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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXIX.—NO. 48.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1879.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum In advance.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Bishop Hogan of St. Joseph's, Mo. left New York for Rome on Tuesday, May 27th.

The anniversary 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 Down.

The Rev. J. Kelly, C.C. of Newry, succumbed to typhoid fever at the venerable age of 51.

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.

A grand musical festival will be given in the Dominican Church, Newry, in August next.

The Most Rev. Dr. McCarthy, Bishop of Kerry, has performed the solemn dedication of the Catholic Church of St. Michael, Ballylongford.

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.

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 Northcote and granddaughter of the Earl of Abingdon.

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.

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. McGarrigan, 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 farwell audience with his holiness the Pope on Corpus Christi, and their Lordships left Rome, on their return journey.

The Lambertini-Antonelli case is ended at last. The result this time is conclusive.

The first real Indian pandit who has ever visited England has, says Prof. Monier Williams, just been admitted a member of Oxford university.

De Serfa Pinto, a Portuguese, 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 church of Scotland is restoring the old cathedral of St. Giles, which is the original parish church of Edinburgh.

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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 heir to the Italian throne was playing with the daughter of one of his mother's ladies of honor, the Marchioness of Montreone, when, in a moment of royal wrath, he exclaimed: "If I were a king, I would have your head cut off."

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.

A system of insurance has existed for several generations among the Danes, 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.

The ex-bishop of Zululand, now an English actor, says that the Zulu war is entirely the act of Cetewayo, and that in his subjects he found no hostility to the English.

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THE GALLANT HOME RULERS.

Ireland's Battle 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 tumultuous 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 Captive to Hyman.

The following notice, clipped from the Leadville 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, happy-looking 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 veil 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. McLeod, 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 to pronounce them one and forever inseparable, was really noble, grand.

The wedding hour was not selected that the newly married couple might start on their wedding tour by a 7:10 train or an early pleasure steamer for a trip down at sea.

Nothing of the sort. The tall, manly-looking groom is very busy with his mine, up on Fryer Hill, where his individual supervision is required every day at all hours during the day.

Previous to the 7 o'clock mass was considered a good time to take the solemn vows of husband and wife.

The Russian Advance in 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. Lazareff is known to have reached the territory of the Tekka Turkoman with an army of 35,000 men, well equipped, and with an admirable commissariat.

A memorandum appended to the official despatch dwells with significant emphasis on the apparent ease 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 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 Afghanistan 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 country. 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 Merv 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 Merv will be occupied by quiet pre-arrangement between the imperial chancellor and Downing street.

Absence of Mind.

—Some of the following cases of absence of mind are fairly good:—

—Looking for spectacles on your own nose.

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

—The man who made a will and left himself residuary 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 himself 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 bed.

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 cat's limited powers of articulation.

Placing the cat facing her, the little girl will speak her piece, and the cat will repeat it after her by a series of meows, one new for a word of one syllable, two meows for two syllables, etc.

The singular gift of intelligence on the part of puss has excited much interest 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 his 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 height 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 37, 39, 40, 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 Appeal says:—A gentleman who resides in Adams street 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 14, 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 stragglers followed for another half-hour.

The invasion has extended as far as Alaska. At Angers there was a swarm estimated at 20,000, which, after passing over the public walks, traversed the Rue du Mail at only a slight distance above the ground. Near the forest of Fontainebleau they were less compact, consisting of groups of a dozen or 20 each. Westerly gales and occasional thunderstorms have occurred simultaneously with its unusual phenomenon.

A New Use for Wheaten Straw.

(From the Oshkosh Northwestern.)

A gentleman of Bushnell, Ill., recently exhibited some samples of lumber that have attracted much attention, among the lumbermen, 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 verifying his claims.

The process is as follows:—He takes ordinary straw board, such as is usually manufactured at 20,000, which, after passing over the public walks, traversed the Rue du Mail at only a slight distance above the ground. Near the forest of Fontainebleau they were less compact, consisting of groups of a dozen or 20 each.

Westerly gales and occasional thunderstorms have occurred simultaneously with its unusual phenomenon. The inventor claims that the chemical properties, hardening in the fibre, entirely prevent water soaking, and render the lumber combustible only in a very hot fire. The hardened finish on the outside also makes it impervious to water.

The samples on exhibition could hardly be told from hard-wood lumber, and in sawing it the difference could not be detected.

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 doctor announces that he was attacked by pneumonia, one of the most dangerous of all diseases, and his rapid recovery 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 "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 reading, and plans of work are arranged by the central management in Boston, 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 Canada.

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, moreover, 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 men also are acquiring robustness, amplitude, quantity of being.

On all sides there is a visible reversion to the better physical appearance of our English and German ancestors. A thousand men in the prime of years, taken by accident in any of our large cities, are heavier and more substantial than were the same number of the same age and walk of life twenty-five years ago."

Weston.

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 Sunday 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 unpeppery 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 home 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-eighths 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 invention 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 divorces decreed recently 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 increased during recent years, but the number of marriages has diminished. Thus, in Massachusetts, in 1869, there were 14,326 marriages; in 1877, only 12,768—a falling off more remarkable when we take into consideration the increase of population.

In Vermont, 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 1,670 divorces to 21,715 marriages, showing a ratio of divorces to marriages of one to thirteen, with a slight increase in the latter part of the period.

In Connecticut the number granted has risen from 91 in 1849 to 448 in 1877.

OPIUM SMOKING.

A California Father's Awful Discovery.—The Patrons of the Opium. A gentleman 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 desired 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 might have 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 little court leading off Pacific street, between Kearney and Dupont. He watched from eight o'clock till 3, 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, blue-eyed Chinaman, 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 cabalistic sign, and consequently the Chinaman 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 he 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 efforts to break it were futile. For three years he had smoked constantly. Recently his family has noticed the complete prostration of his nervous system. During the last six months he has been so nervous that "in the mornings he has almost been unable to convey his food to his mouth. His parents have consulted physicians, but as the boy would never tell what the real malady was, the medicines prescribed 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 foolishly guarded, that four doors have to be passed through before the smoking room is reached, where a fifteen-cent fee is required, 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 habitués of this or similar dens. The father yesterday 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 re-establishment of this same one, and a relentless prosecution of the keepers of all commenced, the business of supplying the deadly drug, the use of which more swiftly than any other known process hurries its votaries to irrefragable physical and mental ruin, will be fruitfully 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 doggedly declares his utter inability to free himself from the awful slavery that has thus soon brought him to the very verge of the grave.

Bathing.

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, but New York commerce will be helped in one respect and suffer in another.—Philadelphia American.

Nothing Under the Sun is New.

From the Clipper. Nothing under the sun 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 always.

Michael Strogoff,

OR, THE COURIER OF THE CAZAR. 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 Ogareff'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 Siberia.

To this was added the thought of his mother, of Nadia—the one a prisoner at Omak, 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 ever see them again?

At this question, to which he dared not reply, 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, knew that they were penned up with him in the fortress, guarded by numerous sentinels, but he did not wish to accost them. It mattered little to him, at this time especially, what they might think of him since the affair at Ichim. Besides, he desired to be alone, that he might act alone if necessary. If therefore he held himself aloof from his former acquaintances.

From the moment that Harry Blount had fallen by his side Jolivet had ceased his attentions to him. During the journey from Kolyvan to the camp—that is to say for several hours—Blount, by leaning on his companion's arm, had been enabled to follow the 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 rods with a lance or sword. The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph was therefore obliged to submit to the common lot resolving to protest later and to obtain pardon for such treatment. But the Tartar was not the 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 practical 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 the shot.

"I don't wish to sleep," replied the Englishman. "What will your cousin think of the affairs of Russia?" "That they seem for the time in a bad way. But, had the Muscovite Government, is powerful. It cannot be really unsteady at an invasion of barbarians, and Siberia will not be lost."

"Too much ambition has lost the greatest empires," answered Blount, who was not exempt from a certain English jealousy with regard to Russian pretensions in Central Asia. "Oh, do not let us talk politics!" cried Jolivet; "it is forbidden by the faculty. Nothing can be worse for wounds in the shoulder—unless it was to put you to sleep."

"Let us, then, talk of what we ought to do," replied Blount. "M. Jolivet, I have no intention 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 know 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 understand," answered Jolivet; "but from his lieutenant, Ivan Ogareff."

"He is a villain!" "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 certainly Feofar's army is only waiting for him to advance on Irkutsk." "And, once free, what shall we 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 our own 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's 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 drawn out his note-book, which he loaded with notes, determined besides to share them with his companion, for the greater satisfaction of the readers of the Daily Telegraph. Events had united them one with the other. They were no longer jealous of each other. So, then, the thing 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, for 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 former traveling companions. He therefore, managed so as not to be seen by them.

Four days passed thus without the state of things being in anywise altered. The prisoners heard no talk of the breaking up of the 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 food which was given them, it was barely sufficient. Twice in the twenty-four hours they were thrown a piece of the intestines of goats grilled on the coals, or a few bits of that cheese called "kroute," made of cow's milk, and which, soaked in water, forms the Kirghiz dish, commonly called "koud-ayes." And this was all. It may be said 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 alleviation to their misery. Several wounded women and children died, and the prisoners were themselves compelled to dig graves for the bodies of those whose their joints 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 Blount, and so much dreaded by Michael, occurred on the morning of the 12th of August.

On that day the trumpets sounded, the drums beat, the bands roared. A huge cloud of dust swept along the road from Kolyvan. Ivan Ogareff, followed by several thousand men, made his entry into the Tartar camp.

CHAPTER II. 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 Omak. 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 Siberia.

Ivan Ogareff's soldiers halted at the outposts of the camp. They received no orders to bivouac. 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.

Ogareff, had not deserted her master. We have seen them both laying their plots in Russia itself, in the government of Nijni-Novgorod. After crossing the Ural, they had been separated for a few days only. Ogareff had traveled rapidly to Ichim, while Sangarre and her band had proceeded to Omak by the southern part of the province.

It may be easily understood how useful this woman was to Ogareff. With her wily head she could penetrate anywhere, hearing and reporting everything. Ivan Ogareff was kept acquainted with all that was going on 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 snared by the Russian officers. She never forgot what she owed him, and had devoted herself to his service, body 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 family, had been delighted to get her vagabond life to the service of the invaders thrown by Ogareff on Siberia. To the wonderful cunning natural to her race she added a wild energy, which knew neither forgiveness nor pity. She was a savage, worthy to share the wigwam of an Apache or the hut of an Andaman.

Since her arrival at Omak, 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 Marfa 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 Ogareff wished the old Siberian to speak. Sangarre had to wait, and she waited, without losing sight of gestures, her slightest words, endeavoring to catch the word "son" escaping from her lips, but as yet always veiled by Marfa's taciturnity.

At the first flourish of the trumpets, several officers 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 accompany them to Feofar-Khan'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 Russian officer. As he was about to ride on to pass the encampment of the camp, Sangarre, passing among the officers of the escort, approached and remained motionless before him.

"Nothing?" asked Ivan Ogareff. "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 Tartar officers rode toward the Emir's tent.

Feofar Khan was expecting his lieutenant. The council, composed of the bearer of the royal seal, the khodja, and some high officers, had taken their places in the tent. Ivan Ogareff dismounted, entered, and stood before the Emir.

Feofar-Khan 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 hair costume, coat of mail of gold and silver, cross-belt glistening with precious stones, scabbard curved like a yataghan, 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 sovereign, who directs at his pleasure the life and fortune of his subjects—whose power is unlimited, and to whom at Bokhara, by special privilege, the title of Emir is given.

When Ivan Ogareff appeared, all the great dignitaries remained seated 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 Bokhairian carpet.

The Emir approached Ogareff and gave him a kiss, the meaning of which he could not mistake. This kiss made him the lieutenant chief of the courier, and placed him temporarily above the khodja.

Then Feofar, addressing himself to Ivan Ogareff: "I have no need to question you," said he; speak to me. You will find here ears very ready to listen to you."

"Takhshir," answered Ogareff, "this is what I have to make known to you." "Ivan Ogareff spoke in the Tartar language, giving to his phraseology the emphatic turn which distinguishes the language of the Orientals.

"Takhshir, this is not the time for unnecessary 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; it is to conquer rapidly the Siberian provinces of Tobolsk as far as the Ural mountains."

"And if I go to meet this luminary of the heavens?" "It is to submit to the Tartar domination, on which Irkutsk, the richest countries of Central Asia."

"But the article of the Sultan of St. Petersburg?" said Feofar-Khan, designating the Emperor of Russia by this strange title. "You have nothing to fear from them, either from the east or from the west," replied Ivan Ogareff. "The invasion has been sudden; and before the Russian army can reach them, Irkutsk, or Tobolsk, will have fallen into your power. The Czar's troops have been overwhelmed at Kolyvan, as they will be everywhere where you meet them."

"And what advice does your devotion to the Tartar cause suggest?" asked the Emir, after a few moments' silence.

"This form of address is the equivalent to the title which is used to the Sultans of Bokhara."

"My advice," answered Ivan Ogareff, "is to march to meet the sun. It is to give the grass of the eastern steppes to the Turcoman horse to consume. It is to take 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 Emir, his brother, must fall into your hands."

"This was the great result aimed at by Ivan Ogareff. To listen to him, one would have taken him for one of the cruel descendants of the celebrated Razine, the celebrated pirate who ravaged Southern Russia in the eighteenth century. To seize 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, Takhshir?" "To-day our headquarters shall be removed to Tomsk."

Ogareff bowed, and, followed by the housch-begui, he retired to execute the Emir's orders. As he was about to mount his horse, a 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 Ogareff and the housch-begui walked forward a few steps, and immediately two men, whom the soldiers had not been able to keep back, appeared before them.

The housch-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, he had demanded to be conducted to his presence. The soldiers had refused. In consequence, a struggle, an attempt at flight, shots fired 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. "Hello! It seems that Colonel Ogareff and the rude personage of Ichim are one!"

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 look 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 rudeness. "Two correspondents of English and French newspapers," replied Blount, laconically.

"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 ask to be free, that is all," answered the English correspondent, dryly.

"You are so," said the Emir, "read your articles and I shall be curious to read your articles in the Daily Telegraph." "I beg, with the most imperturbable coolness, a number, including postage."

And thereupon Blount returned to his companion, who appeared to approve completely of his replies.

Ivan Ogareff, without frowning, mounted his horse, and going to the head of his escort, soon disappeared 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."

Whatever was the motive which led Ogareff to act thus in regard to the two correspondents 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 given place to a sincere friendship. Circumstances having brought them together, they no longer thought of separating. The petty questions of rivalry were forever extinguished. Harry Blount could never forget what he owed his companion, who, on the other 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 evident that that the people of Central Asia will have everything to lose and absolutely nothing 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 Jolivet and Blount their liberty, was to Michael Strogoff, on the contrary, a serious danger. Should he charge bring the Czar's courier into Ogareff's presence, the latter could not fail to recognize in him the traveler whom he had so brutally treated at the Ichim post-house; and although Michael had not repented of 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.

really his name! Are you sure of it my daughter?" "Why should he have deceived me in this?" replied Nadia, "when he deceived me in no other way?"

"Moved, however, by a kind of presentiment, Marfa Strogoff put questions upon questions to Nadia."

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

"Yes, fearless indeed!" replied Nadia. "It was just what my son would have done," said Marfa to herself.

"Then she resumed: "Did you not say that nothing stopped him, nothing astonished him; that he was so gentle in his strength that you had a sister as well as a brother in him, and that he watched over you like a mother?"

"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!"

"My son, my son!" thought the old Siberian. "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 time?"

"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 understanding 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.

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 a 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 unhappy 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 bones.

Just as Nadia was ever 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 as 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 to the south, at another to the north, it was evident he could not have made two versts without being retaken.

Tartar horsemen swarmed on all sides; sometimes like those troublesome little insects we see disporting in the sun's rays after a shower of rain in the summer-time, more over, flight, under such circumstances, would have been extremely difficult, if not altogether impossible.

At length, on the 15th of August, towards evening, the convoy reached the little town of Zabeldeiro, some thirty versts from Tomsk. At this place the route again lay along the course 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 all things had been arranged for the halt.

Although the Tom was swollen and flowing with the rapidity of a torrent at this season of 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 Zabeldeiro, were stationed at certain distances along the Tom, and formed a chain of obstacles impossible to surmount.

As regards the line of the encampment, resting on the first houses of the village, it was guarded by a cordon of sentinels that could not be broken.

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 Tartar headquarters in this important city.

Feofar-Khan already occupied his fortress, but the body of his army bivouacked under the walls, waiting for the moment to make a solemn entry.

Ivan Ogareff had left the Emir at Tomsk, where they had both arrived the evening before, and he returned to the encampment at Zabeldeiro. 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 out for Tomsk, where the Emir wished to receive them with all the pomp and display of an Asiatic 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 horizon was still lit up by the twilight, when Nadia, supporting Maria 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 Maria. 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 banks, straightened herself. An involuntary cry escaped her lips.

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

There was no longer any doubt that the son of Maria Strogoff, the courier of the Czar, was now at Zabeldeiro, 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 Maria 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 Ogareff. Wherefore she immediately left the camp.

A quarter of an hour afterward she arrived at Zabeldeiro, and was shown into the house occupied by the lieutenant of the Emir.

Ivan Ogareff immediately received the Tsigane.

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

"A prisoner?" "A prisoner!" "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 movement 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 Ogareff. "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 able to catch him! I must have this letter at any price. Now, you have just told me that 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 possession of this letter. Sangarre was not at all troubled with the persistency of the fresh inquiry.

"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 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 habitual to the people of the north anything degrading or servile.

Sangarre returned to the camp. She found the place occupied by Nadia and Maria 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 Maria Strogoff looked further into the future, and, if all was going on well with herself, she had reason to fear greatly for her son.

To be continued.

A LETTER FROM ZULULAND.

A Montreuil 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 battalion.

Fort Chaylock, Zululand, South Africa, May 26, 1879.

MY DEAR COUSIN ORTON,—I am writing this on the bottom of a canteen, so you must excuse me if 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 a line 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 1st, 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 downfall. 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 29th and enlisted in the 32nd 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 our 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, 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 camp, where we met the 98th, 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 Kaffirland from Zululand. Well, we all started on March 28th. Troops consisting were, viz, the 57th, 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 wagons, 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 Ginduhlova, 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 shelter us but the heavens above, and nothing to lie upon but the hard earth, except one blanket, and that was so wet it was useless.

Well, we managed to pass the long, dreary night away the best way we could, when Wednesday morning, the 2nd of April, dawned forth with its beautiful sun's rays, when at a distance, about 7.30 a. m., we perceived, as it were, a black cloud coming over one of the hills; but upon closer inspection it proved to be our enemy, some 16,000 strong, marching towards us. They came up like men marching 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. Volley 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 got 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 Halifax, N. S., or India. I think we will go to Canada. Your affectionate cousin,

ASTRY.

A Running Stream of Petroleum 104 Miles Long. The following account of petroleum operations 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 formidable 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 22 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 reception and exportation of oil. The Standard company has effectively controlled the old pipe line, and, accordingly, has 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 Elizabethopol, were beset 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 grasshoppers had previous possession. A region of fifteen 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 brought hold of and made to do service in depreciating the national policy has been eagerly seized upon by the reform press. The Globe publishes an item to the effect that the salaries and wages of the employees of the Grand Trunk railway were to be cut down on the 1st of July, and forthwith bogan to abuse the N.P. on the strength of it; for, of course, it was the N.P., and nothing but the N.P., that was to blame. The fact that the wages and salaries have not been reduced effectually knocks the bottom out of the Globe's argument."

Yellow Fever. There is nothing at present which points to a 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 disease. No indications of a return of the fever have yet appeared between Memphis and New Orleans, the line along which it worked so great a disaster last year, and New Orleans is freer from disease than ordinarily in June.

Louisiana. 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 justify. "It is not proposed to conduct the institution upon charitable or philanthropic principles. It is a business undertaking by businessmen, and will be managed upon economic and honorable principles. The landowner who desires a purchaser, the planter or the manufacturer who 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. Out 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 expenditures."

Vicious Literature. Mr. O'Donnell did good service when he drew 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 they mast upon the Royal Canal, prior to receiving 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 a certain Dublin shipper, which bears an odd resemblance 'alongside the young fools' of Mr. O'Donnell. A young fellow had just joined the vessel, commanded by my friend, and the captain with that kindness of heart, which distinguishes your sea-faring man all the world over, determining to put him all at once, 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 Unmercantable Meat 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 erroneous impressions on this side of the water. "The fact is," says the Boston Commercial Bulletin, "the seizures 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 meat 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.

Races at New Orleans. SARATOGA, N. Y., July 9.—The regatta opened this morning with the pair oar-d race and was contested by the Zephyrus, of Detroit, Wahwah Sums, of Saginaw, and Olympics, of Albany. The race was won by the Olympics; Wahwah Sums second; time, 9:41. All the 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, 11:54. The first heat for senior single sculls was next called, the entries for which were: Murray, of the Elizabeth club; Gear, of the Longueuil club; Pilkington, of the Seawantokas; Long, of the Columbia club; Alleghany city; Wells, of the Excelsiors, of Detroit; and Musgrove, of the St. Johns club, New Orleans. It was won by Murray of the Elizabeth club; Musgrove, of the St. Johns club, second.

The second heat, senior single sculls, the entries for which were: Rathbone, New York Athletic club; Phillips, Tritons of Newark; Higgins, Cohoes club; Rogers, Atlanta; Largon, Union Springs, and Brunner, Riversides, of Alleghany City, was won by Rathbone, of New York; Phillips, of Tritons, 2nd. Time not given. The time of first trial heat of senior single sculls was 11:35, and the second heat, 11:40. The third heat of the senior single sculls was contested by Croter, of the Galveston club; Mumford, of New Orleans; Lyons, of New York Athletic; Hindman, Minnesota, of St. Paul; Yates, Pilots of Grand Haven, and Holmes, of the Pawtucket, was won by Holmes, with Mumford, 2nd. Time, 10:52. The final event of the day was the six oar shell race, between the Shawmut, of Boston; Mutuals of Albany, and Dauntless of New York, which was won by the Mutuals, with the Dauntless 2nd.

LAKE MEMPHREMOGOG.

How to Spend a Pleasant Day and Behold the Finest Scenery in Canada—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 most generally visits 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, 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. If you wish to be introduced to a prospect excelling in magnificence anything European it is but necessary to consult a railroad guide for a brief moment. Acting on the kind invitation of Mr. I. B. Fittovoy, superintendent of the Central Vermont railway, a number of press representatives embarked on the 7:15 train Thursday morning for a pleasant jaunt to the shores of the celebrated lake Memphremagog. Even at that early hour the sun had attained a high altitude, its fierce rays beating 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 declined 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 Fittovoy throughout the trip favored the guests with a description of the prominent landmarks, which he described in glowing terms. At Waterloo the train is 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, winding around wild-looking lakes, ascending almost inaccessible heights, and spanning wild mountain torrents. Several of the grades appeared insurmountable when viewed from a distance, but on approaching, our 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. Thus we go whirling around curves and 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, and consequently is an authority on all matters which have ever transpired in this vicinity. He started in life as commander of a horse 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 a hearty and obliging as in the days of yore. His guests are under a compulsion 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 Memphremog is an Indian phrase signifying "beautiful water." The correctness of their first impression was not false, but is fully testified 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 beautiful. 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 confined in their limits by the mountainous bank of granite rearing aloft a thousand feet, and reflecting in their heights the vast depths of water lying to their side. Mount Orford, the highest point 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 north-west of Magog village. Gibraltar Point, nine miles from Magog, presents a lamentable scene of desolation amidst such beautiful surroundings. During the "flush times" of 1876 a company of capitalists purchased the tract of land comprising 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 neighborhood by employing labor and affording a home market for lumber. On a verdure-clad elevation they erected a hotel which commanded a magnificent view of the lake and adjacent country. After completing their labors, the financial crash which overwhelmed the country enveloped them in its folds and 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 attention.

Several wealthy Montrealers have estates here which they frequent only in the summer. Mr. Ritchie, Q.C., has a nicely situated summer house on Bolton Cliffs. Mr. Lindsay, of the Bank of Montreal, styles his demesne Chukaberry. At Dewart's Point, two miles from Georgeville, Alex. Moulson has a large and well cultivated farm. Bellemere, Sir Hugh Allan's, is the most extensive estate on the lake. It is situated on the southeast shore and occupies 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,

and afford a pleasant drive throughout this shady retreat. A portion of the ground is cultivated as a vegetable garden, besides supplying ample pasturage to a herd of beautiful Ayrshires. A commodious 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 Elephant 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 isle, thickly studded with trees. On the north side it arises abruptly to a height of 39 feet. Here the entrance to the famous Skinner's cave exists. The following legend is extant with regard to its existence 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 customs 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 5 1/2 miles wide, measuring from Cedar bay to the mouth of John river. From 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 is 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 Campdown house, where host George Merrick speedily placed before the half famished excursionists a splendid menu, which could not possibly be excelled by any Montreale *art de cuisine*. After justice had been done to the substantial element of the dinner, the following toasts were proposed and responded to by the social interested parties:—"Mine Host," "The Associated Press," and "The Superintendent of the M. & W. Railway." A proposition from Mr. W. E. Tuck to drive the party to Magog'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 fellows going at a spanking gallop over the hilly road bordering the lake. Reaching Magog's Point the excursionists were well repaid for their journey on witnessing a most beautiful prospect. 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. In the distance Newport presented a delightful appearance. To the south Mount Washington 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 fern bushes, are to be admired. The party, in a silence, fastened 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 walkin 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 overpassed the formation, reflecting their intense darkness 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 storm, which now descended in the form of huge hailstones. The transient storm added increased brilliancy to the return trip. Remarking 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 pickered, salmon trout, lake trout and other appreciable 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 o'clock, in time for breakfast and business.

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A country exchange has an editorial headed "Our Great Need." Contrary to what might be supposed, the editor's remarks refer to the want of a better market, and not to a new pair of trousers.—Stamford Advocate.

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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.

The Irish University Bill.

Our words have come to pass. A Protestant Parliament has given the Irish Catholics an Irish University! What has become of all their threats against their fellow-countrymen? Their 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 Liberalism would do what Orangemen defied it to do—give the Irish Catholics the same rights as others, and this, we see by this morning's news, the Protestant Parliament of England is prepared to do.

The Orange Hall.

The morning papers gave an account of an alleged attempt to burn 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 Orangemen 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.

Mr. John Costigan, M.P.

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. Not out of evil cometh good, and it is better, perhaps, that the rumors were put to print, because it gave Mr. Costigan one more opportunity of proving the class of man he is. The Irishmen of Canada expect a good deal from Mr. Costigan, and unless we mistake

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 recognized. 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 most of the Irish Catholics of the Dominion would be in Opposition, and if Sir John A. remains 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 religion is the practice. There is no use in 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 House of Commons, as published in the 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 "shouting." The idea conveyed is that the member for Meath is a riotous, ignorant bully, a "demagogue," and all the other choice inferences 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 Wick. His demeanor is freezingly calm, but it is the calm of zero, for his quietly spoken words are spoken with a depth which betoken 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 floor 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 as a roaring demagogue, a character Mr. Parnell is so 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 hands 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 response 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 an unorganized 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 supported by the clergy and others, and until the genuineness of the letter in question is established, we think it would be a mistake to send any money. Pending the necessary information, however, much good work could be done.

Moderation.

Kindness is the most powerful, the worst understood and the least used act in the world. Armies may conquer foes—kindness subdues them. The word which "turneth away wrath" 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 part 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. But where kindness causes moderation begins, and where moderation ceases, the passions are developed and men become insane. Excess begets excess, and a hostile, evict 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 pulp, or the public platform, are free to all who use them with moderation, but when the ribald jest, the sneering leer, the open 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 have become stumbling blocks to Christianity itself. These elements do us 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 Rome smile like a well cultivated flower garden, and attribute it all to the fact that at 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 be so in Ireland?" The question is a serious one, and its importance is becoming recognized day by day. The revolutionary means by which the land of France came into the 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 so seriously as they are doing for land reform, they must get it. The present relations between landlord and tenant cannot last for ever. The Landed Estates Court made a great change, the Land Laws made the state

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 "extinguishing the landlords" 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 vigorous 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 talk "fight," and who allow their feelings to run riot with their judgment, make great mistakes. The landlords of Ireland have the whole power of Britain at their back, and the men who insinuate to a brave and chivalrous few that they can "destroy" the landlord interest do the Irish people a wrong. "Agitate! agitate!" said O'Connell. By agitation, laws must ultimately be passed—no, 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 this system must extend, until the people work their way into possession. Peasant proprietors 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 proprietors in Ireland can be easiest secured.

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 it is 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 man" was in force, it would lead to endless turmoil and dissatisfaction.

The Autonomy of the Province.

There appears to be a growing disposition, in certain quarters, to cultivate a belief in the inefficiency 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 quickened the desire of the people to dispense with oppressive taxation. Viewed in that aspect, no doubt, all the Local Legislatures should be abolished, and the country would be all the richer. But we must not forget that there are other sides to the question. Economy does not 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 destroy. Whether that destruction would ultimately 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" Orangemen, 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 "Home 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 chief 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 London. The Catholics of Ireland want an Irish Parliament—the Lords and Commons of the land—of all creeds and of all beliefs, to make a public opinion ray of Irish soil. The Catholics of Ireland do not 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 meaningless echo, put into the mouths of men who do not even try to understand the man whose principles they so much abuse. Would the late Isaac Butt, the late John Martin, or the present Parnell, King Harman, Mitchell Henry, Shaw (an ex-Protestant minister), 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 children. Mr. Johnston does not understand his fellow-countrymen, nor does he understand the Home Rule movement. But Home Rule

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 have been for a long time exploded, and he will encounter opposition if he attempts to pawn them on the people of Canada.

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, however, 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 appeal of party leaders to blind him to those principles of freedom to which the Irish people have been so nobly faithful. It was the overbearing 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 independence.

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 the DeBoucherville government. Out of 219 government supporters, the Irish Catholics held but 9, while every ardent pleader for such positions was refused. Ignorant Gustave Joy 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. Joy's religion, but God forbid such sentiments should find utterance from Irish lips, while descendants of French Huguenots like the Molynexes 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. Joy's government has proved in the most unmistakable manner, that in exercising his prerogative and dismissing Mr. DeBoucherville from office, the lieutenant-governor acted in accordance with the popular will.

But now the conservative majority at Ottawa degrades the Dominion and makes this free Canada of ours a beggarly supplicant to Downing street. And for what? To ask the imperial government to forge a manacle for Canadian liberty, by ordering the governor-general to dismiss 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 lieutenant-governor of this province be, with your consent, the puppet of the Ottawa government, to be made and unmade at the will of a federal majority? Shall your sanction be given to a policy that hands over 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.

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 of 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 work 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 vols. 8vo and is published by Messrs. Duffy & Sons, of Dublin.—It is to be had at Sadlier's, of this city.

DISTRESS 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 general response, not only near home, but in distant lands. Could a voice from the west now find but fitting speech, we might perhaps 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 advocates has strengthened the cause imperfectly 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, 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 half lake and mountain, a moiety of the other half bog—there is but one industry, viz., that of raising a few rude crops, mainly oats and potatoes, by culture, necessarily primitive,

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 literally washing out of the earth almost every seed placed in it, rendering all labor useless, sheep and cattle, especially young stock of every kind, starving in bitter winds and herbless pastures, it is obvious what must 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 direct 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 mentioned the writer bears the personal testimony 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 cheerfulness 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 it is asked for. Only the keenest exigency extorts the appeal. Ours are not an alms-seeking people. Assistance in their extremity does not stimulate to fresh importunity in any but truly exceptional times. The ever-fearing 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 England 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

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

THE LEONINE AGE.

The Thirteenth Leo Presiding at a College Thesis.

We find in the Roman correspondence of the London Times, dated June 10, the following interesting account of an intellectual tournament, presided over in the Vatican by so accomplished a scholar as Pope Leo XIII, who forces even from the enemy testimonies of his transcendent abilities. We italicise the admission, in the midst of some silly sneers, to show on non-Catholic testimony what we have already had on that of Catholics—that there is no change in the illustrious 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 learning, 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 shining 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 or 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 of 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 pillars, 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 conservatory. 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 angles from the throne, on the right and the left, two rows of arm 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 most 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 on the first rung of the ladder to ecclesiastical distinction were Giuseppe Baroni and Giovanni Genocchi, of the Pontifical Piam seminary; Francesco Brambilla, of the

Cesaroli college; and Omero Montesperelli, of the Phamilly college in the Roman seminary. Leo were drawn as to which should develop the theses given and which should combat the arguments used, the subjects being two in metaphysics: "Idea innata non sunt adhibenda;" and "Dantur idem universales ad habent fundamentum in re;" and two in ethics, "Philosophica ratione demonstratur obiectum humanæ felicitatis in Deo esse collocandum;" and "Ezrat lex eterna ordinem naturalem servari jubens, perturbari ventans, per lumen rationis hominibus participata."

MUCH DISPLAYED.

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 Binzacher, professor of canon law; Don Francesco Segna, professor of dogmatic theology; Mgr. Fatacci, 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 archbishop 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 Almonda his bishopric of Albona, to take up their residence in Rome and directly participate, together with Zigliara and Peri, in the Pope's councils. The celebrated Capocciato, 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 Almonda, Capocciato, 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 Pontificate. 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 regaling 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 and respectable man, who had formerly been a marguillier. The cure made an explanation of the reasons why he had only called certain persons to the meeting. Thereupon the plaintiff, Lafleur, called his attention to the fact that the meeting was perhaps irregular, because the law ordered that notice should be given to a greater number than had been 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: "Vous êtes un homme dangeureux!" 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 perhaps 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 wearing sleeveless jackets made of satin, embroidered in any one color and trimmed with veils.

Cream-white mullin 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 veils.

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

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

THE POOR LITTLE SUFFERER WILL immediately be relieved by using MRS. WINSLOW'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 prudent 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. HARRY'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. HARRY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS, as tested by many thousands of persons, and found to answer their purpose so well, may be set down as the best.

Interesting Ceremony at Manitwaki.

On Sunday the 29th ult., the village of Manitwaki, on the upper Gulliver, presented a scene well worthy of its happy and enterprising 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 bell of the fine parish church had a beautiful bell, but over-exertion on the bellcord 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 large 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 wafts 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 acclamations. 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 language 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 terms to the labors and success of the Oblate Fathers in the once almost exclusively Indian mission of Manitwaki; and by his perfect knowledge of their trials, and by the affectionate admiration to which his well-weighted language gave expression, he manifested, though unconsciously, that operative sympathy which has always animated him and his friends towards the Rev. Father Deleage and the Oblate fathers of Manitwaki. The Rev. Father Nolin whilst admitting the truth of Mr. Logue's account of the labors and zeal of the Oblate fathers, gave honor to whom honor was due, and referred the success of the others after God, to their good fortune in having had such children as Mr. Charles Logue and others, who had known how and when to help the missionary to found the now prosperous mission of Manitwaki. Mr. Hart-rove remarked that in coming to Manitwaki, here he has settled and seen a numerous and happy family grow up around him, he had by no means as many others whom he knew that allowed the Rev. Father Deleage. He styled a rev. father the pioneer of their civilization, who had converted the fierce child of the forest into the meek and practical Christian of to-day deserving no more the title of sultan than any Irishman or Frenchman whom he saw before him. This last expression brought forth loud laughter and applause. Finally, Mr. Jaco McDougall rose in the name of the Indian population, but as he spoke in Algonquin, very few understood him; nevertheless, the well-known love of Algonquians for their black gown, as they call the missionary, was greeted with loud applause as the Indian speaker resumed his theme.

The guests then retired with the conviction having given their revered and dear pastor of the Oblate fathers of Manitwaki a new proof of the sincerity of their attachment, and owed that though their nationalities are not their affection for them is ever one and the same.

The Late Prince Imperial.

CHICHESTER, July 12.—All is over and the body of the prince imperial rest at the side of his father. The trains from London this morning brought vast numbers of people, anxious to witness the funeral ceremonies, and tidal trains from Boulogne and regular train from Dover brought over fifty thousand numbers of Frenchmen and women anxious to pay this last tribute to the imperial heir. From a very early hour in the morning the grounds of Camden house and the commencing extending outside the walls of these walls to the church of St. Mary were sadly thronged with people. Queen Victoria arrived at Chislehurst station in a special train at 8.30, and entering her carriage, which stood in readiness for her, she drove rapidly to Camden house, where she was received in the private room of the house, and the two ladies remained there during the whole of the morning, after which they accompanied the body of the prince to church. The princess passed the greater portion of the night in the room where the body of her son reposed, sometimes convulsed with weeping, but having occasional moments of repose and resignation, being at last arranged, the coffin was closely and hermetically sealed, and then borne from the room, through the door of Camden house, and out of great gate into the road leading to church. The chief mourners were the Duke of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Argyll, Prince Jerome Napoleon, his two sons and the Prince of Monaco, and the groom before the coffin a favorite horse of the prince. A double line of the Metropolitan police and a strong detachment of the royal artillery lined the passage way from Camden house to the church. As the royal cortege passed every head in the vast concourse was uncovered, and subdued expressions of sympathy and sorrow were on every hand. Minute guns were fired in battery of the royal artillery during the passage of the cortege, and, as the body

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 simple catafalque in front of the altar had been prepared to receive the coffin. The funeral 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 CHURCH IN AMERICA. Instructions of the Propaganda Concerning the Power of the Bishops.

St. 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 bishop, 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 Purcell in Cincinnati.

Archbishop Purcell and his private secretary, Father Callaghan, 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 elastic. Yesterday he went to Mount St. 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 he 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 SURVIVORS OF THE GUARD.

The Prince Dies Gallantly Wielding the Sword Worn by the Great Emperor at Austerlitz was Waterloo.

The correspondent of the London Telegraph 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 reconnoitring expedition on the 2nd of June. There was in the party the prince, Lieutenant Carey, six selected men from the Natal horse and one 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 left behind. The survivors did not then know that the prince had been killed, although they believed that he had been. Immediately after the return of the troopers Captain Betington, of the Natal horse, examined the men, who gave the following evidence:—

The first witness, Sergeant Willis, said: "I belong to Betington'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 Imbanati 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 dismount, and after kneeling, turned our horses into the grass. We lay down outside the huts and took some cooked coffee while the Kaffir looked after the watering of the horses. At 3.50 the prince gave the time, saying, 'Let the horses have ten minutes more.' The Kaffir drove up our horses and at 4 we were ordered to saddle. The Kaffir said he had seen a Zulu across the river going up the hill opposite. We saddled as quickly as we could. 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 hut. The Zulus continued firing after us as we galloped for 200 yards and yelling."

"How many Zulus do you think there were?"

"From the shots, I should say fifty." Corporal Grubb deposed—"The Kaffir came up saying something which no one understood, till I interpreted that he had seen a Zulu at the river on the other side. We lost no time in saddling, fetching our own horses. The prince gave the order, 'Prepare to mount.' The prince mounted, but before we had time to get our right foot into the stirrups a volley was fired from the meales. 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 galloping."

"Who was leading them?" Lieutenant Carey and Cochrane. When we had got a few yards from the kraal a bullet struck Abel full in the back, about an inch below his hand. He was half a length in front of me. I saw that they were firing high, and so I lay low. I looked back, and saw the prince clinging to the stirrup-leather and saddle underneath his horse for a few lengths, and he then fell. His horse, as far as I could make out, trampled on him. I unfastened my carbine to have a shot at the Zulus, but the horse just then plunged into the donga, 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 lagging 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 galloped."

"How many Zulus were there?" "I should say forty or fifty."

"What were the Zulus firing with?" "From the whizz of the bullet that struck Abel, I knew they had Martin-Henrys."

"Before you mounted, how were you standing?"

"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. We mounted, but I did not see him do so. He was, I think, doing something to his bit. All of a sudden a volley was fired at us, the Zulus giving a tremendous shout. The horses were frightened and we could hardly hold them. Some broke away and the rest bolted with us. When I got across the donga, or about fifty yards from the kraal, I 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 assegais."

"Was any effort made to rally or halt, or any attempt made to save the prince?" "No, 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 meales at fifteen or seventeen yards. I dropped my carbine and had to dismount 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 kraal I passed the prince. He then held hold of the stirrup-leather and the cantle of the saddle and was trying to get his foot into the stirrup, but his horse was going too fast. I said to him: 'Depechez vous, sil vous plait, Monsieur, et montez votre cheval.' He made no reply. He had not caught hold of the cantle; 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—the doctors believe—immediate death, or at any rate paralyzing all feeling. The prince probably then fell and the Zulus, leaping down, stabbed him in a dozen places. Meanwhile, the Kaffir guide, it appears, had been fighting for his life and, before he dropped, had broken several of his assegais, which were found blood-stained by his side next morning.

Peterboro Roman 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

respectable and liberal Protestants also. The main body erected to the old wing during last autumn, in the heart of the town, in the midst of an ample and beautiful young pine grove—natures, 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 county, 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 comely, diminutive and almost forbidding looking, the seventy or eighty little ones who daily congregate there under a no less 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 unpleasing feature in these establishments 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, or 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 moment, 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 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 suffocation, compelling many to seek standing room in the aisles. 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 what dexterity they plied their nimble little fingers over the piano and organ boards. The wonderful self-possession and graceful case exhibited by those who took part in the dialogues 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 tableaux called forth the admiration of all, and both in design and 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 lordship 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 ante-room, 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, has had her ambition damped and vacation soured by the undue prominence given to the names of those with brighter intellect but less industry or who per-aps bestowed more care in the cultivation of the organ or self-esteem. I need scarcely say it afforded no little pleasure to observe many Protestant pupils on the platform, and many Protestant parents among the audience, as an indication of the tolerant and friendly feelings existing among us as a community, to the continuance of which spirit the good sisters, by their kind and amiable dispositions, contribute not a little. More especially agreeable is the existence of such feelings, now, that some of our old political jockeys have mounted that spiny 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 purposely saying something of the other two schools so ably conducted, but at present time and space forbid. Long may we continue under our present benign educational influences.—Com.

BUILDING SOCIETIES ACT.

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 by 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 has 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 the society, a division shall be made from

time to time, and shall be proportionally divided according to the amount paid by each 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 has neglected to pay, and members in arrears shall be charged with interest at the rate of 8 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 monies 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 shareholders 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 debt, 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 as a 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 action.

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 11th and 12th are similar in character.

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 make a final report to a meeting of the society called for that purpose, which report shall be open to the approval of the society, 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 upon.

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

Article 15th. Any fifteen shareholders of any building society in the province of Quebec 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 paid and converted into redeemable stock unless three-fourths of the members at a meeting held for the purpose determine to liquidate.

YELLOW FEVER IN THE SOUTH. The Exodus from Memphis.

MEMPHIS, 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 families to a place of safety, until we can at least see whether the few cases of yellow 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 prostrated 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 yellow 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, but 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 outside."

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 10.—No information 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 salutary 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 information 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 principal aim in its preparation has always been to give the simple natural perfume of flowers, without any chemical addition whatever, and to avoid, by all means, the great error of making a heavy, sickly, sweet perfume.

NEARLY HALF A CENTURY.—It is now over forty years since BISTOL'S SARRAPARILLA 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, scrofula, old sores, and confirmed rheumatism.

VICTORIA AND EUGENIE.

Visit of the Queen to the Ex-Empress—The Dead Prince's Real Position.

(From the Times.)

LONDON, June 24.—On Monday evening (yesterday) Queen Victoria arrived at the Chislehurst station. Lord Sydney and Sir Edward Watkin, M. P., were there to receive her. The platform was covered with crimson cloth. 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 Camden House. It is not a cheerful looking home. It is generally called Camden, placed Camden, the antiquary, built it. He died here in 1623, and was buried at Westminster 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 visitor. 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-law. When they parted, the empress was much calmer than she had hitherto been. The Duchesse 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 Milne. 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 expedition 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 Chislehurst. 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 Chislehurst 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 battle. 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 only blood relation of the Empress living.

It had been generally understood, and, indeed, was so declared in the leading papers that Prince Louis was appointed a member of 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 reading to their lordships the following private letters which he wrote, one to Chelmsford and one to Frere, on the prince attaching himself to the army in the field:

(Private) Feb. 25.

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 anxious 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 if 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 goes about. I remain, my dear Chelmsford, yours most sincerely,

GEORGE.

The letter to Sir Bartle Frere was as follows:—

MY DEAR SIR BARTLE FRERE: I 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 sanctioned. 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 Chelmsford 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 Railroad company, as an experiment, in 1865 cost \$24.38 per ton. Last year the company paid \$43 per ton, and considerably less than one-fifth the cost 14 years ago.

—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 penny 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 1/2 of a penny. Since then they have been weaker, the advance has been lost, and prices have declined, compared with last Thursday's quotations, 1/2 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 camol and white sugar will be found a speedy remedy for the ant nuisance.

An Ortho-ox Chinaman. Concerning future rewards and punishments Colorado furnishes the following illustration, which occurred recently in a court in La Yeta, where the testimony of a Chinese was objected to on the ground that he did not understand or regard the obligation of an oath.

The history of the fez makes a curious chapter in the unwritten history 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.

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 smitten with a stick, do not, says General Huchison, 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.

The Last Siege of Gibraltar. The most memorable, in some respects, of all the fourteen sieges to which Gibraltar has been subjected was the last, called the "great siege," one of the mighty struggles of history, which began in the year 1779.

Fashion Notes. Short black satin skirts are worn with grandeur. Elbow sleeves of figured lace are worn with evening dresses.

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.

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—moss on the outside of sash is perhaps the best.

Miracles of a Mohammedan Sheikh. A correspondent of the Sun, writing from Damascus, gives an account of some of the "miracles" performed by a Mohammedan sheikh of that city, Hussein Abouton, from which we take the following:

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," is the only remedy worthy of the name, which is 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.

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 tugged, as it were, the Sheikh took a square box, which, when it was opened, was found to contain several live scorpions of unusual size.

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.

Kitchen and Market Gardens. CUCUMBERS.—Dust with ashes or lime to keep off striped beetle. CARROTS.—Thin; ho until the tops prevent further work among them.

WILD ANIMALS AND TELEGRAPH WIRES.—An official 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 six serious interruptions traceable to this cause.

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AGRICULTURAL.

The Fruit Garden. CURRANTS.—The long weak shoots that push from the interior are to be broken out, and also all others not needed.

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.

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THE BALD HEADS FRIEND.

WONDERFUL Discovery. The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a large portion of humanity is concerned, is 'CARBOLINE,' an article prepared from petroleum, and which effects a complete and radical cure of diseases of the scalp, has become thin and tends to fall out.

What the World Has Seen Wanting for Centuries. The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a large portion of humanity is concerned, is 'CARBOLINE,' an article prepared from petroleum, and which effects a complete and radical cure of diseases of the scalp, has become thin and tends to fall out.

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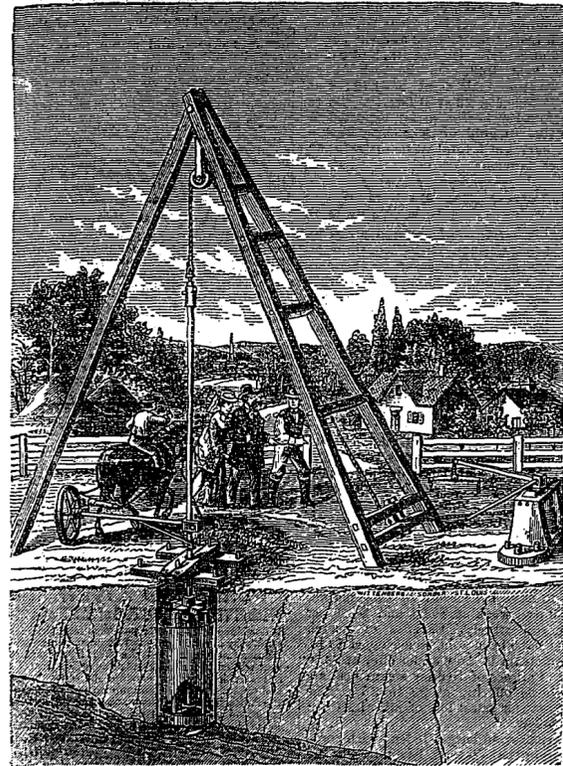
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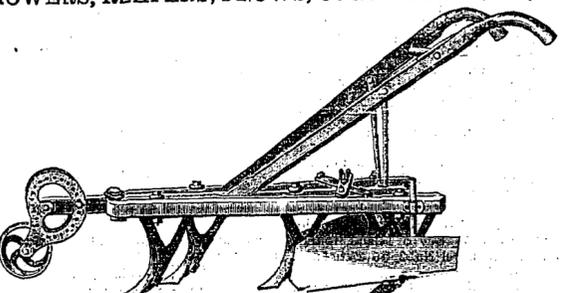
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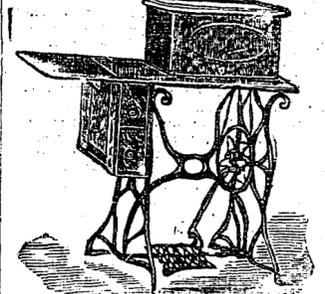
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CHEAPER THAN EVER. Good Overcoat, for \$4.50. Good Overcoat, Beaver for \$6.00. Good Overcoat, Nap for \$7.25. Good Overcoat, Diagonal for \$8.50. ULSTERS. Heavy Nap Ulster for \$5.25. Heavy Fur Nap Ulster for \$6.75. Heavy Twisted Serge Nap Ulster for \$8.00. Heavy Fancy Trimming Ulster for \$9.00. SUITS. Tweed Suit, Dark, for \$5.25. Tweed Suit, Scotch, for \$7.50. Tweed Suit, English, for \$8.25.

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BEATTY Pianos Another battle on high prices facing the music world. Beatty's latest New Improved Full and Grand before buying PIANO or ORGAN. Beatty's latest War Circular. Lowest prices ever given. 0 gans \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Sample worth \$5 free. Address STANSON & CO., Portland, Maine 11-g

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MENEELY & KIMBERLY, Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. Illustrated Catalogue sent free. Feb 20, 78-79 1y

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

FUN Acquaintance and ESCORT CARDS. Richest thing out. If you want to have them, buy them—5c for 25 cents; 20 for 100 cents. WILSON & CO., P.O. Box 742, Montreal, Quebec.

CHEAP FARMS FREE HOMES IN KANSAS. HOW TO GET THEM in the best part of the state, 10,000,000 acres of land. For a copy of the Kansas Pacific Home-Steak, address LAND COMMISSIONER, Topeka, Kansas.

GLENNARY. Distribution of Prizes at the Convent of Notre Dame. The annual examination of the pupils attending the convent of Notre Dame, Williams-town, Gengarry, 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 esteemed pastor of the congregation, the Rev. Father Gauthier, of Williamsstown, 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 satisfaction 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 pupils, 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 exhibition was displayed numerous articles of embroidery and ornaments, which seemed to have just left the patient and skillful hands that wrought them. Nothing possessed a greater attractiveness for the ladies than this display, and it was fascinating 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 90 degrees presented a spectacle at once interesting and refreshing. The very gentlemen present were the Rev. Mr. Hutchins, of New York, Rev. Father McDonald, of Lochiel, Rev. Father Masterson, of St. Raphael's, and the Rev. Father Gauthier, of Williamsstown. Several other clergymen were expected, among whom were his lordship 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 Gauthier distributed the prizes.

After the prizes were distributed, Miss A. McRae delivered the valedictory, welcoming 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. Father 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.

Medal of excellence and medals of assiduity presented by the Rev. Father Gauthier. Medal of excellence awarded to Miss A. McRae. 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 Harwood.

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, rhetoric, globes, arithmetic and French, Miss E. Hutchins. First prize for grammar, spelling and arithmetic, 2nd prize for history, botany and bookkeeping, Miss G. Harwood. First prize for globes, analysis, rhetoric, grammar, geography, history and arithmetic, Miss L. 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.

THIRD COURSE. First prize for grammar, geography, spelling and French; 2nd for arithmetic; S. Mignault. Second prize for reading, grammar, geography, history and arithmetic; 3rd for French; A. Melhern. Second prize for grammar, spelling, history and arithmetic; 3rd for French; M. McRae. Second prize for geography, history and arithmetic; 3rd for grammar and bookkeeping; D. Conway. Second prize for spelling, grammar and history; 3rd for reading for geography and Byrnes. Second prize for grammar and arithmetic; 3rd for French; S. McDonald. Third prize for reading, grammar, analysis, history and arithmetic; 4th for French; S. Gadsbols. Third prize for grammar, reading, history and arithmetic; 4th for French; S. Fraser. Third prize for spelling, dictation, arithmetic, writing and French; Charpentier. Third prize for reading, spelling and geography; 4th for grammar; A. Trussell. Third prize for geography, reading and spelling; 4th for arithmetic and grammar; M. Kingsley. Fourth prize for spelling, geography, grammar and arithmetic; 4th for French; C. A. McDonald. Fourth prize for grammar, spelling, geography and arithmetic; T. McDonald. Fourth prize for grammar, spelling, writing and French; F. Gauthier. Honorable mention—Misses B. O'Neill, F. Ness, F. Dickinson, Y. McDonald, M. McDonald and A. Lally.

SEOND CLASS. FIRST 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, reading, spelling, Sacred and Canadian history and French, A. Harwood. Second prize reading, grammar, Canadian history and spelling; 3rd, French, T. McDougall.

SECOND DIVISION. First prize French; 2nd, grammar and spelling; 3rd geography, J. Harwood. Second prize writing; 3rd, spelling and grammar, E. Rousson.

THIRD DIVISION. Third prize reading, spelling and catechism, M. Gordon. Third prize spelling and catechism, T. Barrett. Fourth prize reading and spelling, H. Collette. Fifth prize French catechism, J. Ritchie.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC. FIRST DIVISION. First prize, Miss H. McPherson, Miss G. Harwood; 2nd, Miss A. McRae, Miss M. Booth, Miss M. Campbell, Miss E. Hutchins, Miss C. Rousson, Miss H. St. Thomas, Miss L. Harwood.

SECOND DIVISION. First prize, Miss M. McRae, Miss L. Leclair, Miss A. Trussell, Miss F. Gauthier.

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

VOCAL MUSIC. First prize, C. Rousson; 2nd, L. Leclair; 3rd, A. Harwood. First prize fancy 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, A. Trussell.

TWO TERRIBLE HOURS!

What a Reporter Saw in Outremont—A New System of Government—Supposed to be in Connection with the People of Outremont.

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 lunging around the city proper, get hold of a murder or a suicide at any moment, but really the 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, and he 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 him, 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 temperament and fond of feeding on memories of the night past, he sat down on a log by 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 the sound of voices in argument. Much surprised he looked up and beheld two men on the log he had so shyly and so singularly rolled off, engaged in animated conversation. "Ha," thought the scribe, "fortune favors the bold, this is surely an adventure," and, so saying, he took his pencil and note book.

"Look you here," said the taller of the men (whom we shall call Demule) 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." "Noncom," gravely answered Demule, "I have not lived thirteen thousand and odd years on this planet without knowing something of the philosopher's stone, the elixir 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 transmuting the city ball down yonder 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 splendor."

"I am glad you trust so much to my oratory, for I confess it would be both awkward and undignified for such a great man as you to have put to your ear a piece of metal every time you wanted cash." "As my will 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 Bulver, 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'Ettoile du Soir with a graphic account of this singular adventure.

"Now," resumed Demule, "we must have a constitution ready, so that the moment the old system is snuffed out, the new and glorious one we are about to inaugurate may illuminate the world." "What would you advise? Shall we have a monarchy, an oligarchy, or a democratic republic?" enquired Noncom. "Neither one nor the other. The world has grown too large under the old rotten European systems. We must have something original. When I lived on the planet Mercury, where the inhabitants are all inverted pyramids by day and isocetes triangles by night, we were ruled, by all the people except one, and he was the servant of the millions. That system of government introduced here might answer, at all events, it deserves a trial."

"Well, yes, but before we introduce the new system you must first subvert the government; how do you propose acting?" "I shall employ thirteen strong men to bring the members of the cabinet to Montreal on saddles, we shall then seize the public buildings, close the banks, turn the city into gold and proclaim the new order of things."

"Oh, yes, the pyramidal-isocetes triangular system." "What 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 throw a little money into L'Ettoile du Soir it would answer the purpose?" "Yes, and a little grammar."

The heart of the reporter beat excitedly underneath the saw-log at this announcement. He felt proud 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 was not quite pleased at the sneer implied in the grammar of his L'Ettoile, he excused it on the grounds that the inhabitants of the planet Mercury might be hypercritical.

"Where will you establish the seat of government, illustrious chief?" asked Noncom. "Wendin's 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 requisite amount of intellect and will teach the stupid outside fools our new system and our new religion."

"New religion; what! are we also to have a new religion?" "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 hearts 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 ashamed to worship openly what is imprudently in their hearts and sways their thoughts and actions. Some idiotic fool has said; 'give me the writing of the people's ballots, 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 religion.'"

"Does your new constitution admit titles?" asked Noncom, anxiously, "for I may inform you, that I am descended from the ancient kings of Hungary, and my sisters, and my cousins, and my uncles, are not willing to forego their claims to nobility." "As I have remarked before," said Demule, 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."

"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 yon fair and silvery orb a trillion beings who will only be too proud and happy to be servants to the Lady Jane and Sir Johns of my creation."

"Grammar for thy kindness, fair sir," yelled Noncom, "but by my halibone, this shall not be. No! by the bones of my illustrious ancestors, I swear it! I have listened long enough to your idle vapors, 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 vasty deep!" "Ha! ha! ha!"

The reporter yawned and drinking in the foregoing slices of sublimity thought it was high time to have a glance at the two mysterious being on the saw-log, and he accordingly looked cautiously out. He observed that Demule was dressed in a Yankee soldier's old cast-off overcoat 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 beasts met suddenly at the jungle at night, and were as unlike as Rosicrucians as possible, or men possessing, not only millions, but the dimes to obtain a square meal.

"Villain, knave, and traitor," at length hissed Demule, "is this your gratitude, after keeping you in tobacco three weeks at Longue Pointe?" "Cold drops of perspiration now coiled 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 busy 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'Ettoile, 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, Hypnotists, wherein are united nature's forces, will strengthen man and will make his life not only endurable, but sparkling with ruddy 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 unequalled 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 big 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 banks which ply about the islands. Who has not heard of the Thousand Islands which stud the river near its egress from Ontario? For over 2,000 miles does it roll at its ocean bed, carrying along the waters of many lakes. And then the winter sports upon its frozen bosom! It is little wonder that we Canadians are proud of our great river! But there are drawbacks even here. There is an endlessness about the rapids, and the system becomes discussed and needs to be belittled by the use of Dr. HARRIS' SMOKE CURED 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' Eucalypti Oil, a combination of six potent medicinal oils...

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, Tuesday, July 15.

A retrospective glance at the financial affairs 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 has been steadily decreasing...

At the adjourned 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 each. No offer of composition was made by the insolvent.

On Wednesday last the Hon. Justice McKay rendered judgment, discharging the following persons from insolvency:—Savage, Lyman & Co., Robert Dunn & Co., Alex. Seath, William Clendinning, B. J. Pettener, Auguste Laberge & Co., Joseph May, J. B. Roy, Thompson, Whitehead & Co., Edwin R. Whitney, John Boyle, Pierre Delorme, Wm. McLaren & Co., J. V. 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...

Table with 2 columns: Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion. Rows include Revenue to May 31, Expenditure to May 31, and Balance.

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...

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 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.

The meeting of the Canadian bank of Commerce at Toronto on the 8th inst., was very satisfactory in every respect 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 is also \$75,000 still standing to the credit of a Contingent Fund, 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 Grand 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:—

Table with 2 columns: Passengers, mails and express; Freight and live stock. Rows show current week and previous week figures.

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 steamer was from 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 carcasses of mutton; the City of Chester, 912 qrs of beef and 250 carcasses of mutton; the Baltic, 584 qrs of beef and 190 carcasses of mutton; and the Bavarian, 338 qrs of beef and 913 carcasses 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, 16,768, and in 1874, 13,208.—Shipping and Mercantile Gazette.

July, one of the hottest months of the year, is generally a dull season for nearly all lines of wholesale trade, and the present is no exception. During the past week there has been scarcely any new orders received to a great amount of business done, as compared with that of the week previous. The farmers are generally busy now and will continue to be, so that not much increased activity in the raw material trade is to be expected after harvest, when as stores accumulate in the country become settled remittances from country merchants to the city wholesale dealers may be expected to come forward promptly for goods now being rapidly purchased for the fall trade. The growing crops in Canada, according to reports from all parts, continue to promise a most abundant harvest, and on the whole a yield in excess of the average; this, it is stated by commercial travellers, is having the effect of restoring confidence among country merchants, and it certainly tends to impart a bright aspect to the business outlook generally. The trade of the country is now in a healthier condition than for years past, and with a bountiful harvest and fair prices for what is there to prevent the long-looked-for relief from the chronic depression being felt during the coming fall season. And in view of the much reported failures of the English, and some of the continental grain crops, it is not surprising that the price of farm produce this year than were realized last year. England's loss will likely prove to be a benefit to us in a new field, as the exports of the leading grain speculators in America that Europe will take all the breadstuffs that America can supply this year and at much higher prices. During the past week wheat has advanced 30c to 40c per bushel, and flour 50c to 60c per barrel. In this market, owing to the scarcity of supply and increased demand at advanced prices in England, there is a slight improvement reported in remittances. Prices are generally fairly maintained at the figures fixed for all goods several weeks ago, and no advance seems probable. There is a slight improvement reported in remittances.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Business is generally quiet; the demand is only moderate for many of the articles. The prices are not as high as they were some time ago. The action of the United States Congress in passing the bill to remove the duty of 50 per cent on foreign-made quinine has had the effect of raising the price of this article to a point higher than for five years past. Prices quoted here at present \$4 to \$10, and in Germany and France they have advanced to \$10 to \$15. Bicarbonate soda, ex-wharf, has sold recently at \$2.75 per keg of 112 lbs. In heavy chemicals there is little doing. Remittances from France are decidedly better than last year at this time.

GRAIN.—Wheat.—Receipts by rail and canal for the week ending July 12th inst., 11,637 bushels, against 20,518 bushels for the like period of last year. The market has been rather quiet at present, but under the influence of a rise in the English markets and small offerings here, values have advanced about 50c on those grades quoted last week. The current prices to-day were:—

Table with 2 columns: Super Extra, Extra Superior, Extra, and other grades of wheat. Rows show price per bushel.

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The list of horses exported from this port to the United States through the consulate-general during the past week is as follows:—July 7, 13 horses at \$789.50; 20 at \$1,508.50. On the 8th inst. 1 at \$360; 9 at \$645.50, 3 at \$95; 19 at \$1,647. On the 9th, 2 at \$160; 4 at \$530; 3 at \$148. On the 10th, 18 at \$1,685. On the 11th, 5 at \$264.60; 3 at \$175; 10 at \$420.50; 22 at \$1,007.50. There were therefore 132 horses, in all, exported, at a total value in gold of \$9,933, against a total of 87 horses, at a total value of \$6,707.50 for the week previous.

Montreal Hay Market. 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.

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There are over 40 barges laden with cord-wood 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; chestnut, \$5.00 to 5.25; egg, \$4.75 to 5.00; furnace, \$4.75 to 5.00; Scotch grate (soft), \$5.50; Scotch steam, \$4.50 to 4.75; Pictou steam, \$3.25 to 3.75; Newcastle smiths', \$5.50; coke, per chaldron, \$3.50.

Wool.—Retail prices per cord at the wharf, cartage extra: Long maple, 3/4 feet, \$5.00; long birch, 3/4 feet, \$4.50; long beech, 3/4 feet, \$4.00; short maple, three feet, \$4.50; short birch, three feet, \$4.00; short beech, three feet, \$3.75; short tamarac, 2 1/2 to 3 feet, \$3.00 to 3.50; short hemlock, 2 1/2 to 3 feet, \$2.00 to 2.50.

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. Barley and peas 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 steady at 11 1/2c.

Halifax 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. Dry 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 Indian men. Herrings.—Receipts, 2,744 barrels; shipments, 619 barrels. Alewives.—Receipts, 449 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.

Imports of Cattle Into the United States. A Washington dispatch 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 these 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 indirectly 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 no case shall the cattle be admitted if there is any reason to believe they are affected with infectious 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. 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 won't 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.—Petrolia Advertiser.

Montreal Horse Market. The volume of business done in horse flesh in this market is steadily declining. The demand continues good, but the supply of good, large driving horses is small, and not nearly sufficient to meet the demand. Formerly, in the early part of the season, buyers could frequently purchase a carload of fine beasts in a day, but now they have to spend four or five days in a "securing a load." Prices are steady and un-

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According to quality. Fine butter is being offered freely round the English coast markets at 8d to 9d per lb, and we have heard of 12d being asked in some places.—Hodgson, Brothers, & Co. Messrs. Woodall & Co's Liverpool circular by mail reports the provision market as follows:—The demand for wheat is a very limited one, and previous quotations are barely supported. Bacon has ruled quiet and dull, yet quotations are fairly maintained. Sellers for future deliveries are not in a very limited restricted business, 7 1/2d per cwt quoted for new long and short boned for August delivery. Shorters are less active, and we reduce our in-lake quotation 8d per cwt. Hams are in good demand, and short cuts have further advanced 2s per cwt, and long cuts 1s per cwt. Lard continues just in moderate demand, but in sympathy with America, prices closed 8d per cwt lower than this day week. Cheese is a slow sale, and with lower cable advices and pressing sales, quotations are again reduced 2s per cwt all round. Butter is lower, and except for finest, difficult to sell.

The Liverpool provision circular of Messrs. A. C. Gentry & Co, says:—"We have heard of a very limited enquiry for beef, and prime mess, which is scarce, has advanced 1/2d per cwt. Pork is in fair demand at unchanged prices. In bacon the market remains quiet, and for heavy boned hams prices are 1/2d per cwt easier; fancy cut meats in moderate request at currency of last week. Hams although less sought after are not quotably lower. Lard continues quiet, and a very limited enquiry for beef, and prime mess, which is scarce, has advanced 1/2d per cwt. Pork is in fair demand at unchanged prices. In bacon the market remains quiet, and for heavy boned hams prices are 1/2d per cwt easier; fancy cut meats in moderate request at currency of last week. Hams although less sought after are not quotably lower. Lard continues quiet, and a very limited enquiry for beef, and prime mess, which is scarce, has advanced 1/2d per cwt. Pork is in fair demand at unchanged prices. 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