mother of eternal glory, Mother of the heavenly and earthly Church, Mother of love and indulgence, Mother of the golden light, Honour of the sky, God. Mother of Christ, Resort of the Lord. | teach by an A. B. O.

a ser a l'anna anna a

(Robert G. Ingersoll stolen from Jesus Christ).

"I know not of what spirit I am ; if I speak Truth, 'tis not I, Christ speaketh in me. In so far as his words are mine and I speak them, I shall infallibly speak Truth."

The natural man, barbarian or civilized, is endowed with human form, religious instinct, creative power in a human sense, conscience, knowledge of right or wrong, memory, will, reason and language. These endowments constitute his naturally divine attributes.

Ilis true aim, ambition, and duty is to rise above the naturally divine to a higher supernatural state. He can only achieve this by true education, the development equally of the spiritual, moral, and physical natures; and thus alone can be lifted up and lift up others to the practices and teachings of the religion of good contained in the texts adopted by Paine and Ingersoll.

But every one is a witness to himself and the world, that inherent natural weakness disables us for maintaining the standard of moral life our own conscience prescribes, still more for advance to a higher without a guide and teacher. To teach implies authority, which alone can establish the standard to be attained; nor can it be of man's authority. Human will can not dictate to human will. Sign of tranquility, Gate of Heaven, Golden No free man will acknowledge another's Oasket, Couch of love and Meroy, Temple of authority in faith or morals. It must be di-the Divinity, Beauty of Virgins, Mistress of vine; and, that the whole world, barbarian and the tribes, Fountain of the parterres, Oleansing civilized, young and old, literate and illiterof the sins, Washing of the souls, Mother of ate, good and bad, may acquire and profit by the orphans, Breast of the infants, Solace of it, the method of imparting it must be of unithe wretched, Star of the sea, Handmaid of versal adaption; in simple terms, it must

•

had befallen her. In the other an anima comely of torm, well-dressed, and hair divided His wife, heaven help her! was teside him. gazing on the scene with mixed expression of concern and bravado, as though awaiting the release close at hand.

This animal was tried for a crime upon the person of that virgin babe—a crime conceived alone in the lowest deeps of a Dante's Inferno —a crime at which the very beasts of the a lease to rent your house for anyfield would whine and howl in sympathy for vengeance, could they understand it. Fifteen years at hard labor was the mild sentence of justice. This degraded animal was an Infidel. His carnal soul knew not the language of God, of goodness, charity, mercy, pity; his callous words but revealed a heart and mind steeped with loathsome passion, hate, malice, To the language and conceptions of goodness, love, repentance, he was utterly insensible. This animal had the faith of John Calvin; the crime itself is evidence that he but practiced the Infidel faith. Search the dungeons of the world, the penitentiaries of this land, and my lite for it if you find a Christian, recognized as such by competent authority, ever found guilty of so heinous a sin against nature herself. Bind the criminal statistics of the world into one ponderous volume, and you have the aggregated logical fruits of Infidel Faith. And, on the other hand, the lives of the Saints and holy men, deeds of goodness, justice, charity and mercy into another volume, and you have the same of the Divine Faith. Look with wonder and awe at the faith of the Sisters of Charity on the battlefield!

Enceling in blood, they staunch the wounds of the dying soldier, while cannon roar death's music in their ears and oftimes lay them low in death !--- on bended knees beside the hos-have washed the Crosses they planted through the world in their own sacred blood! Contrast the fruits of Infidel faith to-day, ruling proud, licentious England, with those of the Divine Supreme in the oppressed and persecuted land of Saints-Ireland. Read their statistics of crime and compare the domestic life of the millions. And a like fair com-parison of the genius of Christianity in every field, civil and religious liberty, education and institutions of charity; the arts, literature, sciences; the sacred hearth of home, will yield facts of this Divine and only true science for the ennobling of man and the emancipation and salvation of the soul.

There is a central power existing in and between these two failhs, teaching and mis-teaching both and opposite ways, upward to the Divine, and downward to the animal. This power of human Faith, strengthened in its upward tendency by inherited germs of the Divine, and in its downward influence by in-herited germs of the infidel faiths. That struggling up is the honest, loyal, the natural heart and virtues willing to rise up and on to the moral light and liberty of the Divine faiths, that drigging down, the unnatural heart, and vices willing to give way to the moral darkness and slavery of Infidel faith. The true relation and value of science in the

Mathews and a start of the start

fee on a \$50,000 legacy is \$1,000, and \$1,500 if there be no will, and if the legacy be \$1,-000,000, then the Queen,s fee is \$77,500, or, without a will, more than \$100,000. If you study and become a barrister, the admission costs you \$250, or as much as you are likely to earn the first year. When you graduate in medicine you pay \$50. If you become a thing above \$150 a year, you pay about seventy cents. If you want arms and crest on your carriage, you pay \$11, and if you get these arms "granted" to you, and in a measure fully recognized, you have to pay \$59 license. One carriage costs \$11 a year. Your dog costs \$1.25 a year. For a license to

carry a gun you pay \$2.50. The tax for every male servant is \$4. Eprs's COCOA-GEATEFUL AND COMFORTING. —"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected coccoa. Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a feilcately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever these is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our-seives well fortlifed with pure blood and a pro-periv nourished trame."-Ortil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled..." TAMES EFFS & Co Homocrathic Chemists London. Eugland, 'I'll be shot if I do,' as the nobleman re-marked, when he refused to live on his Irish estate.—'This is a pretty pickle,'as the Nihi-

list said when he found himself wheeling a barrow of salt in the mine of Siberia .-'Sweetness is light,' as Mr. Mathew Arnold cried when he put his pearly teeth through the penny puff .--- 'There's a chiel among us taking notes,' as the banker told the detective whom he sent to look atter his clerks.

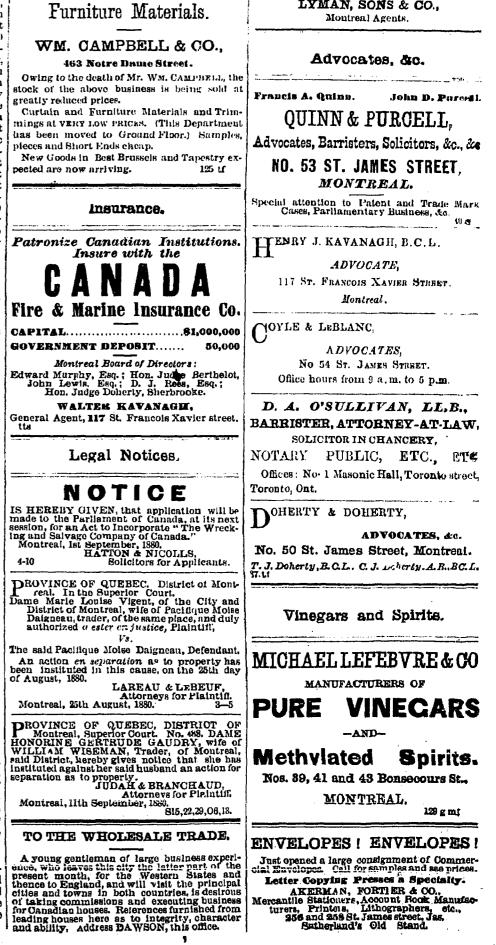
Throat affections and bronchial diseases are elieved immediately by the use of Downs' Elixir. 4-4

A man carrying a bottle full of something, halted a pedestrian and said : " I found this bottle and I wish you'd tell me what's in it." The other took it, removed the cork and snuffed in a full breath, staggered against a wall, choking and gasping, and it was a full minute before he blirted ont: "Why, you idiot, that's bartshorn." "Well, I'm perfectly willing to take your word for it without extra insults," observed the invalid in an injured voice and took his bottle and walked of.

On account of the new measure law, which compels us to sell by the Imperial measure, the price of our Altar Wine will be \$1.80 per Imperial gallon, which is one-fifth larger than the old measure. The price remains the same, as 1 1-5 colonial gallons, at \$1.50, is equal to one Imperial gallon, at \$1.80. COUTU & Co. 245 Notre Dame street. eow17.G

-Tourists just returned from Iceland re port that beautiful weather was experienced system of divine faith is simply that they in-both to the north and south of Iceland, and vent and provide improved methods for phy-the hay crops look much better than they have sical comfort, intellectual culture and in- been for a number of years. Severai of the Graceful like the dove, Serene like the moon, | There are two opposing systems professing | struction for those who have time and money | tourists made the ascent of Mount Heela,

and the second second



15

Finance and Commerce.

TUEEDAY, September 21. FINANCIAL.

Greenbacks bought at 1 dis.; American silv-r bought at 4; British silver bought at 6. T -day is virtually a holiday in monetary. circes, and no Board of the Stock Exchange was neld.

" .e Bank statement for August fails to rever any increased demand for capital other that caused by the crop movement, prepaysions for which are reflected in the increese of \$1,152,359 in circulation. This ex, insion is a large one for August, and may be ...cepted as an indication of the bounteousne-s of the crops and the general confidence which prevails; in August last year the circu-lation increased only \$163,000, but the finan-cial crisis which then prevailed un-de btedly accounted in a large meague for this moderate expansion. The discounts having run up \$1,022,975, an increase almost identical with that of the circulation, and springing from the same cause, so that the general business of the country cannot be regarded as furnishing any larger source of employment for banking capital. Indeed the improvement in remittances, so marked in recent months, had tended rather to lessen the discount requirements of the mercantile community. The public deporits continue to steadily augment, and are now at the very large figure of \$69,-312,398, an increase of \$1,148,863 since the close of 1.1y. It will be a matter of congratulation when this item begins to pare down, as evidencing the increased employment of capital in trade enterprises, but the tendency for some time to come will be towards an increase of deposits, from the fact that the proceeds of sales of farm produce will be placed in bank.

At the Stock Exchange on Monday business was quiet, with prices in the main firm and higher. Bank of Montreal ran up 11 per cent. to 154 at the opening, sold back to 1531 in the morning, and ruled nominal at 153 bid, 153³ asked in the afternoon. Merchants' ad-vanced 11 per cent. to 1051 bid in the early part of the day, then settled back to 1051 for buyers, 1051 for sellers, and ruled steady at these figures through the afternoon. Commerce was inactive, ruling at 1284 and 1294 until the second board, when there was a drop to 126 and 1283. Union was offered at 86, and Eastern Townships at 1071. Exchange moved up 1 per cent in the morning to 55 bid, and then became nominal at 54 and 57. Jacques Cartier after being wanted at 90, be-came dull at 881 and 901. Ontario advanced 1 per cent in the morning to 863 offered, and dropped back to 86 bid, 861 asked in the afternoon. Molsons' appeared firm, and sold up 1 per cent to 98, buyers offering 973; at the second board the stock was nominal at 97 and 93]. Other bank shares unchanged. Telegraph was placed 1 per cent higher at 13:1 at the opening, but became weak as the day alvanced, and left off with buyers at 1323, sellers at 133. Richelieu Navigation Company after selling up to 612, reacted to 60 and 614 at the close. Oity Passenger Railway which on Friday sold at 116, was this morning placed at 1131, and buyers at one time were offering 1183, but in the alternoon the stock fell off and closed at 1171 bid, 118 asked. City Gas Company, after selling at 149, closed dull at 148 and 1483. Graphic Company second preference was strong, bnyers offering 45, holders wanting 55 Canada Cotton Company was also firm, advancing to 89 bid, 100 asked.

COMMERCIAL.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

husiness was

days here. Prices are about as last week. Young Hysons steady. Black Teas are ac-tive. Molasses nominally as last reported. Syrups firm. Rice in moderate request as be-fore. Coffees.—Not much to notice.—Java sold at Dutch sale rather below valuations Spices.—Pepper quite firm. Cloves have also much firmness, with large operations in New. York. Fruits.-Valentia Raisins, 7go to 8c for old; 8c to 9c for new. Cables report high prices at Malaga, representing a cost D. P. of about \$2.50 for Layers and \$3 for Londen. a let of fine hogs at \$6, and a lot of small Currants of prime quality at Patras firm.

HARDWARE AND IRON .- There has been a fair jobbing trade done in shelf and all kinds of bardware since our last reference, and the prospects are still good for an unusually brisk fall trade; owing, however, to the number of exhibitions now open throughout the country, Bert, 20, Sept. 22, 1870 it may be later than in some previous years. Travellers now out are unable to do much business with Western merchants, whe are generally busy at the fall shows. Bar Iron continues firm, both here and in England, and a good demand from consumers is being experienced, a fair jobbing business having been done during the week, but no large sales between houses, which by-the-by are now pretty well stocked, have been reported. In cattle, 8 carloads of sheep, 1,161 hogs and 14 the Pig Iron market there is no change in the situation, as compared with the date of our last report; a good many country merchants, attending the Dominion Exhibition, have been making enquiries this week as to quotations, but they seem indisposed to do business while on a visit for pleasure, and sales comprise only small lots at unchanged prices. Latest cable advices report the British mar-kets firm and unchanged. Owing to the sailing vessels having all left on their last trip, importers are now dependent upon steamers, and freights for the remainder of the season are therefore expected to be much higher. The bulk of the seuson's business will likely be done in October. Remittances good.

HIDES AND SKINS .- The market for green Hides remains firm, and prices now paid to butchers are steady and settled at \$10, \$9, \$8, for Nos. 1, 2 and 3, respectively, at least we cannot learn of higher figures being paid, although it has been stated that \$10.50 was paid for No. 1 a few days ago by a local tan-ner. Dealers sell to tanners at an advance of \$1 on these prices. Receipts are free, but stocks held here are extremely light. Sheepskins .- The offerings during the week have been very fair, and the demand active, at firm prices, now ranging from 90c to \$1, according to size and quantity of wool. Calfskins are nominally quoted at 12c, but there are very few offering, the season being over. Szeps.-The local market rules quiet under a steady demand at \$2.75 to \$2.80 for Timothy, and \$4.90 to \$5 for Clover.

WHOLESALE PROVISION MARKET.

In dairy produce there has been rather more activity, and some holders losing faith in the situation have parted with their butter at lower prices. Four creameries are reported sold at 26c and a lot of Townships went at 22c. We quote wholesale lots of butter on spot as follows:-Choice Eastern Townships, 22c to 23c; fair to fine, 20c to 21c; choice Morrisburg, 21c to 22c; fair to fine, 19c to 20c; choice Brockville, 20c to 210; Western, 18c to 20c; Creamery, fancy fresh, 26c to 27c.

Fancy creamery at New York continues a scarce article, and parcels of stock high enough in quality to meet the approval of our first-class grocers is sure of pretty quick sales at extreme figures. Offerings of this kind, however, are the exception, and the bulk of the supply cannot be calculated upon to bring more than quotations, and some of the trade think the outside figures named quite tull. Cheese is quiet and firm at 12c to 13c. It is doubtful if anything like good FLOUR - Receipts, 3,737 barrels. The stock would be placed under 124c, as bids of market is of holiday character. Very little 124c have been refused. Eggs continue steady at 14c to 15c for fresh in ca

Kennedy bought over 200 head, and Bromell & McIntosh purchased 87 cattle from Hugh Kelly at \$45 each; 8 do from Mr. Hickey, weighing 1,375 lbs each, at 51c per lb; 19 from Samuel Burnett, weighing 1,400 lbs, at \$64 each. Besides these they received 3 car-loads from St. Thomas. Mr. John Elliott, of Kingston, intends shipping about 100 head during the present week or early next week. Hogs were in fair supply at \$5.50 to \$6 per hogs sold at \$5.50. Sheep were quoted at 44c to 44c per lb., and lambs at \$2.75 to \$3.75 each, a few extra ones bringing as high as \$4. The following table, showing the comparison

Sept. 22, 1879. Sept. 20, 1880.
 Bhipping cattle, per lb...\$0.3; to 0.4;
 \$0.4; to 0.5;

 Butchers' cattle, per lb...
 0.8 to 0.4;
 \$0.4; to 0.6;

 Rheep, per lb...
 0.4 to 0.00;
 0.4; to 0.4;

 Hogs, per l00 lbs.......
 4.40 to 4.75;
 5.50 to 6.00;
 The receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles for week ending to day were 167 carloads of cattle, 12 carloads of sheep, 5 carloads of hogs, and 12 horses, as compared with those of the week previous of 125 carloads of horses.

THE HAY MARKET.

MONTREAL, September 20. The hay market is firm, and prices have advanced, sales of timothy being made to-day as high as \$10.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs each. We quote cow hay at \$6 to \$8, and timothy from \$8.50 to \$10.50, with an upward tendency. There is a brisk demand for the American markets, one buyer having bought 200 tons in the surrounding districts during the past few days for export. Best hay in Boston is quoted at \$18 to \$20 per ton. The receipts of hay during the past week at the the same end, for the feed might be sold; and College street market were about 200 loads. Straw is steady at \$4 to \$6.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES-Sept. 21.

The attendance at the markets to-day was unusually small; the wet weather yesterday prevented the market gardeners from gathering and preparing their loads, so that but few of them came to the market to-day, while the farmers were absent attending the Exhibition. Prices were generally a little firmer, yet the demand being light there was scarcely any ad-vance made. The fruit market is abundantly supplied, but complaints are numerous about the poor quality of many of the peaches sold. Butter was rather scarce, and higher prices were paid; the same condition of things prevailed in the egg market, there being an active demand, with high prices paid for fresh laid eggs. The supply of hay is not equal to the demand and prices are advancing considerably.

The following are the prices to-day :

GRAIN .--- Oats, 75c to 80c por bag; peas, 80c to 90c per bush; buckwheat, 50 to 60c; beans,

\$1.25 to 1.50 do. ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 40c to 45c per bag; cabbages, 15c to 25c per dozen; cauliflowers, 50c to \$1 50 per dozen; cucumbers, 20c to 30c per bag; onions, 50c per bush; carrots, 40c; celery, 15c to 30c per dozen; nutmeg melons, \$1.50 to 3.50 per dozen; water melons, 20c to 25c each; musk melons, 50c to S1 per dozen ; green corn ears, 4c to 8c per dozen ; sweet potatoes, \$2 per bushel ; egg plants, \$1 per dozen ; vegetable marrows, \$1 ner dozen.

DAIBY PRODUCE.-Tub butter, 19c to 22c per lb; common prints, 19c to 25c do ; superior prints, 28c to 35c do ; packed eggs, 14c to 16c per doz ; fresh laid eggs, in bask ts, 20c to 25c do ; maple sugar, 8c to 11c per lb.

HAY AND STRAW.-Hay, \$6.00 to 10.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs; pressed hay is 50c to 60c per 100 lbs; straw from \$2.50 to 4.00 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

This way of counting profit is very common with ladies. The wife of a neighbor who has two cows of a choice kind made a somewhat similar estimate of the profit from her small dairy. She remarked that dairying could not be such a poor business as the papers said it was, for she had supplied the family with milk and cream and butter, and had sold eight pounds of butter every week, which came to \$2.40. Now, if she only had 20 cows that would be \$24 a week, or \$100 a month, and-"But who pays for the pasture and the meal and the boy's wages ? asked the husband. "That's true; but still I think the cows are very profitable," insisted the wife. WHAT DOES A FOUND OF BUTTER COST ? What dairyman can give a precise answer to this question ? and if we should put it in this way, what ought a pound of butter to cost? we should present a poser not only to the dairyman, but to all the agricultural experiment stations now existing or in embryo. But these are very pertinent questions, because it is in the choice and use of the feed profit or loss lies, and who can say which food and which method of feeding it produce the most favorable results. I have been feeding cows experimentally for years, and, although 1 have made up my mind which foods and which methods are best for me, I could not say positively that one or the other would be best for another dairyman. The most costly food for a cow is hay and corn-meal and wheat middlings. With hay at 1 cent a pound, and corn and middlings at 1¹/₄ cents, it will cost to feed a cow 15 cents for hay, and 74 cents for meal, per day-in all, 221 cents. A cow that will make 250 pounds of butter in a year will cost, at least, \$60. She will repay her own cost in calves and her carcase when twelve years old; so that to pay, for her feed will cost \$81 yearly, if it is purchased, and if it is provided by the farm it comes to against this there is 250 pounds of butter, worth at the market price for the best quality, about \$50 net. Now, what should this butter cost? If the cow is at pasture for six months of the year, the pasture will be worth, at \$60 an acre for the land and four acres to the cow, in interest alone, \$8.40; taxes will add at least \$2 more to that, and the cost of the grass will be at least \$2 an acre more ; so that, with the winter feeding, the cost in all will be \$53.90, and the skimmed milk and manure

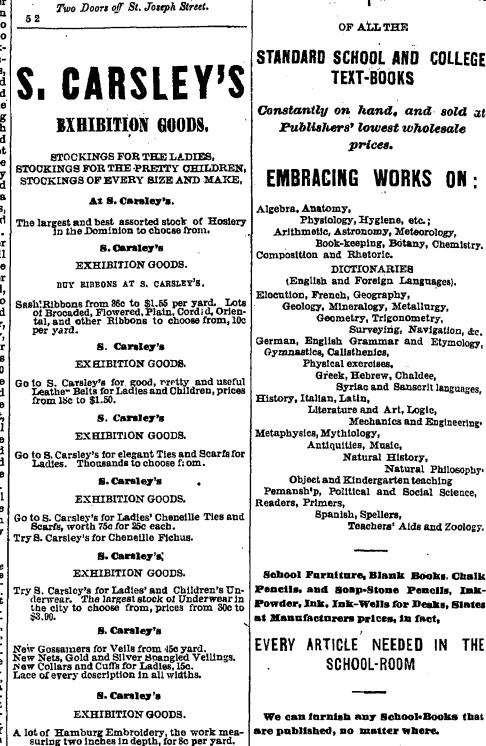
may pay for the labor. Then, can a pound of butter be made for less than 25 cents ? and if not, the dairyman is not likely to be troubled about the high price of 4 per cents. But what of the dairyman whose cows will make but 150 pounds in a year, and whose butter causes the nose of the commission man to turn upward? How do they live, and how

much do they earn per day?

FARM LIFE.—A writer in Scribner's Magazine asserts that the farmer, having the most same and natural occupation, ought to find life pleas-ant. He alone, strictly speaking, has a home. How can a man take rooi and thrive without land? He writes his history upon his field. How many ties, how many resources he has— his friendship with his cattle, his team, his dog, his trees; the satisfaction in his growing crops, in his improved fields; his intimacy with na-ture, with bird and beast, and with the quicken-ing elemental forces; his co operations with the clouds, sun, seasons, heat, wind, rain and frost. Nothing will take the various social distempers, which the city and artificial life breed, out of a man like farming—like direct and loving con-tact with the soll. It draws out the poison. It humbles him, teaches him patience and rever-ence, and restores the proper tone to his system. Cling to the farm, make much of it, put yourself into it, bestow your heart and your brain upon it, so that it shall savor of you, and radiate your virtue after your day's work is done. BIRTH.

On the 15th inst., the wife of Dr. Wilkins, of a

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NOTICE.

OF

Albums, Books, Pictures and Mirrors,

Stationery and Fancy Goods.

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196 Murray Street.

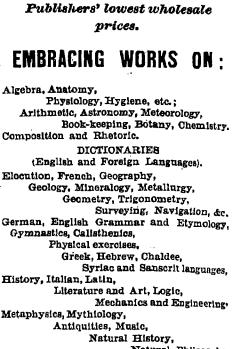
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A Full and Complete Assortment

Natural Philosophy Object and Kindergarten teaching Pemansh'p, Political and Social Science, Spanish, Spellers, Teachers' Aids and Zoology.

School Furniture, Blank Books, Chalk Pencils, and Soap-Stone Pencils, Ink-Powder, Ink. Ink-Wells for Desks, Slates at Manufacturers prices, in fact,

EVERY ARTICLE NEEDED IN THE SCHOOL-ROOM

A lot of Hamburg Embroidery, the work mea-suring two inches in depth, for Sc per yard. Lots of new Fringes just received from 7c to

393, 395, 397 AND 399 NOTRE DAME ST. MONTREAL.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Catholic Publishers and Booksellers,

275 NOTRE DAME STREET.

MONTREAL.

done, and prices were if anything somewhat less firm. 125 bbls Superior Extra at \$5.20; 200 Spring Extra at \$5.30.

We quote:				
Superior Extra				
Extra Superfine 5 15 0 00				
Fancy nominal.				
Spring Extra 5 25 5 30				
Superfine 4 70 4 80				
Strong Bakers' 5 50 6 25				
Fine 4 20 4 30				
Middlings 4 00 0 00				
Pollards				
Ontario Bags, per 100 lbs 2 60 2 70				
City Bags, (delivered) 3 00 3 05				
MEALS, -Ontario Ostmeal, \$4.25 to \$4.30				
per brl; Cornmeal, \$2.70 to \$2.75 per bbl.				
Hog PRODUCTS firm. Mess Pork, heavy, \$18				

124c for Chicago pails. Eags are firm at 14c to 15c per dozen.

Asnes, Pots, easier; \$4.65 to 4.70 per 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES .- The factories all continue very busy, a few being kept running both day and night, on back orders, all of which will not be filled before the middle of next month. The Fall trade in the country has not yet opened up sufficiently to cause much of a break in stocks, nevertheless numerous letter orders for sorting up parcels are being received. Prices rule firm, but no change is expected until spring samples are sent out, in December next. Remittances are again reported quite satisfactory.

FURS .-- The wholesale trade are still very busy with orders, the demand this season being fully equal to the ability of manufacturers to supply. The class of goods sold, though, has been chiefly the common grades, and a proportionately large amount of labor is required in manufacturing them. This keeps the workshops full, although the turn over is not as large as it would otherwise have been. With increased prosperity in the country, however, the tendency of the demand will be for a better class of goods, and on the whole prospects promise a larger demand than dealers will be able to supply. Prices will likely advance, owing to the increase in the value of Coney and other lowpriced goods. A new industry, claimed to be the ploneer enterprise of the kind in the Dominion, that of manufacturing fur hats, was commenced in this city this year, and is working satisfactorily thus far. It will no doubt prove as favorable in its results as the Cana-dian manufacture of wool hats, which has been largely increased during the past twelve months. A ready sale at satisfactory prices has been found for all offering, and the facthe American, and are furnished at about the same prices;

active in New York, and Refined Sugars in New York reported ic to ic lower. Teas.-Latest Japan Oables show lower prices, say on basis of 25c for good medium. Variations there have been considerably up and down.

Inspected mess pork is firm at \$18.50 to \$19; thin, \$18. Fairbanks' lard, 12c to 121c. Bacon, 10c to 11c. Hams, 121c to 13c; canvassed, 131c to 14c.

TRADE SALE OF TEAS.

At David Torrance & Co.'s trade sale of teas held on Saturday at their sample room, Hospital street, and conducted by Mr. John J. Arnton, auctioneer, there was a large attendance of buyers, the city trade being well re-presented. With the exception of Blacks, the teas were all disposed of at fair values. The following were the prices obtained : Imperial curious, new season, 10 hf chests at 39c; gunpowder, choice new season, 10 at 36c, 8 at 35c; gunpowder extra choicest, 25 at 32c, 24

 Hot I koborts hild, mass 1 ot a, heavy, of or
 Soc; gunpowder extra choices, 20 at 30, 21

 50; to \$19.00; Thin, \$17 50 to \$17.75. Lard, at 32c, 22 at 32c, 24 at 31c, 24 at 31c, 20 at 121c for Chicago palls.
 Soc; gunpowder extra choices, 20 at 31c, 20 at 31c, 20 at 31c, 24 at 31c, 24 at 31c, 25 at 311c, 25 at 311c, 24 at 31c, 24 at 31c, 25 at 311c, 26 at 311c, 26 at 311c, 26 at 311c, 26 at 311c, 27 at 3 Natural leaf, new season, 30 at 281, 16 at 291c, 3 at 27 c. Siftings, superfine, 10 at 17 c.

Souchong, Congou, Oolong, &c., half-chests extra superfine, new season, Congou, 25 at 251c, 10 at 26c; Congou, choice N. S., morn-ing, 22 at 271c; finest Kaison, 15 at 24c; Congou, choice N. S., 13 at 261c; Souchong, choice English breakfast, 5 at 30c.

Natural leaf Japans, half-chests, extra choice spring leaf, 25 at 34½c, 25 at 34c, 25 at 31c, 25 at 30 c, 10 at 34c; choice new season, 25 at 34c, 25 at 33c, 10 at 30c.

SERIOUS DECLINE IN IRON.

A cable from London reports that a heavy and calamitous fall has occurred in the pig iron market. It closed on Monday at 408 11d and with a very dull tone. On the 7th of this month Scotch pig iron was in fair de-mand at 53s to 53s 6d. The cause of this sudden and serious decline is partly attributable to overstocking the market and increased supply caused by the re-opening of several of the mills which had been closed down. Prices of Scotch pig at Glasgow, according to the above despatch, were equivalent to \$11.75. On Saturday on the New York market it was quoted at from \$21.50 to \$25, according to quality, with freight at \$7.25 per ton. Scotch pig could be bought in New York for \$19, while No. 1 American pig is worth \$26 to \$28.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONTBEAL, September 20. It is a long time since the cattle markets of this city were as crowded as they were to-day, no fewer than 83 carloads of live stock having arrived at Point St. Charles since Saturday, most of which were for sale on this market. tories are now increasing the products, in anticipation of a greater demand for the coming season. The goods are fully equal to sale at St. Gabriei market and the Grand received tor young chickens, leaving 40 of the stock were subsequently sent to the Viger market, which was crowded to excess. At GROCERELSS.—Sugars show very little of St. Gabriel the shipping demand was lively, change. With us, Refined and Yellow and and a goodly number of beasts changed hands White kinds are in active demand at just at fairly steady prices. Alderman White kinds are in active demand at just at fairly steady prices. Alderman that not one in a flock of nearly 80 in all has about previous figures. Sales of Barbadoes in McShane, Messre. N. Kennedy, and been lost by accident or disease. But "what some quantity about 7½o, held 7½c to 8½c in Bromell and McIntosh, were the lead has it cost you to feed these fowls?" I asked moderate lots. Market firm in Britsin, not ing operators on export account, their aggregate purchases amounting to about 600 head of fine beasts at prices ranging from 4]c to 51c per 1b live weight. A few choice steers brought 5]c. Alderman McShane bought 270 it nice?" I should say it was. But even head, and he shipped by the steamship Effect counting the cost of the grain no doubt more The export is firmer for higher qualities. tive this morning 286 head, and by the Ocean profit was made from this flock of fowls than Thomas included for the antiew King during the week 230 head. Mr. N. from any other part of the farm or sicck.

75c to \$1 55 per basket ; blue plums, 40c per gallon; grapes, 4c per 1b. by the basket, for common kinds, 7c to 8c for choice grapes.

MOBRISBURG MARKETS.

MORRISHURG, Sept. 21.-Flour and meal nominal. Barley, per bushel, 48c to 60c; oats, 28c, peas, 65c; rye, 60c to 65c; potatoes, 25c to 30c; butter, choice, 21c; medium, 28c to 30c. Eggs, 14c doz.

TOBONTO, September 21 .- Market steady ; Flour quiet and unchanged, at \$4.85 to 4.90 for Superior Extra, and \$4.65 to 4.70 for Extra. Bran advancing, sold \$10 on track. Wheat steady, with sales of a round lot of No. 2 Fall at \$1.00 f.o.c. Oats weak, and sold at 32c on track. Barley unchanged, a lot of uninspected, equal to choice No. 2, was offered at 70c, with 65c bid; extra No. 3 would have brought 60c. Sales on the street were 15,000 bushels at 55c to 70c. Peas inactive and nominal. Potatoes steady, with car worth 40c. Wool, hides and skins unchanged. Eggs steady, 111c to 13c for lots.

Agricultural.

NOIES FROM THE FARM AND GAR-DEN.

The poultry yard may be made one of the most profitable parts of the farm. On a well conducted farm, where the farmer's wife and daughters are not too much occupied in household cares, or less profitable pursuits, the care of the poultry should be their business, and the profit should be theirs too. A neighbor's wife whose two daughters have joined their mother in a poultry business of this character, recently gave me a statement of the income from 70 hens since November last, and during eight months. The flock consisted of white leg-horns, with a number of half-bred light brahmas to do the hatching, as the leghorn scorns such domestic occupations, and love gadding abroad and avoid the cares of a young family. In a little more than eight months 5,660 eggs have been sold for \$111.20, or nearly 2 cents each, which is a low price, but it has been paid in cash; and \$32.35 has been best young pullets on hand, to increase the flock. The management of this flock has been on a plan that I suggested two years ago to these ladies, and the care with which they have kept the fowls is shown in the fact that not one in a flock of nearly 80 in all has scraps from the house, and we get all the corn and wheat and oats and buckwheat from the granary, and it don't cost us a cent. Isn't



