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VOL. XXIX.—NO. 48.

### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1879.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum In advance.

#### CATHOLIC NEWS.

Bishop Hegan of St. Joseph's. Mo, left New York for Rome on Tuesday, May 27th. The anniversury of the dedication of the new church, Ballymoney, was celebrated. The Rev. Fathers Columban, Athanasius, and Reginald, Passionists, are conducting a very successful mission at Annabone County

The Rev., J. Kelly, C.C., of Newry, succumbed to typhoid fever at the venerable age of 87. His funeral was attended by a vast concourse.—R.I.P.

The death is announced at the early age of 27 of the Rev. T. O'Keane, C. C., Ballymena, a native of the archdiocese of Cashel.—R.1.P.

A grand musical restival will be given in the Dominican Church, Newry, in August next. "The Creation" and the "Stabat Mater" are two of the works to be rendered on the

The Most Rev. Dr. M'Carthy, Bishop of Kerry, has performed the solemn dedication of the Catholic Church of St. Michael, Ballylongford. The ceremonies were attended by a large number of the clergy and laity of the

His lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Woodlock has arrived in Ireland from Rome, where he was consecrated Bishop of Ardagh by his Holiness the Pope in person. The bishop, who, was accompanied by the Rev. D. Hackett, and met by the Very Rev. Canon Farrell, is in the enjoyment of good health.

Lord Edmund Talbot, brother and heir presumptive of the Duke of Norfolk, is about to be married to Lady Mary Bertie, eldest daughter of Lord Norreys and granddaughter of the Earl of Abingdon. Lady Mary is a niece of the wife of Lord O'Hagan, lord chancellor of Ireland. She is remarkably beautiful, and just 19. Cardinal Mauning will perform the cere-

The Catholic Union of Ireland, under the presidency of the Earl of Granard, has adopted a resolution in favour of the O'Conor Don's university bill, believing that "it will bring the benefits of university education within reach of all classes of her majesty's subjects in Ireland, without distinction of creed." It also thanks the government for the Interme-

diate Education act of last session. His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. M'Gettigan, Archbishop of Armagh; the Most Rev. Dr. Kelly, Bishop of Derry; and the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop of Ossory, had the honour of a farewell audience with his holiness the Pope on Corpus Christi, and their Lordships left Rome, on their return journey. The dignity of the marquisate was conferred, on Denis J. Oliver, of San Francisco (who is a Galway gentleman) at the instance of the Irish pre-

### The Lambertini-Antonelli Cave.

The Lambertini-Antonelli case is ended at last. The result this time is conclusive. The "claimant" goes out of court beaten at every point, and with costs amounting to about \$25,000 entered against her. She was successful in the civil tribunal in which her case was first tried, but the decision there was reversed by the court of appeals, and the action of the latter body is now confirmed by the supreme court. The latter court declares that "there is no written evidence that the Countess Lambertini is the daughter of Cardinal Antonelli." It also avers that "it would be immoral for her to abandon her legitimate social position to become illegitimate for mercenary purposes." The case was clearly one of imposture and conspiracy from the first. The final issue of it is gratifying, though doubtless a great disappointment to the mercenary countess and her unscrupulous instiga-

### Sitting Bull.

The following is the substance of the inter view with Sitting Bull.

In response to inquiries regarding the cause of his departure into British America and his present return to the United States, the Indian said in substance:—"I hate the Americans because I and my people have always been deceived by them. They asked us to go to the reservations, saying they would care for and feed us. Then we were told we must farm. Some could not do this. Then we found our rations were short. Not many years ago your people said they would give us the Black Hills, and that our children should own it, and to be our hunting ground. As soon as the shining dust was found there they drove us from it. I cannot believe the whites. Then the Americans sent the long-hair, Custer, to tollow us. Do your people know of anything we did to bring the long-hair upon us at the Little Big Horn river? No, they do not. We were there in peaceable camp, hunting for meat to feed our families. If you were ever told we were hostile it was a lie." He said he was tired of war and of blood. He went into the white mother's country to get rid of war. He and his braves had come back to the United States to hunt buffalo because they were scarce in the Dominion. The women and children were hungry. They had not come to injure the white man or his property, but were forced to come. If the soldiers would let them hunt in peace, they would go back as soon as they get meat. They would avoid the soldiers if they could, but if not they would fight. "Will your people not let us hunt in peace?" asked he. Sitting Bull said that a party of Yanktons and Blackfeet, 64 lodges, was about to join him. In case of an attack, all these Indians would make a com-mon cause. He would not, he said, go to the different times been used as a warehouse, a Gift House reservation, but would hunt as long as there was game. Sitting Bull complained tribe and force them to live at agencies, while other Indians managed to have arms and horses and to hunt. "Your people," said he, of restoration by the erection of the new epis-would not feed us. You do not feed even copal cathedral, which will cost \$1,000,000. those who trust you. We would be left to starve and have our wives and children starve before us, and we could not get food for them

#### Miscellaneous

-A thoroughbred white horse is so great a rarity in Europe, unless it be an importation from the East, that the birth of such an animal has been thought worthy of special announcement in Le Sport.

-Some time ago it was announced that a daily Protestant newspaper would be published in Paris. The experiment has been tried, and it has failed. The business management and the editorial conduct seem to have been alike unfortunate. The patronage was at first small, and it soon fell off altogether. There is no probability of an immediate renewal of the experiment.

-The heir to the Italian throne was playing with the daughter of one of his mother's ladies of honor, the Marchioness of Montreno, when, in a moment of royal wrath, he exclaimed: " If I were a king, I would have your head cut off. The king condemned the youth to eight days' confinement in his room, with degradation from his military rank for the same period docking his rations also of one dish at each meal.

-The Prince of Wales is not stupid himself, but he likes to have stupid fellows about him as butts. Lord Aylesford has long served him in such a capacity, and Lord Clonmell is often put into requisition. The latter is grandson of an Irish chief justice, who would not resign his office for less than an earldom, which he consequently got. The Prince likes to get up "bear fights" between his butts, and derives a great deal of laughter for them. After all, great men have done very silly things for diversion. Cromwell used to delight in putting sticky things on seats.

-A system of insurance has existed for everal generations among the Dania's nobility of Copenhagen. A nobleman, upon the birth of a daughter, enrolls her name with the insurance society, paying at the time a fee, and subsequently an annual sum, until she reaches

21. She then becomes entitled to a fixed in come from the society, and to apartments inthe large building of the association, which is surrounded by gardens and a park. Should her father die in her childhood, she may immediately occupy the apartments if she so desires. Should she die or marry, the income and the right to a home both lapse. The plan is very advantageous for women leading

...The ex-bishop of Zululand, now an Eng-lish rector, says that the Zulu war is entirely the act of Cetewayo, and that in his subjects he found no hostility to the English. Thousands of Zulus, he thinks, would be glad to escape from the thraldom of their king. This bears out the experience of travellers thirty years ago. The king liked to talk to the bishop of the slaughtering powers of his army and the strength and constitution of that of the British, and was evidently calculating whether he would be strong enough to attack. The bishop thinks that Cetewayo went to war because he found himself gradually surrounded by British interests.

-The first real Indian pandit who has ever visited England has, says Prof. Monier Williams, just been admitted a member of oxford university. He is scarcely 23 years of age. Prof. Williams says; "We have had others here who have borne the name, but no real Sanskrit scholar has ever before had the courage to break the rules of caste, give offence to his own family, incur the odium and contempt of the whole fraternity of his brother Pandits, and expose himself to the certainty of excommunication on his return to India. Mr. Williams regards his arrival in England as proving that the educated classes of India are beginning to be intolerant of caste prohib-

itions. -De Serfa Pinto, a Fortuguese, has just retraced the line of the first expedition of Livingstone, who went up from Cape Town, crossed the great southern desert, and then turning westward reached the coast of Africa, the first white man to cross the interior of the continent. Pinto, starting from the west coast pushed his way inland, armed his party by repairing some abondoned rifles Cameron left in his track three years ago, fought his way to the Zambesi, and after measuring the great falls Livingstone discovered, and finding them 555 feet high, went south, nearly perishing in the desert, but finally reaching the Transvaal. The most remarkable discovery made by Pinto was of a race with features like the Hottentots, but white and with no hair.

-Bishop Haven says that abolitionism was not born in Boston, but in Ohio. William Lloyd Garrison, its acknowledged father, did not learn it in New England. He had to go south to find its real father. It was alive and flourishing when he took it up. He was its pupil in Baltimore, and went to prison for his obedience to its claims. It has usually been considered that Baltimore was its birthplace. Benjamin Lundy, it was supposed, started his journal of emancipation first at Baltimore; and Lloyd Carrison became his pupil, and afterward the master. But the first issue of the first abolition paper was in Ohio, which, after several months, was removed to Tennessee, where it obtained a wide circulation, and was for a time the only distinctive anti-

slavery paper in the country. -The church of Scotland is restoring the old cathedral of St. Giles, which is the original parish church of Edinburg. John Knox preached his last sermon in this church and the place of his burial is a little way from it. The "Solemn League and Covenant" was sworn to in this building by the parliament, the assembly, and the English commissioners. council chamber, a police office, and a prison.
When the work of restoration is completed, that the government desired to disarm his the cathedral will be one of the most impressive buildings in Scutland. The church of Scotland has been stimulated to this work copal cathedral, which will cost \$1,000,000. This building is so far completed that it will be ready for use by Christmas. It is said to be the most elaborate specimen of Gothic because we would have no guns."—American architecture attempted in Scotland since the

#### THE GALLANT HOME BULERS. Ireland's Batile Still Being Waged.

LONDON, July 11 .- The scene last night, while the house of commons was in committee on the army discipline Bill, was most exciting. Mr. Parnell (home ruler) accused the speaker of a breach of privilege and one-sided conduct. This language caused an altercation with Mr. Raikes, chairman of the committee, whom Parnell attempted to silence by shouting. A tumpltuous debate followed in which all the home rulers participated during which, according to the statements of the reporters, recourse to physical violence

appeared probable.

In connection with the scene in the house of commons last night Parnell moved that any report or record of proceedings in the house of commons, without its sanction, is unprecedented, and a breach of privilege, and endangers the liberty of debate.

London, July 11 .- In the commons to-day Sir S. Northcote, chancellor of the exchequer. moved to Mr. Parnell's motion an amendment expressing confidence in the speaker. The Marquis of Hartington and Gladstone supported the amendment, amid loud cheering. The debate proceeding the home rulers became much excited, and Sullivan, home ruler, accused the government of contemplating the imprisonment and expulsion of the Irish members. Parnell's motion was rejected by 421 to 29.

Sir S. Northcote's amendment to Mr. Parnell's motion, expressing confidence in the speaker, was adopted amid loud cheers.

#### OUR GIRLS.

Fate of a Winning Montreal Lady who Left for the Mines-She Becomes a Capture to Hymen.

The following notice, clipped from the eadville Chronicle of June 30th, may be interesting to our lady readers from the fact that the lady has only been absent from Montreal for a few months. The report says :- It was but about, thirty minutes past six this morning when four carriages rolled up to the entrance of the Main street Catholic church. They were each filled with a well-dressed, happylooking company of ladies and gentlemen, but the one that stopped first held a couple that attracted far more attention than all the rest. Miss Sarah McPhee was the bride. She came in the usual dress for a fashionable wedding. The long lace vail trailed to the ground, and around her head was a wreath of real flowers, and in her hand was a real bouquet, the sweet fragrance from which was remarked by all in attendance. The groom was none other than Mr. R. J. Mc-Leod, one of the early comers to Leadville, and at the hour mentioned certainly the proudest man in camp. He was in full dress, and the appearance of the two as they stood in front of the chancel waiting for Father Robinson ble, was really noble, grand. The erily hour was not selected that the Lewly married couple might start on their wedding tour by a 710 train or an early pleasure steamer for a trip down at see. Nothing of the sort. The tall, manly-peppearing groom is very busy with his mires up on Fryer Hill, where his individual supervision is required corly and at all hours during the day. Besides, just previous to the 7 o'clock mass was considered good time to take the solemn vows of hus-

### The Russian Advance tu Central Asia.

(From our London Correspondent.)

An official despatch, relating to the Russian expedition to Central Asia, was received at the India Office on Friday, and formed, I understand, the chief subject of discussion at the last cabinet council. The ministry, it appears, are slightly at variance respecting the importance of the Russian movements. Lazaress is known to have reached the territory of the Tekka Turcoman with an army of 35,000 men, well equipped, and with an admirable commissariat. A memorandum appended to the official despatch dwells with significant emphasia on the apparent case with which large Russian armies traverse vast tracts of desert, exposed to the attacks of marauding nomads and to organized hostility of resisting peoples. Nothing can be in more glaring contrast than the manner in which the Russians are fed and provided during months' marches through frightful country, and the miserable collapse of the attempts British commanders have made to penetrate Afghanistan and Zululand. The army of Afghan was paralysed from first to last by inefficient transport, and notwithstanding the enormous and wanton waste of money at the Cape, the 30,000 soldiers in the field have stood helpless and crippled for weeks, and will probably remain so till Sir Garnet goes out to set things going. The Russians have sent notice to the Tekke that they mean to annex the countay. The Turkomans have not answered, but have retired before the enemy after the fashion of their fathers in the days when Roman armies perished in these wastes. They are not likely to succumb without a fight, but, whether they fight or not, you may wager the Moore statue against the Corporation revenues that Mery changes hands, and will soon see the black eagle over its citadel. This is the point on which the prime minister and Sir Stafford Northcote are somewhat at issues with other influential colleagues. These statesmen think there is nothing in it. Sir Michael Hicks Beach and Mr. Cross, taking their cue from the Indian viceroy, think it ought not to be permitted without at least a protest. I may say the movements of Russia in Asia are discussed here with a good deal of interest and suspicion, and I am bound to add that the general impression is that Mery will be occupied by quiet pre-arrangement between the imperial chancellor and

reformation. have subscribed \$23,000 for his defence. reformation. phia American.

In the difference could not be detected.

Downing street.

#### Absence of Mind.

-Some of the following cases of absence of mind are fairly good :--Looking for spectacles on your own

-The man who sat on the bough he was sawing off.

-The man who made a will and left himself residairy legatee.

-A gentleman who forgot to provide himself with a ring at his wedding. -A gentleman who called at his own house

and asked if he was at home. -The old lady with a wooden leg who knitted herself a pair of stockings.

-A gentleman who placed his clothes in bed and hung himsel on the door-hook. The man who puts the candle in the bed and the extinguisher on his own head.

-The gentleman who went up stairs to dress for dinner but undressed and went to

#### Naturalist's Portfolio.

A SMART CAT .-- A queer sort of a cat is owned by a little girl in West Kalamo, Mich, who has taught it to repeat poetry or prose after her-at least as nearly as is possible to a ent's limited powers of articulation. Placing cat facing ber, the little gir will speak her piece, and the cat will repeat it after her by a series of mews, one mew for a word of one syllable, two mews for two syllables, etc. The singular gift of intelli-gence on the part of puss has excited much nterest in the neighborhood.

AN AWKWARD COUNTRY FOR DOCTORS .- In Beloochistan, when the physician gives a dose, he is expected to partake of a similar one himself as a guarantee of his good faith; should the patient die under bis hands, the relatives though by no means to exercise it in all circumstances, have the right of putting him to death unless a special agreement has been made, freeing him from all responsibilities as to consequences; while he, should they decide on immolating him, has no reasonable ground for complaint, but is expected to submit to his fate like a man.

A MAMMOTH ORANGE TREE.-Probably the largest orange tree in Florida is at Fort Harley, near Waldo, now the property of Colonel D. S. Place. Its beight is 37 feet, circumference of trunk just above ground 8 feet 5 inches. At a foot from the ground it branches into four trunks, measuring respectively 371, 391, 403 and 43 inches in circumference. Each of these fork from three to five feet above ground and again higher up. All are bare of small limbs and foliage for many feet up, except on the outer sides, so that the interior of the tree presents the appearance of a huge umbrella.

Taken With a Hook .- The Memphis Appear to pronounce them one and forever insepara- says :- A gentleman who residen in Adamstreet and has a fountain in the front yard stocked with small fish had been puzzled for some time over the disappearance of the fish from the basin of the fountain. One night last week he and several friends sat up and watched. About 10 o'clock they saw the house cat stealthily approach the rim of the fountain and scratch in the ground. The cat caught a worm, while she moved around in the water for a few minutes, then when the little fish would rise and bite at the bait, the cat, with the other paw, grabbed and ate them. "Puss" was the "lone fisherman" of the place. The above story is authentic, yet it reads as if it was apocryphal.

> Swarms of butterflies are reported from southern and central France. They first appeared in Italy and Spain. On Saturday, June 4, the Marseilles coast was covered with them. A cloud of white and yellow butterflies passed that day near Montelimar station. the passage lasting 50 minutes, while strag-glers followed for another halfhour. The invasion has extended as far as Alsace. At Angers there was a swarm estimated at 29,000, which, after passing over the public walks, traversed the Rue du Mail at only a slight distance above the ground. Near the forest of Fountainebleau they were less compact, consisting of groups of a dozen or 20 each. Westerly gales and occasional thunderstorms have occured simultaneously with his unusual phenomenon.

### A New Use for Wheaten Straw.

[From the Oshkosh Northwestern.] A gentleman of Bushnell, III., recently exhibited some samples of lumber that have attracted much attention among the lumber-men, and which, if it possesses all the virtues that are claimed for it, is certainly one of the most important inventions of its kind ever brought to notice. If it is a success, it will

form a new era in the art of building. To make hard wood lumber of common wheat straw, with all effects of polish and finish which is obtainable on the hardest of black walnut and mahogany, at as little cost as clear pine lumber can be made up for, is the claim of the inventor, and the samples which he produces would go far toward veriíving **b**is claims.

The process is as follows :- He takes ordipary straw board; such as is usually manufactured at any paper mill is used for the pur As many sheets are taken as are required to make the thickness of lumber desired These sheets are passed through a chemical solution which thoroughly softens up the fibre and completely saturates it. The whole is then passed through a succession of rollers, dried and hardened during the passage as well as of the machine hard, dry lumber ready for use. The inventor claims that the chemical properties, hardening in the fibre, entirely prevent water soaking, and render the lumber

### The Pope and the Irish People

The Pope exhibits a marked predilection for the Church and the people of Ireland. His greetings of Irish prelates visiting Rome is most cordial and emphatic. When his brother was raised to the cardinalate he assigned him to the Church of St. Agatha, the Irish church of Rome. It will be remembered that this is the church which contains the heart of O'Connell. On Whitsunday his holiness with his own hands, conferred episcopal consecration on Mgr. Woodlock, Bishop of Ardagh.

#### Dr. Newman.

The world came very near losing Dr. Newman by his late illness. The correspondents at the time of his late illness, made light of his cold, consequent upon excitement and fatigue; but the Lancet announces that he was at death's door, for senile pnenmnois, with which he was attacked, is one of the most dangerous of all diseases, and his rapid re-covery is proof of the skill with which he was treated by his doctors. It would have been a tragic ending to a mournful life had it closed in the capital of his religious communion while he was receiving the only great honor that Rome ever paid him.

#### Studies at Home.

Boston has a a society to encourage studies at home," whose purpose is to induce young ladies to form the habit of devoting some part of every day to study of a systematic and thorough kind. Courses of roading and plans of work are arranged by the central management in Beston, from which ladies may select one or more according to their taste or leisure and aid is given them from time to time through directions or advice. The whole work is conducted through correspondence. During the last year 7,158 letters have been written to students in thirty-five States and in

#### The Physique.

A writer in the Atlantic Monthly is satisfied the people of this continent are physically the equals of the best in Europe. He says, morever, that they are improving in physique. He says: -" During the last two decades, the well-to-do classes of America have been visibly growing stronger, fuller, healthier. We weigh more than our fathers; the women in all our great centres of population are yearly becoming more plump and beautiful, and in the leading brain-working occupations our break it were futile. For three years he has men also are acquiring robustness, amplitude, quantity of being. On all sides there is a visi-ble reversion to the better physical appearance of our Euglish and German ancestors. A thousand men in the prime of years, taken by accident in any of our large cities, are heavier his mouth. His parents have consulted phyand more substantial than were the same sicians, but as the boy would never tell what number of the same age and walk of life the real malady was, the medicines prescribed twenty-five years ago.

### Wesson,

Of the successful pedestrian, E. P. Weston, the Rev. J. C. Fletcher, of Indianapolis, says that when a child Weston was the cleanest sweetest little blonde boy that he ever knew He always had his Sanday school lesson perfectly, and was well trained at home, in Providence, by his small, slender mother. "But," added Mr. Fletcher, "Edwin Payson Weston was the most uneasy bright boy I ever saw. There was no keeping him still. His father was a man restless in his brain, and finally died insane. The mother of E P. W. was a woman of intellectual parts, and at her husband's death, in order to support the family, she wrote a number of interesting books for children. These were printed, and then, instead of being published, were hawked about Providence and elsewhere in the State of Rhode Island by Edward Payson, who walked from house to house all over the state, and thus early acquired the habit of walking.'

### An Invention.

The Scientific American publishes a lengthy illustrated explanation of an instrument named the autophone, for which letters patent have been issued in the United States and Europe to Professor Merritt Gally, of New York city. It is claimed by its inventor to be entirely original, both in its conception and fundamental in principle, and it is believed to be the first successful invasion of the domain of music by automatic mechanism. The autophone is operated by a thin sheet of paper only three and seven-eights inches in width, punctured with small holes. The instrument is provided with any number of stops, and, if a reed or pipe instrument, with any number of sets of reeds or pipes. The iuvention is applicable to instruments of any quality, from the cheapest piano or cabinet organ to a grand church organ. The music sheet is prepared to represent not only the notes, but also the entire expression required to render the music in the most perfect and artistic manner.

### Divorce.

To Canadians who are accustomed to a political contest being waged over almost every divorce case, the number of divorce decrees granted in the United States is alarming. The better class of the American people are also becoming anxious on this point. Statistics show that not only has the number of divorces largely incrersed during recent years, but the number of marriages has diminished. Thus, in Massachusetts, in 1869, there were 14,826 marriages; in 1877, only 12,758—a falling off more remarkable when we take into consideration the increase of population. In Verpolished, and then comes out of the other end mont, Rhode Island and Connecticut the matter is worse than in Massachusetts. In Vermont the average ratio of divorces to marriages is one to sixteen. In Rhode Island, during the last nine years, there have been combustible only in a very hot fire. The 1,670 divorces to 21,715 marriages, showing a hardened finish on the outside also makes it ratio of divorces to marriages of one to thir-

#### OPIUM SMOKING.

A California Father's Awful Discovery-

A geutleman residing on Vallejo street was on Wednesday last informed by a young man with whom he was acquainted, that he had until recently been a victim of the opium-smoking habit, and that, having been rescued, he deemed it his duty to inform the gentleman that the son of the latter, a lad of 18, was also a victim, and that as such he nightly visited a Chinese opium-smoking den. The gentleman was horrified, and, although still hopeful that there must be some error in the information, the light it threw on recent physical ailments of his son rendered it possible that it might be true, and he determined to ascertain. On Wednesday night, therefore, he stationed himself in the immediate vicinity of the place designated as the den, so that he might see all who entered. It is one of the vilest and most squalid quarters of the city, the den itself being in a house in a filthy tittle court leading off Pacific street, between Kearney and Dupont. He watched from eight o'clock till 9, and in that single hour he counted over twenty American boys, ranging in years from fifteen to twenty-one who applied for admission and were hurriedly passed in. There were a few grown men and many Chinamen, and of the Americans the dress betokened that they were of the better class. They would come to the corner of Pacific street, glance hastily around to be assured that they were unobserved, and then effect a hasty entrance, apparently by giving an understood signal. At length he saw his own son enter, and so quickly that he could not intercept him. He then himself went to the corner, and approaching the door he rapped for admittance as nearly as he could in the way he had seen the others do. The door was

opened by a tremulous-limbed, blear-eyed Chinamen, but when the gentleman attempted to pass he was stopped. It was in vain that he said that it was all right, that he wanted to smoke opium and that he offered to pay; he was not possessed of the cabilistic sign, and consequently the Chinamon was utterly unable to "sabe" anything. The father then went home and waited for his son, who returned late in the night still stupefied from his regular nocturnal deadly debauch. When ho learned that his father knew of his whereabouts he disclosed everything. He had first acquired the habit when only 15 years old, and before he knew of its horrors it had obtained such control of him, that all afforts to smoked constantly. Recently his family has noticed the complete prostration of his ner-vous system. During the latest six months he has been so nervous that in the mornings he has almost been unable, to convey his food to have done no good, and to-day, at 18, he is almost a complete wreck. He persistently refuses to give the signs by which admittance may be had to the den, but he says that it is jealously guarded, that four doors have to be passed through before the smoking room is reached, where a "dope" for ten cents, requiring about twenty minutes to smoke, is obtained, and on the bare floor of which the smokers lie extended there during their torpor. He says there are over a thousand boys who are regular habitues of this or similar dens. The father vesterday made a full statement of the facts at police headquarters to Counselor Clarke, and it is expected that this particular den will be raided and broken up. But unless a keen watch shall be maintained for the detection of others, or the reestablishment of this same one, and a relentless prosecution of the keepers of all commenced, the business or supplying the deadly drug, the use of which more swiftly than any other known process hurries its votaries to irretrievable physical and mental ruin, will be furtively conducted. This is one of the most malignant phases of the Chinese evil, and one that has its most awful meaning for the better classes of society. The domestic government of the family of which this young man is a member is not more lax than that of the average family of San Francisco, the affection of the father and mother for their eldest boy is of the warmest and most thoughtful, and yet for three years he has been enabled to indulge in the habitual use of the deadliest drug known to humanity, till, with shaking body and shaking voice, he doggodly declares his utter inability to free himself from the

#### to the very verge of the grave. Bathing.

awful slavery that has thus soon brought him

Avoid bathing within two hours after meals, is the advice of the Royal Humane society of England, or when exhausted by fatigue or from any other cause, or when the body is cooling after perspiration, and avoid bathing altogether in the open air if, after being a short time in the water, there is a sense of chilliness, with numbness of the hands and feet, but bathe when the body is warm, provided no time is lost in getting into the water. Avoid chilling the body by sitting or standing undressed on the banks or in boats, after having been in the water, or remaining too long in the water, but leave the water immediately there is the slightest feeling of chilliness. The vigorous and strong may bathe early in the morning on an empty stomach, but the young and those who are weak had better bathe two or three hours after a meal; the best time for such is from two to three hours after breakfast. Those who are subject to attacks of giddiness or faintness, and who suffer from palpitations and other sense of discomfort at the heart, should not bathe without first consulting their medical adviser.

-The New York free traders succeeded at the last moment in getting the duty on imported quinine abolished. It was a Philadelphia industrial interest that was aimed at. The prices of quinine will not be reduced, The plends of Porter, the murdered actor, have raised a fund of \$4,100 to prosecute Currie, but Curries friends in Texas are said to have subscribed \$23,000 for his defence.

The prices of quinine will not be reduced, but New York commerce will be helped in one respect and suffer in another.—Philadel—have subscribed \$23,000 for his defence.

Nothing Under the Sun is New From the Clipper. Nothing under the aun is new—
The old was old in Solomon's day,
The false was false and the true was true;
As the false and true will be alway,

The Pharisee walks in the public place
With his broad phylacieries displayed,
And makes the prayers with a solemn face
That a thousand years ago he made.

The priest and the Levite still pass by.

While the wounded wretch, on the other side,
Appeals in vain with beseeching eye
For the helping hand so coldly denied.

Now Lazarus begs at Dives' gate
For the crumbs that fall from his ample feast;
And never a fear of his future fate
Disturbs the rich man's soul in the least.

And Magdalen crouches in dumb despair, Alone at the foot of the a tar stone, And nobody heeds her lying there, Or hears her prayer in its anguished moan.

So nothing under the sun is new— The old was old in Solomon's day: But where are the workers, faithful and true, Who lifted the fallen along the way?

Will the good Samaritan come no more?

Is the strength of the chosen weak and cold?

Are faith and hope and charity o'er?

In it only love that dies when old?

Nay, love survives, and brave souls live, And generous deeds are done by the few, While the many accept what the martyrs give, And nothing under the sun is new! VANDYKE BROWN

# Michael Strogoff,

THE COURIER OF THE CZAB.

By Jules Verne.

PART II. CHAPTER I -CONTINUED.

"Once at Tomsk," he repeated to himself to repress some feelings of impatience which he could not entirely master, "in a few minutes I should be beyond the outposts; and twelve hours gained on Feofar, twelve hours on Ogareff, that would be enough to give me a start of them to Irkutsk."

The thing that Michael dreaded more than anything else was the presence of Ivan Ogareff in the Tartar camp. Besides the danger of being recognized, he felt by a sort of instinct that this was the traitor whom it was especially necessary to precede. He understood too, that the union of Ogareti's troops with those of Feofar would complete the invading army, and the junction once effected the army would march en masse on the capital of Eastern Stheria. All his apprehensions, therefore, came from this quarter, and he dreaded every instant to hear some flourish of trumpets announcing the arrival of the lieutenant of the Emir.

To this was added the thought of his mother, of Nadia-the one a prisoner at Cmsk, the other dragged on board the Irtych boats, and no doubt a captive as Marfa Strogoff was He could do nothing for them. Should he over see them again?

At this question, to which he dared not re-

ply, his heart sank very low. At the same time with Michael Strogoff and many other prisoners, Harry Blount and Alcide Jolivet had also been taken to the Tartar camp. Their former traveling companion, captured like them at the telegraph office, k ca that they were penned up with him in the 1 closure, guarded by numerous sentinels, but he to not wish to accost them. It mattered little to him, at this time especially, what they me think of him since the affair at Ichim. Besides, he desired to be alone, that he might act alone if necessary. He therefore held himsen sloof from his former acquaintances.

From the moment that harry Blount had things being in anywise altered. The prison Ivan Ogareff dismounted, entered, and stood things being in anywise altered. The prison Ivan Ogareff dismounted, entered, and stood ers heard no talk of the breaking up of the before the Emir. attentions to him. During the J. urney from Kolyvan to the camp—that is to say for geveral hours-Blount, by leaning on his winpanion's arm, had been enabled to follow L'e rest of the prisoners. He had tried to make known that he was a British subject, but it had no effect on the barbarians, who only replied by prods with a lance or sword. The corre-pondent of the Daily Telegraph was therefore obliged to submit to the common lot resolving to protest later and to obtain

---ion for such treatment. But the Journey was not une less disagreeable to him for his wound caused him much pain, and without Alcide Jolivet's assistance he might never have reached the camp.

Jolivet, whose Fractical philosophy never abandoned him, had physically and morally strengthened his companion by every means in his power. His first care when they found themselves definitely established in the inclosure was to examine Blount's wound Having managed to draw off his coat, he found that the shoulder had been only grazed by

"This is nothing," he said-" a mere Ecratch! After two or three dressings you will be all to rights."

"But these dressings?" asked Blount.

"I will make them for you myself."

a Then you are something of a doctor?"

" All Frenchmen are something of doc-

And on this affirmation, Alcide, tearing his handkerchief made lint of one piece, bandages of the other, took some water from a well dug in the middle of the inclosure, bathed the wound, which happily was not serious and skirfully placed the wet ray on Harry Blount's

shoulder,
"I treat you with wate", he said. "This liquid is the most eff—cacious sedative known for the treatment of wounds, and is the most of wounds, and is the most taken six thouemployed no. Doctors have taken six thousand ye as to discover that! Yes, six thouyears, in round numbers."

M I thank you, M. Jolivet,"answered Harry, stretching himself on a bed of dry leaves which his companion had arranged for him in the shade of a birch tree. "Bah! that's nothing! You would do as

much for me." "I am not quite so sure," said Blount, can-

didly. "Nonsense, stupid! All English are gen-

"Doubtless; but the French!": "Well, the French—they are brutes, if you like But what redeems them, is that, they are French. Say nothing more about that, or rather, if you will take my advice, say nothing more at all. Rest is absolutely ne-

cereary for you." But Harry Blount had no wish to be silent. If the wound sin pruseuce required rest, the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph was not

the man to indulge himse f. "M. Jolivet," he asked "do you think that our last despatches have been able to pass the Russian frontier."

"Why not?" 'answered Alcide. "By this time you may be sure that my be oved cousin knows all about the anair at Kolyvan."

" How many copies does your cousin work off of her despatches!" asked Blount, for the first time putting this question direct to his companion.

like to be talked about, and who would be in have seen them both laying their plots in despair if she troubled the sleep of which you Russia littelf, in the government of Nijnia and made the sleep of which you Russia littelf, in the government of Nijnia and in need.

"Oh, do not let us talk politics!" cried Jolivet; "it is forbidden by the faculty. Nothing can be worse for wounds in the officer. She never forgot what she owed him, shoulder—unless it was to put you to and had devoted herself to his service, body

"Let us, then, talk of what we ought to do," replied Blount. "M. Jolivet, I have no intenion at all of remaining a prisoner to these Tartars for an indefinite time."

"No I either, by Jove!". "We will escape on the first opportunity?" "Yes, if there is no other way of regaining

our liberty." "Do you known of any other?" asked Blount looking at his companion.
"Certainly. We are not belligerents; we

are neutral, and we will claim our freedom." "From that brute of a Feofar-Khan?" "No; he would not understood," answered

"No doubt; but the villain is a Russian. He knows that it does not do to trifle with the rights of men; and he has no interest to retain us; on the contrary. But to ask a favor of that gentleman does not quite suit my taste."

"But that gentleman is not in the camp; or at least I have not seen him here," observed Blount.

"He will come. He will not fail to do that. He must join the Emir. Siberia is cut in two now, and very certaily Feefar's army is only waiting for him to advance on Irkutsk."

"And, once free, weat shall we do do?" "Once free, will continue our campaign, and follow the Tartars until the time comes when we can make our way into the Russian, camp. We must not give up the game. No indeed; we have only just begun. You, friend, have already had the honor of being wounded in the service of the Daily Telegraph, while I -I have as yet suffered nothing in my cousin service. Well, well! Good," murmured Alcide Jolivet; there he is asleep. A few hours' sleep and a few cold-water compresses are all that are required to set an Englishman on his legs again. These fellows are made of cast iron."

And while Harry Blount rested, Alcide watched near him, after having draw out his note-book, which he leaded with notes, deterof the Daily Telegraph. Events had united them one with the other. They were no longer jenlous of each other. that Michael Strogoff dreaded above everything was the most lively desire of the two correspondents. Ivan Ogareff's arrival would evidently be of use to them, tor, their quality of English and French correspondents once known, nothing could be more probable than that they would be set at liberty. The Emir's lieutenant would know how to make Feofar hear reason, though he would otherwise not have failed to treat the correspondents as ordinary spies. Blount and Jolivet's interest was, therefore, contrary to that of Michael. The latter well understood the situation, and it was one reason, added to many others, which prevented him from approaching his managed so as not be seen by them.

Tartar camp. They were strictly guarded. It would have been impossible for them to pass the cordon of foot and horse soldiers which watched them night and day. As to the food which was given them, it was barely sufficient. Twice in the twenty-four hours they we, e thrown a piece of the intestines of goats griller on the coals, or a few bits of that cheese called ." kroute," made of sour ewes' milk, and which, scaked in mares' milk, forms the Kirguin dish, commonly called "konmyss." And this was all. It may be added that the weather had become detestable. There were considerable atmospheric commotions, bringing squalls mingled with rain. The unfortunate prisoners, destitute of shelter, had to bear all the inclemencies of the weather, nor was there the slightest allevintion to their misery. Several wounded women and children died, and the prisoners were themselves compelled to dig graves for the bodies of those whom their jailors would not even take the trouble to bury.

Was this state of things to last! Would Feofar-Khan, satisfied with his first success. wait some before marching on Irkutsk? Such, it was to be feared, would be the case. But it was not so. The event so much wished for by Jolivet, and Brount and so much dreaded "that, occurred on the morning of the

12th of August. On that day the fruithlits sounded, the drums beat, the cannon roared. A buge cloud of and swept along the road from Koly-Ivan Ogareff, followed by several

thousand men, made his entry into the Tar-

### CHAPTER U.

tar camp.

IVAN OGAREFF was bringing up the main body of the army to the Emir. The cavalry and infantry now under him had formed part of the column which had taken Omsk. Ogareff, not having been able to reduce the high town, in which, it must be remembered, the governor and garrison had sought refuge, had decided to pass on, not wishing to delay operations which ought to lead to the conquest of Eastern Siberies

Ivan Ogareff's soldiers halted at the outposts of the camp. They received no orders to bivousc. Their chief's plan, doubtless, was not to halt there, but to press on and reach Tomsk in the shortest possible time, it being an important town, naturally intended to become the centre of future operations.

This army had not come from Omsk and Kolyvan without bringing in its train the usual crowd of beggars, freebooters, peddlers and gypsies, which compose the rear-guard of an army on the march

All these people lived on the country liaversed, and left little of anything Behind them. There was, therefore, a necessity for pushing forward, if only to secure provisions for the troops. The whole region between the Ichim and the Obi, now completely devastated, no longer offered any resources The Tartars left a desert behind them, which the Russians could not cross without diffi-

Conspicuous among the gypsier, who had hastened from the western provinces was the Taigane troop, which had accompanied Michael Strogoff as fall as Perm. Sangarre "Well," answered Alcide, laughing, "my was there. This fierce apy, the tool of Ivan

county is a very discrect person who does not Ogareff, had not deserted her master. We despair if she troubled the sleep of which you Russia itrelf, in the government of Ministry are in need."

"I don't wish to sleep," replied the English had been separated for a few days only.

"I don't wish to sleep," replied the English had been separated for a few days only.

"Ogareff had traveled rapidly to Ichim, while Sangaire and her band had proceeded to of Russia?"

"That they seem for the time in a bad way.

But, ban! the Muscovite Government is this woman was to Ogareff. With her gipsy powerful. It cannot be really uneasy at an bend she could penetrate anywhere hearing hovesion of barbarians, and Siberia will not be lost."

"Too much ambition has lost the greatest in the very heart of the invaded provinces." Explanation has lost the greatest in the very heart of the invaded provinces. There were a hundred eyes, a hundred ears, always open in his service. Besides, he paid liberally for this espionage, from which he derived so much advantage.

Once Sangarre, being implicated in a very serious affair, had been sayed by the Russian.

and soul. When Ivan Ogareff entered on the path of treason, he saw at once how he might turn, this woman to account. Whatever order he might give her, Sangarre would execute it. An inexplicable instinct; more : powerful still than that of gratitude, had urged her to make herself the slave of the traitor to whom she was attached since the very beginning of his exile in siberia.

Confidant and accomplice, Sangarre, without country, without family, had been delighted to put her vagabond life to the service of the invaders thrown by Ogareff on Siberia. To the wonderful cunning natural to her race she Jolivet; "but from his lieutenant, Ivan Oga-reff."

"He is a villain!"

added a wild energy, which knew neither for-giveness nor pity. She was a savage, worthy to share the wigwam of an Apache or the hut of an Andaman.

Since her arrival at Omsk, where she had rejoined him with her Tsiganes, Sangarre had not again left Ogareff. The circumstance that Michael and Marfa Strogoff had met was known to her. She knew and shared Ogareff's fears concerning the journey of a courier of the Czar. Having Maria Strogoff in her power she would have been the woman to torture her with all the refinement of a red-skin in order to wrest her secret from her. But the hour had not yet come in which Ogaress wished the old Siberian to speak. Sangarro had to wait, and she waited, without losing sight gestures, her slightest words, endeavoring to catch the word "son" escaping from her lips, but as yet always bafiled by Marfa's taciturnity.

At the first flourish of the trumpets, several efficers of high rank, followed by a brilliant escort of Usbeck horsemen, moved to the front of the camp to receive Ivan Ogareff. Arrived in his presence, they paid him the greatest respect, and invited him to accom-

pany them to Feofar-Kahn's tent. Imperturbable as usual, Ogareff replied coldly to the deference paid to him. He was plainly dressed; but, from a sort of impudent bravado, he still wore the uniform of a Rus-

sian officer. As he was about to ride on to pass the en-

" Nothing " Have patience."

"Is the time approaching when you will force the old woman to speak?

"It is approaching, Sangarre."
"When will the old woman speak?"

"When we reach Tomsk."

"And we shall be there-" " In three days."

A strange gleam shot from Sangarre's great black eyes, and she retired with a calm step. Ogareff pressed his spurs into his horse's flanks and followed by his staff of Tartur officers rode toward the Emir's tent.

Feofar Khan was expecting his lientenant. former traveling companions. He therefore, The council, composed of the bearer of the royal seal, the khodjs, and some high officers,

Feofar-in was a man of forty, tall, rather pale, of a fierce countenance, and eyes of an evil expression. A curly black beard flowed over his chest. With his war costume, coat of mail of gold and silver, cross-belt glistening with precious stones, scabbard curved like a vataghan, and set with sparkling gems, boots with golden spurs, helmet ornamented with an aigrette of brilliant diamonds, Feofar presented an aspect rather strange than imposing for a Tartar Sardanapalus, an undisputed sove reign, who directs at his pleasure he life and fortune of his subjects-whose power is unlimited, and to whom at Bokhara, by special privilege, the title of Emir is

When Ivan Ogareff appeared, the great dignitaries remained segred on their gold embroidered cushions; but Feofar rose from a rich divan which occupied the back part of the tent, the ground being hidden under the thick velvet pile of a Bokharian carpet.

The Emir approached Ogar eff and gave him a kiss, the meaning of r which he could not mistake. This kiss mad him the lieutenant chief of the courci', and placed him temporatily above the k nodja.

Then Feofar, addr essing himself to Ivan Ogarefi':

"I have no ner a to question you," said he; speak Ivan. You will find here cars very ready to liste a to you."

"Takhsi c," answered Ogareff, "this is what

I have to make known to you." Ive a Ogareff spoke in the Tartar language, giving to his phrases the emphatic turn which distinguishes the language of the Orientals. "Takhsir, this is not the time for unneces-

sary words. What I have done at the head of your troops, you know. The lines of the Ichim and the Irtych are now in our power; and the Turcoman horsemen can bathe their horses in the now Tartar waters. The Kirghiz hordes rose at the voice of Feofar-Khan, and the principal Siberian route from Ichim to Tomsk belongs to you. You can therefore push on your troops as well toward the east, where the sun rises, as toward the west, where

he sets." " And if I march with the sun?" asked the Emir, who listened without his countenance

betraying any of his thoughts. "To march with the sun," answered Ogareff, " is to throw yourself toward Europe ; is to conquer rapidly the Sinerian provinces of Tobolsk as far as the Ural mountains." "And if I go to meet this luminary of the beavens?

"It is to sublife to the Tartar dominion, with Irkutsk, the richest countries of Gentral Asia."

" But the armie's of the Spiran of St. Petersburg?" shid Feofar-Khan, designating the Emperor of Cussia by this strange title.

"You have nothing to fear nom them, either from the east or from the west," replied Ivan Ogar off. "The invasion has been sudden; ar d before the Russian army can succor them Irkutsk, or Tobolsk will likve fallen into your power. The Canr's troops have been overwhelmed at Kolyvan, as they will be everyvhere where yours their their."

"And what advice does your devotion to the Tartar cause suggest?" asked the Emir, after a few moment's silence. ".This form of address is the fourtaint to the "suffans of Bokhara."

-Irkutsk, the capital of the eastern provinces, and with it a hostage, the possession of whom is worth a whole country. In the place of the Czar, the grand dake, his brother, must fall into your hands!

This was the great result aimed at by tyan Ogareff. To listen to him, one would have

taken him for one of the cruel descendants of Stephen Razine, the celebrated pirate who ravaged Southern Russia in the eighteenth century. To seise the grand duke, murder him pitilessly, would fully satisfy his hatred. Besides, with the capture of Irkutsk, all Eastern Siberia would pass under the Tartar dominion.

"It shall be thus Ivan," replied Feofar. "What are your orders, Takhsir ?" "To-day our headquarters shall be removed

to Tomsk Ogareff bowed, and, followed by the househbegui, he retired to execute the Emir's orders-As he was about to mount his horse, to return to the outposts, a tumult broke out at some distance, in the part of the camp reserved for the prisoners. Shouts were heard, and two or three shots fired. Perhaps it was

an attempt at revolt or escape, which must be summarily suppressed. Ivan Ogures's and the househ-begui walked forward a few steps, and immediately two men, whom the soldiers had not been able to

keep back, appeared before them. The househ-begui, without more information, made a sign which was an order for death, and the heads of the two prisoners would have rolled on the ground, had not Ogareff uttered a few words which arrested the

sword already raised. The Russian had perceived that these prisoners were strangers, and he ordered them to be brought up to him.

They were Harry Blount and Alcide Jolivet. On Ogareff's arrival in camp, they had demanded to be conducted to his presence. The

which happily missed the two correspondents, but their execution would not have been long delayed, if it had not been for the intervention of the Emir's lieutenant. The latter observed the prisoners for some moments, they being absolutely unknown to him. They had been present at that scene in the post-house at Ichim, in which Michael

Strogoff had been struck by Ogareff; but the brutal traveler had paid no attention to the persons then collected in the common room. Blount and Jolivet, on the contrary, recognized him at once, and the latter said in a low voice. "Hullo! It seems that Colonel Ogareff and the rude personage of Ichim are

Then he added in his companion's ear "Explain our affair, Blount. You will do me a service. This Russian colonel in the midst of a Tartar camp disgusts me; and although thanks to him, my head is still on my shoulders, my eyes would exhibit my feelings were I to attempt to look him in the face."
So saying, Alcide Jolivet assumed a lock of

complete and haughty indifference. Whether or not Ivan Ogareff perceived that the prisoner's attitude was insulting toward

him, he did not let it appear. "Who are you, gentlemen?" he asked in Russian, in a cold tone, but free from its rude-

"Two correspondents of English and French newspapers," replied Blount, laconicaliy.

"You have doubtless, papers which will establish your identity?" "Here are letters which accredit us in Russia, from the English and French chancellor's office.'

Ivan Ogareff took the letters which Blount held out to him, and read them attentively. " You ask," said he, " the authorization to

follow our military operations in Siberia? "We ack to be free, that is all," answered "sh correspondent dryly. the Eug.

"You are so, centlett en," answered Ogareff, "You are so, continue to read your articles and I shall be cu. " "Sir," reylied Harry L.

is sixpence a imperturbable coolness, "1. number, including postage." And thereupon Blount returned to panion, who appeared to approve comp.

of his replies. Ivan Ogareff, without frowning, mounted his horse, and going to the head of his escort, soon usappeared in a cloud of dust. . Well, Monsieur Jolivet, what do you think

of Colonel Ivan Ogareff, general-in-chief of the Tartar troops? asked Blount. "I think, my dear friend," replied Alcide,

smiling, " that the housch-begui made a very graceful gesture when he gave the order for our heads to be cut off."

to act thus in regard to the two correspondents guess that a bond of gratitude connected this they were free, and could rove at their pleasure over the scene of war. Their intention was not to leave it. The sort of antipathy which formerly they had entertained for each other had give place to a sincere friendship. Circumstances having brought them together, they no longer thought of separating. petty questions of rivalry were forever extinguished. Harry Blount could never forget It was an instinctive sympathy for that part of whathe owed his companion, who, on the other her misery which Marfa did not show which hand, never tried to remind him of it. This friendship, too, assisted the reporting operations, and was thus to the advantage of their readers.

"And now," asked Blount, what shall we do with our liberty?" "

"Take advantage of it, of course," replied Alcide, "and go quietly to Tomsk to see what is going on there."

" Until the time-very near, I hope-when we may rejoin a Russian regiment." "As you say, my dear Blount, it won't do to Tatarize ourselves too much. The best side

is that of the most civilized army, and it is evi-

dent that that the people of Central Asia will have everything to lose and absolutely nothing of sorrow. to gain from this invasion, while the Russians will soon repulse them. It is only a matter of time." The arrival of Ivan Ogareff, which had given The arrival of Ivan Ogareff, which had given
Jolivet and Blount their liberty, was to Mitwo unfortunate liberty.

Two unfortunate liberty which to them ap-

ger. Should charge bring the Czarls courier ato Ogareff's presence, the latter could not full to recognize in him the traveler whom he had so brutally treated at the Ichim posthouse; and although Michael had not replied to the insult as he would have done under any other circumstances, attention would be drawn to him, and at once the accomplishment of his plans would be rendered more difficult.

"This was the unpleasant side of the business. A favorable result of his arrival, however, was the order which was given to raise the camp that very day, and remove the headquarters to Tomsk. This was the accomplishment of Michael's

most fervent desire. His intention, as has been said, was to reach Tomsk concealed among the other prisoners; that is to say, without any risk of fall-

ing into the hands of the scouts who swarmed

"My advice" answered Ivan Ogareff; However, in consequence of the arrival of really his name! Are you sure of it my quickly "is to march to meet the sun. It is Ivan Ogareff and in the fear of being recogn daughter?"

Ivan Ogareff, and in the fear of being recogn daughter?"

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Ivan Ogareff, and in the fear o

not be better to give up his first plan and attempt to escape during the journey.

Michael would, no doubt, have kept to the latter plan, had he not learned that Feolar-Khan and Ivan Ogareff had already set out for the town at the head of some thousands of horsemen.

A Journal of the town at the head of some thousands of horsemen.

The least unless some exceptional opportunity for escape occurs. The adverse chances are numerous on this side of Tomsk, while beyond the favorable increase, since I shall in a few hours have passed the most advanced.

Then she resumed:

"Pld Nadia, "when he deceived me in no other way?"

Moved, however, by a kind of presentiment, Maria Stoggoff put duestions upon questions to Nadia.

"You told mebe was fearless, my daughter. You have proved that he has been so," said she.

"Yes, fearless indeed!" replied Nadia.

"Then she resumed:

"Did you not say that nothing stopped him 

which the prisoners, under the guard of a numerous detachment of Tartars, were to make across the steppe. A hundred and fifty versis lay between the camp and the town an easy march for the Emir's soldiers, who wanted for nothing, but a wretched journey for these unhappy people, enfeebled by privations. More than one corpse would show the road they had traversed.

It was two o'clock in the afternoon, on the 12th of August, under a hot sun and cloudless sky, that the topschi-basch gave the order to

Alcide and Blount having bought horses, had already taken the road to Tomsk, where events were to reunite the principal personages of this story.

Among the prisoners brought by Ivan Ogareff to the Tartar camp was an old woman whose taciturnity seemed to keep her apart from all those who shared her fate. Not a murmur issued from her lips. She was like a statue of grief. This woman was more strictly guarded than any one else, and without her appearing to notice or even to suspect, was constantly watched by the Tsigane Sangarre. Notwithstanding her age she was compelled to follow the convoy of prisoners on

foot, without any alleviation of her suffering. However, a kind Providence had placed soldiers had refused. In consequence, a near her a courageous kind-hearted being to struggle, an attempt at flight, shots fired comfort and assist her. Among her companions in misfortune a young girl, remarkable for her beauty and a taciturnity equal to that of the Siberian, seemed to have given herself the task of watching over her. No words had been exchanged between the two captives, but the girl was always found at the old woman's side just when her help was useful. At first the mute assistance of the stranger was not accepted without some mistrust. Gradually, however, the young girl's clear glance, her reserve, and the mysterious sympathy which draws together those who are in

misfortune, thawed Marfa's coldness. Nadia-for it was she-was thus able, with out knowing it, to render to the mother those attentions which she had herself received from the son. Her instinctive kindness had doubly inspired her. In devoting herself to her service, Nadia secured to her youth and beauty the protection afforded by the age of the old prisoner.

On the crowd of unhappy poople, embitered by sufferings, this silent pair—one seeming to be the grandmother, the other the

granddaughter—imposed a sort of respect. After being carried off by the Tartar scouts on the Irtych, Nadia had been taken to Omsk. Kept prisoner in the town, she shared the fate of all those captured by Ivan Ogareff, and con-

sequently that of Maria Strogoff.
If Nadia had been less energetic she would have succumbed to this double blow. The interruption to her journey, the death of Michael, made her both desperate and excited. Divided perhaps forever from her father, after so many happy efforts had brought them nearer together, and to crown her grief, se-parated from the intrevid companion whom God seemed to have placed in her way to lead her, and at the same time and with the same blow she bad lost all. The image of Michael Strogoff, struck before her eyes with a lance, and disappearing beneath the waters of the

tych, never left her thoughts. Could such a man have died thus? For whom was God reserving his miracles if this good man, whom a noble object was urging onward, had been allowed to perish so miserably? Then anger would prevail over grief. in the vaily Telegraph. Yount, with the most The scene of the affront so strangely borne by her companion at the Ichim relay returned to her memory. Her blood boiled at the recol-

lection. "Who will avenge him who can no longer

avenge himself?" she said. And in her heart she cried, "May it be I!" -hed in these thoughts, it can be under-"dia could remain insensible to

stood how have the captivity.

the miseries even of her captivity.

Thus chance had under to Marfa Strogoff without her having the least auspicion of who she was. How could she imagine that this old woman, a prisoner like herself was the mother of her companion, whom she only for "I her devotion to her. She could have knew as the merchant Nicholas Korpanoff? Whatever was the motive which led Ogaren | And on the other hand, how could Marfa |

> young stranger with her son? The thing that first struck Nadia in Marfa Strogoff was the similarity in the way in which each bore ber hard fate. This stoicism of the old woman under the daily hardships, this contempt of bodily suffering could only The be caused by a moral grief equal to her own. So Nadia thought; and she was not mistaken. first drew Nadia toward her. This way of bearing her sorrow went to the proud heart of the young girl. She did not offer her services; she gave them. Marfa had neither to refuse nor accept them. In the difficult parts of the journey, the girl was there to support her. When the provisions were given out, the old woman would not have moved, but Nadis shared her small portion with her; and th this painful journey was performed. The auks to her young companion, María Strog at was able to follow the soldiers who gur aded the

> > wretches, and thus dragged r long this road May God reward you have daughter, for what you have done for my old age!" said other could know, is that Michael Strogod, Marfa Strogoff once, and for some time these taken at Kolyvan, was one of the same convoy. were the only wor as exchanged between the and was bound like themselves for Tomsk.

peared like contuctes, it would seem that the old woman and the girl would have been led happy men, Russians and Siberians, soldiers to speak of their situation. But Maria Stroto speak of their situation. But Maria Strogoff. it im a caution which may be easily un- formed a column of several verses in lengthders ood, never spoke about herself except Amorg them were some who, considered as with the greatest brevity She never made the smallest allusion to her son, nor to the unfortunate meeting.

However, one day her heart overflowed, and she told, without concealing anything, all the events which had occurred from her di- to keep a certain order, and there were no parture from Wladimir to the death of loiterers but those who fell never to rise Nicholas Korpanoff. All that her young com- again." panion told infensely interested the old Si-

"Nicholas Korpanoff!" said she. "Tell me about the approaches to this important town. | ished me. Nicholas Korpanoff! Was that | could not, therefore, suspect in this convok

"Yes, yes," said Nadia. "Brother, sister. mother-he has been all to me!"

"And defended you like a lion!"
"A lion indeed!" replied Nadia. "Yes a

lion, a hero l' "My son; my son it thought the old Si. berian. "But do you say that he has submitted to a terrible affront in the post-house

of Ichim?" "He has borne with it !" answered Nadia

lowering her head. "Has he submitted to it?" murmured Marfa Strogoff, trembling with fear.

"Mother! mother!" cried Nadia;" do not condemn him. There is a secret there of which God alone is the judge at the present "And," said Marfa, raising her head and

looking at Nadia as though she desired to read the depth of her soul, in this hour of humiliation, " have you despised this Nicholas Korpanoff? I have admired him without understand-

ing him," answered the young girl. "I have never felt him to be more worthy of respect than he is at the present moment!" The old woman was silent for a moment.

" Was he tall?" she asked. " Very tall."

"And very handsome-is it not so? Come, tell me, my girl." "He was very handsome," answered Nadia

blushing deeply.

"It was my son! I tell you it was my son! exclaimed the old woman, embracing Nadia.

"Your son!" said Nadia, amazed; "your son! "Come," said Marfa; "let us get to the bottom of this, my child. Your companien, your friend, your protector had a mother Did he never speak to you of his mother?"

"Of his mother," said Nadia. "He spoke to me of his mother as I spoke to him of my father-often, always. He adored her. "Nadia, Nadia, you have just told me about my son," said the old woman.

And she added impetuously: "Was he not going to see his mother, whom you say he loved, on his way through Qmsk?"

"No," answered Nadia; "no, he was not?" "Not!" cried Marfa. "You dare to tell me not? "I have said it, but it remains for me to inform you that from motives unknown to me, and which had to guide him before every other consideration, I was given to understand that Nicholas Korpanoff had to traverse the country in the most absolute secrecy. It was for him a question of life and of death.

and more sacred still a question of duty and honor." "Of duty, in reality, of imperious duty, said the old Siberian, "of that kind for which a person secrifices everything, for the accomplishment of which he would deny himself everything, even the joy of coming to give a kiss, the last, perhaps to his old mother! All that you do not know, Nadis, all that I did not know myself, at this moment I know! You made me understand all! But the light which you have thrown into the deepest darkness of my heart, that light, alas! I may not cause to enter your own. The secret of my son. Nadia, since he has not told it to you. must keep for him! Forgive me, Nadia, the

good deed you have done me, I cannot return to you!" " Mother, Task nothing from you," answered.

All was thus explained to the old Siberian all, even the inexplicable conduct of her son with regard to herself, in the inn at Omsk, in presence of the witnesses of their meeting. There was no doubt that the young girl's companion was Michael Strogoff, and that a secret mission, some important dispatch to be carried across the invaded country, obliged him to conceal his quality of the czar's

"Ab, my brave boy," thought Marla. "No, I will not betray you, and tortures shall not wrest from me the avowal that it was you

whom I saw at Omsk." Marfa could with a word have paid Nadia told her that her companion, Nicholas Kor-names, or rame Michael Strogoff, had net perished in the waters of the things was some days after that incident that she bad niet him, that she had spoken to him? But she restrained herself, she was silent, and:

contented herself with saying. "Hope my child! Misfertune will not overwhelm you. You will see your father again; I feel it; and pe naps he who gave you the name of sister is not dead. God cannot have allowed y our brave companion to perish. Hope, mr, child, hope! Do as I do.
The mourning which I wear is not yet for my

### CHAPTER III.

son."

ocu was now the situation of Marfa Strosoft and Nadia toward each other. The old Siberian had understood all, and if the years girl was ignorant of the fact that her companion so much regretted still lived, she knew at least the relationship which he held toward her whom she had made her mother, prisoners without being fastened to a saddle-how, as were many other unfortunate that joy and pleasure thus to be able to re-that joy and pleasure thus to be able to replace at the side of the prisoner that son

whom she had lost. But that which neither the one nor the

The prisoners led by Ivan Ogareff had been joined to those who were guarded by the Emir at the camp of the Tartars. These unmore dangerous than others, had been fastened by manacles to a long chain. There were also women and oblidien, bound or suspended Nadia also, if not completety silent, spoke to the pommels of the saddles, who were dragged without pity along the route! They were driven along like human cattle. The horsemen who formed the escort obliged them

From this disposition of the route, this was the result "Michael Strogoff, placed in the first ranks of those who quitted the camp again about Nicholas. I know only one man, of the Tartars, namely, among the prisoners one alone, amongst all the youth of the time, of Kolyvan, could not mingle with those who in whom such conduct would not have aston- had come from Omsk, their last place. Ho the presence of his mother and Nadia, any more than they could suspect his own.

This journey from the camp to Tomsk, in such circumstances, under the whip of the soldiers, was fatal for a great number, terrible to all.

The journey was across the steppes, on s route rendered still more dusty by the passage of the Emir and his advance-guard. The order had been given for a quick march. The halts were few and short Quickly as these hundred and fifty versts were traveled, under a burning sun, they seemed never to come to an end.

It is useless to dwell on the sufferings of so many of the unbappy prisoners. Several hundred fell on the steppes, and their bodies had to remain there until the wolves, forced from the mountains by Winter, devoured their last

Just as Nadia was ever there ready to help the old Siberian, so Michael Strogoff, who was free to move about, rendered to his companions in misfortune, who were weaker than himself. all the services that his situation permitted. Some he encouraged, others he sustained; he did not spare himself, but went and came until the lance of a horse soldier compelled him to take the place in the ranks which had been assigned to him.

It was his fixed intention to go as far as Tomsk at the Emir's expense, and, upon the whole, he was right. And to see the numerous detachments that scoured the plain on the flanks of the convoy, at one time on the south, at another on the north, it was evident he could not have made two versts without being retaken. Tartar horsemen swarmed on all sides; sometimes it seemed as if they rose from the very ground like those troublesome little insects we see disporting in the sun's rays after a shower of rain in the summertime, More-over, flight, ander such circumstances, would have been extremely difficult, if not altogether impossible.

At length, on the 15th of August, towards of the Tom.

The first movement of the prisoners would have been to throw themselves into the waters of this river, but their guardians did not permit them to break the ranks until alt with the rapidity of a torrent at this season of | quiry. the year, the most severe measures of watchfulness were taken lest it should present a favorable means of flight to some bold and desperate prisoner. Boats, procured at Zabedeiro, were stationed at certain distances along the Tom, and formed a chain of obthe line of the encampment, resting on the first houses of the village, it was guarded by a cordon of sentinels that could not be

All this night the prisoners were to camp on the banks of the Tom. The Emir, in fact. had deferred until the next day the entry of his troops into Tomsk. It had been decided that a military display should mark the inauguration of the Fartar headquarters in this important city. Feofar-Knan already occupied its fortress, but the hody of his army bivouscked under the walls, waiting for the moment to make a solemn entry.

Ivan Ogaress had left the Emir at Tomsk, where they had both arrived the evening before, and he returned to the encampment as Zabedeiro. Next day he had to start from this place with the rear-guard of the Tartar army. A house had been placed at his disposal where he could stay the night. At sunrise, under his command, horse and foot set outfor Tomsk, where the Emir wished to receive them with all the pomp and display of an Asiacic sovereign.

When the orders for a halt had been given, the prisoners, worn out with a three days journey, a prey to the most burning thirst, could at length quench their thirst and take some repose.

The sun had already set but the hor was still lit up by the twilight, when Nadia, supporting Marfa Strogoff, reached the banks of the Tom. The two had not been able, so far, to penetrate the ranks of those who thronged the high bank, and they came to drink in their turn.

The old Siberian bent over the fresh stream, and Nadia, having plunged her hands into it, carried it to the lips of Marfa. Then she refreshed herself in her turn. The cold water of the pure stream seemed to give back life to the old woman and the young girl. Suddenly Nadia, as she left the the banks, straightened herself. An involuntary cry escaped her

lips.
Michael Strogoff was there, and only some

paces from her! It was he! At the cry of Nadia, Michael Stregoff had started, but he had sufficient command of himself not to utter a word which could compromise him.

And yet at the very moment that Nadia had recognized him he had recognized his mother! Michael Strogoff, at this unexpected meeting, not feeling himself to be any longer master of himself, raised his hand to his eyes, and immediately left the spot. Nadia was instinctively hastening forward to rejoin him, when the old Siberian whispered these words in her ear.

"Stay, my daughter!" "It is he!" answered Nadie, in a voice trembling with emotion. "He lives, mother! it is he!"

"It is my son," answered Marfa Strogoff "it is Michael Stroyoff, and you see that I do not take one step toward him. Follow my example,"

Michael Strogoff had just experienced one of the most violent emotions which it is ever given man to feel. His mother and Nadia were there Those two prisoners, each of whom seemed to hold the first place in his heart, were there joined with him in one common misfortune. Did Nadia know who he was? No, for he had seen the gesture of Maria Strogoff holding her back at the moment she was about to rush on him. Marfa Strogofi had understood all, and kept her secret.

During the night, Michael Strogoff was twenty times on the point of seeking to join his mother, but he fully understood that he must resist the immense desire of folding her in his arms, and of pressing once more the hand of her young companion! The least imprudence could bring him to utter ruin. Moreover, he had sworn not to see his mother, he had not seen her, at least willingly. Once arrived at Tomsk, since he could not five that very night, he would throw himself across the steppes, without having embraced the two beings in whom his whole life was centred,

and leave them exposed to so many dangers. Michael Strogoff could then hope that this fresh and unexpected meeting at the camp of Zabedeiro would have no injurious consequences, neither for his mother nor for himself. But he did not know that certain particulars of that scene, rapidly as it had passed, had been gained by Sangarre, the spy of Ivan

The Tsigane was there, a few paces from the bank, watching as ever the old Siberian, without her suspecting it. She had not been able to perceive Michael Strogoff, who had

Nadia, had not escaped her, and a light from Marfa's eyes told her everything.

There was no longer any doubt that the son of Maria Strogott, the courier of the Czar, was now at Zabedeiro, among the prisoners of Ivan Ogareff! Sangarre did not know him, but she knew

he was there. She did not then attempt to discover him, a thing which would have been impossible in the midst of this numerous crowd.

As for again spying after Nadia and Marfa Strogoff, this was equally useless. It was evident that these two women would be on their guard, and it would be impossible to seize by surprise anything of a nature to compromise the courier of the czar."

The Tsigane had then only one thought—to warn Ivan Ogureff. Wherefore she immediately left the camp.

A quarter of an hour afterward she arrived at Zabedeiro, and was shown into the house occupied by the lieutenant of the Emir. Ivan Ogareff immediately received the

"What do you wish, Sangarre?" he asked. "The son of Maria Strogoff is at the camp,"

answered Sangarre.

"A prisoner? A prisoner l'

"Ah!" cried Ivan Ogareff, "I know-" "You knew nothing Ivan," said the Tsigane, "for you do not even know him!" "But do you know him? You have seen him, Sangarre?"

"I have not seen him, but I saw his mother betray herself by a movemeet which has told me everything."

"Do you not deceive yourself?" "I do not."

"You know the importance I attach to the arrest of this courier," said Ivan Ogaress "If the letter which was sent to him from Moscow reaches Irkutsk, and it should be handed to the grand duke, the grand duke would be on his guard, and I should not be evening, the convoy reached the little town of able to catch him! I must have this letter at Zabedeiro, some thirty versts from Tomsk At | any price. Now, you have just told me that this place the route again lay along the course | the bearer of this letter is in my power? I repeat it, Sangarre, do you not deceive yourself?"

Ivan Ogareff had spoken with great animation. His emotion bore testimony to the extreme importance he attached to the posthings had been arranged for the halt. Al- session of this letter. Sangarre was not at all though the Tom was swollen and flowing troubled with the persistency of the fresh in-

> "I am not deceived, Ivan," she answered. "But, Sangarre, there are at the camp several thousand prisoners, and you say you do

not know Michael Strogoff!" "No," answered the Tsigane, whose face lit up with a savage joy. "I, indeed, do not stacles impossible to surmount. As regards know him; but his mother does! Ivan, we must force the mother to speak.'

"To-morrow she shall speak." said Ogareff.

Then he held out his hand to the Tsigane, and she kissed it, without there being in this act of respect babitual to the people of the north anything degrading or servile.

Sangarre returned to the camp She found the place occupied by Nadia and Marfa Strogoff, and passed the night in watching them both. The old woman and the young girl did not sleep, although they were worn out with fatigue. Too many anxieties kept them awake. Michael Strogoff was living but a prisoner like themselves Did Ivan Ogareff know it, and if he did not as yet know it, would he not come to learn it? Nadia's only thought was that her companion lived, when she for some time had looked upon him as dead! But Marfa Strogoff looked further into the future, and, if all was going on well with herself, she had reason to fear greatly for

To be continued.

### Rumored Murder.

NEW YORK, July 9 .- An Irish newspaper received by last mail, gives publicity to a ed forth with its beautiful sun's rays, when at a certain Dublin shipper, which bears an odd and consequently is an authority on all matters remore that Pierce Nagre, informer, whose evia distance, about 7.30 a m., we perceived, as it appearance 'alongside the young fools' of Mr dence led to the conviction of the Farian were a black cloud coming over one of the O'Donnell. A young tellow had just joined ience lea to conviction of the renian prisoners, in 1865, had recently been murdered in London. No confirmatory details were given and the rumor remains as yet un- ing towards us. They came up like men supported.

### Supposed Incendiarism.

Last Thursday's Herald says :- Last evening a member of the Orange order informed us that about half-past ten o'clock, as a number of members were leaving the Orange hall, No. 81 St. James street, a match which had been used to light the gas fell upon the floor, and through a crack into a trap-door upon the first landing, over the Prince of Wales rifles' reading room. The lighted match set fire to some papers saturated with coal oil, and disclosed the fact that a bundle of papers saturated with oil, together with a bottle filled with the same combustible fluid, had been placed in the trap. A search was at once instituted, and in a place where the plaster was broken on the landing another bundle of papers was discovered also saturated with coal oil. It is supposed that the intention was to fire the building on the forthcoming twelfth.

### Orange Order.

The origin of the tri-annual Orange conference, which meets at Ottawa on the 24th inst. originated at the conference of the order held at Belfast in the year 1866, when it was determined in the interest of the order that gatherings every three years of members from all parts of the world should take place. The first meeting was held at London in Bradley's hotel, during the proceedings of which the late J. Hillyard Cameron took a prominent part. The place at which the second council convened was at Toronto in 1873. It also convened at Glasgow, the principal Canadian representatives being D'Arcy Boulton, of Toronto, and Her-hert Stone McDonald. In 1876 the conference met at Londonderry, the most prominent Canadian delegate then being Hon. McKenzie Bowell. The next meeting place will be at Ottawa, at which delegates from all parts of the world will be present to discuss affairs relating to the order, and at which it will be in order for any delegate to make enquiries concerning the workings of sister associations in all parts of the empire.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.—Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at band, and one easily tried. Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime," without possessing the very nauscating flavor of the Oil as heretofore used, is endowed by the Phosphate of Lime with a healing property which renders the Oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy shown to those who desire to see them. Sold by A. B. Wilhor, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

A country exchange has an editorial headed Our Great Need." Contrary to what might be supposed, the editor's remarks refer to already disappeared when she turned round; the want of a better market and not to a new but the gesture of the mother, withholding pair of trousers.—Stamford Advocate.

### A LETTER FROM ZULULAND.

A Montrealer in the Field

The following letter was received by a gentleman in Montreal by the last mail. It was written by a young man who was well known in Montreal, and whose father—Lieut-Col. Rogers-now commands the 51st batta-

> FORT CRAYLOCK, Zululand, Bouth Africa, May 26, 1879.

My DEAR COUSIN ORTON,-I am writing this on the bottom of a canteen, so you must excuse me it you cannot make it all out.

Well, old boy, having a little spare time

this morning to myself, and having no fear that the enemy will attack us, as they are encamped about ten miles from here, I thought I would write you aline or two, and tell you all about the war, and what they are killing each other for. Well, to commence my narrative, I left New York harbor on the steamship Pomerania, bound for Plymouth, England, on June 20th, arriving there July lst, Tom giving me one hundred and fifty dollars to pay my passage to Australia. Well, as I was going to say, when I arrived in England, of course I was invited to partake of a glass or two with some of my English cousins. That was the commencement of my downfail. Of course you know what I am when I get properly steamed up. I went whole hog or none till I got properly on, and then, of course, Australia was never thought of until I woke up one morning penniless. I sat down by myself, and I thought over the matter, what I had better do. It did not take me long to make up my mind, so I resolved to enter the English army. I took the shilling on July 20th, and enlisted in the 32ud L I., and remained with them until last February, when I volunteered for the 91st P. L. A. highlanders, bound for the African war. We went to Aldershot to join them, and had a general inspection, being inspected by H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge previous to our embarkation We left dear old England on February 19th on the mail steamship Pretoria, and must say had a splendid voyage, making it in twenty-four days. We called into Cape Town, and remained there for twenty-four hours, when we started for Port Natal, about 1,200 miles from Cape Town. That was where we disembarked. We had to march up to a place called Durban, and oh! what a fearful warm day it was to be sure, any amount of fellows falling out on the road. Well, we remained in Durban for three days, when we got orders to march for the front. We had to go to a place called Tugula to camp, where we met the 99th, 88th, and some of the 24th. We' marched it in six days, remaining there for four days, until we got our convoy of provisions ready, and then we started for the seat of war. This Tugula is a river that divides Kashrland from Zulu-Well, we all started on March land. Troops consisting were, viz, the 57th, 28th. 60th rifles, Cape Mounted rifles, 99th, 88th, about 400 sailors and some 2,000 black troops, amounting in all to some 7,000 or 8,000 men. We did not march more than ten miles per day, as it is a very difficult thing to move an army or column in an enemy's country. We had some 300 large waggons, with about 5,000 oxen drawing them. We made three lines, side by side. Well, everything went well until we arrived at a place, or camp, called Ginginhlova, on April 1st, where we put up for the night-and such a night, raining in torrents all night long, and nothing in God's world to abelter us but the beavens above, and nothing to lie upon but the bard earth, except one blanket, and that was so wet it was useless. Well, we managed to pass the long, freary night away the best way we could, when Wednesday morning, the 2nd of April, dawnto be our enemy, some 16,000 strong, marchmarching in column, till within about 1.200 yards, when we fired a shell at them. This put a little disorder in their ranks. They went out into skirmishing order, and came up as close as 50 yards to us, firing like --but they do not seem to take very much aim, as their bullets all went very high. You can imagine what our side was doing. Voliey after volley we sent into them, until at last we gave three hearty cheers and charged on them. You ought to have seen them run. They were thrown into a terrible state of excitement, running away in all directions. We were told off by parties to dig trenches and collect our enemy's dead. Well, we mowed down in that short time over 2,000, besides wounding about another thousand. Our loss was comparatively small, only losing 10 killed and 40 wounded. I got a bullet through my helmet, and intend to keep it for old remembrance sake. I get a medal and bar for the engagement and a clasp for the relief of Col. Pearson. We have to put up with a great many hardships. The day we went to relieve Col. Pearson at the Ekowie we marched 24 miles without a mouthful of grub. This regiment leaves here for England after this war is over, before proceeding to foreign service, as our accoutrements and rifles will all have to be exchanged, as they are nearly rotten with the sun. Awfully warm weather here. We expect to go to Halifux, N. S., or India. I think we will go to Canada.

#### A Running Stream . f Petroleum 104 Miles Long.

Your affectionate cousin,

The following account of petroleum operaions is interesting. A New York report, June 17th, says: "The old Standard Oil company monopoly has received a severe blow in the establishment of the new Tide-water Pipe Line which to-day is in smooth operation and a tormidable rival to the United States Pipe Line. Petroleum is now flowing through the new pipes from the Bradford oil regions to Williamsport, Pa., a distance of 104 miles, through a dense wilderness, over rugged hills and mountains, and across deep and rapid streams. The pipe is six inches in diameter, and weighs nineteen pounds to the foot, or nearly fifty tons to the mile. There are two pumping stations, one at Corryville, and the other at a point four miles southwest of Caudersport, Butler County, Pa. They are 221 miles apart. Thirty-one miles east of Corryville the oil is raised to an elevation of 1,200 feet, but from this point to Williamsport the fall is 2.100 feet. Oil is driven through the pipe into the storage tank in Williamsport at the rate of 6,000 barrels a day, and the tanks there have a combined capacity of nearly 60,-000 barrels. The oil is taken thence in tank cars to Bayonne, N J., the eastern terminus of the line, where the company have 50 acres fronting the bay, to be used for the recention and exportation of oil. The Standard company has effectually controlled the old pipe line, and there has been much discrimination; and, accordingly, much dissatisfaction among shippers. The petroleum market has been a little unsettled by the completion of the new line, but is to-day recovering itself.

Grasshoppers.

A company of Russian soldiers, while recently on their way to Elizabethpol, were be set with clouds of grasshoppers, that frightened them more than the Turks ever did. At night they could not sleep: their guns, their uniforms, and they themselves were covered with masses of these insects, that crept into their mouths, noses, and ears. The officers fled into the houses, but the plague of grass hoppers had previous possession. A region of fitteen miles was thickly covered with them and all the grain and grass were instantly destroyed.

#### The N.P.

A few days ago the Globe was berating the terrible N.P. for having caused a reduction of the wages on the Grand Trunk railway. The Telegram of Saturday replies to it as follows: Every possible circumstance that can be caught hold of and made to do service in If you wish to be introduced to a prospect exdepreciating the national policy has been celling in magnificence anything Euro-eagerly seized upon by the reform press. The pean it is but necessary to consult Globe publishes an item to the effect that the a railroad guide for a brief moment. Acting salaries and wages of the employees of the Grand Trunk railway were to be cut down on | superintendent of the Central Vermont railthe 1st of July, and forthwith began to abuse the N.P. on the strength of it; for, of course, it was the NP., and nothing but the NP., that was to blame. The fact that the weges and salaries have not been reduced effectually knocks the bottom out of the Gloge's argu ment."

#### Yellow Fever.

There is nothing at present which points to return of the yellow fever epidemic in the South, though a few cases are reported in Lisbon, and in the West Indies the disease has shown itself, as it always does in the summer. Reports from all the chief cities of the Mississippi valley up to the 30th inst. are agreed in representing their condition as to health as unusually favorable, and give the gratifying information that they are taking much more than ordinary pains to remove the causes of in glowing terms. At Waterloo the train is disease. No indications of a return of the fever have yet appeared between Memphis and Shreveport, the line along which it worked so great a disaster last year, and New Orleans is freer from disease than ordinarily in June.

Louis ans. The Mississippi Valley immigration company has been organized in Louisiana to induce white laborers to that state. A circular recently issued states that it is to be a permanent institution, and will extend its operations as experience and the means at command jus-"It is not proposed to conduct the institution upon charitable or philanthropic principles. It is a business undertaking by businessmen, and will be managed economic and honorable prinupon The landowner who desires a purciples. chaser, the planter or the manufacturer who Thus we go whirling around curves and requires labor, is willing to pay for the services of an intermediary. The immigrant who is worth bringing among us can give guarantees for his conduct. Ont of the reciprocal wants of the capitalist for labor and the laborer for employment we propose to make a moderate profit, or at least to be reimbursed for all ex-

Vicious Literature. Mr. O'Donnell did good service when he frew the attention of the house of commons to the vicious literature, which was at present issued by some evil persons; but I cannot agree with the member for Dungarvon, when he says that the young fellows when they leave school, or home, to ship before the mast upon the the Royal Canal, prior to reviving buccaneering upon the Spanish main. are tools, with minds impaired by the sensation literature of the day. I remember once hearing a story from a captain, employed by hills; but upon closer inspection it proved the vessel, commanded by my friend, and the captain with that kindliness of heart, which distinguishes your sea-faring man all the world over, determining to put him at his ease, remarked: "Well, sir, I suppose as of old, they have sent us the biggest fool of the family." No, sir," was the reply, " the fashion has changed since your day."

### American Unmerchantable Ment in

London. The recent seizures by the commissioners of sewers in London of 53 tons of American meat in the space of four days, because it was unfit for human food, has led to very erronecus impressions on this side of the water. "The fact is." says the Beaton Commercial Bulletin, "the neizures in question have been hitherto unprecedented in quantity since the importation of dead meat began. The only previous ones which have approached them in magnitude were of 35 tons in seven days in October, 1876, and 24 tons in one week in the previous September. But the total quantity of American meat which the authorities have found it necessary to pronounce unfit for food has not averaged much above 200 tons annually, or one per cent. of the importations. Last year it was 238 tons, against 238,000 tons of good mest disposed of. Of the late seizures, one-half came over in the Bolivia, and the remainder in the Alsatia, both from New York."-N. Y. Bulletin.

### Regarta at Sura Oga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 9-The regatis opened this morning with the pair oared race and was contested by the Zephrys, of Detroit, Wahwah Sums, of Saginaw, and Olympics, of races are one mile and-a-half, straight away. The second race for the college four was a walk-over for the Cornell crew; time, 9:15. The third event for college singles was a walk-over for Lewis, of Cornell; time, 11:541. called, the entries for which were: Murray, club; Pilkington, of the Seawantokas; Long, of the Columbia club, Alleghany city; Wells of the St. Johns club, New Orleans. It was grove, of the St. Johns club, second.

The second heat, senior single sculls, the entries for which were Rathbone, New York Athletic club; Philips, Tritons of Newark; Hirgins, Cohoes club; Rogers, Atlantas; attention. Largon, Union Springs, and Brennan, Riversides, of Alleghany City, was won by Rathhone, of New York; Philips, of Tritons, 2nd. Time not given. The time of first trial heat of senior single sculls was 11:35%, and second heat, 11:40]. The third heat of the senior heat, 11:401. The third heat of the senior Chuckaherry. At Dewitt's Point, two miles single sculls was contested by Crotter, of the from Georgeville, Alex. Molson has a large Galveston club; Mumford, of New Orleans; and well cultivated farm. Bellemere, Sir Lyons, of New York Athletics; Hindman, Hugh Allan's, is the most extensive Minnesotas of St. Paul's; Yates, Pilots of estate on the lake. It is situated Grand Haven, and Holmes, of the Pawtuck ets, was won by Holmes, with Mumford, 2nd. Time, 10:52j. The final event of the day was the six oar shell race, between the Shawmuts of Boston; Mutuals of Albany, and Dauntless of New York, which was won by the Mutuals, with the Dauntless 2nd.

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG. How to Spend a Pleasant Day and Rehold the Finest Seenery in Caunds-A Cheap and Pleasant Trip for tourists

A prominent characteristic of Canadians, and one which has been much commented upon, is that when a person succeeds in amassing a little wealth he must generally visit Europe with the avowed object of viewing and admiring the grand and beautiful works of nature. Thus the average tourist rushes off to complete a foreign tour, with all the attendant discomforts, without being cognizant of the native grandeur which exists in the vicinity of his own home and which forms an universal theme of admiration to foreign tourists. One person delights in the bold awe inspiring Alpine cliffs, whilst the artistic tastes of others are gratified by a view of a bright valley associated with a peaceful homestead. on the kind invitation of Mr. I. B. Futvoye, way, a number of press representatives embarked on the 7.15 train Thursday morning for a pleasant jount to the shores of the celebrated lake Memphremagog. Even at that early hour the sun had attained a high altitude, its fierce rays beat-ing down in scorching fury, serving to increase the discomfort of a sweltering city life. As the train rattled through the fertile country south of St. Lambert's, the welcome change of atmosphere was appreciated by one and all of the scribes who reclined in the luxurious chairs of their private car. The deliciously cool air entering at the windows cooled their systems and revived their flagging energies as the train rushed through a most picturesque country. Superintendent Futvoye throughout the

trip favored the guests with a description of the prominent landmarks, which he described changed from the Central Vermont to the Waterloo and Magog railways. This line is constructed through a country of primeval grandeur. It is flanked by impenetrable forests, towering mountains and beautiful lakes. Owing to the character of the country through which it passes, the W. & M. railway pursues a circuitous course to its termination, winging around wild-looking lakes, ascending almost inaccessible heights. spanning wild mountain corrents. Several of the grades appeared insurmount able when viewed from a distance, but on approaching, cur noble locomotive boldly dashes up the hillside, until the summit is attained, after a series of asthmatic snorting and puffing. Down grade! Away we go rattling and bounding along with continually accelerated speed, until the level track once more presents a clear course. grades, necessitated by the various impediments in our path, until we arrive at Magog, our present terminus. The train is run out on the pier, where the Lady of the Lake awaits to bear us across the picturesque expanse of water. The Lady of the Lake is a commodious and trim sidewheel steamer, commanded by Capt. G. W. Fogg, and capable of accommodating four thousand excursionists. She is an iron vessel, having been constructed on the Clyde and transported across the ocean in sections to her present home, where the pieces were fitted together. After a short delay the hawsers were cast off and the boat headed up the lake. Captain George Washington Fogg is deserving of more than a mere mention, as he is one of the celebrities of this region, and has been identified with the interests of the lake all his life time. He was born in Newport and therefore is an American citizen. From his earliest years he has been associated with these inland waters. boat plying as a ferry across the lake, but being of an ambitious nature he conceived and successfully carried out the idea of introducing a steamer for the accommodation of the increased number of tourists. The craft in which he first attempted steam navigation was the Mountain Maid. It did not prove equal to the traffic, and was replaced by the present handsome boat about ten years ago. The "Commodore," although nearly seventy years of age, is as hearty and obliging as in the days of yore. His guesta are under a compliment to him for the attention bestowed on them and the graphic portrayal of the various interesting objects on the lake. We have mentioned in a previous account that Memphremagog is an Indian phrase signifying " beautiful water." The correctness of their first impression was not false, but is fully testified to to-day by the numerous visitors who reiterate the red man's simple expression. The view of the shores of the lake from the boat is exceedingly beau-As the boat moves forward new scenes, presenting a remarkable diversity of appearances, are constantly unfolded to the admiring gaze. The scene is perpetually shifting, revealing new panoramic beauties as the steamer traverses the waters conflued in their limits by the mountainous bank of granite rearing aloft a thousand feet, and reflecting in their heights the vast depths

of water laving their side. Mount Orford, the highest mountain in Canada, proudly rears its head aloft and buries it in the enveloping clouds. By actual measurement Mount Orford is 4.000 feet high, and four miles northwest of Magog village. Gibraltar Point, nine miles from Magog, presents a lamentable scene of desolation amid such beautiful surroundings. During the "flush times" of 1876 a company Albany. The race was won by the Olympics; of capitalists purchased the tract of land com-Wahwah Sums second; time, 9:41 All the prising over 7,000 acres known as Gibraltar Point. They proceeded to improve the land in various ways and erected a number of ornamental cottages of tasty design. They also put up a saw mill and furniture factory which greatly benefited the surrounding The first heat for senior single sculls was next | neighborhood by employing labor and affording a home market for lumber. On a verdureof the Elizabeth club; Gear, of the Longueuil clad elevation they erected a hotel which commanded a magnificent view of the lake and adjacent country. After completing their of the Excelsions, of Detroit, and Musgrove, labors, the financial crash which overwhelmed the country enveloped them in its folds and won by Murry of the Elizabeth club; Mus- dragged the lately adorned estate into bankruptcy. The furnished hotel was never opened, and the tenantless cottages were allowed to relapse into decay At present they are rapidly mouldering away from lack of Soveral wealthy Montrealers have estates here which they frequent only in the summer.

Mr. Ritchie, Q.C., has a nicely situated sum-Mr. Ritchie, Q.C., has a nicely situated summr house on Bolton Cliffs Mr. Lindsay, of
the Bank of Montreal, styles his demesne
Chukaberry. At Dewitt's Point, two miles
from Georgeville, Alex. Moison has a large
and well cultivated farm. Bellemere, Sir
Hugh Allan's, 1s the most extensive
estate on the lake. It is situated
on the southeast shore and occuples
a beautiful promontory, elevated from twenty
to thirty feet above the surface of the water.
Viewed from the steamer, the mansion presents a brilliant aspect, being half concealed
in the dense foliage which encompasses it.
Wide carriage roads intersect the grounds,
Wide carriage roads intersect the grounds,
Co., Homeopathic Cocoa. Grateful and Comporting
Epps's Cocoa. Grateful and Comporting
laws which govern the operations of digestion
and nutrition, and by a careful application of
the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr.
Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a
dell-ately flavored beverage which such 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 ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a proparty nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.
Sold only in packets labelled—"James Epps &
Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.

shady retreat. A portion of the ground is cult's vated as a vegetable garden, besides supplying ample pasturage to a herd of beautiful Ayrshires. A commodian boat-house occupies a position to the right of the ground. It is elegantly constructed, and evidently expense was beyond consideration in the erection. A fleet of steam launches, skiffs and sail-boats are quietly floating inside. A large steam yacht, the Oxford, the richest fitted in this locality, is awaiting passengers outside. On the opposite shore, Mount Elephantis is delineated against the sky. The mountain obtained its singular name from the resemblance which it bears to a sleeping elephant. In the immediate vicinity is a great natural curiosity in the shape of the "balance rock," a huge boulder so nicely pivoted that an infant's touch causes it to vibrate, but still permanently retain its position. Rounding a point of land the eye rests on Skinner's island, a rugged, irregular shaped islet, thickly studded with trees. On the north side it arises abruptly to a height of 30 feet. Here the entrance to the famous Skinner's cave exists. The following legend is extant with regard to its existance and the uses to which it was applied: At one time a notorious smuggler named Skinner carried on his nefarious occupation in these waters. When chased by her majesty's custom house officers, the bold smuggler invariably outwitted the officers by disappearing in some mysterious manner. For a long time he eluded arrest until on a certain stormy night in winter he was hard pressed by the officers and forced to betake to his cavern, where he was followed and captured after a desperate struggle Oak Bluffs is a prominent point of land covered with a heavy growth of oak; it is at least a thousand feet from the water's edge. A beautiful plateau on the topmost ledge forms a natural camping ground. The railroad companies benefiting by the natural advantages of the situation have secured the ground, and are converting it into a grand international park for the reception of visitors. A wharf is also in course of construction, thus affording easy access to the site by water or rail. The lake at this point is 51 miles wide, measuring from Cedar bay to the mouth of John river. At a distance of 24 miles from Magog is Province island, containing about one hundred acres. The dividing line between Canada and the United States crosses here, and 18 marked by a white cross. Only one-tenth of the island is in the United States, the remaining nine-tenths being Canadian soil. Time had not waited or tarried during our progress, so, when the "Commodore" glanced at his chronometer, he saw it was quite late and time to return for dinner. Accordingly the boat's head was brought around and the vessel pointed for Georgeville. The return trip was accomplished in quick time, and all the passengers landed in safety.

The company then repaired to Camperdown

and afford a pleasant drive throughout this

house, where host George Merrick speedily placed before the half famished excursionists a splendid menu, which could not possibly be excelled by any Montreal artiste de cuisine. After justice had been done to the substantial element of the dinner, the following toasts were proposed and responded to by the several interested parties :- "Mine Host," Associated Press," and "The Superintendent of the M. & W. Railway." A proposition from Mr. W. E. Tuck to drive the party to Magoon's Point, where a magnificent land view can be obtained, was accepted, and in a few moments the entire company was seated behind a team of young trotters going at a spanking gait over the hilly road bordering the lake. Reaching Magoon's Point the ex-cursionists were well repaid for their pains on witnessing a most beauprospect. Several hundred feet below the peaceful waters of the lake, dotted with numerous islands, sparkled and flashed in the amber rays of the setting sun. which have ever transpired in this vicinity. In the distance trouper property which have ever transpired in this vicinity. In the distance trouper property in the distance of the south Blount Washingk n could be faintly discerned through the gathering mist. To the right "Owl's Head" and "Sugar Loaf" mountains, rearing aloft, covered with a stunted growth of furze bushes, are to be admired. The party, in silence, feasted their eyes on the beautiful scene surrounding them until aroused from their reverie by a peal of thunder which reverberated across the beautiful vista, and made the welkin ring. This salute of the heavenly artillery apprised the party of a change which had occurred. Huge banks of clouds, inky in the depths of their darkness, had rolled up from the west unnoticed, until now they had overspread the firmament, reflecting their intense dark-ness in the "beautiful waters." This change only intensified the grandeur of the scene and rendered it appallingly grand. In a shorter space of time than it takes to write this, the elements took possession of the scene, and for a few minutes the storm king ruled triumphant. Meanwhile, the journalistic party obtained shelter in a deserted farm house, where they awaited the cessation of the sterm, which now descended in the form of huge hailstones. The transient storm added increased brilliancy to the return trip. Reembarking on the Lady of the Lake, the boat started on its return trip to Magog. During the time occupied in accomplishing the return home we will furnish a few particulars with regard to the lake on which we float. It is a narrow sheet of water. averaging about two miles in width, thirty miles long, and 1,200 feet deep at the base of the cliffs. It abounds with pickerel, salmon trout, lake trout and other pareciable specimens of the finny tribe. Good sport is guaranteed to anglers in all parts of the lake. At the present season the fish frequent the deep water, but in the fall and spring angling is well repaid along shore. Mr. S. F. Copp, customs officer and inspector of fisheries, was formerly one of the greatest fishermen on the lake, and at present he relates the story of a certain "big haul" with much pride. On this occasion he felt indisposed, and therefore did not relate the yarn, but stated that he had speared over half a ton of fish in one night. With a rod and fifty feet of line he had captured a splendid specimen of lake trout, which tipped the scale at fifty-one pounds. Spearing is now forbidden by the Quebec government. At six o'clock the steamer touched the Magog wharf, and landed her passengers, all thoroughly satisfied with the "Commodore's" courteous treatment.

After a night's sound rest the entire party was aroused at 4 a.m. in time to secure the morning express, which arrived in town at nine Gelock, in time for breakfast and pusi-

### The True Witness

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### The Dead Prince.

The Prince Imperial died like a soldier, wielding the sword of the great Napoleon while all the wounds of the gallant dead were "in front." He fell facing the foe, while the flying poltroon who should have died by his side, or have saved him, rushed wildly away to a place of safety and-disgrace. Better the fate of the dead Prince than that of the living Carey-dishonored in the army, shamed over the world. All the evidence thus far published goes to prove that had anything like a stand been made, the Prince would at least have had a chance for life; but no, Carey flew for his life, and never once thought of fighting beside the guest, the Prince, and the companionin-arms. "Miserable" is no word to apply to such a man. If all that is published is true. he has disgraced himself, thrown a shadow on the profession of arms, and

Double dying, he shall go down To the vile dust from where he sprung Unwept, unhonored and unsung.

### The Irish University Bill.

Our words have come to pass. A Protestant Parliament has given the Irish Catholics an Irish Catholic University! What say the Orangemen now? What has become of all their threats against their fellow-countrymen? They vowed opposition, denounced the "concession" as something they would "never consent to," and, in general, made fools of themselves. On the 3rd of the present month, writing on the subject of the proposed Government measure, we said Protestant Liberality would do what Orangeism defied it to do-give the Irish Catholics the same right as others, and this, we see by this morning's news, the Protestant Parliament of England is prepared to do. And what is the lesson to learn from this piece of news? It is that Orangeism is powerless as a political faction in the State : that the opinions of its votaries are useless in the attempt to stay the march of freedom and enlightenment. No doubt the present proposal will, too, be accepted. The new University will be placed on the same footing as those already existing. According to the cable news, the measure looks reasonable, and we have no doubt but the result will be satisfactory to all concerned.

### The Orange Hall.

The morning papers gave an account of an alleged attempt to buin the Orange hall. Whether the account is true or not we do not know, but if it is true, all we can say is, that it was as foolish as it was criminal. Are men mad who attempt this kind of thing? Do they think that Orangeism is confined to Montreal and that it can be snuffed out of existence like a "penny dip?" Burn one hall and the Orangemen will get another. Nay, worse, they may be tempted to retaliate where they are powerful, and in turn we may hear of a revival of bitter feuds in localities where all is now quiet. If this alleged attempt could be true it would be an outrage against which Catholics would be the first to protest. But what guarantee have we that it is true? None at all. A member of the order said that coal oil and paper were found in the hall, or in some place near the hall, and forthwith he rushes to the conclusion that an attempt was to be made to destroy the hall! We do not doubt the facts as related, but we reject the insinuation. No Catholic who was worthy of the name of man could be guilty of such an outrage. Catholics fight Orangeism and not Orangemen. It is principles, and not individuals, that we object to. We can meet Orangemen in our business relations, and in our surroundings, but we do not like their budges of ascendancy and their policy of keeping alive old fends.

### Mr. John Costigan, M.P. 422

Mr. John Costigan has silenced his slanderers. Since his letter appeared the papers are dumb. The slanders they circulated were refuted, and John Costigan has proved that he is not the grab-all which it was said he was. But out of evil cometh good, and it is better, perhaps, that the ramors were put in print, because it gave Mr. Costigan one more opportunity of proving the class of man he is The lrishmen of Canada expect a good deal

our man, they will not be disappointed: A time may come when, in the interest of the Irish people, Mr. Costigan may be asked to come down from his position as a party man, and even go into Opposition, unless the claims of his countrymen to two seats in the Cabinet are recognised. Sir John A. Macdonald has treated our people with deception and fraud, and the Irish Catholic who can say one good word in his favor is a strange class of man. Were it not that Protection promises to do some good for the country we believe that tains power and persists in treating our people as he is doing, Mr. Costigan is just the man to look to to fight our battle, perhaps, upon a new issue. Representation by nationality and rous few that they can "destroy" the landreligion is the practice. There is no use in lord interest do the Irish people a wrong. denying it, for the facts are there, and, so long as the facts are as they are, then Irish Catholics, as well as everybody else, must have their share of the spoils.

#### Mr. Parnell, M. P.

The news of the "scene" in the English papers, would lead one to believe that Mr. Parnell, M. P., was a rowdy. He is described as trying to drown the Speaker's voice by "sbouting." The idea conveyed is that the member for Meath is a riotous, ignorant bully, a "demagogue," and all the other choice interences which might be drawn from the account of the "scene." But it is a mistake. Mr. Parnell is a gentleman of distinguished lineage, a University man, and he inherits a good property in the County Wicklow. His demeanor is freezingly calm, but it is the calm of zero, for his quietly spoken words are spoken with a depth which betokens intense earnestness. Mr. Parnell is, perhaps, the coolest man in the House of Commons. Nothing can ruffle his temper, and he preserves his calm exterior under all circumstances. But he is terribly in earnest. He means every word he says, and it would not matter to him whether he stood upon the fluor of the House alone, or with fifty followers, he would give vent to the same opinions. To know the man is to admire him, and when known, one is surprised to see him pictured for it; only \$1.50 a year, or \$1.00 per eight as a roaring demagogue, a character Mr. Parnell is too much the gentleman to assume. But he is an "Obstructionist" and that may give a clue to the manner in which his character is assailed.

#### Distress in Ireland.

The people of the west of Ireland have appealed for help. That appeal, if deserving, will not be made in vain. The Irish people abroad will never allow their fellow countrymen to want, if they can help it. The generous love of the Old Land, which is characteristic of Irishmen, will impel the Irish abroad to respond with prodigal hand to relieve the distress which is said to exist in the West. Nor will the response be long delayed. He who gives quickly gives twice, and once the Irish abroad are satisfied that distress, such as that depicted, exists, the respouse will be sudden and complete. But we cannot but regret that the appeal has not come authenticated by some committee and supported by the clergy. The appeal in question is simply from a lady, it speaks in the name of no organized system of relief, and while it is, no doubt, calculated to do good, yet it does not carry with it the stamp of authorization. This is to be regretted. We have no desire to throw cold water on the appeal, for we are satisfied that it is, in some measure at least, genuine. In our opinion, the proper thing to do under the circumstances would be for the President of the St. Patrick's Society to write to the lady in question, and point out the omission about the committee. But, meanwhile, collections could be made, and the money collected, but, until the appeal is quickened the desire of the people to dispense supported by the clergy and others, and until with oppressive taxation. Viewed in that the genuineness of the letter in question is aspect, no doubt, all the Local Legislatures ished, we think it would be a mistake te send any money. Pending the necessary information, however, much good work could be

### Moderation.

Kindness is the most powerful, the worst understood and the least used act in the world. Armies may conquer foes-kindness annihilates them. The word which turneth away wiath" leaves no festering sore behind it. We do not profess to understand the philosophy which can "clip an angel's wing," and much less to think that men must go through the world without sharing some what in the world's turbulence and strife. War on principles is a healthy element to foster, and vigorous and trenchant debate develops the best elements in men. where kindness ceases moderabegins, and where moderation tion ceases, the passions are developed and men become insane. Excess begets excess. and a hostile, evert act on the part of one party is sure to beget a hostile act on the part of the other. In Canada we have too many illustrations of this. Societies exist which proclaim their antagonism to opposite religious belief, and proclaim it in a manner that is not only unkind but offensive and insulting. If principles are to be fought, the press, the pulpit, or the public platform, are tree to all who use them with moderation, but when the ribald jest, the sneering leer, the epen ridicule, are heaped upon the most sacred principles of others, men revolt, and a desire for retaliation takes possession of the senses. It is a pity that in such a country as Canada elements exist which are no credit to our civilization, and which have become standing scandals to Christianity itself. These elements do no good, and they do a great deal of harm. The marvel is that they exist at all and that respectable men, of all religions, do not pronounce against them in such a manner as to convince the world that such things should not be.

The Irish Land Question. The people of Ireland are commencing to cry out for a peasant proprietary. They think the time is come when an effort should be made to give the Irish peasantry a claim upon the soil he cultivates. People look abroad and they see France smile like a well cultivated flower garden, and attribute it all to the fact that the people own the land. They look at Germany, with its arid soil, and they see a more prosperous agricultural people than they have in Ireland, with its rich pastures and its splendid loam. They look to the United States, and to Canada, and they see the people own the land, and they naturally ask themselves "why should it not hands of the people is not possible in Ireland; the United States and Canada furnish no parallel; and Germany, perhaps, comes nearest to the mark. But reform must come. If the people continue to labor as seriously as they are doing for land reform, they must get it. The present rela-tions between landlord and tenant cannot last

of affairs better, but the true, remedy for Irish agricultural interests is to be found in a peasant proprietary. But to talk of accomplishing this by "exterminating the land-lords" is to talk in a manner that does the people harm. Confiscation is out of the question, and the people and their leaders know it. The end will be accomplished by vigorons political warfare, by reason, and, above all, by appealing to that sense of right and honor which is nearly always to be found when properly sought after. The men who most of the Irish Catholics of the Dominion | talk "fight," and who allow their feelings to would be in Opposition, and if Sir John A. re. | run riot with their judgment, make great mistakes. The landlords of Ireland have the whole power of Britain at their back, and and he will encounter opposition if he atthe men who insinuate to a brave and chival- tempts to pawn them on the people of Can-'Agitate! agitate!" said O'Connell. By agitation, laws must ultimately be passednot, perhaps, forcing the landlords to sell, but encouraging the peasantry to buy. As estates are sold in the Landed Estates Court even now, the tenantry often purchase their holdings. The Government advances a considerable portion of the money, and by degrees House of Commons, as published in the this system must extend, until the people work their way into possession. Peasant proprictors would enormously increase the value of land, and tend to make the people contented, happy and prosperous; but we notice too much nonsense in some American papers as to the means by which present peoprietors

#### Religion in Politics.

The papers are discussing the question of Religion in Politics; but the subject is approached with so little frankness that no substantial good is being done. The fact of the case is, that in Canada, Religion in Politics is recognized by constitutional usages. Is it not a fact that one-half of the appointments made by Government are made on the basis of national and creed distinctions? Who will deny that the Cabinet is not formed by selecting men because they are of a certain nationality and of a certain religious belief? Protestants, Catholics, Methodists and others, have each their representative; and no Government can well upset the existing rule. But not only in the Dominion Parliament, in the Senate, but in the Local Legislatures, and in all the avenues of political preferment, men are appointed because they are of this religious belief or of that nationality. Nay, in our municipal affairs is it not the case that religion guides the selection of individuals for local honors or for preferment? Thus religion in politics has become recognized, and we do not see how it could be otherwise. The different elements of which the country is composed should be fairly represented. If the Protestants or the Catholics happened to produce all the able and qualified men, would either of them consent to be ruled over by the exclusive authority of the other? Certainly not! It is unfortunate, we grant, but we see no remedy for it. The present system appears to us to be the best possible under the circumstances. It has its evils, but if the theory of the "best men" was in force, it would lead to endless turmoil and dissatis-

### The Autonomy of the Province.

There appears to be a growing disposition, in certain quarters, to cultivate a belief in the inefficacy of the Local Legislatures, and to disseminate the doctrine of centralization. People freely express opinions in favor of abolishing all the Local Legislatures, cutting down expenses, and, as they reason, of strengthening and extending the authority of the House of Commons. On the score of economy there is something to recommend this view of the solution. Our complex system of government is expensive, and the hard times have should be abolished, and the country be, with your consent, the puppet of the Otwould be all the richer. But we tawa government, to be made and unmade at must not forget that there are other; the will of a federal majority? Shall your sides to the question. Economy does not sanction be given to a policy that hands over always decide issues such as these. In Quebec, especially, the Provincial feeling is strong. The French Canadians are a people within a people, with treaties, language, laws and institutions peculiar to themselves, all of which centralization would perhaps de-Whether that destruction would ultistroy. mately lead to their own commercial benefit or not, is not the question to discuss, because the chances are that they will never consent to it. They place their " language, their institutions and their laws" above all consideration of petty gain. As a portion of the Dominion the French Canadian element will always be a factor in the affairs of state, but as the Province of Quebec, it is an immense power. For good or evil the Province of Quebec is destined to remain as it is, and nothing but brute force will ever change it. In fact, the question is one that, while it may be instructive to discuss, yet it would be a delusion for the friends of centralization to entertain the shadow of a hope that the people of this Province will ever give their consent to their own political destruction.

### Mr. Johnston, of Ballykilbeg.

Wm. Johnston, of Ballykilbeg, is in Canada. He comes to "strengthen" Orangeism, and to proclaim himself the bitter foe of everything which the majority of his countrymen believe in. The Irish people want Home Rule, and Mr. Johnston, of Ballykilbeg, says that Home Rule means "Rome Rule," " Disintegration of the Empire," and all the other exploded arguments against the policy of just concession to Irishmen. "Home Rule would be Rome Rule" says Mr. Johnston, and " Home Rule" would be particularly obnoxious to the chieftain with the flowing beard. He does not know, it appears, that the Catholics of Ireland would object to a political rule from Rome, just as much as they now object to a political rule from Lon-The Catholics of Ireland want don. an Irish Parliament-the Lords and Commoners of the land-of all creeds and ot all beliefs, to make a public opinion racy of Irish soil. The Catholics of Ireland do not rous response, not only near home, but in desire to triumph over their Protestant friends, and the Constitution of the Home Rule Party proves it. In that Constitution it is expressly provided that there shall be no State Church in Ireland, a proof, if proof was needed, that the Catholics want all men to stand upon terms of political equality. "Rome Rule" is a meaningle-s echo, put into the mouths of men who do not even try to understand the men whose principles they so much abuse. Would the late Isaac be so in Ireland." The question is a serious Butt, the late John Martin, or the one, and its importance is becoming recognized day by day. The revolutionary means Henry, Shaw (an ex-Protestant minister), by which the land of France came into the and the thousands of Protestant adherents who stand by the Home Rule cause, would they advocate a movement that would be likely to establish political Rome Rule in Ireland? Rome will rule the Catholic Church all over the world, but she neither desires, nor would it be possible to rule the political consciences of her spiritual chil dren. Mr. Johnston does not understand his for ever. The Landed Estates Court made a fellow-countrymen, nor does he understand

surely means "Disintegration of the Empire !" Big words, meaning a want of knowledge of the Home Rule movement. Home Rule means nothing of the kind. How can there be a "disintegration of the empire" when the army, the navy, and all matters relating to the stability of the Empire, are to be managed by an Imperial Parliament in London! The Imperial Parliament alone would have the sole control over all Imperial affairs, and the Province of Quebec, or any State in the American Union, would have more power to "disintegrate" than Ireland would have under Home Rule. These objections of Mr. Johnston's have been for a long time exploded, ada.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

The Autonomy of the Province.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post. SIR,-Whether the Irish Catholics as an organized body, should or should not bind themselves last and firm to one or other of the political parties of our local parliament is a question fairly open to debate. When, ho #ever, one or other of those parties advocates measures pregnant with danger to the independence and autonomy of this province then indeed it would ill become the Irishman, above all others, to allow the hot appeals of party leaders to blind him to those principles of freedom to which the Irish people have been so nobly faithful. It was the overpowering and overweening influence of a more powerful legislature that first sapped and then overturned the Irish parliament. So patent, nay, so instinctive is this historical truth to the breast of the most unlettered, that in every land he is the uncompromising enemy of centralizing legislation, and the warmest advocate of state rights and provincial inde-

We all know how in this province of Quebec, not many months past, a parliamentary majority rode roughshod over the masses of the people. We know only too well, that never did a cabinet rule the destinies of Quebec with more contempt for Irish demands than did that DeBoucherville government. Out of 219 government situations, the Irish Catholics held but 9, while every applicant for such positions was refused. Henry Gustave Joly was called to form a ministry. He is of French Huguenot descent, a gentleman and a man, every inch of him. Uncharitable zealots, narrow in mind, and miserable in spirit, may carp at Mr. Joly's religion, but God forbil such sentiments should find utterance from Irish lips while descendants of French Huguenots like the Molyneuxs and Latouches illumine the pages of Ireland's history with the light of

their talents and patriotic devotion. When the liberal and conservative parties appealed to the country, the action of the lieutenant-governor was loyally sustained by the people. Not only was the powerful phalanx of the conservatives broken by the new election, but a liberal majority was the result a majority which has been steadily increased by an unbroken series of liberal victories, until at the present moment, the success of Mr. Joly's government has proved in the most unmistakable manner, that in exercising his prerogative and dismissing Mr. DeBoucherville from office, the lieutenantgovernor acted in accordance with the popu-

But now the conservative majority at Ottawa degrades the Dominion and makes this free Canada of ours a beggarly suppliant to Downing street. And for what? To ask the imperial government to forge a manacle for Canadian liberty, by ordering the governorgeneral to dismiss from his high position the honorable man who saved the people. But you, conservative Irishmen of Quebec! will you permit the spirit of party to smother your inborn love of independence?

Shall the lieut.-governor of this province Canadian legislative independence to a government devoted solely to what the British people call "British interests," that may, and do clash with matters vital to the Canadian people? I think not, nay, I am sure there is no Irishman in this province no matter how strong his conservative proclivities, who will submit to unwarranted imperial or federal interference in our provincial affairs. LIBERTAS.

Quebec, 10th July, 1879.

### New Books.

O'HART'S IRISH PEDIGREES,-This work is one of the most exhaustive, and, in its way. one of the most authentic works on Irish pedigrees ever written It traces the descent f every family in Ireland, and gives a great deal of interesting historical information as well. The truthfulness of the pedigrees is guaranteed by Burke, and this fact gives the book all the more value, besides which it is warmly recommended by the Freeman's Journal, The Nation and other national journals of Ireland. Every one who takes an interest in "Irish Pedigrees" should not be without Mr. O'Hart's work, which is in 2 vol. 8vo. and is published by Messrs. Duffy & Sons, of Dubliu. It is to be had at Sadlier's, of this

#### DISTREAS IN THE WEST OF IRELAND. An Appeal for Assistance.

The president of St. Patrick's society has received the following communication, which we commend to the attention of our

readers:-

In the face of distress so universal, it would be unwarrantable to seek public sympathy in behalf of any particular place, were it not that daily increasing suffering, and exhaustion of local means, impel helpless residents to invoke external aid with an earnestness proportioned to the need.

From this remote spot-ever first to feel and last to recover from visitations so general—there has often arisen a cry, which. through the ubiquitous press, has met genedistant lands. Could a voice from the west now find but fitting speech, we might per haps contemplate the crisis here with less consternation than fills every observer of a state of things unequalled, in extent or intensity, since the famine of '46-7. But it has occurred ere now that the feebleness of the advocate has strengthened the cause impertectly pleaded, and it may providentially

be so in this present case. Chronic as destitution is here, and almost ever must be, owing to climate and geographical causes, not to mention other reasons, it is at present most acute. Nearly everywhere else, in districts the most rural, there are varied industrial callings-so that, in the worst of times, some few of these do more or less well, and thus the darkest cloud is not quite without silver lining, if only from hope of coming brightness. Not so with us. Over an area of many scores of square miles-one

from a soil the reverse of fruitful, often rendered quite sterile through absence of ripening warmth and an atmosphere, ruinously damp. When, therefore, following on several unusually bleak seasons, there comes such a season as this of 1879, hardly a sign of summer up to the middle of June, ceaseless rains every seed placed in it, rendering all labor useless, sheep and cattle, especially young stock of every kind, starving in bitter winds be the condition of a community wholly dependent on this one means of maintaining an existence at best hardly endurable.

It would be useless to fortify this statement by ordinary poor law and like details. Poverty has long gone beyond measurement by statistics. Figures far other than those of arithmetic would be needed to picture the sights that meet us at every turn in the highways; still more poignantly in lonely hovels amongst rocky interstices of the shore; worst of all in the numerous islands scattered for leagues along the wild Atlantic; gaunt hunger in many an eye, a prayer for food on almost every lip.

Yet is there no wrath in those eyes; no malice on those lips; no wishes for evil to imaginary evil-doers. The calamity is accepted as beyond human avoidance. Not only is there no tendency to exaggerate, there is anxiety to underrate, individual suffering. Only in direst extremity, and then chiefly on the part of parents for their famishing and nearly naked children, does anguish find its natural utterance. To what is thus men-tioned the writer pears the personal testi-mony of varied experience. It is on occasions of this nature that the proverbial qualities of the Irish peasant—and here he is Irish of the Irish-manifest themselves strikingly. Untemptable honesty; patience, and even cheer-fulness under privations that would be incredible unless witnessed; above all ever-ready sacrifice of self where domestic and neighbourly affection is concerned;—these characteristics were never more prominent than in this most sore trial. With emphatic truth may it be said of him that "The poor a morsel of their morsel give." His morsel has now, alas, reached vanishing point. It must abidingly disappear, and himself with it, in cases innumerable, for many a mile hereabouts, if relief be not forthcoming in the way sought. In none other can it be prompt, and therefore effectual.

Reluctantly is it asked for. Only the keenest exigency extorts the appeal are not an alms-seeking people. Assistance in their extremity does not stimulate to fresh importunity in any but truly exceptional times. The ever-feeling heart and munificent hand of Lady Burdett-Coutts have frequently befriended our small regattas, bazaars, and other humble charitable enterprises; and, in particular, has she encouraged our most deserving but neglected fishermen, of whom no praise can be too high. Others, in Eugland and abroad, have followed her noble example from time to time. But we are now driven to address those hitherto strangers to our position-the general public-whom, accordingly, we earnestly conjure to assist us in our pressing straits.

Contributions in money, post office orders, cheques (crossed National bank), stamps, clothes for children or adults of either sex, any kind of covering, or whatever items benevolence may suggest as likely to be serviceable, to howsoever small a degree, will be thankfully received by

AGNES E. EYRE. Clifden Castle, Galway, Ireland, ) June 27th, 1879.

#### THE LEONING AGE. The Thirteenth Leo Presiding at a College Thesis.

We find in the Roman corespondence of the London Times, dated June 10, the following interesting account of an intellectual tournament, presided over in the Vatican by so ac- and respectable man, who had formerly been complished a scholar as Pope Leo XIII, who forces even from the enemy testimonies of his of the reasons why he had only called certain transcendent abilities. We italicise the adpersons to the meeting. Thereupon the mission, in the midst of some silly sacers, to plaintiff, Lafieur, called his attention to the mission, in the midst of some silly sneers, to show on non-Cutholic testimony what we have already had on that of Catholicsthat there is no change in the illustrious be given to a greater number than had been successor of St. Peter, when Pius yields place to Leo:

"A noteworthy scene was enacted in the Vatican a few days ago, which still more fully reveals the means by which Leo XIII. would endeavor to restore not only the ecclesiastical, but, if he can, also the temporal glories of the Papacy. It is evident that from the very beginning of his reign he formed the determination of doing all in his power to elevate the Roman hierarchy and priesthood to the highest practicable standard of morality and

#### TO SURROUND THE PONTIFICAL THRONE WITH EMINENT MEN.

In his first encyclical he told the episcopate how much it behoved the clergy to show themselves shinning examples of piety and learning before all men, and he' has repeated the same charge more than once. In creating his first batch of cardinals he has chosen from among the men most noted for the qualities and attainments he had commended, and a day ar two ago he gathered about him in the Vatican a number of these most distinguished students in the various colleges, and, sitting in the library, presided at a disputation on philosophy, and rewarded the disputants with mero 'objects gold and silver medals—not the of devotion' generally bestowed by Popes, but medals having for their meaning the reward of merit only. No such scene has been witnessed in the Vatican for many long years, and, as described to me by one, who was present, it somewhat recalls the days when a former Leo was

THE CENTRE OF THE TALENT AND GENIUS OF HIS DAY.

The grand hall of the Vatican Library, where the greater treasures are kept, is, as most people know, divided along the length by massive pilasters, which support the vaulted ceiling. Between these crimson silk curtains were drawn, and others hung across at about two-thirds the length, forming a room in size like the hall of the consistory. At one end the Pope, wearing his white dress, sat on the throne, which was raised on its dais; around him stood the personages and officials of the Pontifical court. At right augles from the throne, on the right and the left, two rows of arms chairs were occupied by the cardinals. Behind them sat the bishops and other dignitaries, the rectors, vice-rectors, and professors of the different colleges, and other learned men; while at the further end. facing the Pope, a series of benches had been arranged, on which sat a number of students. There were four from each college, and, of course, those four who had must distinguished themselves in their studies. In the space within, at each of the further corners from the throne, tables were diagonally placed for the upholder and impugner of the theses proposed. The students chosen for this honorable task and who have thus placed their feet half lake and mountain, a molety of the other on the first rung of the ladder to ecclesiastihalf bog-there is but one industry, viz., that cal distinction were Giuseppe Baroni and Tive Pill as tested by many thousands of of wringing a few rude crops, mainly cats and Giovanni Genocchi, of the Pontifical Plan persons, and found to answer their purpose so from Mr. Costigan, and, unless we mistake great change, the Land Laws made the state the Home Rule potatoes, by culture, necessarily primitive, seminary; Francesco Brambilla, of the well, may be set down as the best.

Cesaroli college; and Omero Montesperelli, of the Phambily college in the Roman seminary. Lots were drawn as to which should develope the theses given and which should combat the orguments used, the subjects being two in metaphysics: 'Idea innatae non sunt admittonde and Dantur ider universales et habent literally washing out of the earth almost fundamentum in re; and two in ethics, Philosophica rations demonstratur objectum humana felicitatis in Deo esse collocandum, and Existet lex æterna ordinem unfuralem servari jubens, perand herbless pastures, it is obvious what must turbari ventans, per lumen rationis hominibus participata.

#### MUCH ABILITY

was, I am told, displayed by the young disputants, and, after each had silenced his antagonist, he had to combat further against such objections and subtleties as any of the prelates or professors present were inclined to raise; and among those who put the students to this further and more crucial test were Dom Ermete Binzecher, professor of canon law; Don Francesco Segna, professor of dogmatic theology; Mgr. Patacci, Bishop of Troade, in partibus; and Mgr. Gabriele Boccali, recently in Perugia, but now newly attached to the Pontifical household. When the Pope was cardinal archbishrp of that see, Mgr. Boccali's abilities attracted his attention, and now he has called him permanently to Rome.

#### THE POPE HIMSELF.

took no direct part in the discussion, but at its conclusion—it lasted three hours—he rose and made a short discourse. He expressed his satisfaction with what he had heard, and hoped that the theological disputation to be held in the same manner at the end of the month might be equally praiseworthy. It was his intention, he said, to hold these trials of ability each year, in order to encourage the students in their studies, and stimulate them to greater exertions for the glory of the church and the good of mankind, and he further proposed to have similar competitions in canon law and in Greek, Latin, and Italian literature; and with that he gave the medals I have mentioned and his benediction.

Leo XIII.'is gradually surrounding himself with a new world. The customary names are falling into the background and others are taking their places. Of the new cardinals, Hergenrother leaves the university of Wurzburg, and Alinonda his bishopric of Albenga, to take up their residence in Rome and directly participate, together with Zigliara and Pecci, in the Pope's councils. The celebrated Capecelatro, who it will be remembered, was what may be called the nominee for the archbishopric of Naples, given instead to Mgr. San Felice, has been called to fill the office of under, or in other words, acting librarian of the Vatican library. Mgr. Boccali has been summoned from Perugia also to take part in the Pontifical doings of the present, while, with an onward view to the future, the Pope calls into his presence and applauds the most promising minds among the youth in the universities. Nevertheless, although Alimonda, Capecelatro and others are men of enlarged, as contradistinguished from narrow, minds, "it would be altogether a mistake to suppose that Leo XIII has the slightest intention of abating one jot or little of what he considers to be the inalienable rights of the Fontificate. He is not calling the best talents of the church around him to help him to yield or find some means of conciliation, but to strengthen himself in maintaining what he holds to be his rights in such a way as may be best calculated to insure his regaining them.

An Action Against a Priest Dismissed. The action of Lafleur vs. Guillimette was dismissed on Saturday by his honor Judge Mackay. The action was against a cure for verbal slander, at a meeting of marguilliers and others, for the election of a marguillier. There were fourteen or fifteen persons present, including the plaintiff, a very worthy a marguillier. The cure made an explanation fact that the meeting was perhaps irregular. because the law ordered that notice should notified in this instance. Thereupon the cure became a little warm, and commenced to read from a book in defence of his course: and Lafleur said :- "What book are you reading from?" and intimated that the consolidated statutes was the authority that should prevail. The cure exclaimed: Yous etes un homnie dangereux! and several persons who were present heard him. For that, the plaintiff brought suit for thousands of dollars damages. According to the judgment a quo the plaintiff was over sensitive. He was peahaps right in his law, but his reputation was not damaged by what the cure said, and he had no right to recover pecuniary damages. The judgment dismissing the action would, therefore, be confirmed.

As pretty supplementaries to the toilet, says, the Domestic Monthly, ladies are wenting sleeveless jackets made of satiu, embroidered in any one color and trimmed with veils.

Cream-white muslin scarfs are twisted around the crowns of some round hats, and allowing to hang at the back. When needed, the floating ends are drawn over the face as

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

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

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANAUEA and Family Lini ment is invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, coliccolds, sprains, and bruises. Eur internal and external use.

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

A good family medicine chest with a prubent use has saved many a life; and yet, we think, the idea might be improved upon and reduced to a more simple form. Take some good compound such as Dr. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS, and we find that the desired end may be obtained without the use of scales and weights, or little mysterious compartments and, enchanted bottles with crystal stoppers. Others might be used, but Dr. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURCA-

Interesting Coremony at Maniwaki. On Sunday the 29th ult., the village of Maniwaki, on the upper Gatineau, presented a scene well worthy of its happy and enter-prising community, and sufficiently important to attract attention even beyond the limits of the rivers, lakes and mountains that surround and sequester the place. A few years ago the belfry of the fine parish church had a beautiful bell, but over-exertion on the belicord is said to have caused something like aphony. so the bell lost the silver tone of its once sweet voice and made a new bell a matter of necessity. Last Sunday being the day appointed for the blessing of the new bell, at ten o'clock a lage concourse of parishioners, many of whom had come a distance of thirty miles, thronged into the spacious edifice to witness the ceremony, which was to be performed immediately after Mass. As the celebrant left the altar the Rev. Father Nolin, O. M. I., a professor of the college of Ottawa, ascended the pulpit and in an eloquent and appropriate sermon explained the ceremony about to take place, and dwelt at considerable length on the lesson we receive from the consecrated bell.

"The melody of its chant is powerful and sweet. It teaches the Christian a beautiful lesson of harmony—harmony with God, with himself and with his neighbor, or the triple lesson of faith, hope and charity. Its voice, as it calls him to prayer, reminds him of the obligation of his faith, and invites him in every feast to adore his Maker in the spirit of the feast; or, three times daily, recalling the mystery of the Incarnation, it awakens his hope for a better world with the morning, noon and evening call of the Angelus bell or, in its fidelity to sound the praises of Him alone to whom it is consecrated, and to call indiscriminately all the children of the same heavenly Father, it teaches him the love that should ever burn within him for God and for his neighbor, and which should never continue smouldering in the breeze that wasts him the summons of the bell."

The parish priest, Rev. Father Deleage, O.M.I., then proceeded to bless the bell, which had been previously dressed with the usual neatness and taste of the good sisters of charity. Every one present then came and presented his offering and tolled the bell. The sum of \$350 was then collected.

The next feature of the day was a sumptuous banquet prepared in the residence of the Oblate Fathers, in honor of the forty sponsors of the bell. The banquet was an event in itself. The table was spread in a long corridor, at one end of which the noon-day sun poured in a flood of light through the stained glass of a large bay window, whilst the other end was reserved for the orchestra, which consisted of a choir of ten or twelve singers whose songs were received with loud encores. The Rev. Father Deleage presided, and, in an opening address, expressed the joy he experienced in seeing around him the three nationalities of the parish, and spoke in lan-guage most creditable to the audience, to the parishioners, and to his many benefactors. Mr. Charles Logue, J.P., responded with an eloquence and profession of respect and gratitude to their old missionary and parish priest, that was received with rounds of applause and approbation. He alluded in most laudatory erms to the labors and success of the Oblate Fathers in the once almost exclusively Indian nission of Maniwaki; and by his perfect inowledge of their trials, and by the affecionate admiration to which his well-weighed anguage gave expression, he manifested, hough unconsciously, that operative symathy which has always animated him and iis friends towards the Rev. Father Deleage and the Oblate fathers of Maniwaki. The lev. Father Nolin whilst admitting the truth f Mr. Logue's account of the labors and zeal f the Oblate fathers, gave honor to whom onor was due, and referred the success of the athers after God, to their good fortune in aving had such children as Mr. Charles ogue and others, who had known how and then to help the missionary to found the now resperous mission of Maniwaki. Mr. Hardrove remarked that in coming to Maniwaki, here he has settled and seen a numerous and appy family grow up around him, he had uly done as many others whom he knew that bllowed the Rev. Father Deleage He styled he rev. father the pioneer of their civilizaon, who had converted the fierce child of the rest into the meek and practical Christian to-day deserving no more the title of dian than any Irishman or Frenchman hom he saw before him. This last expres-ion brought forth loud laughter and aplause. Finally, Mr. Jaco McDougall rose in te name of the Indian population, but as he oke in Algonquin, very few understood m; nevertheless, the well-known love of e Algorquins for their black gown, as they ll the missionary, was greeted with loud plause as the Indian speaker resumed his

The guests then retired with the conviction having given their revered and dear pastor d the Oblate fathers of Maniwaki a new of of the sincerity of their attachment, and owed that though their nationalities are tee their affection for them is ever one and e same.

The Late Prince Imperial. Chisethorer, July 12 .- All is over and the ly of the prince imperial rest at the side of ashes of his father. The trains from Lonple, anxious to witness the funeral cerenies, and tidal trains from Boulogne and regular train from Dover brought over litional numbers of Frenchmen and women tious to pay this last tribute to the imperial nce. From a very early hour in the mornthe grounds of Camden bonse and the comn extending outside the walls of these unds to the church of St. Mary were sely thronged with people. Queen Vica arrived at Chiselhurst station in a cial train at 8:30, and entering her care, which stood in readiness for drove rapidly to Camben house, ere she was received in the private room he empress, and the two ladies remained ether during the whole of the morning. ther of them accompanied the body of the ice to church. The empress had passed urge portion of the night in the room me the body of her son reposed, somees convulsed with agony, but having occaial moments of repose and resignation. being at last arranged, the coffin was lly closed and hermetically sealed, and then borne from the room, through the n door of Camden house, and out of great gate into the road leading to ce of Wales, the Duke of Edinand the Prince of Monaco, and the groom ce and a strong detachment of the royal e artillery lined the passage way from Camden house to the church. As the ral cortege passed every head in the vast ourse was uncovered, and subdued exations of sympathy and sorrow were d on every hand. Minute guns were fired 16 battery of the royal artillery during passage of the cortege, and, as the body | were ?"

was borne into the church, three volleys of musketry were fired. Every seat in the church, with the exception of those secured for chief mourners, were already filled with the most distinguished members of the Bonapartist party from France, and with a large number of the nobility and gentry of England. The church was heavily draped in black. A handsome but had time to get our right foot into the stirsimple catafulque in front of the altar had been prepared to receive the coffin. The tuneral Mass was said by Right Rev. James Danell, bishop of Southwark, with Monsignor Goddard as deacon and a French priest as sub-deacon. At the conclusion of the Mass the spectators slowly withdrew, leaving the body in front of the altar in custody of members of religious orders, who watch over it until this evening, when it will be removed to the temporary resting place assigned for it beside the emperor's tomb.

#### THE CATHOLIC CHURCA IN AMERICA Instructions of the Propaganda Concern ing the Power of the Bishops.

Sr. Louis, July 9.-The America, a German daily, published in this city will to-morrow contain the latest document of the Propaganda in Rome, concerning the organization of the Catholic church in the United States This document, the genuineness of which is vouched for by prominent western bishops

declares:First-That the instructions of July 20, 1878, do not apply to the transfer of priests from one congregation to another, the decree of the second council of Baltimore remaining intact in this respect. Bishops, it is true, shall take care not to transfer priests against their will from one mission to another without grave and rational cause; but only in case of final deposition of a rector from office previous consultation of the newly created council is obligatory.

Second-That even if the election of new counsellors or judges is done in synod, the election of the same properly belongs to the bishop, and the vote of the synod is merely consultative. If the election is done in the synod, it belongs absolutely to the bishop, but if the choice is made to fill vacancies it is becoming that the bishop should first hear the vote of the removing.

Third-That the vote of new councils are always consultative, definite decisions being reserved to the bishop; but the vote and opinion of the counsellors must always be inserted in the proceedings.

Fourth—That by the instructions of the Propaganda of July 20, 1878, the extraordinary power of the bishop to suspend a priest by reason of very important cause and urgent necessity is not interfered with. It is lawful for any rector to bring before the council another priest, subject to the approval of the bishon, either as his assistant or his attorney. This document is signed by Cardinal Simeoni, prefect of the Propaganda and J. B. Agnozzi, secretary of the same congregation.

#### Archbishop Parcell in Cincinnati.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial.) Archbishop Purcell and his private secretary, Father Callagban, returned from their eastern trip to Cincinnati. The very marked restoration of the health and spirits of his grace is very apparent. He has not been so well for twenty years as at present. On Saturday last the archbishop was present in the cathedral from 3 until 10 o'clock in the evening, allowing himself only a brief interval for tea at 7. He attended personally to the religious duties during confessional hours, and administered spiritual consolations to numbers who sought him during the evening. On Sunday he officiated at early mass, and spoke to the congregation, alluding briefly to the encouragement that had been received by himself and Dr. Callaghan in their eastern trip. During the day the reverend archbishop was again present in the cathedral for a brief period during afternoon devotions, and in the evening he seemed remarkably cheerful and at fifteen or seventeen yards. I dropped has had her ambition damped and vacation elastic. Yesterday he went to Mount St. my carbine and had to dismount sourced by the undue prominence given to the Mary's, where he will remain this week giving spiritual instruction preparatory for their first communion. These young people are making the retreat this week; for seven days they remain in seclusion for private devotion, and his grace gives them spiritual instruction two hours each day during the retreat.

Archbishop Purcell does not expect during his lifetime to liquidate the debt, but he feels a fair assurance that he shall be able to reduce it to a manageable magnitude. The present relief be feels from the harassing strain has acted as a rejuvenating influence. He refers with especial satisfaction to the period of time in New York when he was the guest of Cardinal McCloskey.

#### EVIDENCE OF THE SUBVIVORS OF THE GUARD.

### The Prince Dies Gallantly Wielding the

Sword Worn by the Great Emperor at Austerlitz and Waterloo. The correspondent of the London Telegrapa

at Utrecht sends under date of June 5th the story told by the survivors of the little guard which under Lieutenant Carey accompanied the prince imperial on the fatal reconnuitring expedition on the 2nd of June. There was in the party the prince, Lieutenant Carey, six selected men from the Natal horse and one this morning brought vast numbers of Kaffir. They left camp at 10 o'clock and at seven Lieutenant Carey with only four men returned. The prince, three men, five horses and four rifles were lest behind. The survivors did not then know that the prince had heen killed, although they believed that he had been. Immediately after the return of the troopers Captain Bettington, of the Natal horse, examined the men, who gave the fol-

lowing evidence: The first witness, Sergeant Willis, said : " I belong to Bettington's corps and left the camp this morning with five others of our corps under Lieutenant Carey, and one Kaffir guide, as an escort for the prince imperial. We had with us two led horses We went the same way as before when the prince was fired upon, the prince himself remarking upon this fact. We rode till 3, when we descended a hill to a kraal about a hundred yards from Imbanani river. There was clear ground in front but high grass and standing crops all round the other sides. We were ordered by the prince to off-saddle, and after kneehaltering, turned our horses into the grass We lay down outside the hus and took some cooked coffee while the Kuffir looked after the watering of the horses. At 3.50 church. The chief mourners were the the prince gave the time, saying, 'Let the ce of Wales,' the Duke of Edinth, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of drove up our horses and at 4 we were ordered ibridge, Prince Jerome Napoleon, his two to saddle. The Kaffir said he had seen a Zulu across the river going up the bill oppobefore the coffin a favorite horse of the site. We saddled as quickly as we could. ce. A double line of the Metropolitan | The prince then gave the order to mount, and all of us did so except trooper Rogers, who was trying to catch his led horse. A sudden volley was at that instant fired, and we all made our way out except Rogers, and I saw him lying against the hat. The Zulus contimued firing after us as we galloped for 200

yards and yelling." "How many Zulus do you think there

"From the shots, I should say fifty" Corporal Grubb deposed—"The Kaffin derstood, till I interpreted that he has seen a Zulu at the river on the other side. We lost no time in saddling, fetching our own horses rups a volley was fired from the mealies. We were all seated except Rogers, who was trying to catch his led horse. The volley was fired from about twenty yards. The Zulus shouted, 'Usuta,' and 'Here are the English cowards.' I turned round, saw the Zulus, and put spurs to my horse. As I went I saw Rogers behind a hut, to the shelter of which he had run, and I shouted out, 'Come along.' I saw him level his rifle at a Zulu. I rode on with Abel full gallop."

"Who was leading them?" "Lieutenant Carey and Cochrane. When we had got a few yards from the kraals a bullet struck Abel full in the back, about an inch below his bandoller. He was half a length in front of me. I saw that they were firing high, and so I lay along my horse. Letocq passed me, saying, Put spurs to your horse, boy; the prince is down.' I looked back, and saw the prince was clinging to the stirrup-leather and saddle undemeath his horse for a few lengths, and he then fell. His horse, as far as I could make out, trampled on him I unslung my carbine to have a shot at the Zulus, but the horse just then plunged into the dongs, and I fell forward on his neck, and lost my loaded carbine. When I recovered my seat I found the prince's horse close beside me. I could not catch it, so I got behind it and drove it along till I caught up to Lieutenant Carey. He then said, 'Some one must catch the prince's horse,' and I replied, "As my horse is fagged I will catch it and ride it into camp.' I dismounted and caught the horse and rode it into camp. I saw no more of the

prince. "What was the last order given?" "The prince said 'mount.' I heard no order after that, but at the sound of the volley I watched Lieutenant Carey. We all of us put spurs to

our horses and gailoped."
"How many Zulus were there?" "I should say forty or fifty."

"What were the Zulus firing with?" "From the whiz of the bullet that struck Abel, I knew they had Martini-Henrys." "Before you mounted, how were you stand-

ing?"
"We were in line, the prince being in front of us. Our backs were to the kraal.'

Trooper Cochrane, after some repetition of the preliminary evidence, stated :- "The prince gave the word 'Prepare to mount,' and afterwards ' Mount.' I was next to him. mounted, but I did not see him do so. was, I think, doing something to his bit. All of a sudden a volley was fired at us, the Zulus giving a tremendous shout. horses were frightened and we could hardly hold them. Some broke away and the rest bolted with us. When I got across the saw the prince on foot, closely pursued by Zulus. His horse was then galloping off in another direction. I saw no more of the prince. I followed Lieutenant Carey. He gave no orders."

"In what direction was the prince running?" "He was running after us.

"How many Zulus were pursuing him? I think about a dozen.' "How far off were they?" "About three yards from him. They all had guns and as-

segais." "Was any effort made to rally or halt, or any attempt made to save the prince?" we had only three rifles with us?"

"How far did you gallop?" "About two miles without stopping.

"Did any one ask about the prince?" "No,

we were separated." Trooper Letocq gave evidence as follows: \_\_ Just as we were springing to our saddles the volley was fired from the mealies my for it. In remounting I was unable to get my feet into the stirrups, my horse was galloping so hard from fright. I lay across the saddle. I passed the prince, but was unable to stop for him, having no power over the reins. As I got clear away from the platform, and many Protestant parents among kraal I passed the prince. He then had hold of the stirrup-leather and the cantle of the and friendly feelings existing among us as a saddle and was trying to get his foot into the community, to the continuance of which stirrup, but his horse was going too fast. I said to him: 'Depechez vous, sil vous plait, and amiable dispositions, contribute not Monsieur, et montez votre cheval.' He made a little. More especially agrecable is no reply. He had not caught hold of the the existence of such feelings, now, bridle; he could not keep up with the horse and I saw it tread on him and the prince fell down. The Zulus were firing all the time, but I could not see them. 'I saw no more of the prince. I followed Lieutenant Carey. He was leading at first, but some of us passed him. We galloped two or three miles, the Zulus trying to surround us. I saw Grubbe and Willis could not catch up to us and asked Captain Carey to wait for them. He said, We will cross the spruit and wait for them on the rise on the other side.' Grubbe and Willis were 300 yards behind us, for their

horses were knocked up. "Were any orders given to stop or rally, or try to save the prince?" "No." "Did any of you mention the prince, or did Lieutenant Carey say anything about him?" "No; all that I heard Lieutenant

Carey say all the time was, 'Let us make

haste and go quickly.'" The Zulus must have come up with the prince at the gully, where he must have turned upon his pursuers. He never called for help, but faced his pursuers with the sword in his hand carried by

### THE FIRST NAPOLEON

through many a famous day. Whether he killed any Zulus is not known, but it is probable they did not come within reach of his sword as from the edge of the donga they could hurl down their assegais with impunity One pierced his right eye, causing-so the doctors believe-immediate death, or at any rate paralyzing all feeling. The prince probably then fell and the Zuius, leaping down, stabhed him in a dozen places. Meanwhile, the Kaffir guide, it appears, had been fighting for his life and, before hedropped, had broken several of his assegais, which were found blood-stained by his side next morning.

### Peterboro Boman Catholic Schools.

At this, the termination of the scholastic year, it is exceedingly gratifying to observe the very many reports, from the varied and numerous Roman Catholic educational institutions throughout the Dominion-though among the last to chronicle a report of such an interesting event this good town of Peterboro is far from being last either in point of the number of children attending school or the facilities for obtaining a good sound religious education. Our plain, but graceful convent, of goodly proportions, situated on a beautiful eminence immediately in front of the church a little west of the town's centre, conducted by the good sisters of Notre Dame, presided over by that most exemplary and estimable lady, Sister St. Thecla, affords ample opportunities for the training of the minds of our Catholic daughters, and those of the more the society, a division shall be made from matism.

respectable and liberal Protestants also. The main body erected to the old wing during last of an ample and beautiful young pine grovenatures, parasol—conducted by three excellent male teachers, forms a boys, academy which not only equals, but surpasses anything of the same nature in this province excepting neither country, town nor city! Then last, but by no means least, in importance, is the juvenile school established a few years ago in the south end of the town, and though the building is homely, diminucive and almost forbidding looking, the seventy or eighty little ones who daily congregate there under a no less abla than amiable female teacher show a young but brilliant constellation many of whom, judging from present indications, will yet be bright and shining stars in the horizon of this fair province. It is no unpleasant feature in these establishmnts to know that, not only are they entirely out of debt, but there is a substantial residence which according to announcement last Sunday, will begin the erection, cer long, of a juvenile institution to replace the present inadequate one. This will be another pillar in the monument to the memory of him who founded and takes delight in this little school; of him to whose zeal, liberality and industry we are indebted for the magnificent boys, school; and of him whose unassuming manner, untiring and unostentatious labours; whose truly good and Christian virtues has rendered his name dear to every one of us, his parishioners, and will cause the name of the Rev. Michael Lynch to be a green sunny spot, a bright shining light, a dearly loved momento, in the distant memoria technica of the present and future Catholic youth of Peterboro. May God in his mercy long spare his esteemed and revered presence among us. \* \* The various classes in our convent were finally The closed by a grand concert on the 27th June ult. To the inhabitants of Kingston and others to whom the names of St. Thecla and her excellent staff are known I need scarcely say that in every respect it was a complete success. The convent chapel, at one end of which the temporary stage was erected, was filled to suffoc. tion, compelling many to seek standing room in the halls. The achievement of the different performers showed careful and patient training, and the diligent application of a high order of intellect. Especially good was the musical performances of the children judging from the opinions so ardently expressed by those able to criticize this matter. Considering the extreme youth of many, it was perfectly marvelous to observe with with dexterity they plied their nimble little fingers over the piane and organ boards. The won-derful self-possession and graceful case exhibited by those who took part in the dia-logues and other pieces, gave abundant proof of the diligent drilling, and patient toil bestowed upon them by those faithful and devoted friends and teachers, of the young. The truly magnificent tableau called forth the admiration of all, and both in design and dongs, or about fifty yards from the kranl, I execution, showed clearly the very excellent artistic taste and skill of the good sisters A long and varied programme was brought to a close by a pupil reading a beautiful address to the bishop, the priest, and the people. His ordship Bishop O'Brien, briefly responded. Owing to the lateness of the hour and the intense heat "God save the Queen" now finally closed an entertainment, long to be pleasantly remembered by the parents of Peterboro. I must not forget to mention that a large anteroom, well filled with articles-useful and ornamental—the product of the pupils, busy hands - showed that the education imparted is such as to fit the future wives and mothers of our community, for any and every of the various callings of life, and that too with pleasure and profit to themselves. I have purposely refrained from giving the names of any, because I have reason to believe that many a pale, patient, and plodding pupil, the whole of whose constant industry has been required to overcome a somewhat dull intellect. names of those with brighter intellect but less industry or who per aps bestowed more care in the cultivation of the organ of self-esteem, I need scarcely say it afforded no little pleasure to observe many Protestant pupils on the the audience, as an indication of the tolerant spirit the good sisters, by their kind that some of our old political jockeys have mounted that spavined jade—the Protestant horse-and are endeavouring to ride whip and spur-and even without the mollifying influence of that very necessary pigskin appendage. I had purposed saying something of the other two schools so ably conducted, but at present time and space forbid. Long may

### BUILDING SOCIETIES ACT.

tional influences. - Com.

we continue under our present benign educa-

#### An Act to Provide for the Liquidation of the Affairs of Building Societies in the Province of Quebec.

Hundreds, yes, thousands of persons in Montreal and throughout the province of Quebec are financially interested in all matters connected with building societies. For the information of those persons we insert a synopsis of "the act to provide for the liquidation of the affairs of building societies in the province of Quebec," passed at the last session of the Dominion parliament.

Article 1st .- Provides that liquidation may be resolved upon at any general meeting of shareholders, by a majority of two-thirds of the votes of the members present, or by proxy. Notice of such meeting and proposal to liquidate must be inserted in the French and English newspaper fifteen days prior to such meeting. And a special notice, containing the same information as the public notice, shall be sent by post to each member at least fifteen days before such meeting.

Article 2nd. That at the same meeting three or five liquidators may be elected. The liquidators take the place of the directors; and any director may be appointed liquidator.

Article 3rd. The liquidators shall elect one of their number as president. The majority of the liquidators form a quorum. The president to have a casting vote.

Article 4th. The liquidators shall be duly empowered and be subject to the obligations towards the shareholders imposed by law and the by-laws of the society upon directors. The society shall not transact other business than shall further the liquidation of effects; and the liquidators shall proceed with due diligence to realize the assets of the society without unnecessary sacrifice; and to that end they may either dispose of the movable and immovable properties of the society; they may also compound and compromise with the society's debtors, etc., and whatever they may deem advisable to effect the liquidation of the society's affairs on advantageous terms.

Article 5th. After discharging the debts of

time to time, and shall be proportionally divided according to the amount paid by each autumn, in the heart of the town, in the midst | shareholder; such as are in arrears not being entitled to such dividend until such time as members who have responded to their calls have been paid in full for such calls as he neglected to pay, and members in arrears shall be charged with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on all calls in arrears, which diminish proportionally as the other shareholders are reimbursed.

Article 6th. In event that it should be resolved to pay some of the members by transfer of claims or monles due the society, it shall be lawful for the liquidators to divide debts due the society into several parts, and the debtors shall suffer such a division and make their payments according to the terms of the division, provided no debt shall be divided in more parts than four; and payable at the domicile, or should he not possess the same, to be made payable at the elected domicile of the creditors, where the debt was contracted.

Article 7th. The principal money due the society by any shareholder in its favor shall continue to become payable according to the terms of the obligators itself, and, moreover, the liquidation may from time to time exact an account of such obligations and their discharge necessary to place the sharcholders on an equal footing, such a demand to require a month's notice previous

to its execution. Article 8th. In event of members having obtained appropriations, the payments of which extend over a term of years without interest, and being bound by obligation or otherwise to repay the same, the liquidators shall receive, in addition to the principal amount, a sum of money which shall be equivalent to 7 per cent for the time he or they had use of the principal sums or portions thereof, the amount of said interest to be computed each time a portion of the principle was paid, which order would continue until the debt be discharged. The total sum of such interest having been ascertained, the liquidators shall credit an account thereof on the said debtor, with the weekly subscriptions paid in by him, and shall apportion the balance into sums for the payment of the principal sum, such sum not to exceed the payment had the society continued in operation.

Article 9th. The liquidator or liquidators shall give security, and receive such remuneration general meeting of the shareholders shall determine upon; they shall be amenable to the society; and, on their dismissal from office, they shall hand over all books and papers of the society to their successors under a penalty of fifty dollars for every day of their retention, such penalty to be enforced, if necessary, by a civil ac-

Article 10th. The shareholders, in general meeting, may authorize a division in kind on the whole of the society's property; they may also authorize the sale in one lot of the assets of the society; they may also authorize the liquidators to purchase for the benefit of the society the rights of any shareholder, and pay for the same either in money or with the property of the society.

Article 9th and 11th are similar in char-

Article 12th. The liquidators shall report on the affairs of the society at each annual general meeting, and at such other as may be determined upon, and on the occasion of the final liquidation the liquidators shall only blood relation of the Empress living. make a final report to a meeting of the society called for that purpose, which report deed, was so declared in the leading papers shall be open to the approval of the society, that Prince Louis was appointed a member of and such meeting shall have power to dissolve the society, etc.

Article 13th. No fine shall be incurred

after the day on which liquidation is resolved

Article 14th. Every shareholder shall leave his address in writing at the society's office, reading to their lordships the following priand every special notice required by the act shall be sent to his address.

Article 15th. Any fifteen shareholders of himself to the army in the field: any building society in the province of Que bec shall have power to call a special general meeting of shareholders for the purposes of the act by giving public notice thereof.

Article 16th. This act shall not apply to permanent shares of any building society. if such shares are all naid and converted into unredeemable stock unless three-fourths of the members at a meeting held for the purpose letermine to liquidate.

#### YELLOW FEVER INTHE SOUTH. The Exodus from Memphis.

MEMPINS, Tenn., July 10 .- The board of health to-day issued the following order :-\* To the people of the city of Memphis:

"We would say, quietly remove your familles to a place of safety, until we can at least see whether the few cases of vellow fever will assume an epidemic form. To the people along the different routes of travel we say, there can be no possible danger of infection for many days to come."

Five new cases were reported this morning. and one death, an infant of Judge Ray, of the Criminal court. Another son is prestrated with the disease. A perfect stampede is in progress, the trains being unable to carry away the hundreds who try to leave the

city. CINCINNATI, O., July 10 .- A despatch from New Orleans says :- The vellow fever scare has commenced, and from now on the exodus of citizens will be heavy. This despatch says 8 or 10 cases are down with fever, other reliable information puts the number of cases at between 20 and 30. These despatches say people were in ignorance of the presence of fever till they learned it from out-

вide. WASHINGTON, D.C., July 10 .- No informa tion has been received by the National health authorities concerning the outbreak of yellow fever in Memphis. Surgeon-General Hampton, of the marine hospital service, does not expect a repetition of the epidemic of last year, because of the saultary precautions taken by the local authorities and the adoption of hygienic measures. There would be danger, he says, if fever should break out, of its being taken into Missouri and Kansas by the negro exodus. He has received informa-tion from Hayti that clean bills of health are now being given from that port. Fever prevails in Brazil, but there is no danger of its being brought by infection to this country, as it is now midwinter in that latitude.

WE BELIEVE THE CAUSE OF THE wonderful success of our Murray & Lanman's FLORIDA WATER may be found in the fact that the principalaim in its preparation has always been to give the simple natural persume of flowers, without any chemical addition whatever, and to avoid, by all means, the great error of making a heavy, sickly, sweet pertume.

NEARLY HALF A CENTURY !-- It is now over forty years since BRISTOL'S SARSA-PARILLA AND PILLS were first introduced to the public, and now, after that long period of trial, they are universally admitted to be the best of all remedies for impure blood and humors, scrotula, old sores, and confirmed rheu-

VICTORIA AND EUGENIE. Visit of the Queen to the Ix-Empress-The Dead Prince's Real Position.

[From the Times.]

London, June 24 .- On Monday evening yesterday) Queen Victoria arrived at the Chiselhurst station. Lord Sydney and Sir Edward Watkin, M. P., were there to receive her. The platform was covered with crimson There was a crowd of people looking on, but they observed a solemn silence. Even the officers did not seem to speak above a whisper. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Lady Ely, and Sir Henry Ponsonby. They were met by an open carriage, drawn by four horses, with postilions and outriders. They passed along the picturesque road, which is now gay with rhododendron flowers, and over a common covered with "yellow gorse." They entered through the open gates of the grounds, and disappeared among the trees of 'amden House. It is not a cheerful looking nome. It is generally called Camden, place. Camden, the autiquary, built it. He died here in 1623, and was buried at West-minster Abbey. Visitors who make pilgrimages to Napoleon III.'s tomb come round to look up at the window with a balcony on the first floor next the projecting wing, which belongs to the room where his majesty died. On Sunday, without ceremony of any kind, the Queen went straight to Madame's room: she was expected, it is true; otherwise, she entered like some old friend staying in the house. rather than an illustrious visitors. They say she took the Empress into her arms, and spoke to her in sisterly fashion, and that they went together. Her majesty stayed about an hour, and after the first ebullition of grief, had a long consolatory talk with her sister in trouble. When they parted, the empress was much calmer than she had hitherto been. The Duchess de Mouchy and the Duc de Bassano were in attendance on the queen on behalf of the empress when she arrived and as she left. Shortly before the queen's visit, among the many aristocratic callers, may be mentioned Admiral Sir Alexander and Lady Lilne. Their son is in active service at the Cape, and was the last to say good-bye to him when the prince started on the reconnoitring expediton in which he fell. To-day, the reporters say, the empress will decide where the prince is to be buried. This, however, is already fixed; for the last letter he wrote contains that should he be killed, he is to be buried at Chiselhurst. The only question is whether he will lie in the present mortuary chapel with his father, or whether a new chapel shall be built to receive the remains. There will be a military funeral Napoleon III, had a private funeral, but the son has sufficient claims on the army to call for military honours. I was told at Chiselhurst yesterday that the Prince of Wales had already intimated his intention to be present; so also had the Duke of Cambridge, the commander-in-chief. The cadets at Woolwich wish to be present. Though the face of the unfortunate Prince is mutilated by an assegai stab, it is said the body will lie in state at Camden place for two days. The poor boy's mother has not yet been informed of the manner of his death. She only knows that he is no more; that he has fallen in bat-tle. Her mother, the Countess Montijo, at Madrid, has not yet been made acquainted with the calamity; it is to be broken gradually to her, all the newspapers being kept from her. She is 80 years of age, and is the

It had been generally understood, and, in-Chelmsford's staff. This, it would seem, is not so; he was literally "the guest of the English army," which makes his death a still more painful and humiliating business. In the house of lords, last night, the Duke of Cambridge put this matter in its true light by vate letters which he wrote, one to Chelmsford and one to Frere, on the prince attaching

My Dear Chelmsford. This letter will be presented to you by the prince imperial, who is going out on his own account to see as much as he can of the coming campaign in Zululand. He is extremely auxious to go out, and wanted to be employed in our army, but the government did not consider that this could be sanctioned, but have sanctioned my writing to you and to Sir Bartle Frere to say that it you can show him kindness and render him assistance to see as much as he can with the columns in the field, I hope you will do so. He is a fine young fellow, full of spirit and pluck, and having many old cadet friends in the artillery, he will doubtless find no difficulty in getting on; and if you can help him in any way, pray do so. My only anxiety on his account would be that he is too plucky and go ahead. I remain, my dear Chelmsford, yours most sincerely,

GEORGE.

The letter to Sir Bartle Frere was as fol-

lows :-My Dear Sir Bartle Frene: 1 am anxious to make you acquainted with the prince imperial, who is about to proceed to Natal by to-morrow's packet, to see as much as he can of the coming campaign in Zululand in the capacity of spectator. He was anxious to serve in our army, having been a cadet at Woolwich, but the government did not think that could be sactioned But no objection is made to his going out on his own account. and I am permitted to introduce him to you and Lord Chelmsford in the hope, and with my personal request to you, that you will give him every help in your power to enable him to see what he can. I have written to Cheimsford to the same effect. He is a promising young man, full of spirit and energy, speaking English admirably, and the more you see of him the more you will like him. He has many young friends in the artillery, and so I doubt not, with you and Chelmsford's kind assistance, he will get on well enough. I remain, my dear Sir Bartle, your most sincerely, GEORGE.

-The first steel rails purchased by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Bailroad company, as an experiment, in 1865 cost \$234.38 per ton. Last year the company paid \$43 per ton, and considerably less than one-fifth the cost 14 years age.

... This week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' association says :- " Cotton continues in limited demand. American advanced one-sixteenth of a penny during the beginning of the week, but for the past three days the demand has been small and, with a large supply, quotations are now one-sixteenth of a peuny below those of last Thursday. Sea Island continues in moderate demand and prices are unchanged. Futures opened firmer and continued to improve during Saturday and Monday, prices advancing 3-32 to 1 of a penny. Since then they have been weaker, the advance has been lost and prices have declined, compared with last Thursday's quotations, & of a penny for near and 3-32 for more distant positions," A Manchester telegram states that the market for yarns and fabrics is dull and tending downward.

### HOME READING.

Things to be Remembered. A mixture in equal parts of calomel and

the ant nuisance. I have tried a variety of ways of keeping flowers and ferns fresh for table decorations and I find that placing them in wet sand, which I moisten every day, or in water with charcoal in it, are the most successful, replenishing the water constantly. They require constant care and the dead leaves taken off

Warts may be safely removed, or at least prevented from further growth by the judicious use of caustics. The application, to be effective, should be such a strength as to corrode the surface only and not cat into the body of the wart; it should be repeated as soon as the new surface has become freed from the decomposed portion. A solution of ten grains of nitrate of silver in one ounce of water would be sufficiently strong, or in place of this, nitric acid diluted with four times its bulk of water, may be used to touch the surface of the warts. Another sure cure is to tie a silk thread tightly around the part affected and as near to the base of the wart as possible, which prevents the blood circulating in it, and by that means killing it.

#### An Orthodox Chinaman.

Concerning future rewards and punishments Colorado furnishes the following illustration, which occurred recently in a court in La Veta, where the testimony of a Chinese was objected to on the ground that he did not understand or regard the obligation of an oath. To test him he was interrogated thus:-

- John, do you know anything about God? "No; me no belly well acquaint with him."
- "Have you no Joss in China:"
- "Oh yes, gottee heapee Joss "Where do you go when you die."
- "Me go to San Flancisco." "No, you don't understand me. When
- Chinamen quit washee all time, and no live any more, where does he go?"
  "Oh yes, me sabe now. If he belly goodee

man, he go uppee sky. If he belly badee man, he go luppee down hellee, alle samee Melican

The court was satisfied with this orthodox statement and admitted his testimony .- Harper's Magazine.

The Fez The history of the fez makes a curious chapter in the unwritten bistory of clothes It is now a symbol or a survival of Islam and of Oriental manners; yet some fifty years ago it was an emblem of reform, and of nations that might almost be called western. The great reforming Sultan Mahmoud put down the turban, as he put down the Janissaries. He made all civil and military officials adopt the fez, while the turban only survived as a head-dress to be worn in the seclusion of the harem, or as an ornament carved in stone above the graves of the faithfui. The very Ulemas were compelled in 1837 to renounce the turban for the fez. It was like stripping a bishop of his apron or compelling the higher clergy to attire themselves in trousers The Ulemas revolted on Mahmoud's death and returned to the sacred turban. They would not wear the head-dress of Giaours, for the red f-z is originally the coiffure of the Greeks and Albanians. The fez is equally inconvenient in sunny and in rainy weather, while no one can seriously call it pretty. Such as it is, the fez is a symbol, not only of the eastern rule, but of eastern ability to appropriate western ideas. It is a type of the Turkish constitution and of the Turkish civilization. Originally detested by the faithful, it was thrust on them by a reforming monarch, and its ultimate use is to serve as an outward and visible symbol of a domination which has,

#### practically speaking, ceased to exist. The Last Slege of Libraltar.

e most memorable, in some respects, of all ...e fourteen sieges to which Gibraltar has bee: subjected was the last, called the "great sie: . " one of the mighty struggles of history. who began in the year 1779. The tamous Gen. Elliott was commander of the fortress. Spain, in alliance with France and Morocco, end coured to surprise Gibraltar, but Swe:.. h ship gave Elliott the alarm. The garr: on comprised but five companies of artilley, and the whole force was less than 5,500 men. The enemy's force was 14,000. The siege began by the blocksding of the port, and a camp was formed at San Roque with the design of starving out the garrison. When the English governor resolved to open fire upon his besiegers, a lady in the garrison fired the first shot. Never did a siege war rage more furiously than did this for nearly three years. The garrison was often reduced to sore straits for food; "a goose was worth a guinea," and Elliott tried upon himself the experiment of living upon four ounces of rice a day for a week. Exciting stories are told of the privateers that ran, amid terrible dangers, with provisions and of the storms which threw welcome wood and cork within reach of the besieved. The rock at one time would surely have been taken had it not been for Admiral Rolney, who sailing off the strait, captured a small fleet of Spanish war ships and merchant-men, and clearing the strait . f besiegers, brought his prizes into port. But all danger was not yet averted; Gibraltar was again blockaded; scurvy broke out in the garrison, and Morrocco refused her harbours to English ships. The enemy crept closer and closer to the fortress, but relief coming every now and then enabled the English still to hold out. The bombardments were fearful to endure. The city was almost destroyed; scarcely a house habitable, and those left standing pierced by shot and shell. At one time the separate garrison fell to plundering the town. Elliott shot the leaders in this outrage. The long agony, full of terrific combats and frightful privations, ended by the final abandonment of the siege early in 1783. If in that year the English had to make up their minds that they must let go their American colonies, they had at least the consolation that Gibraltar was still theirs.

### Miracles of a Mousemmedan Sheikh.

A correspondent of the Sun, writing from Demiscus, gives an account of some of the "miracles" performed by a Mohammedan sheikh of that city, Ruslan Abouton, from which we take the following :-

"Taking a handful of skewers similar to those used for cooking purposes, each about a foot long, he called the wildest half-stripped disciple to him, and opening his mouth, muttering the while with great apparent intensity of concentration a prayer or invocation, he with a sudden jeck forced the point clean through the cheeks so that it could be seen projecting on the other side. He repeated the process with the other cheek, the man showing no sign of pain and not a drop of blood flowing from the wound. He then went to his son, who calmly gazed at him with his large swimming eyes, opened his mouth, and re-ceived a stab through the cheek without the quiver of an eyelid. I was watching him closely and could not observe the slightest

muscular contraction. The point was clearly projecting through the skin, and deception was impossible, as there was every opportunity afforded for the closest inspection. Leaving the two victims with their mouths thus trussed, as it were, the Sheikh took a square white sugar will be found a speedy remedy for box, which, when it was opened, was found to contain several live scorpions of unusual size. Taking up one of these as large as an ordinary land-crab, he handed it, all wriggling, darting its tail in its efforts to sting, to a man who came forward, and calmly but rapidly dropped it into his mouth and crunched it with great apparent relish, eating it com-pletely up. Then we saw a much larger box containing serpents of various sizes. These

he turned out upon the floor, dominating them after the manner of serpent charmers, and allowing them to twine and curl round him. In this, of course, there was nothing marvellous, nor indeed what immediately followed, though it was sickening to behold. Drawing a live snake, about two feet long, out of the box, he held it up by the tail, when suddenly a tall man, afflicted apparently with St. Vitus' dance, with hair dishevelled, rushed forward with a loud cry, and with foaming lips seized the snake with both hands, tore it violently asunder, and plunged its bloody and palpitating end into his mouth. This seemed a signal for a general scramble. In a mement three or four men were tearing the writhing fragments with their teeth, and with eager greediness devoured them in large mouthfuls, until not a particle of the snake remained. They then drew back with seeming reluctance,

wiping their bloody lips with their hands. " Meantime the man and boy who had been pierced watched the proceedings with the utmost unconcern. As it was difficult to be-lieve that to remain with one's cheek skewered did not, at all events, produce a feeling of discomfort, and as they must have been standing for at least a quarter of an hour in the same attitude, I told the sheik to pull out the skewers. This he did, in each case preceding the sharp pull with which he extracted them by an earnest invocation. When they were drawn out the points were bloodless, while, excepting that there was apparent induration of the check at the spots through which the skewers had passed, there was no sign of what had happened.

"A brazier full of live charcoal was now brought in and fanned into flame. When it was glowing with a blue and lurid light, the sheikh, calling suddenly on Allah's several time, jumped literally on the blazing mass with his bare feet, and stood there for nearly a minute. Then getting down, the charcoal was again fauned into flame, and the men who had eaten the scorpions and serpents and who and been skewered through the cheeks rushed forward, plunged their hands into the burning mass and tossed the glowing embers into their mouths, crunching them up with the greatest unconcern. Meantime the smell of burned flesh become unmistakable, which somewhat militates against the theory that their flesh is impervious to fire, though I am bound to say no one showed any signs of feeling pain."

To MEET THE ATTACK OF A DOG.-Where to strike an attacking dog, is thus told by Land and Water :- When you have the good fortune to be armed with a stick, do not, says General Huichison, hit him across the head and eyes; bear in mind that the front part of his fore-legs is a far more vulnerable and sensitive point. One or two well applied blows upon that unprotected place will generally disable the strongest dog. WILD ANIMALS AND TELEGRAPH WIRES .- An

offical report from Sumatra states that frequent

disturbances of telegraphic communication are caused in that island by elephants. During the three years 1875-8 there have been sixty serious interruptions traceable to this cause. As an instance the report rays :-- On may 25th, 1876, the Muara-I ura-Labat line was completely destroyed for a length of three pauls, and the wires and isolators were hidden away in a cane thicket. All the repairs executed during the day were regularly destroyed by night, and this for three nights running. Besides the systematic hostility of the elephants, the numerous tigers, bears, and white buff-loes make it both difficult and dangerous to keep in an efficient state the telegraph lines where they pass through thick jungle. Both the greater apes and the little monkeys seem to regard the lines as set up for the purpose of affording them the opportunity of practis-

#### off the isolators. Fashion Notes.

ing special gymnastic exercises, swinging

from the wires, breaking them, and carrying

Short black satin skirts are worn with gren-

Elbow sleeves of figured lace are worn with evening dresses.

Chenille is seen in nearly all of the latest galloons and fringes.

Ribbons are almost universally worn for

small points of trimming and finish. The polonaise most used by young girls is

of the marquise shape, cut long. Overdresses for evening and dinner wear

are made of the new breton lace material. There is a fancy for wearing plain skirts

of rich material with noticeably short over-

Sashes are revived. They are sewed in the side body seams in the back, and tied in a large bow knot.

Some of the new sashes are finished with hand-painted ends instead of embroidered ends

as formerly.

long, and have real vests or false vests outlined by trimming. An entirely new apron overskirt is sharply

pointed in the center, and shirred at intervals across its breadth. Blue and blue black ladies' cloth remains in

style for riding-habits, and the English style of cutting is preferred. Some of the new French dresses are made short in front and on the side, but have a

very short train set in the middle of the

The prettiest new scarf wraps for summer are made of cream-tinted lawn or crepe lisse sprinkled with flowers and edged with Breton

Sleeves are now made to fit the arm tightly the latest styles showing the arm above the elbow fitted as tightly as the waist or shoul-

ders.

To Consumptives.—The production of a remedy that "may truly be said to so alter the prospects of the Consumptive as to give hope of cure in not a few cases, and of much prolonging of life in by far the greater number"—"the only remedy worthy of the name, which, if carefully and faithfully used may arrest and cure the disease, and is pretty sure to retard it and prolong life more than any other known remedy, is a great desideratem. Ye, this desideratem is fully met in Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime, which is universally asknowledged wherever introduced, to be the best preparation of Cod Liver till extant, and which, if "car-tully, faithfully" and persistently used, will rarely fail to produce marked beneficial results.

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### AGRICULTURAL DEBATE OF THE

The Fruit Garden CURRANTS The long weak shoots that push from the interior are to be croken out, and also all others not needed. Pick the fruit early, as soon as well colored, for jelly, but for table use let it be thoroughly

BLACKBERRIES AND HASPBERRIES .- Treat all plants that come up, and are not wanted for next year's fruitings as weeds. Those to grow should be stopped by pinching at 6 feet for blackberries and 4 ft. for raspberries. When the truit is off of either, cut out the old canes that have borne it.

ripened.

MILDEW.-Keep a careful watch, and if whitish patches appear on the underside of the leaf, the growing shoot, or the fruit cluster, use sulphur at once. Bellows for the purpose are sold at the seed and agricultural warehouses. Sift the sulpher before putting it into the bellows, and in using the bellows so manage it that a light cloud of the suiphur will be scattered, to settle upon the vines. Choose a calm day. Repeat the sulphur after

STRAWBEBRIES .-- If grown in single rows, remove the mulch when the picking is over. fork in manure, keep the ground clear of weeds, and remove the runners. If the alternate system is followed, the spaces that have been used as paths this season are to be manured, forked, and raked level to make a rich fine bed into which the runners from the old plants are to be directed. If pot layering is practised, layer the earliest runners. This is to be commended for private gardens; it is simply to sink in the soil small pots filled with rich soil, under the runners as they appear; place the runner on the soil of the pot, and put a clod on the stem to hold it until it has taken root. When the pots are filled with roots, turn out the balls of earth and set them in a new bed. Plants so treated will go on and grow and bear a good crop next year.

GRAPE VINES .- In spring we directed that vines planted then should be allowed to bear but a single shoot. It is well to wait until the vines are older before putting up a trellis; a stake 5 or 6 feet out of the ground will answer for the first two years. Keep the shoot tied up to this; if other shoots start from the root or the old wood, remove them. In the axil of each leaf, or where the leaf joins the stem, a shoot may appear, this is a lateral, do not remove it entirely, but pinch all off but one leaf; if it makes another start, pinch that back to one leaf, and so on, should it start again. Should the vine reach the top of the stake, let it take care of itself. If the vine was planted last year, and two shoots are grown, keep these tied to the stake and treated in the same way. On established vines, keep the laterals pinched as above, and when the shoots are as long as desired, stop them by pinching. Insects that now appear are mostly those that can be hand-picked.

Kitchen and Market Gardens. CUCUMBERS.—Dust with ashes or lime to

keep off striped beetle. CARROTS.—Thin; hoe until the tops prevent further work among them.

ONIONS -Harvest as soon as the tops die down. Store in a cool airy place. SQUASHES.—Keep clear of bugs by hand-picking. Let the vines strike root at the

TOMATOES.—Keep from the ground by frames or trellises. Brush or hay is better than

ioints.

Melon.-Remove late sets that would not ipen. Save only pure seed. Turn to secure even ripening.

BEETS.—Sow for succession of young roots and to supply beet greens. Sow only early sorts now. CORN.-Plant early sorts for late use and

drying. Save seed from best specimens of the

SWEET POTATOES .- Do not let the vines root. Move them when hoeing by lifting with the hoe handle. Have no waste ground where weeds may

grow. When the early crops are off, clear and plant again.

BEANS.—Plant for late; the Refugee is best for salting and pickling. Pluch the Limas when they have reached the top of the pole.

ASPARAGUS.-Pull such weeds as appear, and if the asparagus beetle is discovered, cut away the branches on which their eggs are

placed. CELERY.-Set in rows three feet apart and six inches in the row on the level, in well manured soil. The trench system has nearly

gone out of practice. CABBAGES.—Set out for late crop. They need rich soil, and must be kept clean and watched for worms. Catch the white butterflies

early in the morning, when they are slow in moving.

Egg plants can be forced by the use of liquid manure. Keep the fruit off the ground by placing straw under it. If potato bugs abound, it is difficult to save the egg plants without daily vigilance.

#### Flower Garden and Lawn. Everything should be kept in good order.

Mow the lawn when it needs it.... Remove large weeds that may start up.... If the weather is dry, water should be used freely.... The edgings to beds and walks should be kept neatly cut.... Bedding plants need much care Basques for the street and for traveling are now, as they will grow rapidly, and will often need the knife.... Cut away flower clusters of plants cultivated for their foliage, and trim and shape to suit the design . . . . Tall flowering plants, like dablias, gladioluses, Lilies, etc. will require stakes. Do not use unsightly devices for holding up plants; straight stems of shrubs are better than painted sticks.... Climbers should not be allowed to fall away from their supports. . . . Keep the ground clean around perennials; and save seed of all plants as they ripen.

> Greenhouse and Window Plants. This is a difficult time of year to keep the

greenhouse looking attractive. Shading must be used. Whitewash is the cheapest-muslin on the outside of sash is perhaps the best.... Frequent sprinkling of walks, etc., is necessary to keep the rooms cool....Fumigate at frequent intervals, and allow a good circulstion of pure air....If the weather is dry, it is a good time to get and store the year's supply of sphagnum moss from the peat hogs.

According to the London Daily News, since the arrival of the reinforcements in South Africa, the British army engaged in the war against the Zulus is much larger than than which was present at Waterloo or at the Alma. At the memorable battle which ended in the overthrow of Napoleon the English troops numbered just under 24,000. At the first great fight in the Crimes the British forces consisted of 26,000 men. When the troops sent out during the last few days have crossed the Tugela the strength of the English army within the Zulu territory will be over 30,000.

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B. LINE, an article prepared from petroleum, and which effects a complete and radical care in cases of buildness, or warer the hair, owing to diseases of the scalp, has become thin and tends to fall out. It is also a speedy restorative, and while its use eccures a luxuriant growth of hair, it also brings but the natural cotor and gives ithe nost complete satisfaction in the using The falling out of the bar, the accumulations of dandruit, and the premature change of color, are all evidences of a diseased condition of the scalp and the gl rads which nourish the hair. To arrest these causes the article used must possess medic la swell as chemical virtues, and the change must begin under the scalp to be of permanent and lasting benefit. Such an article is CARBOLINE, and, like many other wonderful discoveries, it is found to consist of elements almost in their natural state. Petroleum oll is the article which is made to work such extraordinary results, but it is after I has been chemically treated and completely de dorized that it is in proper condition for the toilet. It was in far-off Rusria that the effect of perroleum upon the hair was first observed, a government officer having noticed that a partially bald-headed servant of his, when trimming the lamps, had a hibit of wiping his oil-bes neared bands in his scanty locks, and the result was in a few months a much finer head of black, glossy hair than he ever had before. The oil was tried on horses and cattle that had lost their hair from the cattle piague, and the result was in a few months a much finer head of black, glossy hair than he ever had before. The oil was tried on horses and cattle that had lost their hair from the cattle piague, and the results was in a few months a much finer head of the world: but he knowledge was practically tacless to the prematurely hald and gray, as no one in ci

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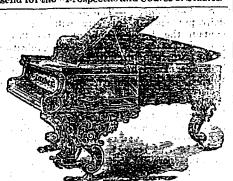
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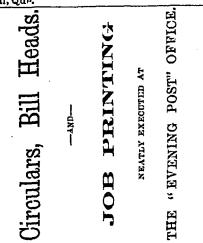
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St. sean, of the City and District of Montreal,
wife commune en biens of hdward "revierbucher, of the same place, and duly authorized
a cair en justice, Plaintiff; vs. the said Antoine
(Traylor butcher, of the same place, Defendant desir en justice, Plaintin; vs. the said Andone (revier butcher, of the same place, Defendant, The plaintiff has instituted an action en sepe-ration de biens in the present cause, on the Sixth day of June, instant. PERRAS & MORIN, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 11th June, 1879.

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Correspondence solicited, Prompt attention to all enquiries or orders. A. C. EENECAL & CO.

Importers and Manufacturers. No. 184 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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



The best and most reliable place to get cheap, stylish and ser-

Come and see my DOLLAR HAT. Fors at wholesale prices.

Alterations and re pairing in Furs the oughly and promptly THE NEW HAT MAN xeeuted.

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

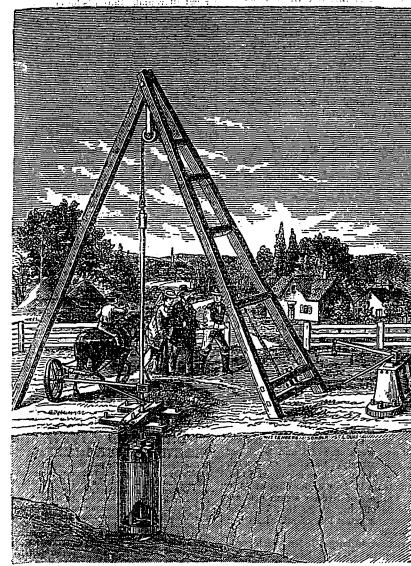
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WE MEAN IT, and are prepared to demonstrate the fact.

OUR AUGERS are operated entirely by HORSE POWER, and GUARANTEED to bore at the rate of 10 to 15 FEET PER HOUR.

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

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

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MANUFACTURED AT OUR OWN WORKS, from the Very Best of Material, by Skilled and Practical Workmen.

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

GREAT WESTERN WELL AUGER WORKS Bloomfield, Davis County, Iowa.

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MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, such as MOWERS and REAPERS, HORSE

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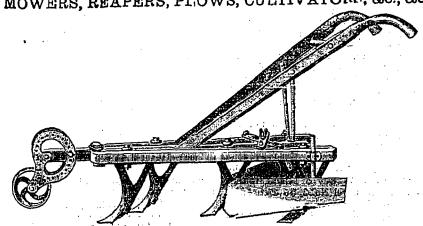
The above Cut represents the No. 8 Plough made by us, and extensively used throughout the Doublion. It has all the advantages of a solid Iron bough, at about half the cost. The Beam is of Frought Iron; Mod-board and t and side of Siegl, and Handles of the choicest Eim Wood. For particulars, address

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(PAGE'S OLD STAND) Manufacturers of every description of Agricultural Implements, including

MOWERS, REAPERS, PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, &c., &c.



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

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JOHN D. PURCELL, A. M., B. C. L., ADVOCATE,

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Opposite the Canadian Bulk of Commerce.
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Minutacture those celebrated Bells for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, &C. Price List and Circulars sent frac.

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CHEAPEST THE COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER Never falls to rive ! Never Dishppoints! Guaranteed free from any injurious ingreui-

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Of Lindsay, Ontario.

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

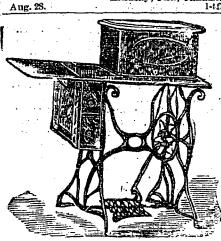
In addition to its former many and great advantages there is now in connection with the Convent a beautiful beech and maple grove, invaluable as a pleasing and bealthy resort for the young ladies in attendance.

Board and Tuition—only, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A YEAR—including French.
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LIADY SUPERIOR,

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Aug. 28.



TH\* GENUINE

#### CANADA SINCER. HOWE & LAWLOR

Serving Machines, MANUFACTURED BY

J. D. LAWLOR,

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

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

DR. A. C. MACDONELL,

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FERON, Undertaker, 21 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

HIRST PRIZE DIPLOMA.

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, SEP-TEMBER 1875.

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

FOR SALE AT JOHN BURNS, 675 Craig St.

IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE.

HENCHEY'S HOTEL, }

MR. JOHN BURNS:—

DEAR SIR,—The COOKING RANGE which I have purchased from you has given me the most entire satisfaction. I can highly recommend it to persons who may be in want of such, also, the BROLLER, which I am much pleased with. You can use this certificate with my enire appropation.

with. You can use this ire approbation.
Respectfully yours,
P. HENCHEY.

# Country People

That are coming into the City of Montreal to purchase Overcoats, Suits and Uisters, are invited to call at I. A. BEAUVAIS b. foregoing elsewhere, to see our immensesteck. Such bargains in our line never were known in the Dominion, or such cheap sales of ready-made Ciching. We have sold more Overcoats this Fall than all the other houses together. Our sales of Overcoats were over 100 a day.

### CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Good Overconi, ior	, v.
Good Overcoat, Beaver for86.0	ю.
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ULSTERS.	
Heavy Nap Ulster for	ŧ5.
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\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outilt free. Address: H. HALL, TT & Co., Partland, Value. 41 g



Pianos Another battle on high prices Faging

Les Sue Beutty's Intest Newspaper full reply went
free before buying Plano or Onoan. Rendmy latent

War Circular Lawest prices ever niver. Circular Lowest prices ever given O gans Adress DANIEL F. BEATT, Washing

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samddress STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine 11-g



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Special attention given to CHURCH HELLS.

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ADVOCATES, &c., No. 50 St. James Street, Montreal. T. J. Dokerty, B. C.L., C. J. Doherty, A.B., B.C.L.

-ACQUAINTANCE and ESCORT CARDS
Richest thing out. If you want to have
fun buy them—50 for 20 cents; 20 for 10 cents
STEVENS'& CO., P.O. Box 742, Montreal, Quebeauty (2010) 783



GLENG & BRY. Distribution of Premiums at the Con-

vent of Notre Dame.

The annual examination of the pupils attending the convent de Notre Dame, Williamstown, G'engarry, took place on Tuesday, the 1st instant. A large number of the friends and relatives of the pupils were present. The examination was conducted by the estremed pastor of the congregation, the Rev. Father Gauthier, of Williamstown, who subjected them to a very trying and searching examination in all the branches, assisted by Dr. Hunt. The pupils were, however, equal to the occasion, and acquitted themselves in such a manner as to give universal satisfac-tion and to enable all present to presage a brilliant and prosperous future to this well-conducted and efficient institution. The examination commenced at 9 a.m., and with the exception of a short interval at noon, continued till 6 p.m. At the close the Rev. Father Gauthier addressed the pu-pils, expressing his extreme delight at the result of the examination, and offered a few kindly words of admonition, also remarking that he well knew the proficiency they had displayed was the fruit of faithful and honest toil. Dr. Hunt also made a few remarks, congratulating them on the high order of their literary attainments.

On the following evening a grand concert was held in the large hall of the convent, which was crowded to its utmost capacity, and was beautifully and artistically decorated with evergreens and flowers, giving to it a very gay and brilliant appearance. The stage presented a very attractive scene, and on exnibition was displayed numerous articles of embroidery and ornaments, which seemed to have but just left the patient and skilful hands that wrought them. Nothing possessed a greater attractiveness for the ladies than this display, and it was fascinat-ing even to those to whom the technical mysteries of needlework are unintelligible. The pupils were uniformly attired in white, and with the thermometer between 85° and and while the thermometer between 65 - and allss D Conw 90 \(^{\text{o}}\) they presented a spectacle at once interesting and refreshing, The rev. gentlemen present were the Rev. Mr. Hutchins, of New York, Rev. Father MeDonald, of Lochiel, Rev. Father Masterson, of St. Raphael's, and the Rev. Father Gauthier, of Williamstown. Several other clergymen were expected, among whom were his lord-ship the bishop of Kingston, but who could not be present on account of other pressing and important engagements. The musical selections were from Wallace, Haydn, Rossini, Lambillotte, etc., and were rendered with excellent effect, eliciting great applause from the audience. As many as forty hands touched the instruments at once in some of the pieces. The plays were "Genevieve" and "No cure no pay," and were acted in a spirited and amusing manner to the full appreciation and delight of all present. The prize list was then read by one of the nuns, and the Rev. Father Ga uther distributed the prizes.

After the prizes were distributed Miss Anni · McRae delivered the valedictory, welcomin: the audience, and paying a pleasing tribute of affection to the Rev. Father Gauthier for the zeal and energy which he has always manifested in connection with the convent and its work. A brief and happy allusion was also made to the other clergymen present. The address was responded to by the Rev. F. t. or Gauthier, who addressed the fair pupils in truly fatherly words, congratulating them on the evening's entertainment. Rev. Mr. Hutchins also made a short but very able speech, making a very favorable impression on those present.

We are happy to be able to inform the many friends of this institution, as well as the general public, that the school is at present in a most flourishing condition, and stands second to none.

resented by the Rev. Father Gauthier. Medal of excellence awarded to Miss A. Mcliue.

Crown of excellence awarded to Miss M C Campbell.

Medals of assiduity awarded to Miss M Booth, Miss E Hutchins, Miss H McPherson, Miss G Harwood, Miss L Harwood, Miss S Mignault, Miss A Trussell, Miss T McDonald. Miss A Melhern, Miss M Charpentier, Miss C A McDonald, Miss L Leclair, Miss M Tobin, Miss B McDonald.

Gold medal of religious instruction awarded to Miss M C Campbell. First prize religious instruction, and prize

of general application, presented by the Very Rev Father Farrelly, vicar-general, awarded to Miss Clara Melhern and Miss Alice Har-FIRST CLASS.

FIFTH COURSE.

First prize for grammar, history, rhetoric, logic, botany, philosophy, astronomy, geometry, composition, bookkeeping, algebra and arithmetic, Miss M C Campbell, Miss M Booth and Miss A McRae.

FOURTH COURSE.

First prize for reading, grammar, spelling, analysis, rhetorio, globes, arithmetic and french, Miss E Hutchins. First prize for grammar, spel ing and arithmetic; 2nd prize for history, betany and bookkeeping, Miss G Harwood. Fi st prize for globes, analysis, rhetoric, grammar, geography, history and arithmetic, Miss I. Harwood.

Second prize for grammar, reading, geography, composition, rhetoric and arithmetic, Miss B McDonald. Second prize for reading, spelling, grammar, composition, tables and arithmetic, Miss H McPherson.

First prize for grammar, geography, spell-

ing and French; 2nd for arithmetic; S Mignault. Second prize for reading, grammar geography, history and arithmetic; 3rd for Freuch; A Melhern. Second prize for granimat, geography, spelling, history and arithmetic; 3rd for French; M McBean. Second prize for geography, history and arithmetic; 3rd for grammar and bookkeeping; D. Con- ate the world." way. Second prize for spelling, grammar and bistory; 3rd for reading and composition; E | monarcy, an oligarchy, or a democratic re-Byrnes. Second prize for geography and public?" enquired Noncomp. writing; 3rd for reading, grammar and arithwriting; 3rd for reading, grammar and arithmetic; 8 McDonald. Third prize for grammetic; S McDonald. Third prize for gram-mar, geography, spelling and arithmetic; 4th for French; C Rousson. Third prize for original. When I lived on the planet Merreading, grammar, analysis, history and arithprize for grammar, reading, history and arith-French, M Charpentier, Third prize for reading, spelling and geography; 4th for gram-mar; A Trussell. Third prize for geography, grammar; M. Kingsley. Fourth prize for prize for grammar, spelling, geography and in sacks; we shall then seize the public arithmetic, T'McDonald.' Fourth prize for buildings, close the banks, turn the city into grammar, spelling, writing and French, F gold and problaim the new order of things."

Gauthier. Honorable mention Misers B o'Neit; F Ness, F Dickinson, Y McDonald, M angular system."

McDonald and A Latter McDouald and A Lally.

SECOND CLASS.

FILST DIVISION. First prize reading, grammar, spelling and French; 2nd, history and arithmetic, S. Leclair. First prize grammar, reading and spelling, 2nd. Canadian history, 3rd. French, M. Tobin. Second prize, reading, grammar, geography, spelling, arithmetic and French, C. Melhern. Second prize grammar, rending, spelling, Sacred and Canadian history and French, A. Harwood. Second prize reading, grammar, Canadian history and spelling; 3rd. French, T. McDougall.

SECOND DIVISION.

THIRD DIVISION.

Third prize reading, spelling and catechism,

M. Gordon. Third prize spelling and cate-chism, T. Barrett. Fourth prize reading and spelling, H. Collette. Fifth prize French catechism, M Ritchie. INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC. FIRST DIVISION. First prize, Miss II McPherson, Miss G Harwood; 2nd, Miss A McRae, Miss M Booth, Miss M Campbell, Miss E Hutchins, Miss C Rousson, Miss Il St Thomas, Miss L Har-

First prize, Miss M McBean, Miss L Leclair, Miss A Trussell, Mis F Gauthier. THERD DIVISION.

Second prize, A Melhern, A Harwood; 3rd C Melhern, J Harwood: 4th, M Tobin, M Kingsley.

VOUAL MUSIC.

First prize, C Rousson: 2nd, L. Leclair: 3rd, A Harwood.

First prize funcy work, Miss M C Campbell First prize embroidery, Miss G Harwood and Miss L Harwood. First prize plain sewing, Miss D Conway. First prize hair work, Miss S McDonald and Miss F Gauthier. First prize domestic economy, Miss C A McDonald. Second prize domestic economy, Miss T McDonald. Third prize domestic economy,

### TWO TERRIBLE HOURS!

What a Reporter Saw in Outremont-A New System of Government-Supposed Rosic-ucions in Conocit Turn Out to be Longue Pointe People on Vacation.

Oppressed with the intense heat, and borne down with the weight of the vast amount of brains he was obliged to carry around with him, a local reporter plodded his weary way towards the suburbs of the city yesterday evening, seeking news that might be of interest to the numerous readers of the "able and valuable journal" he represented. True, he could, by hanging around the city proper, get hold of a murder or a suicide at any moment, but really these things have of late been so common in our midst as to become monotonous, and hence not worth reading. Besides, to tell the candid truth, the soul of the reporter soared above mere local news, interviewing was more in his line, and who knows but fortune might throw some distinguished person in his way, some English lord wandering abroad incognito, who might, through bim, teach the world the aristocratic method of fishing for salmon. By the time he reached Outremont the shades of evening were falling, and being of a poetic temperment and fond of feeding on memories of the mighty past, he sat down on a log by the inighty pass, no say the roll of the roadside and fell into a gentle slumber, not broken by his rolling off after awhile on to the rank vegetation behind it. How long he continued in this state he cannot tell, but probably an hour, when he was awakened by Medal of excellence and medals of assiduity the sound of voices in argument. Much surorised he looked up and beheld two men on the log he had so ably and so singularly rolled off, engaged in animated conversation. " Ha," thought the scribe, " fortune favors the hold, this is surely an adventure," and, so

saying, out came his pencil and note book.
"Look you here," said the taller of the men (whom we shall call Deminle) there is no use in delaying the matter any longer, the revolution must take place next Sunday at noon.

"That's all very fine," said the other man but where are the necessary funds to come from; we shall require a large sum of money to set the thing in motion."

"Noncomp," gravely answered Demfule I have not lived thirteen thousand and odd years on this planet without knowing something of the philosopher's stone, the clixir of life and the transmutation of metals. See, you, that rock at our feet? Well, by applying my left ear to that rock it immediately becomes a solid lump of gold; by trans-muting the city hall down youder we will have enough to pay an army; still, I hope it will not be necessary to resort to force. Your wondrous eloquence, exerted on Sir John and Sir Charles, will convince them that their reign is over, and that the era of liberty has arrived in all its spleudor."

-I am glad you trust so much to my oraand undignified for such a great man as you are united nature's forces, will strengthen man to have put to your car to a piece of metal every time you wanted cash."

As may well be imagined, the hair of the reporter was all this time standing on an end, and every nerve in his body was cracking with the tension and excitement. Had he then, at last, come across something worthy of his pen? Had he really seen a pair of mysterious Rosicrucians in the flesh; men of whom he had read in Buliver, Lytton and Dumas, but of whose existence he had doubted until now? Oh, how his heart yearned for the morrow, when the whole world would be electrified through the columns of l'Etoile du Soir with a graphic account of this singular adventure.

"Now," resumed Demfule, "we must have a constitution ready, so that the moment the old system is sniffed out, the new and glorious one we are about to inaugurate may illumin-

"What would you advise? Shall we have a

cury, where the inhabitants are all inverted metic; 4th for French; N Gadbois. Third pyramids by day and isoceles triangles by night, we were ruled by all the people except metic; 4th for French; S Fraser. Third prize one, and he was the servant of the millions. That system of government introduced here might answer, at all events it deserves a

"Well, yes, but before we introduce the new reading and spelling; 4th for arithmetic and system you must first subvert the govern-

ment! how do you propose acting ?" apelling, geography, grammar and arithmetic; "I shall employ thirteen strong men to the fore French; C A McDonald. Fourth bring the members of the cabinet to Montreal

West shall we do for an organ?"

"I think it would be an excellent plan to burn all the newspaper offices and hang the editors, except one, which will be our official gazette, and act as a medium to convey the orders of the government every day to the people. Methinks, if we threw a little money into L'Etoile du Soir it would answer the pur-

"Yes, and a little grammar."

The heart of the reporter beat exultingly underneath the saw-log at this announcement. He felt prond of forming one of the staff of a newspaper which was deemed worthy by even two famous Rosicrucians of being the official gazette under the millenium, and although he First prize French; 2nd. grammar and spelling; 3rd geography, J. Harwood. Second prize writing; 3rd. spelling and grammar, E. planet Mercury might be hypercritical.

"Where will you establish the sext of gov-

ernment, illustrious chief?" asked Noncomp. "Wouldn't Longue Pointe be a good place?"

"No; I intend making Longue Pointe a university; it is ripe to our hands at present every resident is fit for a professorship, they

will teach the stupid outside fools our new system and our new religion." "New religion; what! are we also to have a new religion?"

have the requisite amount of intellect and

"Certainly, everything will have to be changed. The old form of worship is disappearing every day and the real god at present adored in the heats of the people is the dollar. I shall, then, let them continue to adore it and proclaim it the legal god of the country; for why should people be aslamed to worship openly what is imprinted in their hearts and sways their thoughts and actions. Some idiotic fool has said: "give me the writing of the people's ballads, and any one who pleases can make their laws. I say, give me the making of the dollars of the people and anyone who pleases may preach their re-

"Does your new constitution admit titles?" asked Nonchomp, anxiously, "for I may inform you, that I am descended from the ancient kings of Hungary, and my sisters, and my cousins, and my aunts, are not willing to forego their claims to nobility.

"As I have remarked before," said Demfule, severely, "every one will be noble under the new regime except one, and that one will be your humble servant. I have not yet decided as to what the title will be, I was thinking of calling every male child Sir John immediately after its birth, and every female Lady Jane, each to have a retinue of one hundred

"Slaves! and pray where are they to come from?"

" Yonder," exclaimed the Rosicrucian, with wrapped gaze and impassioned accents, and he pointed to the moon, which at that moment shone out from beneath a cloud, in all the brilliancy and refulgency of her majestic splendor; " I can, in the twinkling of an eye, summon from you fair and silvery orb a triltion beings who will only be too proud and happy to be servants to the Lady Janes and Sir Johns of my creation."

"Grammarcy for thy kindness, fair sir," yelled Noncomp, "but by my halidome, this shall not be. No! by the bones of my illustrious ancestors, I swear it! I have listened long enough to your idle vaporings, but now, sirrah, hearken in thine ear. I am the Emperor of the Moon, and dare you interfere in my dominions I shall call visions from the

vastv deep"— Ha!! ha! The reporter lying perdu and drinking in the foregoing slices of sublimity thought it was high time to have a glance at the two mysterious being on the sawlog, and he a cordingly looked cautiously out. Ho observed that Demfulo was dressed in a Yankee soldier's old cast-off overcont and a plug hat, wanting the crown His face wore a cynical expression and he was minus the left eye. His companion's garments were also the worse for wear, and his face was old and haggard. They glared at each other like wild

or men possessing, not only millions, but the dimes to obtain a square meal. "Villain, knave, and traitor," at length hissed Demfale, "is this your gratitude, after keeping you in tobacco three weeks at Longue

beasts met suddenly at the jungle at night,

and were as unlike as Rosicrucians as possible,

Cold drops of perspiration now cozed out of every pore in the body of the moulder of public opinion; he understood it all; he had been listening to the ravings of two of Dr. Howard's reclaimed lunatics for two mortal hours, and now the next question was to get away with his precious life. Fortunately, for him, the lunatics were so husy recriminating that he had an opportunity of stealing off unperceived through the rank vegetation. Next morning, instead of the sensation he fondly anticipated putting in a prominent page of

L'+toile, the following small paragraph appeared in his quota of city news:-"A dead cat is lying on Craig street."

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

It is no longer an idle dream or boasting to affirm that Fellows, Hypophosphites, wherein and will make his life not only endurable, but sparkling with rude and joyous health; this then we recommend when vitality is on the wane, or when the organism becomes enfeebled.

CONSUMPTION .- For the cure of this distressing disease there has been no medicine yet discovered that can show more evidence of real merit than ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. This unequaled expectorant for curing Consumption and all diseases leading to it such as Affections of the Throat, Lungs, and all diseases of the pulmonary organs, is introduced to the suffering public after its merits for the cure of such diseases have been fully tested by the Medical Faculty. The Balsam is, consequently, recommended by physicians who have become acquainted with its great success.

### The River St. Lawrence.

We Canadians view this river with much pride. It is one of the hig rivers of the world. Sweeping along for hundreds of miles, through lakes, it traverses from the outlet of Lake Ontario to its entrance into the Gulf of St. Lawrence; it is studded with islands, and it bears on its bosom the wealth of more than a quarter of a million of square miles, thickly dotted with mills and factories. Thousands of our American friends in the United States are pleasure seekers upon the boats which ply about the islands. Who has not heard of the Thou and Islands which stud the river near its egress from Ontario ? For over 2,000 miles does it roll to its ocean bed, carrying along the waters of many lakes. And then the Winter sports upon its mozen, bosom! It is little wonder that we Canadians are proud of our great river! But there are drawbacks even here. There is carelessness about hy-gienic laws and the system becomes diseased and needs to be relieved by the use of DR. HERRICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS Never travel without a box of them.

The terrific twinges endured by rheumatism are first soothed and in the end permanently relieved by that beneficent annihilator of pain and preventive of its return, Thomas' ECLEC-TRIC On, a combination of six patent medicinal oils, devoid of alcohol, and consequently non-evaporating when applied, economic, because little of it is usually required to produce the desired effects, and the small cost of which is rendered doubly insignificant by contrast with the salutary results which it achieves. It is equally safe whether taken internally or externally, is applicable to diseases and injuries of horses and cattle, as well as of man, and exterminates throat and lung diseases, catarrh, dysentery, piles, tumors, sores and a great number of other physical ailments. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere. Price, per bottle, 25 cents.

Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN,

Nore.—Eclectric-Selected and Electrized.

### MONEY AND COMMERCE.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, Tuesday, July 15.

Financial.

A retrospective glance at the financial affairs of the Dominion for the past alx months will be sufficient to convince any honest mind that A retrospective giance at the minator analyse of the Dominion for the past six months will be sufficient to convince any honest mind that the number of failures among business men in Canada thas been steadily decreasing, as compared with the previous six months. The official Gazette has recorded a much smaller number of these unfortunate occurrences in Canada each succeeding week for the past two months or more, three months, at least; the test issue showed that there had been only four new insolvencies in Quebec province, which number is the smallest for many months past. True, in our own city there have used a couple of more failures during the past week, and it is not unlikely that we may have to record still a few more suspensions in this and perhaps other large cities in Canada of wholesale houses which have been hampered by the depression in trade and burdens of years past; but these are not to be taken as a criteriou for the outlook, the only wonder is that they did not happen long ago. Judging from the state of the country as a whole, from the present experience and bright prospects of future trade we think there are unmistakable sig is of resurgam, if we may be allowed to use the term. Nor are we alone in this opinion; as latimated in our last review, wholesale merchants in nearly all lines of trade report a much more satisfactory movement in remittances from country dealers this summer, and there is certainly some evidence of a revival of confidence among business men. This is admitted by some of the Reform organs of the country, hence their scarcely any longer room for donot on the subject.

Sterling exchange in New York is still quoted at \$4.50, for 60-day bills, and \$1.53 for demand drafts. Documentary and produce bills are discounted at \$5 to \$5 prem.

The local money market continues easy, and the demand for accommodation light;

The local money market continues easy, and the demand for accommodation light the rates for discounting mercantile paper and for stock loans are steady and unchanged. Sterling exchange rules quiet at 91 to 91 premium for 60 day-bills between banks, and 98 to 91 premium cash over the counter. Currency drafts on New York are dull, at par.

The London Times' financial article says that the condition of the money market is one of congestion, produced by prolonged distrust. As yet there is no appearance of a revival of confidence. The market is a prey to rumors, each of which tends to restrict the ranges of business. Money commands no price commensurate with the risks which the lenders must take.

-The report of the Royal Standard Loan company, of London, Ont., shows the receipts for the year just ended to be \$177,273; and liabilities, \$90,026. Out of 14 directors elected, Mr. Charles Stead was chosen as president, and Messrs. W. H. Ferguson and R. Brummitt as vice-presidents.

-A cable from London to the Mail, dated July 8, says :- Messrs. Baring & Bros. invite tenders for the new Canadian government loan of £3,000,000 bearing 4 per cent interest at a minimum of 95, redeemable in 29 years. One half of 1 per cent is to be placed in the sinking fund. Subscriptions will close on the 15th instant.

The meeting of the Canadian bank of Comsatisfactory in every respect to all concerned. The bank, besides earning its 8 per cent dividend, has been able to add more than \$50,000 to its profit and loss account, which is now represented by \$133,231. There are also \$75,000 still standing to the credit of "ContingentFund,"part of the amount appropriated for possible losses, and has a rest of \$1,400,-000, or equal to 23 per cent.

-The traffic earnings of the Graud Trunk Railway for the week ending 5th July inst., compared with the amount for the corresponding week last year, show an increase of \$9,336: 1879 1878

| Passengers, mails and express | \$69.617 | \$65,065 | Freight and live stock | \$83,293 | 7×,509 |

-The traffic receipts of the Great Western railway for the week ending June 27th were \$76,464.79, compared with \$79,049.92 for the corresponding week last year, a decrease of \$2,585.13.

-The bullion in the bank of England has decreased £38,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 55) per cent. is now 54 11-16 per cent.

### Business Troubles.

-J. O. Charlebois, grocer, of Ottawa, has made an assignment.

-Jas. Hamilton, sparmaker, and Edmund Mulholland, grocer, of St. John, N.B., have assigned to trustees.

-A writ of attachment has been issued by the estate of Nelson Davis, against the estate of S. Freer. A. M. Perkins, esq., assignee. Joseph Briere, butcher, at St. Aun's mar-

ket, who failed some time since, has been granted a discharge by his creditors. -Wm. F. Schumann, New York, has made an assignment. Liabilities, \$99,000; assets,

\$18,000. -A writ of attachment has been issued against Charles Reeves, trader, for \$204.75, at the instance of Alexander Roubell. H. A.

-At the adjustmed meeting of the creditors of Mr. C. D. Holmes, of the American house, held at the assignee's office Friday afternoon, the assets of the estate were sold for \$5,000 cash. No offer of composition was made by the insolvent.

-On Wednesday last the Hon. Justice Mc Kay rendered judgment, discharging the following persons from insolvency :- Savage, Lyman & Co., Robert Dunn & Co., Alex. Seath, William Clendinneng, B. J. Pettener, Auguste Laberge & Co., Joseph May, J. Bte. Roy, Thompson, Whitehead & Co., Edwin R-Whitney, John Boyle, Pierre Delorme, Wm. McLaren & Co., J. W. Crevier, George Yon, A. Vigneau, Alex. Robert, Joseph Quevillon, Jean Deschamps.

-The young and respected dry goods firm of Messrs. F. & G. Cushing, of St. Helen street, this city, have been compelled to suspend business for the present, a writ of attachment having been issued against the firm by Messrs. J. G. Mackenzie & Co, this city. The firm have always borne a high reputation for a thorough practical knowledge of their business, and scrupulous attention to all its details, but it appears that the losses consequent upon the prolonged commercial de-pression which they have sustained were more than they could bear successfully. No esti-mate of the liabilities has yet been made known, but a statement is being prepared, and fuller particulars will appear in our last edition. It is stated that the firm have no accommodation paper. Messrs. Taylor & Simpson are the assignees.

#### Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion.

The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure, on account of consolidated fund of Dominion of Canada, as by returns furnished to finance department to 30th June :-

REVENUE.	1879.	1878.	- 1
Customs	748, 06 01	\$ 942,052 (	Ю.
Excise	192,349 56		юſ
Post Office	78.486 93	82,717 (	:0 l
Public works, includ-	,		_ (
ing railways	194,415 47	236,141 0	n i
Bill stamps	10,665 97	13.1 3 0	ñΙ
Miscellancous	32,348 36	42.719 0	
Miscentificous	02,010 00	72,110 0	<u> </u>
	1,256,482 30	\$ 1,651,163 0	ō
Revenue to May 31,	20,660,573 17	19,782,226 0	0
<u> </u>	11,917,055 47	\$21,433,410 0	ō
Expenditure\$	785,163,56	\$ 786,680 8	9
Do to May 31, 1879 2	0,661,961 10	19,483,403 5	4
\$5	21,447,123 72	\$20,270,061 4	5
			- 1

#### Commercial Items.

-Nineteen cars of cheese were shipped Friday from Belleville for England.

-A great revolution in the sugar trade is expected, from the discovery that this luscious article can be made from maize and sorghum, and sold for 2c or 4c per pound. The United States now imports \$100,000,000 of sugar annually, so the new discovery is a matter of considerable importance.

-The arrivals of sea-going vessels at this port since the opening of navigation up to date number 200, and the departures 167, leaving 33 vessels now in port. For the corresponding period last year the arrivals were 193, and the departures 166, leaving 27 in port. The arriva's of river craft up to date from the opening of navigation number 1,848, against 1,936 for the same period of last

-The export of deals from St. John for the six months ending June 30 amounted to \$81,433,-502 superficial feet, against 78,137,301 feet in the same period last year. During the first half of this year we exported 6,417 tons birch timber, and 2.616 tons pine, against 4,050 tons birch and 1,924 tons pine in 1878. The vessels engaged in the trade numbered 119 of 95,790 tons, compared with 138 of 88,963 tons

The Globe's annual crop report appeared on hursday last with intelligence from over three hundred places in Outsrio chiefly, but also from some localities in Quebec and a few in the Maritime Provinces. The fall wheat in Ontario this year appears to be considerably above the average of recent years both in quantity and quality. Spring wheat is below the average in both. Other spring crops are good. Hay variable, but on the average good and abundant. On the whole, the prospects have seldom appeared better, and if we have two or three weeks of fine weather there will be a very fine harvest.

#### The American and Canadian Food Supply.

The arrivals at Liverpool from the United States and Canada for the week ending June 29th of live stock were again very large, particularly as regards sheep, the number of which was greater than for many weeks past. The steamers were the Massachusetts, with 398 cattle and 1,669 sheep; the Bavarian, with 100 cattle and 1,828 sheep; the Prussian, with 20 cattle and 600 sheep; the Linhope, with 100 cattle and 730 sheep; the Quebec, with 328 cattle; the Lake Champlain, with 289 cattle; and the Queen, with 120 cattle, being 1,630 cattle and 4,827 sheep. With fresh meat, the following steamers arrived :- The Queen, with 1,389 qrs of beef and 485 carcases of mutton; the City of Chester, 912 qrs of beef and 250 carcases of mutton; the Baltic, 584 grs of beef and 190 carcases of mutton; and the Bavarian, 338 qrs of beef; the totals for the week being 3,223 qrs of beef and 913 carcases of mutton.

The total imports of foreign stock into London for the week ending June 29th amounted to 21,512 head. In the corresponding week of last year we received 14,446; in 1877, 17,300; in 1876, 16,599; in 1875, 16,766, and in 1874, 13,208.—Shipping and Mercantile Gazette.

#### WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CITY WHOLLSALE TRADE.

TUESDAY, July 15.

against Charles Reeves, trader, for \$204.75, at the instance of Alexander Roubell. H. A. Bain, assignee.

—Abraham Davis has entered a writ of attachment against P. Myers, watchmaker and jeweller, Bleury street, in the sum of \$276.50. Mr. H. A. Bain, assignee.

A London despatch says:—The failure of Messre, Wutzeburg & Co., woolen merchants, of Leeds and Bradford, with liabilities of \$250,000 is announced to-day.

—A writ of attachment was taken out Saturday afternoon by Mr. A. Desroches against A. St. Charles & Co., butchers, for \$306.42. H. A. Bain, assignee.

—Lexynsky & Troup, importers of wines, New York, have failed; liabilities, \$150,000. Wm. F. Schumann has made an assignment, have also made an assignment,

FAILURES.—Writs of attachment were issued Thursday in the following instances:—David Shaw vs. Daniel Butters and Robert Peddie for \$421; Court and McIptosh, assignees, Louis Lajoie vs. Hector Munro; \$225; A. M. Perkins, assignee.

rica can supply this year, and at much higher prices. During the past week wheat has advanced acto de, per built, and flour suc to sue per built in this market, owing to the scarcity of supplies and increased demand at advanced prices in England.

plies and increased demand at advanced prices in England.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Manufacturers report business good; orders for fall lines are coming forward ireely, but country merchants do not at this early date seem inclined to purchase their full fall stocks, and therefore the travellers will likely make a second trip over much of their ground. It is more than probable, however, that all the goods manufactured will be required later on. The reduction of the stocks produced by reason of the many failures in the trade has not yet been felt much by dealers. Prices are fairly maintained at the figures fixed for fall goods several weeks ago, and no advance seems probable. There is a slight improvement reported in remittances.

DRY GOODS—Who'esale dealers have been

ported in remittances

DRY GOODS—Who'esale dealers have been receiving their fall importations, and travellers who are out with samples of general fall goods, have in some in-tances forwarded large orders for this time of year. Mall orders from regular customers continue to arrive, some improvement in remittances has also been reported. Travellers report country merchants as being cheerful over the prospects for a good fall trade, which were never better, it is said.

which were never better, it is said.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Business is generally quiet; the demand is only moderate for all kinds, as is usual at this season of the year. The action of the United States congress in passing the bill to remove the duty of 24 p.c. formerly imposed on quintne, has had the effect of raising that article 2s &d. an ounce, as the few quintne manufacturers who fought the bill for years have shut down their factories, and all orders have had to be sent to Europe. It is feared that before six months have passed prices will be higher than for five years past. Prices quoted here are at present \$4 to 4.10, and in Germany and France they have advanced 11s. 6d. to 14s Bicarbonate soda, ex-whari, has sold recently at \$2.75 per keg of 112 lbs. In heavy chemicals there is but little doing. Remittances are fair and decidedly better than last year at this time.

FLOUR -- Receipts by rail and canal for the week ending July 12th inst., 11,637 bris, against 20,519 bris for the like period of last year. The market has been fairly active, and early in the week, under the induence of a rise in the English markets and small offerings here, values have advanced about 50c on those quoted at this time last week. The current prices to-day

	time last week. The current were:—	prices to-day
	Superior Extra Extra Superfine Fancy	\$5 30
	Spring Extra, new ground	4 90 20 5 00
	Strong Bakers Fine Middlings	3 80 <b>(7)</b> 4 00 3 40 <b>(2)</b> 3 55
	Pollards Ontario Bags City Bags (delivered)	3 60 <b>2</b> 3 20 2 30 <b>2</b> 2 40 2 50 <b>2</b> 0 00
	Cornment	2 45 @ 210 4 50 @ 4 75
1	GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts for ing on the 12th inst., by rail and	

ing on the 12th inst., by rail and cansl, 312.154, bush., against 82.681 bush. for the like period has year. The market has been rather excited holders having put prices up beyond the views of shippers, and quotations are now about noninal; there is, however, an established advance of 8c, Canada spring having sold up to \$1.10 for No. 2, an | \$1.15; or No. 1, and at \$1.17 for white winter. Coarse grains are firmer, also; peas have sold at 76c to 78c per 60 lbs; oats at \$1] to 32c, and corn at 45c to 45c.

have sold at 76c to 78c per to 10s; cats at 31; to 32c, and corn at 45c to 44c.

GROCERIES.—There has been a fairly active jobbing demand during the week, more especially from the west. Raw sugars have been selling freely, at firmer prices, and there is still a strong upward tendency. The refineries are in full blast night and day, and are still unable to supply the demand for grades below 7½c; within the next 30 days an advance of ic to je per lo is expected. An increased demand is reported for Japan teas at prices ranging from 25c to 37½c. The price of second crop teas in Yokohuma snows an advance of fully 5c per lb; although there is a difference of at least 5c in quality, the second crop have realized the same price as first crop. Young Hysons have sold freely at 25c to 3c, and there is an increased demand for low grades, which are scarce. Congons are also enquired for at from 25c to 2c.

Other arricles are quiet and steady at unchanged prices.

prices.

LEATHER.—Trade rules steady, under a moderately active demand, and prices for sole leather, especially No. 1, indicate an upward turn; No. 1 is firm at 22c to 23c. Harness is worth 22c to 23c. There is an improved demand for upper and splits, and the latter are very scarce. Remittances have improved. Hides are firm at 6c. 7c and 8c for Nos 3, 2 and 1. Theepskins are still selling at 23c for clips, and lambskins at 40c.

#### THE FARMERS' MARKETS. Bonsecours and St. Ann's Markets-Prices at Farmers' Waggons, etc. Tuesday, July 15.

There was a large attendance of market gardeners and other traders at these markets his morning, but the number of waggons on the market squares was not so large as usual, as the majority of the farmers in the surrounding country are busy making hay while the sun shines, consequently the supply of grain offering was small. Oats were scarce and prices firmer, ranging from 75c to 85c per bag. There were no other kinds of grain offering to any extent, and prices remain nominally unchanged. A few lots of old Goderich potatoes sold at 75c to 80c per bag; new potatoes sold at 70c to 80c per bush. in baskets; French string beans at 75c per bush, in baskets; cabbages at 40c to 75c per dezen as to quality; cucumbers at 50c per dozen for good ones, and cauliflowers were worth \$1 50 per dozen. Fresh butter prints were selling at 13c to 18c per lb., and tubs of Eastern Townships at 12c to 14c as to quality. New-laid eggs were offering at 16c, and some inferior lots at 12c. Spring fowls were worth 25c to 50c per pair, as to size, etc.

Fresh fruit was abundant; raspberries, blueberries and cherries, from outside the suburbs, were brought in, in large quantities; the raspberries and cherries sold at \$1 per bucket of 3 gals; and the blueberries at 90c to \$1.20 per box. The second consignment of California bartlett pears and plums was received at Bonsecours market to-day; the pears sold at \$6.50 per box, and plums at \$5 do. Florida water meions of unusually large size, move off slowly at \$1.50 each. Cincinnati harvest apples are now scarce, and worth \$2.50 to 3.00 per brl; gooseberries still quoted at 50c per

The following are the prices current, corrected

The following are the prices current, corrected up to date:

FARM PRODUCE.—Butter—Prints, 13c to 18c per b; roll 10c to 00c per b; Eastern Townships, tub. 12c to 14c. Fine cheese, 7c to 8c per b; ordinary, 6c to 7c. Maple sugar, 9c to 10c per lb. Lard, 8jc to 10c. Fresh Eggs, 14c to 16c per dozen; packed do 11c to 12c.

GRAIN. ETC.—Oats, 75c to 85c per bag; buckwheat, \$1.10 to 1.20 do; peas, 80c to 50c per bushel; bran, 80c per cwt; cornmeal, \$1.20 to 1.30 per bag; barley, 00c to 60c per bushel; corn, \$1.20; beans, \$1.40 to 0.50 per bushel; moulie \$1.00 to 1.20 per bag; flour, \$2.50 to 260 per bag; canadian corn, \$1.20; beans, \$1.40 to 1.50 per bushel; moulie \$1.00 to 1.20 per bag; flour, \$2.50 to 2.60 per bag.

per bag.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes. 70c to 80c per bag; carrots, 30c to 40c per bushel; onions, 90c to 80.00 do; parsnips, 85c to 50c do; beets, 30c to 85n do; turnips, 40c to 50c per bushel; celery, 00c to 00c per parcel of a dozen bunches; spinach, 50c to 0c per bushel; pineapples, 20 to 50c each; rhubarb, (5c to 20c per dozen bunches; radikhes, 15c do; water creases 40c per basket; new cebbage, 40 to 75c per dozen or 00c per head; lettuce, 10c to 15c per dozen or 00c per head; lettuce, 10c to 15c per dozen bunches.

FRUIT.—Apples—Russetts, \$4 to \$6 per brl, and from 40c to 50c per peck; Lemons, 25c to 80c per doze; \$7 per case; oranges, 35c to 40c per doze; \$11 to 12 per case; cranberries, 00c per dozen; \$11 to 12 per case; cranberries, 00c per gallon; cocoanuts, 00c per dozen.

POULTRY AND GAME.—Turkeys, 90c. to \$1.25 eacn; geese, 75 to \$1.00 per pair; ducks (wild), 00a to 00c per brace; tame, 50c to 65c per pair; qualle, \$200 per dozen; prairie hens, 70c \$1.00 per pair.

MEAT.—Boet—roast beef (trimmed), 10c to 12c; sirloin steaks, 12c to 15c; spring lamb, 50c to \$1.50 per quarter; mutton, 8c to 10c; veal, 5c to 10c; pork, 8c to 10c; ham, 12c to 18c; resh sausages, 8c to 10c; Bologna Bausages, 12c to 15c; dressed hogs, \$6.00 to \$6.50 per 100 pousads. per bag. VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 70c to 80c per\_bag;

### THE CATTLE MARKETS.

St. Gabriel.

Monday, July 14.

there were besides nearly 40 cars cattle received for the Montreal market during the week. The hogs come from Chicago.

At the St. Gabriel market yesterday the receipts comprised about 11 carloads, chiefly of grass-fed cattle, and there being but few buyers in attendance, nearly all were driven to Viger market for sale. Mr. McShane was not purchasing yesterday, and there could not have been a dozen head of cattle sold at the Point Mr. Geo. Featherstone, Toronto, had a load of cattle suitable for shipment, but they were unsold at noon. He sold 35 hogs at \$9 each, or about 5c per lb. Mr. F. W. Ritchings, Foronto, also had a carload of cattle unsold Messrs. Hinds & Waddell, Oshawa, brought 1 carload of cattle and sold 5 head at \$50 each, and John Stagg, Brockville, sold 4 head out of a car of cattle, to H. Vanalyck at 41c per lb; the remainder he drove to Viger market. During the day the following sales were reported:—J. R. Wilder, Granby, 17 choice steers at \$70 each to J. House; Wm. Jack, Lindsay, who brought 1 car cattle, several head to local butchers; Jno. Elliott, Jr., Whitby, part of his carload to Mr. House for export at about 5c per lb; M. Garrison, Brighton, 1 car cattle at about 43c per 1b. Mr. Ryan, 10 head out of a car of cattle at 5c; Matt Elliott, Kingston, 4 steers, out of a car of cattle, at \$58 each, and 1 springer for S65. Wm. Head sold 1 car of small cattle to Wm. Roberts, of Granby, at \$24 each, and 119 hogs for Mr. A. Armstrong, Ingersoll, at \$4.90 per cwt.; he also sold on commission 2 cars of Chicago hogs to Mr. J. Quevillien, at 5c, and bought of Mr. Barnes, of St. Lambert's, 15 choice hogs, at 44c per lb. Good shipping cattle were scarce, and met with a ready sale at from 41c to 5 c per lb, live weight.

Tuesday, July 15. Business at the above market this week has been very inactive. Although there has been a large number of grass-fed cattle exhibited. for sale, yet the sales reported are but few. There was but a light attendance of buyers, and consequently stock in poor demand. Yesterday about one hundred head of cattle arrived in from the St. Gabriel market, but a large majority were driven away upsold | The quotations are: Beef sold at 34 to 41 cts to 2.25. per lb. Lamb from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per head. Sheep, \$4.00 and \$6.00 each. Calves, 1st quality, \$5.00; 2nd, \$1.00 to \$3.00. To-day about fifty milch cows were quoted: first quality, \$40.00; 2nd, from \$20.00 to \$30.00, and 3rd from \$10.00 to \$20.00. The prices for sheep, calves and lamb are unaltered. Stock in very poor demand. Business gradually getting duller. No sales of any account were

### British Cattle Market.

transacted yesterday.

The report of the metropolitan cattle market, London, Eng., held on Thursday, June 27th, says:—The cattle trade has been much more quiet this morning, values declining fully 2d per 8 lb. In the sheep market there has also been much slackness; on the hest breeds there has been a reduction of 2d per 8 lb, and on second qualities from that to-4d per 8 lb, the trade ruling very dull. Inquiry for lamb has been slight, this article also falling fully 4d per 8 lb. Veal and pork about the same. BRITISH.

At per stone of 8 lbs, sinking the offal. FOREIGN. Inferior, Second, First

Inferior. Second. First

Beef. 8. d. 9. d. Pork ..... .... At per stone of 8 lbs., sinking the offil.

#### Importation of Cattle Into the United States.

A Washington despatch says:—"The collectors of customs at border ports have been notified by the government that the importation of neat cattle from England is absolutely prohibited by law. It is stated that neat cattle have been imported into Canada from England and thence shipped to the United States. Collectors are therefore instructed not to admit any neat cattle from Canada unless it is shown that they were not imported directly or inderectly from England and that if imported from England they did not arrive in Canada within ninety days prior to their arrival at any port of entry. In prior to their arrival at any port of entry. In no case shall the cattle be admitted if there is any reason to believe they are affected with in-fections disease."

### Petroleum Market.

The market keeps gaining strength. Transactions during the week have been made on speculation account—55 to 60 cents in tanks per P. C. O certificates. Sales for actual delivery have taken place at 60 to 63 cents. We understand that a good deal of refined has been sold ahead by Petrolia and London refiners at from 8 to 9 cents a wine gallon, London freights allowed, delivery according to price, the earlier deliveries being the cheaper. This is all right if the sellers are covered with crude, if not we think the policy wou d stand re-consideration. The firm tone of the crude market now should be indication enough that no refiner can sell much ahead safely. When the actual handling for the season begins prices will approximate a little nearer cost of producing than now .- Petroia Advertiser.

#### Montreal Horse Market. SATURDAY, July 12.

The volume of business done in horse, flesh in this market is stead ly declining. The demand continues good, but the supply of good, large driving horses is small, and not nearly sufficient to meet the demand. For-merly, in the early part of the season, buyers The receipts of live stock at Point St.
Charles, during the past week, included 88 cars of sheep, over 60 carloads cattle, 365 hogs, and 3 horses, as compared with 51 cars

### Montreal Hay Market.

Tuesday, July 15.

The weekly receipts of hay and straw at the market on College street continue to gradually decrease, as the season for the marketing of the new crop approaches. During the past week the arrivals comprised about 250 loads, which were sold at about former prices, which, however, are easy and rather weak, viz, \$7 to \$9 per 100 bundles hay, and \$4 to \$5 50 per 100 bundles straw.

#### Montreal Fuel Market.

WEDNESDAY, July 9.

There continues a fair local demand for hard coal in this market at about last week's quotations, and all our large dealers report business fully as good if not better than at this time last year. Up till to-day the receipts of anthracite coal from Oswego and via the Whitehall canal at this port during this present week have been about 5,000 tons but the weekly arrivals now are comparatively small. Cargoes of egg and chestuut coal are reported to have been sold in this market during the past week at \$5.00 and \$5.30 per gross ton respectively. Cargoes of Scotch steam coal have been sold, to arrive, at \$3 90. and Pictou steam is now under offer at \$3.70 to \$3.75. Cargoes of Sydney steam coal are reported to be offering at \$3 to 3.75. The prices current for retail lots of all kinds will be found below.

There are over 40 barges laden with cordwood lying in the Victoria basin. Sales are comparatively few, and almost entirely for small lots, at nominally unchanged prices :-

COAL .- Retail prices per ton, delivered, for cash: Stove, \$5.00 to 5.25; chestaut, \$5.00 to 5.25; egg, \$4.75 to 5.00; furnace, \$4.75 to 5.00; Scotch grate (soit), \$5.50; Scotch steam, \$4.50 to 4.75; Picton steam, \$3.25 to 3.75; Newcastle smiths', \$5.50; coke, per

chaldron, \$3.50. Wood.-Retail prices per cord at the wharf cartage extra: Long maple, 31 feet, \$5.00 long birch, 31 feet, \$4.50; long beech, 31 feet, \$4.00; short maple, three feet, \$4.50; short birch, three feet, \$4.00; short beech, three feet, \$3.75; short tamarac, 2½ to 3 feet, \$3.00 to 3.50; short hemlock, 2½ to 3 feet, \$2.00

### Toronto Markets.

TORONTO, July 15 .- Market quiet but steady Flour wanted at yesterday's prices of \$4.80 for extra and \$5 for spring extra. Wheat steady; No. 2 fall sold yesterday at \$1.09, and No. 3 spring at \$1.02; a cargo of No. 2 spring lying at a port on lake Huron was offered to-day at \$1.06, but no bids reported, still lots would readily bring \$1.05. Oats still advancing; eastern sold to-day at 39c on the track. ing; eastern sold to-day at 39c on the track.

Barley and pease are nominally unchanged
Wool seems weak, and dealers not inclined
to pay 22c for lots, but that price was paid on
the street market. Eggs more abundant but

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

12-5 daw steady at 11 c.

### Balifax Markets.

HALIFAX, N.S., July 12.—The arrivals of fish this week has been large, and the prices of dry fish are certain to go down.

Day Fish-Receipts have been in the past week, 13,108 quintals, including 1,841 quintals from Boston; and the shipments in the same period were, 4,733 quintals. Mackerel -Receipts are 2,169 barrels; shipments, 1,795 barrels, of which 1,577 barrels went in West Indiamen. Herrings-Receipts, 2,744 barrels; shipments, 619 barrels. Alewives—Receipts, 440 barrels, and a small lot of 16 barrels shipped to Jamaica. Salmon is in the market, and 56 barrels were received, against 35 barrels shipped.

Con On came in nominal quantity; only 4 casks and 70 casks shipped to New York. Oars are in very large receipt for home consumption, 6,915 bushels having come in, of which 5,600 were Canadian and 1,100 bushels were from P. E. I. and N. S. Oats have lost less of the advance.

POTATORS are quite and no transactions of note were made, receipts being only 1,100 bushels, and the only shipments a lot of 285 bushels for St. Thomas; in fact old potatoes may now be considered out of the market.

FLOUR-Is firm and figuresstiffer and higher Quotations:—Flour—Extra choice, \$6 25 to 6.50; spring extra, \$5.25 to 5.35; strong bakers', \$5.40 to 5.60; superior extra, \$5.75 to 6.00. Rye flour-American, \$4 35 to 4.50. Comment-K. D., \$2 85 to 3.00; fresh ground, \$2.75 to 2.85. Oatmeal-Canada, \$5.50 to

Cop Fisii—Large, per qtl., \$4.75 to 5.00; small, hard, \$4.50 to 4.75; do soft, \$3.75 to 400. Haddock, \$2.75 to 3.00. Hake, \$2.00 HERRINGS -Shore No. 1, \$3.50 to 3.75; do

round, \$3 50 to 3.75; Bay of Island, round, \$2 50 to 3 00. Mackerel No. 2, \$5.25 to 5.50; No. 3, \$4.50 to 4.75. Molasses-pergal: Cinenfuegos, 25c to 26c.

Trinadad, 24c to 25c. Oils-Cod, 30c to 36c; Seal oil, pale, 50c to 55c; Brown, 30c to 33c; Straw, 35c to 40c. PRODUCE—Butter, 11c to 15c; barley, bush,

75c : cheese, 10c to 11c. SUGAR-American granulated, 91c to 91c English refined, 81c to 81c: Porto Rieu 5c to

### Liverpool Provision Market.

CHEER.—The market has further declined this week about 2s to 2s 6d per cwt, wolders now offering finest colored at 33s to 35s, and white at 3is to 35s. The demand is scarcely yet equal to present supply; yet we see signs of steadiness to the market, being more disposition on the part of buyers to take hold of fine keeping qualities; and as we learn that the increased American shipments are now equal to the receipus—preventing any further accumulation in New York—we do not anticipate, after next week, much (if any) further decline on June makes, though it is impossible to say what may be the result of the usual pressure to sell July makes when they begin to arrive. Total shipments from America and Canada for week ending to-day, about 110,000 boxes. Old cheese are very difficult to sell at any price, holders asking 1% to 25s, seconding to quality. BUTTER.—The demand is very trifling and quotations are quite nominal—no re-genable offer being refused for new American and Canadian, for which holders ask 60s to 70s per cwt. अलमापाल प्रशास है।

#### A Connudrum Propounded.

Why will the "small boy" persist in eating green apples? The reader may as well give it up at once, since our original parents were guilty of the "little indiscretion." Physicians say, the season in which early or unripe fruit is first introdured, is the one they are the most severly taxed in case of colic, diarrhoea, dysentery, &c. Young and old are guilty, but boys and girls are the surest victims and the greatest sufferers. There is no peace, comfort or safety in the family unless its head provides a proper and efficient remedy. Sects & Bowne's Palatable Caster oil is a certain remedy and is easy to take. Price 25 cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

# SCOTT'S

PURE COD LIVER OIL With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA With HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME and SODA, Is combined in a perfectly palatable form that a taken readily by children and most sensitive persons without the slightest nausea. It is the finest food and medicine ever offered to the weak and debilitated patient. It restores feeble digestion, enriches the blood, adds flesh and strength, and for Consumption and all affectors of the throat, Serofula, Rheumatsim, and all disorders of the Blood and General debility, no remedy has been found to equal it. For sale by all Druggists at \$1 co per bottle.

SCOTT & BOWNE, SCOTT & BOWNE,

Belleville, Ont. 20 L

CANADA, PROVINCE of QUEBEC,
District of Montreal. ~a.1,084. Superior
Coort, Montreal. CATHERINE A. WATSON,
Plaintift, vs. WILLIAM C. NORMAN, Defendant, and Messrs. J. & W. A. BATES, Distrayants.
Will be sold by Public Auction, by authority
of Justice, on SATURDAY, the Twenty-ninth
day of July 1879, at Ten of the clock in the
forenon, at the domicile and place of business
of the said befendant, at No. 8 st. Joseph street,
in the City of Montreal, all the goods and
chattels seized by me in this cause, consisting of
Household Furniture, Horse, Express &c., &c.
Terms Cash.

WALTER REED.

WALTER REED.

Bailiff Superior Court. Montreal, 15th July, 1879.

### **BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS** FOR SALE,

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

### STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE. "THE KRTREAT."

### HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Stockings every pair reduced in price. Children's Stockings all reduced. Ladias' stocking all reduced.
Men's Socks and Stockings all reduced.

REDUCTION GENERAL

Ribbon, two inches wide, for 5c. Richly Brocadeu Ribbon, worth 80c. for 10 per yard. Crepa Saah Ribbon, worth 45c, for 15c. IMMENSE REDUCTION.

New Snowflake Dress Buttons worth 20c per dozen, are being sold in cards of 6 doz, for 10c per card. Lighbning Flash Dress Buttons, 10c per card. Sheil Buttons, all shades, 10c per card.

FASTER SELLING.

FRINGES! FRINGES!! FRINGES!!!! Never have we had such a run on this department. Customers say that they cannot see the variety at other stores, and that the prices for what they do show are much higher...

CARSLEY'S! CARSLEY'S!! CARSLEY'S!!!

If you need Fringes to match your Dress materials bought here or elsewhere, go to

CARSLEY'S.

S. CARSLEY'S SHOW ROOM.

The following are to be had at desperate prices.
Linen Costumes, \$2.50. worth \$3.
Linen Costumes, \$2.75, worth \$3.
Linen Costumes, \$2.75, worth \$4.
Linen Costumes, \$3.75, worth \$4.
Linen Costumes, \$4.25, worth \$4.
Linen Costumes, \$4.25, worth \$5.
Linen Costumes \$1.50, worth \$5.50.
Linen Costumes, \$5.75, worth \$8.
Linen Costumes, \$5.75, worth \$8.50.
Linen Costumes \$5.50 worth \$6.25
Print costumes \$2.25, worth \$4.75.
Galatea Costumes, \$1.50 worth \$4.75.
Galatea Costumes, \$1.50 worth \$6.50.
S. Carsley sells the cheapest Costumes \$2.75.
Linen Ulsters at only \$2.75.
Linen Ulsters at only \$2.75.
Linen Ulsters at only \$2.75.
S. Carsley's sells the cheapest Ulsters in Montreal.
S. Carsley's selling real Lace Shawls ab des-

8. Cars'ey is selling real Lace Shawls at des-

perate prices.

Real La e Shawls from \$1.75.

S. Carsley has a large assortment of Spetland
Shawls from 750.

S. CARSLEY,

393 AND 395 NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.