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VOL. XXX.—NO. 4.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1879.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum In advance.

THE GODSON.

A LEGEND OF THE PYRENEES.

Deep in the Pyrences dwelt Pierre the drover, With six small children clamoring for head While he had With six small children clamoring for bread While he had none to give them, and moreover, A seventh child was coming to be fed.

Poor Pierre went forth at night and wandered lonely. He knew not where, with heart so sad and sore, His thoughts were centred on his young ones whose cries rang in his ears still more and

"Halt!" said a threatening voice "your gold count over," (It was the robber chief El Capitan) "Alas, my lord, 1'm but a wretched drover Flying from hungry mouths as best I can."

He told his story to the lawless ranger,
"Here take this gold and buy your children
food,
And when the stork comes with the little
stranger,
I'll stand as gossip while I'm in the mood."

The outlaw kept his word, thus lightly given, A boy was born, but after three short years He died, and his young soul took flight to Heaven, And at the gate he stood with ravished ears.

"Enter, my son," said Peter, "swell the chorus
That surges round the Throne of the Most
High,"
"I cannot" said the child "Apostle glorious
Except you also let my gousire by."

"And who is he?" "A robber of the mountain."
"My son, a robber cannot enter here,"
At which the boy sat down, and like a fountain
Dropped from his eye teur after bitter tear. But then approached a lady robed in splendor Celestial brightness shone around her head. To him she said in accents soft and tender "Mychild, why weepest thou? Come in, nor dread."

It was our Mother Mary, Queen of Glory, Who spoke thus sweetly to the drover's child, Who, gathering courage, told his simple story, Which, having ended, Mary, Mother, smiled. "Take to thy godfather this cup—a measure From which my Son drank vinegar and gall When sore athirs, and, when 'tis filled with

treasure.
The gates of Heaven will open at his call."

El Capitan outside his cave lay sleeping, A pistol and a dagger in his hands; But, when the shades of eve around were creep-

ing. He wakes, and starts, for lo! beside him stands

A cherub with a lovely face and holy, And wings of silver. "Spirit, who art thou Who comest from high Heaven to me so lowly, A man of crime—'tis written on my brow."

"My godfather, the Blessed Virgin Mary Sends thee this cup to fill it with thy tears. For thy salvation's sake, then, be not chary Of them, and weep away the sins of years.

Years fied. St Peter stood at Heaven's portals. And saw approach two figures robed in white; And well the Guardian knew that they were mortals. Redeemed and saved, who came to claim their

One was a cherub, with the stamp of Heaven Set on his face; the other, meek and mild, Seemed as a sinner who had been forgiven Through penitence. Thus spoke the angel child:

"Behold this cup; 'tis filled to overflowing With tears of anguish for the misspent years "
"Enter," Saint Peter said, with face all glowing,
"There is no passport like repentant tears."

THE AFGHANS BEVOLT.

The British Embassy Assailed-A Repetition of the Indian Mutiny-Frightful Excitement in Eugland-A Special Cabinet Meeting Called-Massacre of Major Cavagnari.

London, September 6.—Startling news has arrived from Afghanistan. A large body of Afghan soldiers, assisted and abetted by immense crowds of the populace, attacked the British embassy at Cabul, the members of which were detending themselves under the desperate circumstances at the time this intelligence was sent. The ameer is powerless to render the slightest assistance, his arsenal and military stores having fallen into complete possession of the mutinous soldiery and populace, and he is in fact besieged in his palace, and in danger of assassination. The embassy has but a small escort, totally inadequate to the exigency, and it is feared that the majority of its members have already been massacred. The outbreak is said to have been occasioned by the fact that the Afghan troops had not received their arrears. There is no news as yet from Major Cavagnari or the other members of the embassy. The event will probably re-open the Afghan campaign. Captain Massey, who is now at Alikhezi with a small force, has been ordered to move to Shutergarden pass. Lord Lytton has ordered General Roberts, with Colonel Baker, the viceroy's military secretary, to proceed to Peiwar pass and advance on Cabul without delay. It is understood that a detachment under those officers is now en route towards Cabul. The British forces at Candahar are concentrating on the Khyber pass in readiness for a general outbreak, which is hourly anticipated. The garrison at Jelialabad is being strongly reinforced, and British troops and residents are on the alert throughout this entire section of country. Amazement and consternation prevail in London. Recollections of the awful incidents of the mutiny in India come vividly to mind, with dread of similar scenes of horror being introduced into Afghanistan. A special cabinet meeting is reported to have been called by Earl Beaconsfield on the receipt of intelligence announcing what it is believed amounts to the loss of every advantage gained by England at the conclusion of the late war, and in the establishment of treaty relations. Consols at once declined to 97%, and conversation in all centres of exchange concerns nothing but the probable results of the new situation. of affairs. Severe comments are freely made here upon the conduct of the recent campaign in Afghanistan, and upon the weakness of the diplomatic settlement, alleged to have been effected. Friends and relatives of the imperilled embassy are half frantic with exoltement, and anxiously await fuller details the loaves for years to come to make you rich. of the disaster which it is feared has befallen them.

SIMLA, September 7 .- Latest advices received from Cabul tend to confirm the belief that Major Cavagnari and other officers of the British mission have met their deaths at the hands of the infuriated mob. It is reported that all were messacred except nine of the native soldiers attached to the mission, who succeeded in making their escape. Dead bodies of a number of British officers are exposed on the walls of Cabul. The ameer is helpless, and urgently asks aid to quell the rebellion. The excitement in this city is in-tense. It is reported that the pretender Abdul Rahman Khan leads the rebels in

LATER.

Cabul.

London, September 7 .- No later details of the revolt in Cabul have been received at the colonial office. The despatches received warrant the government in fully exonerating the ameer from all implication in the attack upon the British embassy. The advance of the British troops upon Cabul will be made as rapidly as possible, The British mission, whose members have been massacred, conconsisted of Major Cavagnari, envoy and plenipotentiary, Mr. Jenkins, his secretary and assistant, Dr. Kelly the surgeon, Lieut. Hamilton, commanding the escort of the 26th cavalry, 5th infantry and corps of Gendes. It is feared that this disaster may encourage the king of Burmah's pugnacity, and render him still more defiant.

Intelligence communicated by India officers is to the effect that the attack on the British embassy at Cabul was commenced by three Afghan regiments, which were joined later by nine others. The Viceroy of India telegraphs that on the 6th inst., Gen. Roberts will reach Peiwar from Simla in five days, and will take command of the rapid advance on Cabul. General Stewart has been ordered to hold Candahar, and threaten Ghuznee it necessary. The ameer writes that the troops at the first outbreak, after stoning their officers, rushed to the British embassy and stoned it. Several vollegs were fired from the embassy in return. A second letter from the ameer, dated 4th, says thousands assembled to destroy the British embassy. Much life lost on both sides. I with five attendants was beseiged all day yesterday. Up to now I have no certain news of the envoy, whether he was killed in his quarters or captured.

A correspondent at Bombay asserts that symptoms of discontent were noticed at Cabul for some time. The bearing of the popula-The force defending the embassy numbered 79. They fought with the greatest bravery. It is said the ameer's son was tatally injured. A number of the mutineers were killed. After the building of the embassy was fired the survivors sallied out and defended them-selves desperately, but were all killed, includ-ing Major Cavagnari. Intense excitement prevails throughout India. It is believed at Jim, if you only try to, and don't enter into Russian intrigue.

are not serious. Affairs at Herat are unset said, with determination showing itself in tlet. The Kuram valley is infested by rob- every word an action, "let me try it on. I bers Trade by Shuter garden pass has been

from the viceroy of India, dated Suuday, announcing the death of her husband. A despatch from Rome says that the mas-

sacres of Mandalay continue. Diplomatic intercourse between the Burnese court and the British has virtually ceased. The Cabul outbreak will probably encourage King Thebaw to create a rupture with England.

The Times despatch from Calcutta announces that the Rumps rebellion will be stamped out in a few weeks.

The Mother of Napoleon the Great. How little is known of the mother of Napoleon! Hence, while speaking of the Balticoncerning the original of the name. Letitia, the wife of Carlo Bunaparte, was married at children, of whom five died in infancy. She was only nineteen when her second child, the wonderful Napoleon, was born. At the age of thirty-five she was left a widow, with eight children, of whom three were daughters. Joseph, the oldest, and Napoleon, were then attending school, and the remainder of the family were soon compelled to remove from Corsica to Marseilles, to escape the danger of war. Within two years from this time Letitla Bonaparte saw her second son the first general in Europe. When he became emperor she removed to Paris, and was appointed protectress of charitable institutions. She was then fiftyfour, and her intense anxiety concerning Napoleon rendered her life one of constant distress. The rejection of Josephine, the retreat from Russia, the exile to Elba, and Waterloo, were among her sad memories. She was sixty five when he was banished to St. Helena, and six years afterwards she heard of his death. After his fall she retired to Rome, where she died in 1836, being then eighty-six She had survived not only Napoleon but also her two daughters, Marie and Pauline. No other woman was the mother of so many monarchs; for while Napoleon was emperor, her oldest son, Joseph, was king of Spain, while the youngest, Jerome, was king of Westphalia, Louis was at the same time king of Holland, Lucien, Prince of Cairo. The three daughters were also, through marriage, each raised to the dignity of a princess. A record of family honours equal with the foregoing has never been met with .- N.Y. Correspondent Cin. Gazette.

Breakfast for ninety-nine, said a waiter to a verdant clerk at a hotel not long ago. 'Thunder, said the clerk, we can't do it. The waiter explained that ninety-nine was the number of the room.

Take your daily bread and be thankful, but don't pray to the Lord to lay up for you Many a man has used about the time his great baking of bread came out of his oven.

and the section of th

ROWING MEN AND THEIR OPINIONS. Courtney, Haulan and Riley—The Excitement and Probable Betting-Riley's opinion of Almself.

Mr. Rankine, sporting editor of the Boston Rerald, referee in the recent race between Smith and Ross, writing from Halifax on Saturday, said :--

"It is a well known fact that a Canadian regatta circuit was contemplated by Hanlan and other of his men, and that Hanlan expected to win all the first prizes. His price for appearing at regattas was \$500 for each place, and the purses were made up with this understanding in view, Hanlan being considered the great and only attraction, while other oarsmen were in the cast simply as utility men. That Riley and Kennedy were good men, not one knew better than Hanlan himself, as he had met them in previous regattas at Brockville and elsewhere; that they had improved very much within a year was also a fact of which the champion was informed, as he would be a verry silly fellow indeed if he started in the Barrie regatta without being in good condition, and confident of winning, when he was aware that two such good oarsmen as Riley and Kennedy were pitted against him. As to Riley, it has been his one great ambition this season to defeat Hanlan. He has had only a sneaking regard for Courtney ever since the race at Lachine, when he expressed the opinion to your representative, while on the train from Lachine to Montreal, that "Charley gave the race away." Those who followed closely the races and matters incidental to them, at Boston and vicinity last year, and became informed of the causes of defeat of some of the carsmen, know that Riley was unwise to have dipped a scull in water during the whole season. That he had an object in paying forteit to Smith is also well understood at Pittsburg. In the early part of August of this year he informed me that he had never before known what it was to be in pertect condition. Said he:"You know well that I never took half care of myself in preparing for a race, and often drank whiskey and lemon-juice, or, as we call it in Saratoga, whiskey sour. I also smoked occasionally, and, in fact, I had such views as most men are liable to have." "I remember," suggested the writer, "that,

after your race with Courtney and Plaisted on Saratoga lake, you drank a stiff horn of liquor tion toward the embassy had been defiant. in the little tavern down by the lake shore. "Yes, I know I did," he continued. "You

were there at the time. I don't drink any more. I don't smoke. I do nothing to interfere with my training, and I know what it is to be a well man." Continuing the conversa-Paris and Vienna that the outbreak is due to any combination or arrangement to be satisfied get me into a boat race next year and I find it Russian intrigue.

S ptember 8.—A Vienna Calcutta despatch reports that the disturbances at Badakashan was the interrogative answer. "Well," he may appear to fall into such an agreement, topped.

but then look out." "I'd like first-rate," said
Ludy Cavagnari has received a telegram Riley's backer, who was present at the time, "to catch that fellow Hanlan in a race some day this summer and beat him." It all rests with you and Jim," and there the subject dropped. In the light of these facts it certainly appears that Riley had made up his mind to detest the champion if he could : that he beat him by just sufficient distance not to give himself away too much, and that the referee stretched a point in favor of Hanlan, and declared the race a dead heat between the two, expecting Hanlan to win on the second trial, but the champion, having tound his match, abandoned all regattas. The expressed statement of the Herald that, while credit must be given Haulan for his ability as an oarsman, there are three men in Amermore Mms. Bonaparte, I may add a paragraph i ica who can vauquish him in a fair and honest race. Indeed, a well-known oarsman, who is usually very reticent and seldom speaks seventeen, and became the mother of thirteen his mind on boating matters, recently in-children, of whom five died in infancy. She formed the writer that he would bar Courtney from his list, and then could name three American oaremen who can defeat Hanlan in a square race. In Halifax, in conversation with Mr. Annand, president of the Halifax Rowing association, that gentleman said he believed, as the Herald did that there were caremen, now considered as being between Smith and Hanlan in order of merit, who were more dangerous to encounter than champion himself, and that it possible the association would jump them and leap high for game after the coming match with morris. As to Hanlan's engagement with Courtney, for a race at Torouto, it has been an open secret for some time that they understand each other perfectly, and that they will meet in competition on Toronto by this fall, unless the great scheme fails, Hanlan to receive liberal commissions from railroads and steamboat companies; in any event, the winner to pocket a liberal purse and the loser to receive a palatable plum in consideration of his efforts to Whether or not the race, if rowed, will

LAKE CHAUTAUQUA.

Edward Hanlan.

be contested on its merits is what no fellow

can find out; but it would appear as if Court-

ney would desire again to get into the good

graces of his countrymen by winning this

race, unless, indeed, to p-rmit a second defeat

in order to divert public opinion from suspi-

cion that the Lachine race was given away to

Chautauqua lake, on which it is proposed long, and from one to three miles wide,

leghany river. Maysville, which is the county | Britain, and see in them a latent wish to re- | heard of. About four years ago the Springer capital, is a place of about a thousand inhabitants, sixty miles S.S.W. of Buffalo, and is on the line of the Alleghany Valley railroad. The name "Chautauqua," or "Chata-uque," is a corruption of an Indian phrase, signifying a " foggy place," and was given in consequence of the mists which trequently rise from the surface of this mountain lake. The vicinity of the lake has become famous as the seat of a Sunday school assembly established there since 1872.

In answer to a newspaper correspondent Courtney gives the following :

Courtney replied :- " The newspapers are wasting a good deal of space and ink. I don't care about the presidency, and, further, I don't care a picayune for public opinion. A year ago the people were gone on Hanlan. He by giving up to that Empire Melilla, the l'enon happened to row in poor condition, with a bad and whatever else she occupies on the coast; a hot potato. You can bet your life that if the time ever does come when a man beats Hanian, the

people in Canada will wear paper boots for one winter. There is a pile of money behind Hanlan. Some of the boys came home from Detroit, and said they could have bet a million of dollars." Recurring to his sore hands, Courtney remarked "That is singular about my hands. I have got to let up on rowing for a few days."

"Where should you prefer to row the race with Hanlan?"

"I don't care a continental. I would row him off randy Hook lighthouse to get through with the race."

"How much do you weigh at present?" "One hundred and seventy-six pounds."

"How heavy shall you row?" "About one hundred and seventy-two

pounds. If the weather is cool, not as "When will you be thirty-one years old?"

"The 13th of November next." " Do you consider yourself in as good con-

dition as ever?" "No, not as good as when I was twentytwo years old. I could then row a mile faster than any man ever sat in a boat. I can row pretty well now, but I certainly can't row two miles in 12.25. I tried that to my sweet

satisfaction yesterday.' "How do you think the prominent oarsmen stand in their order?" "I can't tell. I never saw Ross, Morris or

"You place Riley next to Hanlan, do you

"Yes, sir; I do. I would place Hanlan and Riley above everybody if they can pull at the rate they are spid to have pulled at Barrie, unless Old Lengthy (Trickett) comes over here from Australia."

"Have you got anything in view for next "Next year?" Courtney asked. "If they

out I shall be awfully mad." "Then you intend to let your race with

Hanlan end your rowing?" "If he beats me there will be no use of my rowing any more. It I were to swear on a stack of bibles as high as this house that I could not beat Hanlan the people would bet on me just the same. I can't go into this

race with the beart that I did last year. People may think I don't care, but I tell you that it is not a pleasant sensation to go into a crowd and hear people say, "There goes the

It is not improbable that next week the time of the match will be arranged and the articles of agreement prepared, and perhaps signed. Certain it is that when the men do meet the most intensely exciting and closely

man that sold the race."

contested match that has ever occurred on American waters will be rowed. Never has so much interest centred on any similar event. and the race will attract the largest crowd that ever assembled to witness a sculling contest. Sporting men in Auburn will not hesitate to bet on Courtney, and the Canadians need have no fears but that every dollar they want to put up will be met. There are five places bidding for the race, as it were. One n Canada and four in New York This state

THE ANGLO-SPANISH QUESTION. Is England About to Annex Morocco?-The panish Yearning for Gibraltar.-Augry Tone of the S. anish Press.

will undoubtedly secure the match.

Spanish journals have been for some time reproducing some paragraphs which may, perhaps, claim the attention of English readers. "The English," they say, "have been and are at work at Tangiers, constructing a floating pier, by the aid of which they purpose to land six cannon of large calibre, destined to strengthen the batteries of that place, upon a plan originally laid and eventually approved by the government of the United Kingdom." Ut on this vague report the Peninsular press indulges in strange comments and wild conjectures, prompted by the various feelings which animate this country toward Great Britain-a power which, whether for good or evil, is always foremost in the thoughts of every Spaniard. The works of fortification at Tangiers, these papers reason, are carried on at England's expense and must answer English purposes. On the strength of the money spent upon them and till it is refunded, the English will establish themselves in the place; and, as the Moors will never have the means of payment, Tangiers will become an English clandestinely sold the Springer estates in fortress and port. Now, what use have the small parcels, and fled to England with the English for another harbor and stronghold on money. In the excited period which folthe strait? Is not Gibralter impregnable? that the Hanlan-Courtney race shall take And cannot its bay give shelter to an ironplace, is a beautiful expanse of water, 18 miles | clad equadron, sufficient to insure to the British | by one, and the result was that the heirs were the entire command of the strait? Is it pos- not able to establish or, in fact, properly situated near the southwest extremity of the sible that Great Britain requires Tangiers as prosecute their claims, and after a while State of New York, in the central part of an advanced post of Gibraltar? And will not the effort to establish their rights was Chautauqua county. It is about 730 feet the jealousy of Europe be awakened by this abandoned and the subject passed into above Lake Erie, and 1,200 feet above the pretention to place in the same hands both oblivion. Atlantic ocean, being it is said, the highest sides of the strait? And is Spain, of all coun-

pair what they call "an ancient injustice" and association was formed, with headquarters in to make a restitution of Gibraltar, they suggest, is neither as safe nor as commodious as that of Tangiers, and the position at Cape Spartel could be made as strong. Spain has long flattered herself that Great Britain might be brought to exchange Gibraltar for Centa, a place surrounded by a few square miles of territory, where the Britssh garrison would find itself more at ease then pent up as it now is on the rock. With Centa and Tangiers in her hand, England's position on the strait was formed, and yesterday the heirs in New than it is at present, and Spain would gladly indemnify England for all the expenses inevitable in the removal. Spain also could easily obtain Morocco's consent to the arrangements by giving up to that Empire Melilla, the l'enon result, and the Canadians dropped him like and a good understanding between England and Spain would reassure any uncasiness the Sultan Muley Hassan might entertain as to in Stockholm, together with interest comthe designs France may have to extend her pounded for 208 years, was thoroughly dis-Algerian poscessions at Morocco's expense. cussed. It was decided to elect a delegate to Algerian poscessions at Morocco's expense. I have thus briefly alluded to those strange speculations because they reveal the full bent of the Spanish mind on the sore subject of Gibraltar, and the strong instinct which would turn all Spain's jealous and rancor for England to love could that thorn in her side be removed. Gibraltar in the hands of Spain would be utterly useless. The fortress could not andeprived of English trade and custom, would One might as well reason with a child calling for the moon.

ANGER AGAINST ENGLISH INTERFERENCE IN MOR OCCO-SPAIN DETERMINED TO RECOVER HER DEFENCES.

Madrid Correspondence of the London Standard, Any one who has regularly perused the columns of Spanish journals, and the speeches of opposition and independent orators, unfettered by the restraint that offices under the crown imposes, will have perceived that all alike, from El Globe of Castelar to La Iberia of Sagasta, from La Patria of Centralinstas to the very ministerial journals, that invariably reproduce their remarks, all declare that an active policy is necessary in Morocco to vindicate the interests of Spain against the growing influence of Great Britain in Tangiers and in Tetuan. Very serious charges are bandled about against the part the British authorities of Gibraltar are said to take in organizing the levies and in fortifying the posts of the sultan. These reports are taken for granted in Spain, discussed in journals, and used by orators in the Spanish cortes when declaiming against the preponderance of British interests in the Mediterranean. My object is to call your attention to a latent state of agitation which every now and then is fanned into a blaze decl-i-t-y. when public opinion is led to believe that the Morocco question is about to pass into a new | obligation as an Orangeman. phrase. The slightest disturbance, any incident at Tangiers or in Centa, might provoke a movement of public opinion than would oblige the Madrid government, even against its will, to abandon its neutrality. Therefore, Marshal Campos and his colleagues wish at to be understood that they want to respect the treaties of 1860 and 1876, but that at the same time they will be prepared for all emergencies in the future if the more active policy about to be adopted by their diplomacy in Tangiers did turn out to be distasteful to the Moors, who are not very patient when under the apprehension of intervention from the Christina foes that they have been at war with for so many centuries on both shores of the Straits of Gibraltar. . . . For upward of two years the Madrid government has carefully inspected its detences all along the coast, from Cadiz round to Malaga, on the Mediterranean coast. It is a secret to no one residing in southern Spain that the garrisons of ports and coast fortifications are mostly selected from engineer and artill ry corps, even far away in the Balearic Isles. With praiseworthy activity the staffs that were formed in Carlist and Cuban wars have devoted their attention to a large and comprehensive system of defences, which aims not only at placing every arsenal in proper condition, but especially at strengthening all the works near the Straits of Gibralter and facing Morocco. Funds alone are wanting to prosecute the vigorous reorganization of the arsenals, ports and coast defences of Spain, and even in his short tenure of office the gallant Marshal Camnos has added some £600,000 of extraordinary expenditure to improve the war and naval materials of this country.

Search for a Fortune. Oswago, Aug. 30.-Two hundred and nine years ago John Springer, a wealthy Swede, deposited £175,000 in a bank in Stockholm, and journeyed to America with his family consisting of his wife and son. Their subsequent history is somewhat obscure, but it is claimed that four other sons were born to them in America, and that the five, who were John, William, James, Joseph, and Edward, settled somewhere in New Netherlands, and took up a tract of 18,000 acres of land, including the whole of the present city of Wilmington, Del., and parts of Jersey City and Brook-This large property was put into the lvn. hands of a trustee, who, on the breaking out of the revolution, as is alleged, became a tory, lowed the titles to the property became all mixed up, the rightful proprietors died one prosecute their claims, and after a while

About eight years ago some of the descend-Atlantic ocean, being it is said, the highest sides of the strait? And is Spain, of all countries, to put up with this fresh encroachment boats run from Maysville at its northernext to the commencement of the outlet, the other hand, mor sanguine people take a facts, and correspondence was opened with all whence small boats can descend to the Al-The state of the s

St. Louis, to make an effort to recover the landed property and the £175,000 deposited in Stockholm, which it is asserted, has not been drawn, and is at the disposal of such of the heirs as can establish their title to participate in the distribution of the vast sum to which it has now amounted. About a year ago, principally through the

would be a hundred times more advantageous | York, Rhode Island, and Michigan, numbering about 100 held a meeting in this city, which was attended by about thirty persons, with authority to act for the rest. J. H. Springer of Plymouth, Mich., was elected Chairman; J. E. Comstock of Oswego, treasurer. The subject of prosecuting their claims to the real estate mentioned, through the courts and the recovery of the £175,000 a meeting of the general association, to be held in St. Louis this fall, when a plan for action will be decided on. E. P. Springer of Providence, R.I., was elected such delegate. The value of the real estate claimed by the Springer association is estimated to be \$80,000,000, which, together with the Stockholm fund, makes the Springer claim one of swer the purpose of any power not having the | the most stupendous ever put forward in this full command of the sea. The town itself, country. There are about three hundred heirs, all living in the United States and sink to its old condition of a wretched village. | Canada. They now represent considerable But all such considerations are of no weight wealth in the aggregate, and are very deterif balanced against wounded Spanish pride. mined, not to say enthusiastic, believing that they will be able to establish their claims both in America and weden. Yesterday's meeting was held at the house of the late William P. Springer, once an inventor of some note, and whose daughters, Mrs. J. E. Comstock and Mrs. N. E. Hoover, are the heirs in Oswego, and Mrs. A. P. Wright of Buffalo, and his daughter, is another. Congressman Springer of Illinois is also one of the heirs, and was expected to attend this meeting.—N. Y. Sun.

The Orange Signs and Passwords.

The following signs and passwords, furnished us by a late ex-grand master, we publish for the information of the uninitiated. even at the risk of creating some confusion in the lodges :-Question. Have you the annual answer? Answer. I have. T-r-i tri a-n an n-u nu a-l

al, pronouned triannual. Q. Why do you take triannual for your annual answer? A. In honor of the Triannual

council. Q Have you the last answer? A. I have,

but it was lost. Q. How? A. By a traitor.

What would you substitute? A. F-i-

Q. Fide ity to what? A. Fidelity to my

Q. Can you restore it? A. With your help

I can. U-n-i-o-n. Q. Why do you take fidelity for your an-

swer? A. Because it unites Great Britain to

Ireland and these colonies. Q. Have you got the entrance pass word of an Orangeman? A. I bave.

Q. Will you give it to me? A. I will divide it with you.

Q. Begin? A. You begin.

Q. No, do you begin? A. L-o-v-c. Q. Why do you talk love for your entrance

password? A. Because Carist first loved us,

so should we love. Q. Whom should we love? A. Our breth-

ern in the Lord. Q. Have you got the grand password of an

Orangeman? A. I have. Q. Will you give it to me? A. I will divide it with you.

Q. Begin? A. You begin. Q. No, do you begin? A. T-r-u-t-h.

Q. Why do you take truth for your grand password? A. Because Christ was persecuted for truth and rightnousness sake, therefore our system is founded on truth. (A great

many lodges say "Because we were persecuted. So, therefore, our system is founded on truth." Others say "Because our system is persecuted." The first is, however, the correct way. Q. Is that you sir? A. Nahamia.

Q. Have you seen James to-day? A. I have, or I have not.

(Just as you understand it. "Have you seen James?" is the treading sign. Some lodges say: "Jacob, have you seen Jacob today ?")

The first Orange sign is given by letting your arm hang down by your side, loose, with the inside of the hand and your little finger resting against the thigh, a little above the knee, or upon your hinch bone, then with a very sudden jerk, throw the thumb from the outside of the leg, or thigh, or ninch bone. The answer is the very same with your left hand on the left side. This is called the "travelling sign." Another sign is made by placing the hands together, shut with the fingers locked together, the thumbs pointing lengthways from you. It is answered by

pointing out the two first fingers, and still keeping the hands in the same po-sition. The next sign is exhibited by putting the thumbs side by side on a table, counter, or anything, standing and keeping the fingers out of sight. The answer is made by putting the two fore fingers side by side in the same manner. A sign of distress is made by shutting the fingers on the thumb and placing the hand in a position of shooting a marble. Raise the hand quickly over your shoulder and let it drop by the side. There is no answer to this sign, except by going immediately to the assistance of the person in distress.

-A young elephant in a menageric attacked its keeper, at Lancaster, N.H., and probably

The Wife's Appeal.

- Ch. don't go in to-night, John!
- Ch., don't go in to-night, John!
 Now, husband, don't go in!
 To spend our only shilling, John,
 Would be a cruel sin.
 There's not a loaf at home, John;
 There's not a coal, you know;
 Though with nunger I am faint, John,
 And cold comes down the snow.
 Then don't go in to-night.
- Ah, John, you must remember,
 And, John, I can't orget,
 When never foot of yours, John,
 Was in the alchouse set.
 Ah, those were happy times, John,
 No quarrels then we knew,
 And none were happler in our lane,
 Than 1, dear John, and you.
 Then don't go in to-night.

You will not go? John, John, I mind,
When we were counting, few
Had arm as strong or steep as firm
Or cheek as red as yon;
But drink has stolen your strength, John,
And paled your cheek to white,
Has tottering made your young, firm tread,
And bowed your manly height.
You'll not go in to-night!

And will you go? If not for me,
Yet for your baby stay!
You know, John, not a taste of food
Has passed my lips to-day;
And fell your father, lible one,
'Tis mine your li changs on;
You will not spend the shill ng, John?
You'll give it him? tome, John,
Come home with us to-night.

RETURNED FROM THE GRAVE

By MRS. HENRY WOOD:

Author of "East Lynne," " Oswald Gray," &c.

CHAPTER V .- CONTINUED.

"That I could this hour put my finger out upon the guilty person. As certain as that you and I sir, are standing here, face to face, I know the one who did the deed."

"What absurd treason are you uttering now?" demanded Herbert, after a pause of

"No treason, and nothing absurd," was the undaunted reply. "I could lay my hand saw that he observed her tremor. upon the party who murdered my master, as "I am—as you remarked bu readily as I now lay it upon this gate. But I don't choose to do it; I hide my time."

Herbert Dane stared at the speaker from head to foot; wondering, possibly, whether ruins. the man was not giving utterance to a most andacions falsebood.

"Will you venture to assert-allowing that you were not one of the actors in-that you witnessed the scuille on the heights?" he in-

"No sir, I did not witness it: I was not proved fact has bailled my lord and the police, and compelled them to release me. But I know who was on the heights, though I was

* And what may be your reasons for holding it secret if you know so much ?" "That, sir, you must excuse me if I keep to

myself," was Ravensbird's reply. "But I hope, Mr. Herbert, you will not again accuse me of being the guilty man. Good-day sir." Ravensbird turned off toward Danesheld as

he concluded, and Mr. Herbert Dane stood watching him, deep in puzzled thought. Not until the former was out of sight did he awake from his reverie, and then he bent his steps

"I'll know, at any rate, what grounds they had for letting the fellow off," cried he, in Bolilequy,

He had reached the castle-gate when it was suddenly opened by Bruff, who was showing out Mr. Apperly. In another minute Herbert was in possession of the facts testified-that Ravenshird had been in the Sailer's Rest at the time of the catastrophe.

"But, let be a bit, Mr. Herbert," continued the lawyer, in excitement. " I can't question the good faith of the witnesses, for I believe them to be honest and Hawthorne and his wife, at all events, would be true to the Dane family; but some trickery is at work, something is up: the hands of the clock were surreptitionsly put back, or some other deviltry. Ravensbird's the guilty man, and it will turn

"What do you think, Bruff?" questioned Herbert, as Mr. Apperly marched hastily away and they stood looking after him.

"Well, sir, we don't-us upper servantsknow what to think. If appearances-that is the quarrel with his master, and his revenueful threats-hadn't been so much against him. we should not have suspected Ravensbird, for he never seemed that sort of bad man. Then, again, the evidence just given has posed us; for if Ravensbird was at the Sailor's Rest, he couldn't have been here on the heights."

"Yery true," responded Herbert in a mechanical tone, as though his thoughts were elsewhere. "There appears to be some mystery

*They had my Lady Adelaida before them in the hall this morning," proceeded Bruff, dropping his voice. " And put the oath

"Lady Adelaide!" quickly repeated Herbert. "Why what does she know?"

"It seems she saw the scuffle, sir, or partially saw it-as, of course, we servants suspected before, and that it was what frightened her-and the inspector thought she might have recognized the assailant."

"And did she?" asked Herbert Dane. "Neither him nor the captain, sir. She was too frightened, she says, and knows nothing '

4 Open the door, Bruff. I am going in to my

Lord Dane was alone when Herbert entered the hall. His lordship gave his nephew the heads of what had transpired, dwelling much upon the testimony of the witnesses which tended to establish the alibi, but avowing his positive belief in spite of it, that Ravensbird had been the man, Herbert agreed; and quitting the hall, went ap stairs to the

drawing-room. Lady Adelaide was alone. Herbert began speaking in a low and cautious tone, his eyes ranging around the room, as though he feared the walls might have ears, of the catastrophe of the previous night. He was proceeding to ask what she had seen, what had caused her to scream, in the manner reported, when

she vehemently interrupted him. "Don't enter upon it! don't speak to me! If ever you so much as touch upon it to me by the faintest allusion, I will never willingly suffer you to come into my presence again."

not and retand either her words or her vehemence.

He gamed at her in utter surprise; he could

"What do you mean Adelaide? This to me?"

questioned, or reminded of the horrors of last night. I could not bear it"

chafed, and he showed it in his rejoinder. * Does this indicate grief, inordinate grief,

for the loss of your declared lover?" "N-ver mind what it indicates," she answored, bursting into tears. "Now that he is gone, I feel how unjustifiable was my deceit-fal treatment of him. And if a promise of "Well, I

mine, to marry him the next hour, would re-

call him to life, I would joyfully give it." "You are unhinged, my dear," whispered Herbert Dane, thinking it better to bury his annoyance and surprise, and to soothe her; but that she really was so unhinged as to be scarcely responsible for what she said, he believed. "What a pity it is," he more impetuously broke forth, "that you went near the ruins last night."

"I went there hoping to meet you," she reproachfully interrupted. "My dearest, I know it," he hastened to put

"You told me in the day you should not be here, if some friends came, whom you were expecting : but you were alone, after the train came in, and I judged that they had not come. Moreover, I saw some one, as I stood at this window, going toward the ruins in the moonlight: I thought it might be you. And you

reflect upon me for having gone." "Adelaide, what is the matter? What have I said or done to offend you? Are you angry because I did not go to the ruins. The two Eccingtons had given me a half promise to come over yesterday and dine, but they did not keep it; I did not much think they would. Of course, I could have gone to the ruinsand should, had I known you would be there. I did not suppose you would go, not expecthome. Harry Dane had said he would call in and smoke a manilla; nine o clock was the hour he mentioned, but he was proverbially uncertain, and might have made his appearance earlier. I did not deem it expedient to

be out, when he came." Lady Adelaide vouchsafed no answer. She sat with her pale face cast down, playing with the ornaments attached to her chain. Mr.

Herbert Dane resumed. "You speak and look as though you had a reproach to cast on me, Adelaide. What is the cause? How have I offended you?"

She rose up from her chair, and Herbert noticed, as she raised one hand to push her hair from her brow, that the hand was shaking. She followed the bent of his eyes, and

"I am-as you remarked but now-unhinged to-day, not fit for the society of any one," she said. "I did not intend to cast a | no more like Ravensbird than twas like me or reproach to you for not meeting me at the

And, sweeping past him, she was quitting the room, when he laid his hand on her arm,

to detain her. "A moment, Adelaide. You may surely tell to me what you would not to others-if you have anything to tell; anything you are concealing. Did you not recognize Harry there. I was in the public room at the Dane's adversary last night?-not by the Sailor's Rest at the time it took place, which | faintest shadow of a clew? Every conjecture, would point to Ravensbird, yet the man says, earnestly, that he is innocent."

Her face grew ashy white as she stood confronting him, and twice she essayed to speak. ere any sound would come from her bloodless

"I was had down there, this morning," she said, pointing to the floor with her hand to indicate the hall underneath. "I was marsharled, like a criminal, before my lord, and the police, and the lawyers-I know not whom. They made me take the oath; they put to me the question that you are doing. I told them I was unable to testify to the recognition of any one; I was too terrified last night to notice, or to retain recognition. If I could not answer them, do you think it likely I can answer you? You forgot yourself when you asked me."

"Forgot myself!" repeated Herbert, wondering more and more at her strangeness of

"Yes, forgot yourself; or you would not so have spoken upon the very heels of my caution. I will forgive this, I will pass it over, believing you transgressed it through forget- I regret having avowed to you my belief that fulness; but never, never you attempt to open | you were the destroyer of your master." the subject to me again.

it with impunity." She quitted, finally the room, and Herbert advanced to the door and followed her with his eyes. He had never seen her like this. Always gay, always lighthearted, always loving and confidential to him had she hitherto been. What had changed her? What had invoked her present dark mood? A contraction of perplexity knitted his brow, as he gazed after her; but she did not turn to look at him; at other times her nods and her smiles had been his till she was out of sight. She sped on to her own apartments, and Her-

bert Dane quitted the castle. That Lady Adelaide's conduct, touching the affair, was unaccountable, all must admit, but upon none had it made so deep an impression as upon the police-inspector. After she had given her evidence, after Mitchel's remark that it might have been a woman, after Ravensbird appeared to be cleared, a most extraordinary idea flashed into the officer's mind, and grew there; was Lady Adelaide the one who had been disputing on the heights with Captain Dane?

CHAPTER VI.

Bur, ere long, another phase in the strange story was to be turned. As Herbert Dane wasstrolling down toward Danesheld from the castle, he encountered a man well-known in the locality-better known than trusted, indeed. His name was Drake, and his ostensible occupation was that of a fisherman, to which he added as much smuggling as he could accomplish with impunity. He took off his blue, woolen cap, made after the form of a cotton nightcap, to salute Mr. Herbert Dane. "A fine horrid tale I've been a hearing of, master, since our boat got in," began he. Folks be a saying as the captain's got murdered, and his body a floating away in the Hea; Davy Jones only knows to what part.

"It is an incomprehensible affair altogether, Drake, and seems to be shrouded in mystery; but I fear it is only too true. The body has not been found."

"Who was it as attacked him on the "Ah! that's the question?" was Herbert's

"They be saying down in the village yonder, as it turns out not to have been the captain's servant, though the thing was first put

upon him, and he was took up I know they are saying it; at least I make o doubt they are. '

"Well, now, master, perhaps I can throw some light upon this here. 'T'wont be much, "You!" returned Herbert, gazing at Drake. "Yes, me. I had been up to Nut Cape, for I

wanted to have a talk with old-that is-that is, I had been up the road past the castle-" Never mind speaking out, Drake," interrupted Herbert Dane, significantly, for the man had got confused when he broke off. "You had been up to Nut Cape to hold one of your confabs with that old smuggler, Beecher; that's about the English of it. But if I saw you pushing in a boat-load of contraband goods under my very eyes, you might doit, for me: I have no sway in the place, that I should interfere, and I concern myself with nobody's business but my own. So go on,

knowledged Drake, "but only for a yarn—in deed, master, nothing else. I stopped there longer than I ought, and was coming back again full pelt, afraid the boat might put off without me, when I heard voices in dispute."

them ruins o' the chapel, between it and the seemed to come from the direction of the castle, and I cut across towards it, thinking I'r's spare a moment to see what the row was in, in an appeasing tone. But she would not Standing about midway between the rains let him continue, drewning his words with and the castle were two men; the one, was speaking in a harsh commanding tone, and I had got a most uot up to him when I saw it was Captain Dane. Seeing that, of course, I

"Where do you say this was?" demanded Herbert, pausing some moments before he

"Between them ruins and the castle, a was a stranger."

never seen him afore, to my knowledge. A biggish sort of fellow, with a pack in his

"Or som'at that looked like one. twasn't a pack 'twas a big parcel. I didn't ing me, and I had a reason for stopping at take much notice of him, seeing the other was

"In what terms?" cried Herbert, with vivid eagerness. "Can you remember?" ". How dare you, fellow?' I heard him say. and those were all the words I caught dis-

"What time was this?" "Well, now, I can't be positive to a quarter of an hour," was Drake's reply. "Twas past eight, and if 'twasn't near nine; I should guess it might be a quarter past eight, rather more, maybe."

Herbert Dane mused; he was revolving the information.

was not Ravensbird?" you, "Iwas a chap rising five foot ten, with

broad shoulders."

"I was on my way to the castle now, to do it; I knows my duty. Not but what I'd ather go ten miles t'other way, than face his lordsLip.

Herbert Dane laughed. "He is not so lenient to you smugglers as

"Any way it's my duty, having seen what I did see. And I'm not agoing to shirk it master.' He proceeded towards the castle and Herbert

Dane continued his was in the direction of Danesheld. But scarcely had he taken many steps when a slight bend in the road brought him to a milestone hidden from his view previously; and half-scated upon it, deep in thought, was Ravensbird.

"You are in a borwn study, Ravensbird?" The man positively started. He had been so buried with himself as to be oblivious to the approach, and the voice aroused him abrupily.

that is, my spirit was," was Ravensbird's reply. "I did not hear you come up."

man has been led into an error, the least he opens to the conviction that it was an error.

A peculiar smile, somewhat cynical in its nature, flitted over the features of Ravensbird.

"I find that another attacked Captain Dave on the heights last night; at any rate, that Captain Dane and another were having a broil there together, about the time of the catastrophe: therefore it is but fair to infer that that other was the offender."

" Who?" he uttered. "Some strange man, with a pack in his hand. I should imagine it must have been a travelling hawker, or person of that class; such men have been known, before now, to commit evil deeds. He may have tried to extort money from Captain Dane, and finding be could not, have proceeded to violence. One fact appears to be indisputable; that they

bird. "You sir?" " I ?" echoed Herbert Dane. " What a very senseless question! Had I witnessed it-or indeed anything else connected with the affair-should I have kept it to myself? No. Ravensbird; had I known this, I should not have been so hasty to indulge suspicion of

"Then who was it?" somewhat impa-

tiently resumed Ravenshird. "Drake. The man stopped me a few minutes ago, to tell me what he had seen. He was on his way to the castle to declare it to my lord; and he has gone on there now."

seen before. A big, hulky fellow with a pack Just the description one is not expect of those itinerant pedlers."

sarcastically returned Ravensbird. " Not at all. He could not declare it out a sea, where he has been all night. His boat is

but just in-as I understand-and he knew nothing till he landed of the accident to Cap-Rvensbird did not reply. His eyes seemed

to be fixed in vacancy, as if in thought. Herbert proceeded.

sion that you could place your finger apon the offender, I believed you were speaking in vain boastfulness, if not in deceit. I conclude now, that you must have been aware of this encounter of Captain Dane's with the stranger, and alluded to the latter when you

"I-I was not aware that that Captain Dane-I did not know of any encounter, of his, with a stranger," replied Ravensbird, in a slow, hesitating tone, his eyes still bearing the appearance of a man in a dream.

Herbert Dane scanned him searchingly. "Possibly this man was no stranger to your master." "Possibly not," was the reply of Ravens-

bird, wakening from his reverie. "It is scarcely probable that a stranger would attack him to his death." "You speak in riddles, Ravensbird. Did

"Sir," respectfully returned Ravensbird. "you must pardon me for declining to an-

Drake, I Asanwhile, reached the castle, and disclosed his tale to Lord Dane. However loose r'any have been the fisherman's anteceder as, in the way of smuggling and other mat ers, bringing him under the displeasure an A syrveillance of the lord, that was no reafor his present account being doubted. Indeed, that he was but declaring the truth, was evident even to the lynx-eyed Lawyer Apperly, who was summoned to the confer-

The police also were summoned, and Drake had to repeat his tale to them. Should he know the man again? tney asked him. Drake was not sure; not by his face, he thought, for he did not take much note of it; if he knew him again it would be by his shoulders and the pack. Not very conclusive distinctive marks, decided the inspector.

A search was set on foot-as active as could be supposed to be undertaken by village police, which is not saying a great deal. Inquiries were made at Danesheld and its environs, extending to the neighboring towns around and past them, as to whether a man. answering the description, had been seen But all to no avail; nobody appeared to have observed any such traveler. A farm-laborer, at work about six miles off, deposed that he had noticed a man the afternoon of the accident, going toward Dauesheld, a "brown man, with a sort o' box on his back.'

"And big shoulders?" questioned polica-officer.

"Noa, not he," was the answer; "he didn't seem to ha' got no shoulders. A little undersized chap, it were, no bigger nor a weasel." So that description did not tally. Neither did any other, that the police could find out,

and the affair remained involved in mystery.

There is an old saving, that misfortune never comes alone. Lord Dane wrote to his eldest son, to acquaint him with the melancholy fate of his brother, and requested him to return home. For years there had been an unpleasant estrangement between the brothers, but, with death, these estrangements, or rather the remembrance of them, generally end. Harry Dane had been a favorite son; Geoffrey, the eldest, a cold, haughty, overmagnifying the predilection ten-fold, and he handsome fortune Harry had dropped into, a young man, had also been a sore point with the Honorabie Geoffrey; and, altogether, he preferred to live a life of estrangement from his kindred. His letters home were few and far between, and at the present moment Lord Dane did not know precisely where to address him: he had been in Paris, but had spoken of leaving it, for Italy, for Malta, and other places in rotation. So Lord Dane sent his letter to their banker's in London, who was kept cognizant of the movements of Geoffrey Dane, giving them instructions to forward it

without delay. They did so, and the days, nay the weeks passed on, but still Mr. Dane arrived not. Lord Dane grew angry. "Geoffrey might have written, at least," he observed to his wife, "if he did not choose to come."

Alas! he came all too soon. Not himself, but what remained of him. News arrived first: a letter written by his personal attendant, who was a native of Danesheld.

the neighborhood of Rome by one of those fevers common to hot and unhealthy climates, and in three days was dead. The letter, written by Lord Dane, and duly forwarded by the dreaded door. London bankers, had never reached him (it might be traveling half over the continent the fate of his brother. Even then, as Lord, Dane perused the unhappy letter, his body ing been embarked on board a steamer at Cevita Vecchia

Very sad, very Dane Castle, and the flag on it floated half- isk; had her very life depended on it, she mast high—the custom when a death occurred in the family. But a little span since it had so floated for Harry Dane, and now it was floating for Geoffrey. Lord and Lady Dane were bowed down to the very earth with grief. They were their only children, and whispers went abroad that her ladyship would not be long after them. People said they

could see the "change for death" in her. On a gay morning in the beginning of May, hearse, whose sable, mournful plumes contrasted unpleasingly with the world's sunny brightness, arrived at Dane Castle, having brought something inside it from Southampton. The burden was taken from within it Sophie, breaking into the most unearthly and deposited in a certain apartment of the

castle called the death-room. Why was it called by so unpropitious a name? the reader will inquire. Simply because it was a room consecrated to the dead. When any of the family died they were placed there to await interment—lie in state, it may he said—and the public were admitted to see the sight. The apartment was never used for any other purpose, though occasionally opened to be aired. A large, cold, gray room it was, perfectly empty, with high windows and a stone floor. Tradition went, that when any one of the Dines was about to leave the world, that floor would become damp in patches; not damp all over, as it did in wet weather. But they were vere foolish who be-

lieved in any such nonsensical superstition. The trestles were brought from their hiding-closet and set up in the middle of the room, and the coffins were placed upon them. Lord Dane was wheeled in, in his chair; Lady Dane glided in and stood by his side, both struggling to suppress their grief until they should be alone to indulge it. Some of the upper servants were also present, and a workman, purposely summoned to the castle,

prepared to unseal the coffins. At that moment, Wilkins, the servant who had accompanied the body from abroad, he who had written to Lord Dane, stepped forward, placed his hand on the man's tools to arrest him, then addressed Lord Dane.

"My Lord-I beg your pardon-but is it a safe thing to do, think you? May there not be danger? He died of malignant fever. Disagreeable feeling fell upon all, and some

drew involuntarily a step back. Lord Dane reflected. "I do not fear infection," he said presently. Let those who do fear it, retire; but I will

see the remains of my son. Stories have been told, before now, of-of-others being substituted for those supposed to be dead. Wilkins turned to Lord Dane, astonishment on his face and tears in his eyes.

"My Lord, is it possible you can suspect-"No reflection on you, Wilkins," interrupted his lordship: "I did not mean to imply any. There is a difference between satisfaction from conviction of the mind, and satisfaction from ocular demonstrations. I have no moral doubt whatever that my dear son Geoffry does lie within that coffin; nevertheless, I choose to be ladisputably assured of the fact. Retire," he somewhat sharply added to the servants: "and do you," nodding to the mechanic, "proceed with your work.- Had you not also better leave ns?"

The last words were addressed to Lady Dane She simply shook her head, and waited. It was a long process, for the lead had to be

unsoldered. But it was accomplished at last. The domestics had quitted the room, all save

Bruff. Lord Dane looked at him in a questioing

under the circumstances. A long, yearning look from all of them, a few stifled subs from the childless mother, and the coffins were reclosed forever. Then they left the room, and the public, those who chose to come were admitted.

that night in the house, one that caused some unpleasant commotion. It happened that some weeks, and was especially troublesome this night, she forgot it, and would not return for it; for she, in conjunction with the rest, felt nervous when going through the long pas-But Sophie's cough proved to be unusually severe. No sleep could she get; and at length she rose from her bed, determined to brave ghostly fancies and lonely corridors, and fetch the tisane. Wrapping herself up she started, carrying a hand-lamp.

Away she scuttered down the stairs. road to the housekeeper's parlor, where the drink had been left, lay past the death-room. How Sophie flew by its door, how her heart beat, and her skin crept, she would not like to have told. In common with the generality of French, of her grade and class, she was given to superstitious fears touching the presence of the dead, more so than are the English of the lower orders. But there's an old proverb, " More haste, less speed," and poor Sophie received an exemplification of it; for, so great was her haste, that in passing the very spot, the dreaded door, she lost one of her slippers. With a half cry of terror at the stopping there, Sophie snatched it up in her hand, did not wait to put it on, but tore on to the parlor.

The drink was inside the fender; where it had been placed to retain its warmth. Sophie bearing man by nature, had resented the partiality of his parents, his own disposition took up the jug, and put it on the table for a daunted Sophie. "But I don't think she's moment while she drew breath (short with had now been for some time abroad. The the running and the fright), and put on the not be as old as you, Mr. Bruff, by twenty refractory slipper. She was stooping down to accomplish the latter, when a noise close

room.

she stayed, the worse she grew. "If ever I | merly; her step was languid, her spirits were leave my tisane down stairs again," quoth unequal, her manner was subdued. In her Sophie, " may a ghost run away with me, that's all!" She took up the jug, drew her cloak the worse; her brilliant color had faded to

on end, and her skin was as a goose's skin quivering and cold. A perfect horror grew upon her, in that moment, of passing the

And well it might. She did gain it; how she hardly knew; but instead of rushing past ofter him), and he had died in ignorance of it, with her head turned the other way, some power seemed to impel her head toward it. If you ever experienced the same uncontrolspite of her will, turned right upon the door, you thinking of?"

fascinated as if by the evil power of the basil
A vivid blush 1 could not have kept them away. And in the same instant, a hollow, wailing sound, like a groan, broke from within the stillness of the

confined down had risen, and was after her

was the least of her imaginings. Out came the terr fied servants; peal upon peal rang the bell of Lord Dane; Lady Adel-

When they gathered in the account of the shaking Sophie, some of the braver of the domestics proceeded to the death-room, and

Kneeling on the stone floor beside the coffin, lost to all outward things, save her grief, a white dressing-gown only thrown over her night-clothes, was Lady Dane. The groans of pain, of sorrow, had come from her: and the "white light" as Sophie had described it, from her lamp. Not for a long while, a whole hour, could they prevail upon the unhappy lady to return to her own chamber; in vain they urged upon her that she would surely catch her death of cold. "What matters it?" she murmured. "Harry first Geoffrey next; both gone, both cut off in their prime; what signifies death, or anything else, that may come to me?"

Geoffrey was buried in the family vault amidst much pomp and ceremony, as befitted taken to the funeral, and the chief mourner

CHAPTER VII.

THE words spoken by the servants, perhaps heedlessly, that their lady might be "catching her de th," were borne out more literally than such words generally are. Whether it was the kneeling on the stone floor in the chilly night; whether it was the scantiness of the apparel she had thrown on; or the rising from her bed, hot, for that she had previously been in bed, there was no doubt, certain it is, that violent cold and inflammation attacked Lady Dane. The medical men called it pleurisy; less scientific people, inflammation of the chest; no matter for the proper term, Lady Dane was in imminent danger.

She lay in her spacious bedroom, so redolearthly means, they were not lacking; but | Herbert, was her settled conviction.

when the time comes for its departure, who may prolong its stay? Lady Dane was dying and she knew it. An emisent physician had been summoned from town; he had paid his visit, that morning, and had gone back again. A rumor-had been spread in the servant's hall though, whence originating and how they could have got hold of it, they themselves would have been at a loss to tell-that the great London man had pronounced it, in con-

"I said it from the first," wailed Sophic. "I knew that when two died out of the family, the third would not be long after them,"

Mr. Bruff. "What's that! sharply reforted Sophia "It's a well known certainty to any body who keep their eyes open. I have remarked it hun.

collection to work, and cast it backward. Let two out of the same family die, pretty hear together and you may look soon for the third interment. It's safe to come, if not directly, before the twelvemonth's up." Nonsense," said Bruff. "Is it nonsense? You just look abroad and take notice, if you've never noticed it before You can begin with this household," added Sophie, tapping her foot on the floor to give

force to her argument. The captain was the first, Mr. Dane was the second, and her ladyship will be the third. When news came that Mr. Dane was dead, I said to my-elf. 'Then who'll be the next?-for it came across my brain in the same minute that another there would be. And I feared it would be my Lord: I never thought of my lady."

"Perhaps there'll be a fourth!" sarcasti-

cally returned the incredulous Bruff. " Sophie's right," put in the housekeeper: I have observed it myself many times. When two get off quietly out of a family, a third

generally follows." 6 If I could lower myself to think such trash, I'd never say it," rebuked the indignant butler. "Mam'selle Sophie may be excused. she's young; but when folks have lived to your age and mine, ma'am, they might know better. It is to be hoped her ladyship will

recover.' "Then if she does recover, it will be his going to recover; it is not in her face. I may good years, and I shall be thirty my bext birthday; but if I were you, I'd never boast of my age, until I had used my powers of observation to more purpose. Anyway, two have gone, and the other will follow. You'll

do for you?" "Nothing just now," feebly replied Lady Dane, whose voice was scarcely audible for weakness; and had her medical attendants

Adelaide "It is a sad time, aunt," shean-wered; and the plea was too true a one for Lady Dane to suspect its evasion.

caused by his death?"

A blush as vivid as the previous one, but more painful. Lady Adelaide, however, re-

" Not long," calmly repeated Lady Dane "a few days, perhaps but a few hours. be not distress yourself. It causes me no distress; quite the contrary; I am glad to go.

me; I shall be glad to go." Tears were running from the eyes of Lady Adelaide. There was a pause, and then the

invalid returned: "But I want now to speak of yourself, whilst I have power left for it. This unaccountable sadness-whence does it proceed? I do not think it is caused by grief for Harry's

"It-it-was a dreadful death, nunt," shivered Adelaide, shunning the question. Lady Dane clasped her hands together. "Ay, a dreadful death; a dreadful death

Still, not one to have made this last impression upon you; for, Adelaide, I suspect you did not love him." "We all loved him," Adelaide was beginning, but Lady Dane arrested her words.

"Child, I am dying. If there must needs still be concealment between us, in these, my

"Tell me the truth, child. Why should you conceal it now? Herbert was no match for you then : Harry was, and he idolized you: but things have changed. Herhert will succeed his uncle, and there can be no barrier to your union with him : but I should like to be satisfied how it will be, before I go. Speak

the truth, Adelaide." Adelaide Errol was visibly agitated, as she bent over her aunt, for the latter had taken her hands and was drawing her closer. Speak she must; there was no escape; but even

"Aunt, I do not wish to marry Herber Dane." "What!" uttered Lady Dane in her asto

spoke here with remarkable hesitation-" like him well enough." Lady Dane regarded her searchingly

suspicion came over her that Adelaide in perfectly understood : not the present conversation, but the future position of Herbert for that Adelaide had long been wrapt up

heights, master?"

though."

"Yes, to you or to any one. I will not be Herbert Dane felt vexed, considerably

"Well, I had been up to old Beecher's, ac-

"Whereabouts?" asked Herbert "I was on the brow of the heights, had kept close to it all the way, and was just abreast of sea, when my ear caught the sound. It Standing about midway between the rains

rut away again."

trifle nearer the castle, maybe. 'Tother man "A stranger?" "Leastways, he was a stranger to me; I'd

"A pack!" uttered Herbert again.

the captain. The captain was blowing him

tinct. But I heard them both at it, railing like, as I steered off. '

"Are you sure, Drake," he asked, "that it "Be I'd otter, master to have no sense in my eyes?" was Drake's response. 'Twasu't

"You must speak of this affair before Lord Dane."

you would like, and you fear him. But if you can help his lordship to trace out this assaulter of his son, it will no doubt atene for some old scores, Drake."

"I was absent in last night's work, air

"Ravensbird," returned Herbert Dane," if a can do, is, to acknowledge it, when his mind

The smile on Ravensbird's face was exchanged for a look of astonishment.

were giving vent to angry passions, one against the other." "Who saw or heard this?" asked Ravens-

"And be says it was a stranger?" "A man be did not know, and had never

"Drake has been tardy in declaring this,"

"When you gave utterance to the expres-

spoke. Was it so?"

you allude to this man, or not, when you spore?"

And nothing more could Herbert Dane get

from him; and the parting, in consequence, though frien 11y, was not to the former satisfactors. factory.

manner.

"I have no fear, my lord. Allow me to see the last of poor Mr. Geoffry." Geoffry Dane it was, unmistakably; and less changed than might have been expected

A sort of fright, so to term it, took place Sophie, Lady Adelaide's maid, was suffering from a violent cough, which had clung to her at night. She was in the habit of taking a soothing drink, for it, made of herbs, or, as she called it, in her own language, tisane, which she took regularly up to bed with her. On sages, considering what was in the house.

above her head interrupted her. It was nothing but the striking of the time piece on the mantel-shelf, two strokes-one, two-telling the half hour after midnight. But Sophie's nerves were unhinged, and it startled her beyond self-control. She shricked, she grasped the nearest thing to her, which happened to be a chair, she hid her face upon it, and she wondered how in the world than thinking of Lady Dane. Since the night she could master courage to get back to her

around her, and began to speed back again; paleness, and her rounded form had grown not very fast this time, for fear of spilling thin. She sat in an invalid-chair before the the tisane. Poor Sophie! the real fright was coming. As she gained the corridor in which was her right hand, and her eyes were fixed on Mr. Dane had been suddenly attacked in situated the death room, her hair nearly stood

room. Nearly paralyzed, nearly bereft of her Adelaide, in you—has continued since the senses, Sophie fell against the door, and the death of Harry," pursued Lady Dane. "Is it movement caused it to open, as though it had been imperfectly latched; yet Sophie knew that the door had been securely locked the previous evening at dusk. But for the doorpost she might have fallen with her head inside it; that saved her. There came another groan, and what looked like a flood of white light from the room; and the miserable shricks and yells. few along the corridor, dropping the jug and the tisane with a crash and a splash! That those hermetic solderings and tastenings had come undone, and, what they

side opened her door and stood at it, her face as white as her maid's.

there the cause was made clear.

according to the world's usages, the late heir of the Danes. Lord Dane was too ill to be mourner was Herbert, now the presumptive successor to the title, and to the wide and rich domains.

ent of comfort; its fire regulated that the temperature might be of a certain heat, its little luxuries ready at hand. The servants, moving suftly in their list slippers, were anxious and attentive; the doctors were unremitting; the neighborhood was concerned Could life have been kept in Lady Dane by

fidence to Mr. Wild, a case without hope.

"What's that, mam'selle Sophie?" cried

dreds of times in my own country, I dare say you have in yours, if you'll only put your re-

Adelaide Errol sat alone with her aunt, ogtensibly attending on her should she want anything; though indeed she seemed more buried within herself and her own reflections when she had been so terrified in the ruins, a great change had overtaken Adelaide. Si Back she must get somehow; for the longer | longer was she the gay, careless girl of for appearance, also, there was an alteration for five (her aunt's previous to Lady Dane's taking to her bed) her cheek was pressed upon

"Adelaide." It was Lady Dane who spoke; and Adelaids sprang up with a start, abruptly aroused to outward things. "Yes, aunt. What can l

been present, they would have taken care she was on its way to England for interment, having been embarked on board a steamer at stand it Sophie's eyes irresistably, and in you looking so sad, Adelande? What were A vivid blush rose to the cheeks of Lac

"This strange sadness-I call it strange

"Child, I shall not long be here; and would a-k--" "Oh, auat!" interrupted Adelaide, in a tone of pain.

I have—I humbly hope—a Friend in heaven, and he will welcome me to his Father's home. Oh, Adelaide! the world has become sad to

death."

last hours, at least let there not be equivocation. I believed that you did not care for Harry: I believe that you love, and do still love Herbert-Geoffry, as we must call him now. Though I cannot quite remember 10 say Geoffry so soon," added Lady Dane, sadly: "it puts me too much in mind of my own Geoffry who is gone.' Adelaide burst into fresh tears.

Lady Dane, dying as she was, observed how violently her heart beat.

ishment. "I will not marry him. I-do not "-she

"Child, are you mistaking bis circumstances-his future? He will be Lord

"If he were to be King of England, I would not marry him," vehemently spoke Lady Adelaide. "Then—is it it possible?—did you really

love Harry?" was the slow, doubting re-Another flow of tears, and a softened an-

"Aunt, if Harry could rise from the dead. I would be glad to marry him; I would rather marry him than any one else in the world." "How I have been mistaken!" uttered Lady Dane, and Adelaide hid her face amid the bed clothes as she listened. Ludy Dane thought her manner appeared very singular, and a doubt crossed her mind whether there

was not some mystery yet to fathom. Whether or not, it was not fated that Lady Dane should unravel it. During their conversation an unusual stir and noise had been gradually arising in the road; and now penetrating to the inside of the castle. Unnoticed at first, the commotion was now so great as to attract the attention, if not the alarm of Lady Dare. Tumult like that within the well conducted castle!

"Adelaide, go you and see what it can be

Bring me word." Away went Adelaide, thankful, if the truth were known, to be dismissed from that bedside. A dozen fishermen, or so, were congregated in the hall, having carried in a burden covered up on a sort of hand-barrow. The servants were surrounding them; Lord Dane was present in his chair; stragglers, attracted by the news, made bold to push into the castle. Altogether, it was a scene of confusion. Questions were poured on the fishermen, and they were all answering at once, in their loud voices and rude patois.

Adelaide gathered in the sense of their words. What motive impelled her to act as she was doing, none could tell; probably she, herself, could not have told; possibly, in that moment of terror, she was unconscious of her actions. A moment of unspeakable terror it evidently was to her; her lips were blanched and drawn back from her teeth, her features wore the hue of the grave; she glided amidst the crowd, laid her hand upon the barrow, and was lifting up its covering.

A fisherman darted forward, and unceremoniously pulled her back.

"It's no sight for her," he said, turning to Lord Dane, "it's no sight for women, young or old; ye may judge, my lord, that it is not!"

Then, for the first time, Lord Dane observed that Adelaide was present. "Go away!" he said to her sadly, but im-

peratively; " what brought you here?" "Ye'd never get it out o' your sight, young madam, all yer life after," spoke up another

man, who had advanced to keep guard of the barrow, and it's stark naked, beside." "Leave the hall, Adelaide; are you mad?" sternly reiterated Lord Dane.

The dashing crimson had come to he cheeks now, and the perspiration broke out on

her brow, as she hurriedly obeyed. "I think I must have been mad," she repeated to herself. "What possessed me!"

Mechanically, scarcely conscious of what she was about, she re-entered the chamber of Lady Dane. The latter had contrived to struggle into a sitting posture in bed, and her eyes eagerly turned upon Adelaide their questioning light. "What is it? what is it?" she uttered, for

the young lady made no response to the mute " I-I do not know, aunt."

"What is it?" repeated Lady Dane. "You do know: I see it in your countenance." "They said I was not to tell you." replied Adelaide-the most senseless rejoinder she could have made, proving how uncollected was her mind. Lady Dane,

with a gasping sob. "They have found, and | trophe occur." brought home, the body of Harry." " It is so, aunt, acknowledged Adelaide.

"But at this distance of time-so long in

the water—how can they recognize it?" "I gathered in the purport of what they were saying, aunt," returned Adelaide, evidently speaking with a painful effort, " that it was all but unrecognizable, that they knew it by the teeth and a mark on the arm. Ravens bird, who came in with them, says he could swear to it by the mark; and they were saying that it could not have been all this time

in the water." "Ravensbird! And Lord Dane suffered him to enter?"

"There is great confusion, aunt. Perhaps he may have been unnoticed until he spoke? The body had been found a few miles turther off, by the fishermen, and they brought it to Danesheld in their boat, never giving a thought to its being that of Captain Dane But—as fate had it—when they reached the shore, Ravenshird happened to be strolling about there. He immediately pronounced it to be the body of his late master, knowing it. as Adelaide had said, by the teeth and the mark on the arm, and it was borne to the

An inquest was held upon it, and the verdict returned was, "wiful murder against some person or persons unknown." A rumor went about the place, and obtained credence. that had it not been for the episode, related by Drake, of the man with the pack, it might ! have been "Wilful murder against Richard Bavensbird," in spite of the testified aliba.

The body was buried in the Dane vault, and people mourned more truly for the Honorable William Henry Dane than they had done for the heir, the Honorable Geoffry. But, the very day of the interment, another died, to be mourned for-Lady Dane. It seemed that the flag was forever floating half-mast higo now, over the castle.

All these events, following one upon another with succession so rapid, told upon the shattered frame, the broken health of Lord Dane. He was unable now to quit his chamber, and very soon it was thought, he would be unable to quit his bed Herbert Dane-Geoffry Dane, as he was henceforth to be called-once again, and for the third time, had to perform the office of chief mourner; and on his return from the funeral he was summoned to the presence of the old lord.

A favorite name in the Dane family was that of Geoffry. From the first creation of the barony, more than two thirds of the lords had borne it, and it was held (superstitious again) that those who had so borne it, had Dane, who was the sen of the Honorable Herbert Dane, and grandson to the preceding peer who had reigned, had been christened Geoffry Herbert; his friends calling him by his second name, Herbert, that his name might | not clash with that of his cousin, Geoffry the heir. Now, however, that the succession lapsed to him, he was henceforth to be, not

Herbert, but Geoffry.

He left his bat with its sweeping band in the library, and proceeded to attend the sum-He could not avoid remarking as he went in, how strangely altered and ill Lord Dane looked.

"Are you worse, uncle?" he involuntarily asked. "Don't you feel well?" "I do not know that I am much worse,

never do again. I may he called away at any moment, and it is necessar, that I should set my house in order. For this purpose—I should be more correct in say ing, in pursuance of this purpose-I have a weed you to come to me. According to the a bitrary decrees of fate—how capricious, how unlooked for they are !- you will be the seve nteenth Baron Dane. Geoffry, I have a charge to leave you, as such—a charge above all ther

charges." "I will fulfill it, sir, if it be in my power. The old peer stretched out his hand from his easy-chair, in which he was propped, and laid it upon the wrist of his nephew, slowly master. She rose from her seat to leave the and impressively. Geoffry bent a little room, as Geoffry entered. nearer to the anxious face.

"I charge you, by all your hopes of happiness, that you never cease in striving to bring to light the destroyer of Harry," solemnly said Lord Dane. "Spare no means, no energies, no trouble; let not idleness overtake you in your task; be not tempted by want of success to relinquish it. Should the years go on, ay, until you are an old man, and nothing have turned up, still do not flag; a conviction is upon me that search will not be always in vain. You hear me, Geoffry?"

"Oh, yes, I hear." "Let your suspicions, your secret watchings, be directed to one quarter in particular; for, that the guilt lies in it there is no doubt. Never suffer your surveillance to be off that man"

"Of whom do you syeak, sir?" inquired Geoffry in a tone of surprise. "Ravensbird. Of whom else do you sup-

pose I speak? Why do you look displeased house. and incredulous!" "Pardon me, sir, if I do not agree with you;

though, if I dip knit my brow, it was with grave; and to enter upon what I am about to perplexity, not displeasure. I cannot get do, may appear unseeming at such a time. over the fact that the absence of Ravensbird | It is unseemly in point of fact; but it is but from the heights at the time of the occurrence has been credibly testified to; and it is have heard must justify it. Give me the hope, a physical impossibility for a man to be in the permission, that at a future time I may two places at once. Neither can I keep my ask you to be my wife." suspicions from dwelling on that other, that packman." "Pshaw!" returned Lord Dane, impa-

tiently, shaking his head, "I have never attached credit to that tale of the packman. I do not say it did not take place, the encounter, dispute-whatever it may have been-as Drake describes it; but as to that fellow's having attacked Harry to death, the notion is absurd. Some traveling bagman, passing accidentally, who importuned Harry to purchase a cotton pocket handkerchief, or a horn-knife to cut bread and cheese, and Harry rode the high horse at being accosted and drove the fellowaway. It was nothing more, rely upon it. No; whoever dealt out his death to Harry that night, had a motive in it. It was Ravensbird; I tell you it was Ravensbird, Jeoffry, and I charge you look to him."

Lord Dane ceased. He appeared to have done with the subject, and a long pause ensued, each appearing buried in his own reflections. It was Geoffry who broke it.

"What report is this, that I hear, uncle that Ladp Adelaide goes back to Scotland?"

" It is so decided. It would not be expedient for her to remain here, now her aunt is gone Under present circumstances, it would scarcely be expedient, a wild, random girl like Adelaide-think of her running out. mud-cap fashion, on to the ruins that ill-fated night!-but in the uncertain state of my life, it is not to be thought of. When death shall overtake me-and it is not far off; it is not, Geoffry, disbelieving as you may look-fancy what would be the position of Adelaide, were she still here. You, taking up your abode here, the castle's master, and an unprotected young lady in it! A pretty affair that would

A flush illumined Geoffry's features, symbol of his deep, passionate love for Adelaide, and he turned his face to hide it. "It would be time enough for her to go

back to Scotland then, sir-should the catas-"You talk like a boy," retorted Lord Dane

Is the Lady Adelaide Errol one to be subjected to the possible comments of a scandalous world? She must quit the castle before

"You cannot think, sir," said Geoffry, in stood Lord Dane's remarks-"that I would tails?" do aught to bring scandal on Lady Adelaide?

I would guard her from it with my life." The proud old peer turned his face upon him in all its haughty severity. "What do you mean, nephew? 'It I thought you capable of but imagining such, I would shoot you there as you stand before me, rather than let so dishonorable a craven live to succeed to the coronet of Dane."

Geoffry felt that he was being misunderstood, and suffered the point to drop. Where is Adelaide going to reside," he asked. "With whom? I thought she had no rela-

"She has scarcely any. Some consin of her late father's is willing to receive her. A

Mrs. Grant, living in Werthshire." "Mrs. Grant, repeated Geoffry. "I have heard of her. A widow with a very bare jointure and a house full of children. Will Lady Adelaide like that after Dane Castle?"

"Necessity has no law," observed Lord Dane. Of course I shall take care that Adelaide is no burden to Mrs. Grant now or for the future. Were her brother what he ought to be, be might settle down and afford her a home, but Kirkdule is as wild as a March hare.

"Will Adelaide like going to Mrs. Grant's?" repeated Geoffry. "Like it, no!" returned Lord Dane.

has never had the tears out of her eyes since the plan was mooted. But she acquiesces in its expediency, seeing there is nowhere else where she can apply for a home."
"I think—I think—uncle, will you par-

don my saying it, will you sanction my saying it, that she might be happier with me?" Geoffry spoke in a low tone of emotion, the color coming and going in his fair face. Life to him without Adelaide Errol, would be a

dreary prospect. "Happier with you," echoed Lord Dans, in a quick tone. "In what way?"

"As my wife." "Look you here, Geoffry; it is of no use for us to converse at cross purposes, so I will be explicit. You cannot suppose, that since the death of my sons I have never cast my thoughts to the future, and to those who are left. Now, your aunt, my poor departed wife, took a notion in her head long ago that Adeeeu more lucky than the rest. Herbert laide cared for you more than she did for Harry. For my part I deemed Lady Dane must be mistaken; I deemed it was altogether too absurd to suspect that Adelaide should do so. considering she had freely consented to be Harry's wife. But Harry went; Geoffry went; and you were lett; and I told Lady Dane that if her idea was correct, you and Adelaide could now marry. Truth to say, I would more cordially have given you my approval

> cousins marrying, and to you she is no blood relation."
> "Well, sir?" eagerly cried Geoffry, whose eves had been sparkling.

than I did to my son; for I do not like

"Well! Two or three nights before my wife died, she told me we had all been wrong hotel the other morning to take a before or rather that she had been wrong. That breakfast walk to Quebec, but didn't finish Geoffry, but as to feeling well, that I shall it was Harry to whom Adelaide had been the contract.

really attached, and that she never would consent to be addressed by you. Therefore, I imagine, if you are indulging dreams of Adelaide you are nourishing a chimera." A proud, self-satisfied smile passed over

the face of Geoffrry. He knew whom she had really loved. Lord Dane put an end to the interview. A little thing fatigued him now, and he dis-

missed Geoffry. Geoffry proceeded to the drawing-room, and there sat Adelaide. Very sad, very lonely did she look there in her mourning-roises, the only inmate of the castle save its invalid

" Actelaide, am I scaring you away?" "Oh, no," she answered, with a confused blush, and down she sat again.

"I hope you are better than you have been of late," he continued. "You have allowed me to see so little of you, that we seem like strangers."

"I have not been very well, and I have been much occupied with my poor aunt." "I hear it is in contemplation that you should return to Scotland?"

"I believe it is." "But it is most strange that you should do so," he impulsively rejoined, "You may as well bury yourself alive as become an inmate of Mrs. Grant's undesirable home!"

A change passed over her face, and but for s strong effort the tears would have rained from her eyes. Purgatory itself would have scarcely seemed more terrible in prospective to Lady Adelaide than did Mrs. Grant's

"Adelaide," he resumed, in a low tone, "I have now come from leaving your aunt in her a single word 1 would say or ask; and what I

"It is impossible," was her low reply; but Genffry saw that she could scarcely speak for agitation, add that she was in fact, gasping for breath.

"Do you understand me?" he returned. "I velieve so. You asking me to be your wife; is not that it? I thank you for thethe-the courtesy-the offer-but I cannot avail myself of it."

"Later I crave, Adelaide; that I might speak of it later." "Neither now nor later. I beg you to drop

the subject forever. Geoffry Dane was likewise agitated, and pale as death. Were all the hopes of his later

lite to be thus ruthlessly blown away? "Adelaide, what has changed you?" he resumed, in a deep tone. "I once thought—" "Never mind what you once thought," she impetuously interrupted, "or what I thought

either. The past is past." "I can offer you now what I could not then; what I never-I solemnly declare-so much as glanced at the possibility of; I can offer to make you mistress of this castle and these broad lands."

Some emotion appeared to overcome her, for she buried her face in her hands and was shaking as though she had the ague. With an effort she looked up, and steadied her voice to speak.

"You need not enlarge upon it; I perfectly understand. You would make me Lady Dane."

"I would make you Lady Dane and my dear wife," he interposed, in a tone of the deepest tenderness. "Oh, Adelaide, let this misery end! What has come between us?" "But I cannot accept the offer," she more calmly continued, completely ignoring his

last sentences, and retreating backward, for he had made as if he would take her hands. "Geoffry Dane, I pray you let this subject cease, now and forever.

" Adelaide!" "Cease, cease," she implored. "I can never give you any other answer." But this is inexplicable, most strange.

You must assign me the cause for your estrangement." "No other answer, no other answer," she reiterated in a tone that savored of alarm.

agitation-he may possibly have misunder- "The broad fact is sufficient; why go into de-"It is not sufficient, Adelaide. I have a

right to demand its cause." "I shall never give it you. You ask me to be your wife, and I refuse. There it must

end." "Are we to part thus-in anger, in disatisfaction?' " Not in anger, unless you choose. I thank

you Geoffry, for your courtesy, as much as though I had accepted it. And now, you must forgive me for reminding you want today is; that your one word has lengthened into many : and that I wish to be alone."

Geoffey Dane withdrew; he could not well do otherwise. But, overwhelmed as he felt with disappointment, unpleasantly perplexed and puzzled though he was at her curious conduct, there was yet a lurking within him which seemed to whisper that a little time might set things to rights-that Lady Adelaide would still be his.

CHAPTER VIII.

About half a mile from Dane Castle, standing almost at a right angle between the castle and the village of Danesheld, wos the awelling of Mr. Lester, or, as he was sometimes styled in the vicinity, Squire Lester. It was a substantial, red-brick building, known by the Danesheld Hall, and but tor its large size mi_ht have been taken for a tarm-house, surrounded as it was by out-buildings, barns, shed, brick-yards, poultry-yards, and other appurtenances that a superior farm generally possesses. Its site was somewhat solitary no dwellings being in the immediate vicinity. while the large, wild wood at the buck, ranging out and extending to some distance, did not tend to render its aspect more cheerful. The wood belonged to Lord Dane, and was a

invorite resort of poachers. Now, it may be as well to state before going on, that Mr. Lester's property was not entailed. It had come to him by bequest, not by inheritance. A distant relative of the late owner, he had been made the heir, unexpectetly to himself-the heir, upon the condition that he should take up his residence on the estate, and make the hall his home. He was a dashing young guardsman then, poor and proud, and he scarcely knew whether to be pleased or annoyed. The fortune was most welcome: but to vegetate in rhe country and be dubbed "the squire,"—he winced at that. However, we get reconciled to most things in time, and so did George Lester. He sold out, married, and took up his shode at Danesheld. In course of years his wife died leaving him with two children, Wilfred and Maria, the latter four years younger than her brother.

(To be continued.)

A representative of the London Times is in Winnipeg, and is astonished to flud that people there don't wear snowshoes in August, and that the Saskatchewan is at least ten miles from Niagara falls. He left his

A Scene In the South of Ireland. BY THOMAS DAVIS.

I was walking along in a pleasant relace, In the county Tipperary; The seene smiled as happy as the holy face Of the Blessed Virgin Mary; And the trees were proud, and the sward was

green, and the birds sang loud in the lenfy scene. Yet somehow I felt strange, and soon I felt

snd.
And then I felt very lonely;
I pendered in vain why I was not glad.
In a place meant for plea-ure only;
For I thought that grief had never been there,
And that sin would as lief to heaven repair.

And a train of spirits seemed passing me by The air grew as heavy as lead;
I looked for a cabin, yet none could I spy
In the pastures about me spread;
Yet each ill id seemed made for a peasant's cot,
And I felt dismayed when I saw them not. Surely there was the road that led to the cot,

For it ends just beneath the trees, And the trees like mourners are watching the spot, And cronauning with the breeze; And their stems are bare with children's play, But the childrent n-where, on! where are they?

An old man unnoticed had come to my side, An one man unnoticed had come to my side
His hand in my arm linking—
A reverend man, without haste or pride—
And he said:—"I know you're thicking;
"A cabin stood once underneath the trees,
"Fall of kindly ones—but alas! for these!

"A loving old couple, and the' somewhat poor Their children had be sure to play; "And the piper, and stranger, and beggar were

To bless them in going away; "But the ty: hus came, and the agent too— "Ah! need I name the worse of the two?"

"Their cot was unroof-d, yet they strove to "In its walls till the fever was passed;
"Their crime was found out, and the cold ditch
side
"Was their hospital at last;

"Flow'y they went to poorhouse and grave, "But the Lord they bent to, their sout will save

"And thro' many a field you passed, and will pass, "In this lordling's cleared' demesne, "Where households as happy were once

ans.
"They too are scattered or slain."
Then he pressed my hand, and he went away;
I could not stand, so I knelt to pray.

"God of justice!" I sighed, " send your spirit "On these lords so cruel and proud, "And soften their hearts and relax their frown "Cr clse," I cried by d—"Vouchs, be thy strength to the peasant's hand "To drive them at length from off the land."

IRISH NEWS.

CORE AND BANDON RAILWAY COMPANY .- The directors of the Cork and Bandon railway company at a board meeting held lately, recommended a dividend at the rate of 41 per cent to be paid on the ordinary shares of the company for the past half-pear, and carrying over a balance of £816 to current account.

REDUCTION OF RENT .- The brilliant and noble example lately set by the landed gentry of Galway during this severe agricultural depression is being followed by the gentlehearted ladies who have tenantry under their control. Misse Persse, Aughrim, has in structed Mr. Story, her agent to grant 10 per cent, abatement on the current year's rem to all the tenants who will pay within a given

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS -Within the memory of the oldest folks here tawny oats never were so late; instead of being harvested it is still quite green. The smell of the potato blight everywhere abounds; but the last few days of warm weather are turning out very fine, mealy potatoes, which can be sold at 6d bought at 51 to 71d per lb; and hence the agricultural depression goes on.

REDUCTION OF RENT.-R. W. C. Reeves, Esq. D.L., told his tenants when paying him that the times were dull and that he would forgive them the present rent, and if the times did not improve that he would allow them 25 per cent. off the next rent. Now, what makes the action of this high-minded land ford in this case the more worthy of praise is that this act of generosity is only in keeping with his benevolent acts, especially where the poor are concerned

TENANT FARMERS AT MALLOW .-- A monster meeting of the tenant farmers of Munster has been fixed to take place at Mallow on Sanday. the 14th of September. This meeting is to take place under the patronage of the Munster formers club and is expected to be a very large one. The meeting will be held for the purpose of pronouncing a popular opinion on the necessity of settling the Irish land question on a satisfactory basis, and Mallow was chosen to be the place to hold the demonstration on account of its central position.

REDUCTION OF REST .- The Waterford Chronicle says that the Marquis of Ely has just made the following abatement in the half-year's rents, now due of his numerous tenants in the county of Wexford :-Where the rent does not exceed £10, twenty per cent; where it does not exceed £20 fifteen per cent; above £30, ten per cent. The announcement has caused the greatest delight amongst the tenantry, by whom the noble marquis and his courteous agent, Godfrey L. Taylor, E-q , J.P., have been

held in the highest esteem. LIBELLING A REGIMENT .- At the meeting of the Ballinasloe town commissioners on 17th August, the following communication was read :- "At a numerously attended meeting of the Ballinasloe section of the Roscommon regiment of militia, the following resolution was unanimously adopted-". That we, the Ballinasloe section of the Roscommon regiment of Militia, call on Mr. Harpur, JP, to retract his lauguage of August 12, at the town board, in reference to our regiment, such language being a libel. We request Mr. Harpur to tender us a public apology. If he refuses to do so, we will proceed aginst him in a court of law.'-Signed for self and fellows,

"John Kenny."

TENANT-RIGHT DEMONSTRATION IN KEADY -The 15th of August, commonly called Ladyday, was observed amongst the Catholic population as a holiday. At an early hour crowds of people thronged the streets. The Catholic brass band and others paraded the streets, accompanied by a large number of persons, and met each contingent as they arrived. Tandragee, Anagurgan, Clontibert, and Middletown were all represented. Many devices in accordance with the principles of harp without the Crown and Liberty, and Erin-go-Bragh, &c. Having paraded the town up to half-past four o'clock, the whole assembled on Dobbin's hill, where forty banners indicated what the meeting really was.

PARTY WORK IN ARMAGE.-The "red-necks" and the green-necks," divisions of the same section of party-men, have been demonstrat_ ing how far they can disturb the public peace. It appears that on Saturday some disputes arose between the mobs, who reside chiefly in Poor School lane, and which were the result of some differences at the so-called tenant right meeting at Keady, on Ladyday.

dispute by the force of bars of iron, pokers, land, with crops, &c.. were put up for sale in stones, bricks and such like. The public had mobs kept complete possession of the place Lurgan, so that no arrests were made, but a large number of the rioters will be made amenable at the Petty sessions.

A REMARKABLE VOYAGEUR .-- Among the passengers by the Inman steamer, City of Brussels, which sailed a few weeks ago for New York, was Capt. W. D Seymour, who is starting upon one of those periodical long voyages which already has made his name remarkable as a voyageur. He goes first to New York, and through the States and to Canada. He will visit the great points of interest in Canada, including the Ningara falls. On his return he will call at Madeira, where, after a sojourn for his health he will start for Australia to witness the great international exhibition at the antipodes. This will be the third time Captain Seymour has gone round the world, having already visited the most distant parts of Asia, Africa, and America. Many a man less advanced in life than Capt. Seymour would hardly encounter the extraordinary voyages, which he appears to delight in. We wish him a safe return.—Cork Herald. THE REST AGITATION.-At a recent meet-

ing of the Midleton board of guardians, Mr. Thomas Walsh brought forward a resolution, calling attention to the condition of the tenant farmers of the country, and urging on the landlords the necessity of making such concessions as the present depressed state of agriculture demands. The resolution was supported by Mr. James Penrose Fitzgerald, Captain Smith Barry, and the chairman, (Lieut -General Roche), all of whom expressed sympathy with the tenants, and admitted that in this exceptional period of depression, something should be done to help the tenants to get over their difficulties. The resolution was passed unanimously. Mr. Walsh advocated an extension of time for the payment of the current gale, in preference to reduction in the rent, but suggested that instead of being paid altogether when the times improved, it should be divided over a few years, and by that means it would not press upon the tenant.-- 15 al.

Istimulation.-On Monday, the 9th December last, at about 8 o'clock p.m., four men, one armed with a gun, and the other three with pistols, are alleged to have entered the house of a farmer named James Gaynor, at Clondardis, Walshestown, near Mullingar, and bringing him to the door of his own house placed him on his knees, and gave him warning that they came there for the purpose of shooting ciui, as he had not yielded to some requests made by a tenant of his. The gun was then discharged, the contents of which passed through Gaynor's hat. The latter then promised not to persevere with his tenant, and the four men, who were all masked with false whiskers, left without doing any further iniury. On the day following their visit, Gaynor, who seemed ignorant of the parties, lodged informations, but up to a few days ago nothing regarding the affair could be ascertained. On Saturday last two men, named Simon Brown and Michael Kelly, were arrested on the Irish Times.

At the Galway Assizes, on Thursday, before Lord Justice Deasy, the first of the prosecutions arising out of a recent disturbances in Connemara, where the agents of the Irish church mission have, as alteged, been so perto 8d per stone. Fine cools of butter can be secuted of late, came on for hearing. There are in all about twenty persons waiting their trial for participating in the riots, and the Davis, John Davis, Mary Davis, John McDonagh, Francis Lynch and John Coyne. They were indicted for riot at a place near Sheehan, Royal Irish Constabulary. The procourt house was crowded all day. The priests | parents. who have warmly esponsed the cause of the accused persons, were present in large numbers. The jury acquitted McDonagh and Covne, and after a great deal of deliberations they were finally discharged without outlived them all in the confines of mortality, agreeing as to the others. In a subsequent although she was greatly afficied with her riots, his lordship said he had never heard a years previous to her death, a trial which she greater amount of perjury committed than at the present assizes.

THE BOHERREE RIOT.-At the Trales perty sessions recently, four men, named Bryan Fuzzerald, alias Robert Emmet, James Leary, David Scannell, and John Naughton, were charged with being concerned in the Boherbee riot, on Sunday, 10th inst., the facts of which have already appeared in this journal. Constables M'Donnell and Sullivan proved the offence, the former remarking to the court that the row originated in consequence of Fitzgerald, a leader of one of the factions, and who was the head of a band, wearing a green coat and white breeches, a dress representing that worn by Robert Emmet He (the constable) was now in a position to state great friendship existed between the parties, and they appeared to be sorry for the scandal they gave upon the occasion. There was no fear that, at all events for some time, the riot would be renewed. The chairman said Firzgerald acted most improperly in wearing anything at a ratio of 100 to 60 as regards the Germans. calculated to give offence to the community Fitzgerald-I think nobody can prevent me wearing any clothes I like, when I pay for them. Their worships ultimately let the prisoners off on paying a fine of 10s each.

A HERO OF RORKE'S DRIFT .- On Saturday, 16th August, there arrived in Cork by the steamer Xema, from Bristol, a young maunamed Thomas Walsh, alias Barrett, belonging to the 1-24th regiment, who has just been discharged from the service invalided. Barrett, for that is his real name, belongs to Cork. He joined the 24th regiment some five or six years ago, and went with that regiment to the Cape on the South African troubles breaking out. He served in nearly all the engagements with the Kaffirs from the time of the first brush until the memorable defence at Rorke's Drift. Barrett was present at the action of Isandula, and escaped with twelve others to Rorke's Drift, where they were able to communicate the sad intelligence of that disaster, and put the small garrison of tenant-right without landlord wrong were on Rorke's Drift on their guard. During the the several banners, such as "Ireland for the action at Isandula Berrett lost the middle Irish," "Home Rule, Mountain road, Keady," Sarefield for Ever." On other flags were the tered by a bullet. In the defence of Rorke's tered by a bullet. In the defence of Rorke's Drift he received three other wounds-two in the leg and one in the shoulder-the latter wound incapacitating him from further active service. While wounded and unable to fire a gun Barrett assisted in removing the wounded from the bospital, which was subsconently burned, and under a heavy cross fire he continued to serve the garrison with ammunition and stores. Barrett was sent home invalided, and on reaching England was ordered to be discharged. He has been recommended for a good pension. Barrett is a fine young man, but bears traces on his face | the dwelling. He never suspected the lamb, ... of auxiety and hard work.

There was not much fighting on Saturday THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY—Auction of incident to a neighbor, he said, 'The word of night, but about two o'clock on Sunday the FARMS IN KILLARNEY—An auction of the tended ondeavoured to settle their ants' interest respectively of three farms of the devil was on ma back.'

the courthouse, Killarney, recently. The to traverse a long distance round, as the rival first farm was that of a man named Lynch, tenant to the O'Donoghue, M. P., and is situfor a considerable period. Several of the ated near Ballyvourney, in the county Cork. police have been called on special duty to The auctioneer remarked that he did not observe any person on behalf of the landlord present to object to the sale. The farm, which is a mountainy one, was disposed of for £2. The next sale was the interest in a farm situate near Killarney, and held by one Thomas Sullivan. Mr. E. F. Downing, solicitor, appeared on behalf of Mr. Leahy, the laudlord, for the purpose of refusing to recognize the purchaser, whoever he may he, as a tenant. Mr. R. Collis, solicitor, appeared for thence he will proceed on an extended tour John Cronin, of Fids, who, as the auctioneer has stated has an execution against Thomas Sullivan. There was therefore no bidding, and the sale was adjourned for a week. The third put up was a farm with the growing crops, held by one John Callaghan, near the park, Killarney. This farm comprises the grass of seven cows-equivalent to about twenty acres. Three farmers came on the table with written objections and claims. Mr. Leonard, clerk in Mr. Hussey's local estate office, said he was requested to state there by Mr. Hussey that Lord Kenmare would not recognize the purchaser whoever he may be as a tenant under his lordship. The sale was proceeded with, notwithstanding, when £5 was offered. The farm and crops were disposed of at £5 10s. There was a large attendance of the farming class present.—Cork Examiner.

St. Patrick's Society and the late Bishop of Kingston.

At a meeting of the above society, held Monday evening, September the 1st, the following resolutions were unanimously adouted: The St. Patrick's society of Montreal havng learned with deep regret of the sudden leath of the venerable and respected Bishop O'Brien, of the diocese of Kingston, and being desirons of giving public expression to this sorrow, have adopted the following resolutions : —

Proposed by Mr. J. O. Neville, and,

Resolved-That we deeply deplore the death of his lordship Dr. O'Brien, Bishop of Kingston, and regret the loss his late diocese has ustained in the removal of one who had so thly begun the ardnous duties of a bishop.

Resolved-That we recognized with pleasure in the late lamented prelate one who, by his talents and piety, was another illustrious example of the high gitts with which the good God has been pleased to endow so many Irishmen.

Resolved-That we sympathize with the relatives of the deceased prelate, and trust that the remembrance of the proud position which he retained may mitigate their grief.

Resident-That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the administrator of the diorese of Kingston to the relatives of deceased, and that the resolutions be published in the public press.

Obituary Notice.

Died at River Beaudette, in the parish of St. Telesphore, County of Soulanges, on Wednesday the 20th uit. at the venerable age of 96 charge, and brought before Mr. Barry, RjM., years, Mrs. Mary McDonald, relict of the late and remanded to the next quarter sessions - John McDonald, who in his seventy-seventh year departed this life the 22nd August, 1855. She was a relative of the great priest, the Very Rev. and Venerable John McDonald, of St-Raphaels, County of Glengarry, and Rev. Aemis McDonald, the learned memorable

and we enable professor of Montreal college. The deceased were natives Knoydrate, Invernessshire, Scotland, whence they emigrated on the royal Neptune commanded by the rood first batch numbered six-namely, Richard Capt. Boyd in July, 1892, to Glengarry, Canada, and they spert a few years with their friends, about St. Raphael's and then settled on River Beaudette where they were blessed with a good Clifden, on Sunday, the 23rd of March, and and virtuous family, several of whom are now for assaulting and wounding Constable cojoying their congenial native and good tome and may offer many a good ceedings excited the deepest interest, and the prayer to Almighty God for their beloved

The deceased were amongst the industrious and honomable original settlers of river Beaudette, all of whom have preceded the subject of the obitmary to eternity. She has also ase of assault tried, arising out of the Childen | bodily informities, and blind over the thirty bore with Christian resignation to conform to the will of Almighty God, always believing her afflictons to be a preparatory medium for her eternal felicity. She was a genuine Roman Catholic, an excellent and affectionate mother, and an accommodating friend and neighbour, enjoying all her senso and faculties, manifesting many marks of perfect contrition for her sins Received all the rites of our Holy Mother the church, a few hours before she expired, and was vested and encircled with the scapular of Mary, the habit of eternal salvation. On Saturday 23rd inst, her mortal remains were conveyed to St. Raphael's cemetery, accompanied by a respectable number of neighbours, relatives and friends, where a requiem mass was celebrated by the Rov John

Masterson. May her soul rest in peace, River Bandette, August 28th, 1879.

The New York Century furnishes the following statistics :- "The Irish are increasing and of 100 to 40 as regards native Americans. The writer estimates that the same proportion of Irish increase as compared to American exists throughout the whole of the New England states. The American women are blamed for this state of affairs, which it is dreaded will in time commit that part of the republic to the control of the Irish race and the Catholic church.

Rev. Bernard O'Reilly has contributed a paper to the controversy about the respective merits of Catholic colleges in the United States and in Canada. While in no way disparaging the former he claims for the latter all that is necessary for the highest intellectual training of young men. Boston College, he thinks, "ought by right to be the central institution of a great Catholic university for the New England states. For what we need in so vast a country as the United States, is one great educational centre for each group of states around which the other schools would grow and flourish as the natural and dependent members of one body."-Weekly Vintor.

John, Anderson, a plous old tailor, lived in a village at the foot of the Cheviots. He kept three apprentices, who taught a variety of queer tricks to a pet lamb which was also an inmate of the household. Old John had family worship every night, and it was the custom to blow out the candle before heginning the prayer, leaving the house almost dark. One night, when they were all on their knees, the youngest 'prentice held up his leg in a horizontal position. The pet saw it, and at one bound cleared right over, alighting on the old man's back. John gave a loud groan, and jumped to his feet, in the belief that auld Nick had got into of anxiety and hard work.

The .State of the Country—Auguston of incident to a neighbor, he said, . The word of

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The True Witness

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Botice to Farmers.

Farms, lands and real estate of all kinds change hands every year, more especially during the fall and winter, and in order that buyers and sellers may be brought together as much as possible, the propietors of the TRUE WIT-NESS-a paper which has a large circulation amongst the tarmers of the Dominion-are prepared to offer reduced rates for advertising farms, lands, live stock, &c., during the coming fall and winter. Terms made known on receipt of copy for advertisement.

Home Rule and its 4 postle. However excellent the intention of the promoters of the Atlantic cable may have been, it is deplorable to think what an amount of exaggeration, not to say downright falsehoods, are sent to us from the other side of the ocean through its medium. This is more especially the case when the news is of an unpleasant nature to the sender, as, for inatance, in regard to Home Rule and its operations. The essence of the news only can necessarily be conveyed, but when this is fil-Lered through the prejudiced minds of those holding the European end of the cable it is often distorted to an alarming extent. We hear time after time of this Home Rule gathering ending in a fizzle, that Home Ruler meeting breaking up in a row, and then again of an irreconcilable feud between two leaders. until one is tempted to doubt the existence of a Home Rule confederation altogether. The latest sensation in this line is the demonstration in Limerick which the sable informs us ended in a disorderly fight and the clearing of the platform. There were twenty | for thousand people present, and if an old woman's ginger bread stand were upset it would be quite sufficient for the addition to a London despatch. The Mai! fortunately dissipates say they, at England's greatness, which is bethose little cable eccentricities, and by the Mail we learn that the active Home Rule policy is assuming alarming dimensions, and its leader Charles Parnell becoming the leader of all Ireland. So long as the late Dr. Butt | the poor workingman is told that Mr. Jones was at the head of, what we may call, Irish has grown wealthy because he is religious, affairs everything was lovely. Dr. Butt had a thorough knowledge of the British constitution and such a profound respect for it that though he loved Ireland well, he loved the Constitution more, and was afraid to touch it with his little finger lest its delicate machinery might suffer. Charles Parnell does not know so much of the Constitution, nor does he seem to carehe only sees that his unfortunate country is going fast to perdition, and intends doing his best to prevent it. Perhaps it is necessary that for such a man as Mr. But there should be a successor like Parnell; the man of words opens the way for the man of action. Charles Parnell does not possess the slightest quality of a demagogue, and in this respect he is unlike even the best of popula leaders. He is not extraordinarily eloquent, nor is he flowery in his speech, or carrie! away by his feelings. He is, on the contrary, a young man full of self possession, clear and logical, with | give every man, woman and child a perfect the touch of cynicism necessary in speaking to the British House of Commons. He is a Parliamentary debater whom it is impossible for the clacquers of the Treasury to frown down or silence, and in this respect he is indispensable to the Home Rule party. He is of that class of men which the philosopher Carlyle so intensely admires; an entity. sham in him. It may well be imagined then how anxious the British Government is that his great success should be made little of and that public opinion abroad should think meanly of him and class him with the demagogue of whom poor Ireland has had more than her share. Parnell is not a lawyer and does not want to be a judge (one of hi- and fought just as fiercely for their rights as does not require money. In a word, he is a man a country can safely trust. The British Government therefore cordially detests him and not without cause. In former times the public opinion of Europe and America only heard of Ireland through English embassies and legations as a discontented province never happy, no matter what a paternal Government did to make her so, always crying for a silver spoon, and nourishing wrath in her bosom against what she termed her oppressor, but who in reality was her best friend. But this idea has been exploded with several others, and the nations of the world

are looking on in astonishment at the people

fleeing from such a beautiful island and at the

wretchedness they leave behind them. The not abuse the Ferry bill.

telegraph is at work, newspapers are everywhere read, travellers exchange ideas, and an occasional empress sees what is passing in has been taken severely to task by the Mail and domestic agents, where the one-fifth of the population have an endowed university which the four-fifths have to support; and what surprises her most, she sees no citizen soldiers as in other countries, no volunteers. No matter how proud and arrogant a man may be, he is more or less afraid of public opinion, and so it is with nations; so it is with England. Charles Parnell's operations are watched with interest in Europe as well as in America; their causes and effects noted down; and this accounts for the twisting of telegrams and cablegrams as a means to blind the world. The leader of the obstructives has within him the elements of success, and it will be strange if he does not come out from the struggle victorious, backed, as he is, by what may be termed centrifugal and centripetal forces, inside aid and outside ap-

Infidels and Evangelists.

Between the infidels who would exclude religion from the schools altogether and taboo the name of God, and the ultra-Protestants who advocate the use of the Bible in schools universally, the Catholic Church takes the middle course or juste milieu. The Ferry bill in France is a direct insult not only upon the Catholic Church, but upon Christianity all over, for it may be assured as a certainty that Jules Ferry, while he bates the Catholics, looks only with contempt on the dissenting sects, which can give his theories no serious opposition. As a matter of course, Catholic journals all over the world have condemned the Ferry Education Bill in the strongest terms, and even not a few secular papers have gone with them in denouncing such a godless policy. But, marvellous to relate, not a sound emanates from the Protestant religious press-not a voice is raised by the Christian Union or the Presbyterian Independent, or that saint in print, the Montreal Witness. And yet one would think those religious journals, for the sake of their common Christianity, might give some sign of dissent. They are not only religious, but hysterically so. They go in for camp meetings and prayers on all occasions, and talk Scripture forever, and still they do not dislike Ferry's bill, because it is a rap at the Priesthood, and the Woman that sitteth on the Seven kills, and all that kind of nonsense. One of them, the Christian Union, hopes that when the people are deprived of the religious instruction they were accustomed to, they will clamor for the Bible, and then all France will become evangelized. The Bible is to accomplish the great work of converting France. It strikes us very forcibly that if the Missionaries and Evangelizers would take their eyes off France and the interior of Africa for a moment, and turn their attention to the pagans in England, it would be better them and more profitable. The truth is, those Evangelizers are using the Holy Scripture to teach materialism although, perhaps, unintentionally. Look, cause she reads the Bible. Her railroads, her telegraph system, her foreign possessions, her fleets and armies, are all hers because she sends the Bible. Descending to individuals, goes to meeting and reads his Bible. Historians, tinctured with bigotry, are also fond of instituting comparisons between the Protestant and Catholic cantons of Switzerland, in favor of the former, and all because the Protestants read the Bible and the Catholics do not. By dinning this continually in the ears of their hearers the impression gains belief that the reward of holiness is material prosperity in this life, and hence the workingman who has been envying Mr. Jones his prosperity goes into business in a small way, and by dint of short weight, general cheating and attentively reading his Bible, grows wealthy after awhile, and is eager to inform the whole world that he ascribes his prosperity to the Bible. There is no asceticism inculcated in his belief, no penance, no fasting, if they be in the Bible he carefully skips them over or construes them according to his tastes or his | Justice by instalments is, however, better than intelligence, for, of course, the Evangelizers right to interpret each passage as he or she may think proper. The now defunct Exeter Hall was in the full swing of its prosperity in 1860, receiving contributions from old dowagers of both sexes for the conversion of the heathen in Africa and New Zealand. A statement was read by the secretary at one of the meetings, showing that the latter couna man thoroughly in earnest, not a bit of try especially absorbed a large number of Pestaments, something like 250,000 in fact, and still, like Oliver Twist, demanded more. This was blessed news, and the dowagers wept tears of joy, and what was better, opened wider their purses to subscribe for more Bibles for the piously disposed Maories. Some time after the natives took the field. ancestry refused a peerage), he is wealthy and lifthey were real Christians, which they were not. But the British troops, after storming their fortifications, found thousands of Testaments piled inside a dozen houses or so, and this occurred at the capture of almost every village. The books had been sent them, and there they lay except used for lighting fires or as wadding for their guns. But a portion of the natives did read the Bibles sent to them ny Exeter Hall, and in consequence they became crazy, and originated the Haw-haw fanaticism which cost blood to stamp out afterwards. The infidel Ferry, however, wants the Bible excluded from the schools besides, with any

religious instruction whatever, while the

Evangelists would have them in universal use,

and yet, strange to say, the Evangelists do

Competitive Examination.

Mr. George Casey, MP. for West Elgin, appointments to the civil service. Mr. Casey, as is well known, is a patriotic young He has no axe to grind; he has many friends and relatives in his constituency, but not a single one of them holds a Government situation. Nor does be entertain his present civil service reform views on account of a pique born of a refusal on the part of the Government to grant a place to any of his friends. His opinions may therefore be safely taken as those of an entirely disinterested party. It may, however, be charged that he brings forward his competitive examination bill session after session, to embarrass his political opponents, but this falls to the ground when it is considered that the Liberals, as well as the Conservative Governments, have been troubled with what Conservative journals are pleased to term the hobby horse of the young member for West Elgin. While the Mail admits in the abstract that the present system of appointments is a bad one, it raises specific objections to each of the arguments of Mr. its own for improvement. If our Toronto contemporary defended the rotten system obtaining at present even staunch Conservatives would shake their heads in doubt, and the Mail knows this well. Mr. Casey goes in for competitive examination, but our contem-

"There are two points, however, on which we think we sha'l differ with the advocates of civil service reform. The first point is in regard to promotion by competitive examination. We have the very powertitive examination. we examinations as a test of practical merit in walks of life other than scholastic, and we believe that the experience of the English system has led the wicet heads to believe that there has been an almost total failure or all the high expectations expectations when the figure of the expectations entertained by the friends of the expectations entertained by the friends of the system. From a gr. at variety of quarters this view might be idustrated. A system which, for instance, placed a secret treaty in the hands of a strange clerk, working at tenpence per hour, is not a system that any country has a right to be proud of."

This is about the weakest argument we have ever listened to. In the first place the competitive examination system in England is not a failure by any means, as none know better than the Mail. It has given civil servants to the Empire who have proved themselves her best supporters in India and elsewhere. True, scholarship is the chief test, but then, what better could be substituted? Should the splitting of the hair fairly | struggle. in the centre, the wearing of an eye-glass, or establishing relationship to the member for Blank-bire be a better recommendation? A young man may have his hair so nicely divided that the most critical eye could not find fault, and yet the brains beneath might not | the fourth was a draw. be of the largest. If a Senator goes to a Minister and says, " I have a nephew who wants a situation on the inland revenue," the minister does not enquire as to his qualifications, but he asks himself "can I afford to refuse this appointment?" We all know, and the Mail knows it more especially, that if a young man, even of the rarest abilities, is a candidate for a vacant position, political expediency has to refuse it, and give it to the apant whose friends can command more political influence, and render greater success the Civil Service is at present composed of nonentities; on the contrary, there is amongst its employees a lot of talented men, but there prevailed. The past ten years, under both political parties, have brought political hacks into important positions they are unable to fulfil, and this is not only a wrong on the taxpayer, but an injustice to the capable employees who had to do their work. The abuse has become so notorious that some independent member like Mr. Casey is required to remedy it, and no doubt he will, as he is just the kind of man to care very little for newspaper sneers in trying to do his duty towards the public. The Mail itself promises that something will be done the next session of Parliament, which is a tacit acknowledgment that Mr. Casey has not been laboring in vain, but we are doubtful from the tone of the article if a radical remedy will be applied to the evil. no justice at all.

THE TORONTO GAIETIES.

The Caledonian Sports-The Victorious Vica-Yachting and the Reception-To-day's Programme.

[Special Correspondence to the Post.] Toronto, September 8 - Toronto was favored with a day of unalloyed pleasure. For once since the opening of the exhibition the weather proved favorable, and advantage was taken of this opportunity to enjoy the festivities everywhere in progress. The most interesting teatures of to-day's programme was animal the Caledonian sports and the postponed yacht race. As the latter was over a distant course the movements of the fleet were beyond enjoyment, but yachtsmen who participated in the run say they never experienced such delightful racing. From early morn the visitors and residents turned their attention to the muscular contest which was announced to be held on the cricket ground, and thousands flocked to the scene of the encounter.

games were in progress, about four o'clock, and stayed a couple of hours watching the contest with the greatest interest. They 1,300 people who were present. The follow-18 inch hurdles, open to all: 1st, \$8, Ken- as Punch says, "rough weather ahead," Eng- living syst nedy, Guelph; 2nd, \$4, Tompkins, Hamilton; land can no longer be looked upon as much tablished.

3rd, \$2, Spalding, Guelph. Running long of a market for anything. The timber trade jump, open to all: 1st, \$10, Alex Dobson, 20 of Quebec is fast becoming a thing of the past, feet 4 Inches; 2nd, \$5, E W Johnston, Hamil- and those who are determined to cling to it ton, 19 feet 51 inches; 3rd, \$2, Henry Farley, for a living must make up their minds for Ireland and whispers it in Austria. She sees for a letter which appeared in a late issue of a letter which appeared in a late issue of lambda land improverished by absentee landlords the Globe, condemning the present system of jump, open to all: 1st, \$10, Alex Dobson, of to true, that even at low freights present to the first present to th Scarboro, 46 feet 9 inches; 3rd, \$5, Charles Jordan, Toronto, 42 feet 8 inches; 3rd, M C Donald and E W Johnston, of Hamilton, 39 feet 10 this portion of the province has had the effect Canadian of wealth, education and ability. inches. Throwing light hammer, open to of bringing some of our very largest capitalall: 1st, \$12, George Davidson, Scotland, 118 ists to look upon annexation to the United feet 4 inches; 2nd \$6, D C Ross, Baltimore, U.S., 116 feet 1 inch; Srd, \$3, R A Harrison, Toronto, 108 feet 6 inches, Putting 18 lbs stone, open to all: 1st, \$12, George Davidson, 46 feet eight inches; 2nd, \$6, R N Harriinches. Running high jump, open to all : question that sooner or later must be taken 1st, \$10, G Davidson, 5 feet 41 inches; 2nd, up and discussed as not only a possible but a S5, E W Johnson, 5 feet 3 inches; 3rd, \$2, Alex Dobson. Putting heavy stone, open to all; 1st, \$15, Geo Davidson, 39 feet 9 inches; 2nd, S8, R N Harrison, 35 teet 11 inches; 3rd, \$4, D C Ross, 33 feet 5 inches. Race, 100 yards, open to all: 1st, 10, John Warwick, 2nd, \$5, Gus Carruthers; 3rd, \$3, E W Johnston. Vaulting with pole, open to all: 1st, \$12, A Dobson, 9 feet 6 inches; 2nd, \$8, Geo Davidson, 9 feet 3 inches; 3rd, \$4, J'W B Dixon and J Riley, equal. Archery, open to all, 1st, \$10, George Eilis, 53 points; 2nd, \$6, Henry Lucas, 46 points; 3rd, \$3, Chas Spanner, 35 points. Dancing Highland Fling, men in costume, open to all: 1st, \$10, G A Mathieson; 2nd, \$5, Henderson; 3rd, \$5, Prof. McDonald, of Montreal. Bagpipe music players in costume, each to play one march, one strathspey, and one reel, open Casey, but does not advance any theory of to all; 1st, \$20, John McDonald, Lord Lorne's piper; 2nd, \$10, George Smith; 3rd, S5. Neil McIsaac. Hurdle race, half-a-mile, over eight hurdles, open to all; 1st, \$10, E J Case, Hamilton; 2nd, \$8, E W Johnson; 3rd. keep to their branch without being over. \$4, A Dobson. Dancing "Ghillie Callum" or sword dance, men in costume, open to all; 1st, \$10, G A Mathieson; 2nd, \$5, A Fraser 3rd. J Robertson. Tossing the caber, open to all; 1st, \$12, D A Ross, 41 feet 5 inches; 2nd, \$6, Geo Davidson, 41 feet 1 inch; 3rd, \$3, EW Johnston, 40 feet 10 inches. One mile race, open to all: 1st, \$20, D A Woods, Galt; 2nd, \$10, J M Case, Hamilton; 3rd, \$5, McNaughton, Oshawa. Best dressed boy in costume open to all: 1st, \$8, James N Walker, St Catharines; 2nd, \$6, David Johnston, do: 3rd, \$4, T McMillap, Toronto; 4th, \$2, Murray Johnston, Hamilton. Boy's race, quarter mile, under 15 years, open to all: 1st \$4, Harold Sewell; 2nd, \$2, George Hawkins; 3rd, \$1, A Bennett. Quoits, first-class heavy weight: 1st, \$15, R D Silvester, 41 points; 2nd, \$8, W Walstenshaw, 36 points; 3rd, \$4, W Purdy, 30 points. Quoits, light weight: 1st, \$8, Thos Mathieson, 31 points; 2nd, \$4, R A Fraser, 31 points; 3rd, \$2, John Rippon, 30 points.

> A foot-ball match took place to-day on the lacrosse grounds between 15 of the Victoria rifles, of Montreal, and a like number of the Queen's Own rifles. Four games of 20 minutes each were played. The first was a draw, the second resulted in favor of the Vics by a try, the third in favor of the Vics by a goal, and

Tug of war prizes, 4 bags oatmeal, valued at

\$10, to be distributed as follows, viz., 1 bag to

Boys' Home, I bag to Girls' Home, I bag to

Home for Incurables, 1 bag to House of Provi-

dence. Contest between Highlanders and

Lowlanders; won by the former after a hard

The first-class yacht race not decided in Saturday's regatta was sailed over again today, and resulted in a victory for the Oriole, the Eudie, of Port Hope, being second, the Cygnet, of Buffalo, third the Coquette, of Hamilton, fourth, Rivet, fitth, and Alarm. Madcap and Coral beaten off. The race was close and exciting, the Eudie only finishing 10 minutes 12 seconds behind the Oriole, and the Cygnet only 9 minutes 46 seconds behind the Eudie.

The day was squally, and several narrow escapes from capsizing were recorded. The Oriole from the start displayed a recklessness combined with a dauntless courage that dein an election contest. We do not say that manded the approbation of fellow sailors. When other crafts were sailing with reefed mainsails and storm pit, the plucky master of the Oriole was ploughing along under full canvas even to his skysails and balloon jib. would be more if the competitive examination | The situation was precarious, but by their plucky conduct they secured the prize. For nearly 30 minutes the Oriole's cabin was under water to leeward, and the yachtsmen moved around and manipulated their staunch boat knee deep in water.

This evening their excellencies held a drawing room at Government house. Five or six hundred people, whose names range from M to Z, were present.

To-morrow their excellencies will attend the grand military review, and in the evening will attend the ball in their honor in the pavilion of the Horticultural gardens.

LETTER FROM QUEBEC.

The Legislative Council-Business Depressed-Annexation Feeling-Footing the B lls—The Ship Laborers.

(From our own Correspondent) QUEBEC, Sept. 5, 1879.

While the legislative assembly has adjourned to the 28th of next month, the counciliors have taken a rest to look into the mirror of extreme conservative journalism for such reflection of their wisdom as best accords with their senile vanity. If they have no wool on, or in their heads, they certainly must carry a small cargo in each ear, if they would avoid the cruel jokes and pitiless remarks that are bandied about at their expense. It was hoped that coalition would prove at least a temporary remedy for the present unpleasant state of affairs, but the party leaders seem to be irreconcileable, and unless some tocal Cromwell arises to kick them all out. I don't know what is to become of the people. I once saw two hostile youths struggling for the possession of a "purp." One had the by the head, and the other tail, while each struggled manfully for full possession and yelled defiance at each other so loudly as to drown the cries of the unfortunate " purp. It seems to me that the people of this province are in a very similar position to the animal aforesaid, and although "war to the knife" and "no surrender" may prove acceptable shibboleths for conservatives and liberals, the province is just about tired of all Their excellencies drove on to the cricket this kind of fun, and feels like Mercutio ground this afternoon, where the Caledonian when he exclaimed: "A plague on both your houses! Business of every kind is in a most wretched

state. Every year we hear the cry that the were enthusiastically cheered by the 1,200 to depression has reached bottom, but in my opinion this depression as far as it relates to ing is the list of the principal events, with the Quebec and English timber trade may be winners:—Ducing strathsp-ys and reels, said to have no bottom. Eugland's commer-m-n in cosume, open to all—1st, \$10, Geo A cial prosperity has gone beyond re-Mathieson, Hamilton; 2nd, \$5, A Frasër, Hamilton; 3rd, \$2, George Robertson, Hamilton. Throwing the heavy hummer, open to all—1st, \$15, George new." When the English manufacturing Davidson, 102 feet 10 inches; 2rd, \$8, D | business was brisk the demand for Quebec C Ross, 99 feet 4 inches; 3rd, \$4, R N Har- timber was proportionately good, but now rison, 88 feet 9 inches. Sack race, 200 yards, with factories closed, mines unworked, and,

of a market for anything. The timber trade prices hardly reimburse the lumberman for his bare expenditures. The despondency in States as our only salvation. Indeed I may mention that in street talk with one of your strongest Montreal manufacturers, a canny Scot, he expressed himself in most decided terms in favor of seeking admission into the son, 45 feet; 3rd, \$3, D C Ross, 42 feet 2 family of States south of line 45°. It is a very near eventuality.

Our late unpleasantness has come to that part of the programme called footing the bills, a disagrecable role at any time, but a very difficult one tor the city at present. The ship laborers of No. 1 section having reduced their scale of wages, the seceding laborers now find themselves in a worse position than before. The men of No. 1 section, being indisputably the ablest and fittest men for the work, are receiving the preference from shipmasters. As they are mostly Irishmen, it is news that will not be unpleasant to their compatriots in Montreal. At the same time French Canadians must not think me uncharitably disposed towards their nationality at this turn of affairs. The loading and unloading of ships is a calling to which the Irish laborers of Quebec are exclusively devoted. In other branches of labor they do not compete with the French, and, after all, there is a certain amount of justice in the Irishmen's claim to be allowed to

crowded by the French. A good joke is told of a worthy Yorkshire man, settled for about two years on the outskirts of St. Sauveur. He was driving into town a couple of days after the riot, and was stopped by some St. Sauveur patriots. One acting as leader asked the Yorkshire man if he was an 1rishman. "Noa, I bean't Oirish," replied John Bull, "am an Englishman. "Sacre cochon!" replied the Frenchman, "you say you English and you talk Irish." Jonny Bull made tracks with a few bruises and ever since he has been wanting to know what's the use of being a British subject when a Frenchman can beat him.

Obituary.

Died at St. Edwards of Frampton on the 4th of Died at St. Edwards of Frampton on the 4th of August 1st 1st 2m., Miss Margarst F tzger-sid.aged 4i years 9 months and 19 days, bel-ved wife of Andrew Ruel, merchant, and danghter of Michael Fitzgersid, esq., J. P. Her neloved pastor, Rev. Father Maguire, her father and mother and a large number of we-pine friends were in attendance at her death bed, and performed the last rites for the earthly tenement who e soul had winged its way to its Heavenly Father. We offer our sincere symmathy and condolence with offer our sincere sympathy and condolence with the family and her sisters the reverend ladies of the God Shepherd. Sister St. Bernard, St. Bonaventure and St. Winifred. May she rest in

BICYCLE RIDING IN EDINBURGH.-This is the deadest part of the dead season in Edinburgh, and it is testifled to not only by ordinary signs, such as the long lines of blind brown paper in the windows, but by the lifting from our shoulders of unusual and occasional scourges. Among these last (writes a corres nondent) I am almost inclined to consider the great bicycle movement. We have eight or ten clubs, which revolve in tacit rivalry all the year round, and occasionally have great meet or tournament. One of these, the greatest, I was witness to; and, to be just to all, I cannot deny that it was a successful spectacle. The assembled run ers started from the centre which joins the Old and New Town somewhere about the Mound: and as that elevation gave scope for a flow downwards, the first start was accomplished with a glorious freedom from exertion. It ended known by the name of Powderhall; but the favourite racing-place for the whirling and golden youth of Edinburgh is that level ladies mile outside the Dean bridge. There, with the Watson's hospital and Ravelston grounds on the one side (grounds, those last, sung by Sydney Dobell in the ballad with the burden, "O Keith of Ravelston, the sorrows of thy line,") is the chief promenade of Edinburgh And there, if by any chance you deviate from the side-walk (and sometimes on summer evenings, even when you keep upon it), you are liable to be sliced in two by the sudden, swift and noiseless advent from behind o some youth coming at the rate of ever so many miles an hour. Sometimes a whole cohort pass; but there is silence as of death, for the point of honour seems to be to preserve this calm. It does not always work well for the cavalry themselves. Broken noses, bruised elbows, and cracked ribs abounded even early in the summer; but it was in vain to stop the tide. Now, however, the change has come. The riders have "stabled their steeds in the kelpies' flow," or elsewhere out of Edinburgh; only here and there a solidary iron-horseman still rides across the Dean bridge; remote, unfriended, melancholy, and almost-slow.-Scotch paper.

The wit-that is, the born wit-strongly resembles a chemist, in that he always has a retort handy. An Irish gentleman happened to say in company that he never saw such a wind as that of the night previous. Thinking to badger him some one said: "You saw a wind, did you? I confess I never heard of seeing a wind before. Won't your kindly tell us what it was like?", " Like?" was the quick reply, "wby, it was like to have blown my house down about my ears."

For Liver complaint, use Dr. Harvey's Anti-Bilious and Purgative Pills. Purely egetable.

A UNIVERSAL REMEDY .- " BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" for Coughs, Colds, and Bronchial Affections, stand first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by a test of many years.

WHY WILL YE SHAKE? Because w cannot help it, we've tried quinine until we heard great drums in our heads. Have you tried BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANAUEA and Family Liniment? No. That will cure chills and fever sure every time. Where can we find it? Anywhere.

MILLIONS OF BOTTLES OF MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold and used with never-failing success. It is an old and well-tried remedy, and has stood the test of years. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the

IT'S BAD ENOUGH TO BE EATEN BY WORMS, when one is buried, but to become food for them when alive is abominable. Nor is there any need, because a few of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges will drive them out of the living system, and the health will become es. | main, dear sir, yours very obediently,

' Mangling done here,' as the railway said

A great curiosity-A plate of butter from

to the stoker

the cream of a oke. A wife full of truth, innocence, and love is

the prettiest flower a man can wear next to

A schoolmaster in Ohio advertises that he will keep a Sunday school twice a week-Tuesdays and Saturdays. The expenditure of the London school board

this year is estimated at \$3,000,000 involving a rate of 5kd on the pound sterling. Keep close to your friends and far away

from your enemies, and you will never have to indulge in the luxury of a quarrel.

It was the opinion of the ancients that Echo was a maiden who had pined away for love, till nothing but her voice was left. 'From our private correspondent,' as the

father said when he received a letter from his son, who had enlisted as a common soldier. There is a man in Indiana so thin that when the sheriff is after him he crawls into his rifle,

and watches his adversary through the touch-William R. Barker, the champion checker player of New England, has been made insone by close study of the game, and is in an asy-

lum. A firm faith is the best divinity, a good life the best philosophy, a clear conscience the best law, honesty the best policy, and temperance the best physic.

A splendid specimen of orthography is seen in the window of a beerhouse in the neighbourhood of Sheep street, Birmingham, viz :--Table Bear Sowld Hear truppens a Cwart.'

There are many fashionable men who seem

anxious to follow in the steps of the great men of Athens, and to prove their patriotism leave nothing behind them but glory and debt. It has been said that a good letter should

be exactly like conversation. Women go on this principle, for their letters, like spoken language, have neither puncutation nor orthography.

Countryman, standing before the monument to Shakespeare in Central park, and reading the inscription at the base, "Parry fecit." " Ah! Commodore Perry's monument! Great man, Commodore Perry!"

An Irish sailor on board a man-of-war, after hauling in forty or fifty fathoms of the towline, became impatient and was heard to mutterto himself- Bad manners to me, if I don't think sombody's cut off the other end of it.

An animated discussion upon politics was started in a village public house, to which a farmer listened with interest for a while, and then he broke in as follows:- 'Ye talk a lot about yer Beaconsfield, but I would like to ken what's come 'o auld Dizzy.' Of this be certain, that no trade is so bad as

none at all, nor any life so tiresome as that which is spent in continual visiting and dissipation. To give all one's time to other people, and never reserve any for one's self, is to be free in appearance only, and a slace in effect.

'John, did you go round and ask how old Mrs. Jones is this morning, as I told you to do last night?' 'Yis, sir.' 'Well, what's the result?' She said that seeing as how you had the impudence to send to ask how old she was, she'd no objection telling you that she's seventy-four.

Coleridge was a remarkably awkward horseman, so much so as to generally attract notice. He was once riding along the turn. pike road in the county of Durham, when a vag, approaching him, noticed his peculiarity, and, quite mistaking his man, thought the rider was a fine subject for a little sport, when as he drew near, he thus accosted Mr. . "I say young man, did you meet a on the road?" "Yes" replied Mr. C., who was at a loss for a rejoinder; "I did; and he told me it I went a little further I should meet a goose!" The assailant was struck dumb, while the traveller jogged on.

A veteran 'hero of Trafalgar' having lately submitted to the penalty of a broken limb from having too freely indulged in grog, the clergyman of his parish paid a visit to impart spiritual consolation, and to endeavor to induce Jack to give up that habit which had led to his distressed condition. The worthy minister was impressing the scriptural warning that 'no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven,' when the indignant sailor interposed. 'Ay, sir, but Lord Nelson said as how a man had done his duty would get to beaven. Vainly did the clergyman strive to assure the sailor that what he had quoted was from a far higher authority than Lord Nelson. The disciple of the 'Admiral Duke' declared that he 'didn't wish for any authority higher than Lord Nelson.

In Manchester a stop has been put to certain gutter Lotharios in the habit of annoying ladies by addressing them in the streets. The wife of a merchant was persistently followed by one of these gay youths. At length she invited him to accompany her home. To this invitation he joyfully responded, but on entering the house was confronted with the merchant, who, after administering a gentle correction to him with a stick, bowed him civilly out. A story is told of Count Andrassy of a similar nature. He followed a beautiful Viennese lady, who, knowing him, thought she would have some fun at his expense. Looking back to encourage the count as she entered her father's dwelling, the Hungarian Lothario followed fearlessly right into the drawing room, where the young lady introduced him to her parents, sparing his feelings, however, by saying that he had kindly given her escort home. The count made the best of his dilemma, and left a wiser man.

Death of a Montreal Journalist.

KINGSTON, September 7 .- Mr. Tolley, of the Canadian Illustrated Aews, was drowned this morning. His yacht was being towed to Kingston by the propeller Persia; she capsized a few miles above Brockville, and he was drowned before assistance could be rendered.

The Sarafield Monument.

The Earl of Limerick has sent the followng letter to the Sarsfield monument secretary: " Ambrose Hall, Esq., J. P."

DROMORE CASTLE, PALLAKENRY, August 6th.

Dear Sir,-I shall be very happy to join the committee of the Sarsfield memorial, and enclose a subscription of £5. I understand hat the design is, irrespective of political party, to honor the memory of an illustrious Irishman, whose name is inseparably connected with the history of Limerick. descendant of W. Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan, I am glad to join in the erection of a memorial to the greatest of the Sarsfield family.-I re-

ENCYCLICAL LETTER OF OUR MOST HOLY LORD LEO XIII.

BY DIVINE PROVIDENCE POPE.

To all the Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops, and Bishops of the Catholic World, in the Grace and Communion of the Apostolic See.

Total Venerable Brethren all the Patriarchs, Primates, Archoishops, and Bishops of the Catholic World, in the Grace and Communion of the Apostolic Eco.

LEO. XIII. incrable Brothren, Health and the Apostolic

The only begotton Son of the Eternal Father, who appeared on earth that he might bring salvation and the light of divine wisdom to the human race, conferred a truly great and wonderful benefit on the world in commanding his apostles when he was about to descend again litch heaven, to "go teach all nations;" [1] and in leaving the church founded by kim as the common and supreme teacher of all peoples. For manking whom the truth had made free, were marking whom the preserved; nor would the

laving the courch founded by kim as the common and supreme teacher of all peoples. For mankind whom the truth had made free, were mankind whom the truth had made free, were had to be preserved: nor would the fritte of the heavenly teaching, by which salvarion was obtained for man, have long endured unless thrist our Lord had constituted a perpetal may obtained for man, have long endured unless thrist our Lord had constituted a perpetal may obtained for man, have long endured unless thrist our Lord had constituted a perpetal may obtained by the promises and land the church, established by the promises and laid side, the charity of her divine Author, has incomplished his commands by making religious leaching and perpetual resistance to error ber constant aim and inst decrees passed by early the dairy solicitude of homan Pontiffs, whose right and duty it is, as successors of the Blessed Peter, Prince of the successors of the Carlotton and confirm their brethren in the faith. And since the minds of Christians, as the aposties warms us, are often deceived "by philosophy and vain deceit," [2] the supreme pastors of the church have considered it to be ever their duty to promote with all their power science truly so called, and to use singular vigilance that diverse and especially philosophy, for this good reason, that on it the rectifude of the Carlotte mith; and especially philosophy, for this of the considered it with the diverse of the first encyclical fatter which we addressed to you, but now the cravity of the sunject and the condition of the method of p. dosophical studies which is most advantagenus to the fath and most in accordance with the dignity of human sciences.

Any one who con-iders the bitterness of our films and the etate of public available received.

who con-iders the bitterness of our Any one who con-iders the bitterness of our times and the state of public and private affairs will understand that the fruitful cause of the evils which oppress us or which we fear is that false doctrines concerning divine and human talogs, the product cornerly of philosophical schools, have crept into every order in the stare whose, manufact the adhesion of the majority. chois, have crept that every order in the state and have gained the adhesion of the majority. For since it is natural to man to follow reason this guide in action, whenever the intellect oss wrong the will easily falls into the same or; and thus it happens that false opinions, those sent is in the intelligence, influence and erret thursan actions. On the other hand, if ret human actions. On the other name, it emind be heachty and firmly based on solid atrue principles, it will produce manybenefit-rihepublic and private good. We do not intel actribute such force and authority to man phiosophy as to believe that it is equal the entire dispersion or eradication of all namen philosophy at to believe that it is equal to the entire dispersion or erardication of all grot; for since, when the Christian religion has first funded, he world was hapolyrestored onto primerval dignity by the admirable light of the diffused "not by personsive words of tuman wisdom, but in the manifestation of pira and of power," [3, so as present it is rather to the alanghity power and help of God that we constlow for the return of men's minds to wis isl look for the return of men's minds to wis mand the remova: of the darkness of error. dom, and the remova: of the darkness of error. But we are not to despise or neglect those But we are not to despise or neglect those satural helps, which, by the goodness of the divine wisdom strongly and sweetly disposing all things are at the command of mankind; and tisevident one of the chief of these helps is a right use of philosophy. For it is not in valuated that too the ministend the light of the smilled the light of reason in the human mini, and so far is the superadd-dlight of faith from extinguishing or diminishing the light of the intelligence that it rather perfect it, and, increasing its strength, renders it capable of greater hings. Therefore the disposal of providing field if a pures that, in bringing book battons to tee faith and to salvation, human elements also should be asked to lend its ald, a debrewerds of a diquity attest that this was the elements should be assect to lend its aid, a. de be records of a did uity afters that this was the another and wise practice of the most illus-dense afters of the church. The part indeed which they were accustomed to assign to reason has n-ither small por insignificant; and it was

cash-filter small bor lasignificant; and it was monesely summed by the great Augustine "as-ribing to this science that by which the most thole-same faith is begatten, nourished, leaded and a trengthened "4]. And philosoph, if rightly used by the wise, wile to lay out and priject a path to true faith, act to prepare the minds of its disciples for the rep ion of revelation; wherefore it has been it ments and the second of the state of the second of inaptly called by ancient writers sometimes ministruction showing the way to christian mile. [4] sometimes the prejude and help of the state rath (I so notimes the presude and neep of haisheding, 6) sometimes a pedavogue lending othe gospet "[7] And indeed our most merchildent has not only shown in the light of faits beeftraths the knowledge of which is unat siable b human intelligence, but ha also manifested others, not altogether beyond the sech of coasin, in such a manner that with the id of divine authority they may be known at the manner that with the id of divine authority they may be known at the mean of the area either divinely laid dow. for our kild, or a recovery bound up with the doctrines like, or a recovery bound up with the doctrines like, or a recovery bound up with the doctrines like out to the light of their natural intelligence but, and day and defended

ders by the light of their natural intelligence of and dains and defended by their k. fit ing arguments. "For the Levisible things of Him, as the apostle says, from hecreation of the world, are dearly seen, being inderstook by the things that are made. Historial power also and divinity, [8] and the leadles who have not the law, show, nevertheses the work of the law, show, nevertheses the work of the law, whom in their wars." [9] And it is most fatine to turn these littles, which have been examined by the pagan indicaphers, to the use and support of revelacements or the strong of our adversaries themselves ear appoint to the truth of the Christian faith, and the sis no newly introduced principle of clon, but are of ancient date, and frequently mployed by the fathers of the church. These ployed by the fathers of the church. rable witnesses and guard ans of religious merkie witnesses and guart ans of religious additions recognize a form a. d figure of this in a conduct of the Hebrews, who, when they remove to denart, out of Egypt, were ordered take with frem the silver and golden vases of the Egyptians and their rich garments, so a they might be put to a different use and defined to the silver and definitions. caled to the avorable of the true tool isstead of caled to the avorable of superstition as before executing rites of superstition as before execute, with great skill, he have employed in the defence of Christian knowless, and for the destruction of superstition in many passages ingeniously telected from the bands as seconomerate bed from the hands. agans as weapons snatched from the hands

And both Gregory Nazianzen [1] and Gregory [881 [12] approve and commend a like mode argument in Baril the Great: while Jerome argument in Baril the Great: while Jerome argument in Baril the Great: while Jerome also and any others [13] Morrover, Augustine Rice: "To we not remark how, laden with bland silver and rich apparel, Cyprian, that out devour doctor and huppy marver, went all the marver, and Lastandiu. Ilkewise, and letor mus, Apart as and Hilarias? and, to name the marver of car contemporaries, in merable feeks?" [14] An "if natural season produces a excellent fruit of doctrine ever before, is fortuled by the power of Christ, it is fortuled by the power of Christ, it is grandly bear more plentifully after a grane of the saviour shall have strengthened aluters sed be native inculses of the human and woodoes not see that a plain and easy th isopene it to faith by such a mode of pinotic study? id both Gregory Nazianzen [11] and Gregory

will to which emanates from such one of philosophy confined within these.

The folly of those men are gravely centing the works of divine wisdom, who by those of the wisdom, who by the good things that are seen could a traum Him, that is, neither by attending works could have seen moved with was forkman. [15] In the first place, then, the said coole truit is gathered from human atthettices of the beauty and of the creature, restor of them may be seen so at the rearness of the beauty and of the creature. Creatur of them may be seen so as to be finitive. By [16] Then it demonstrates that alone excels in all perfections, and in that infinite wisdom which nothing is concealed; in that persistive which no corrupt affection can over; and tant therefore not only is dod true, lely the trub himself which cannot deceive be decaused. Whence it desired to the contractive of decaused.

be deceived. Whence it clearly follows that man reason attaches the fullest fatth and au rity to the word of clod. And in a like our rea on declares that the four line of the pollshone forth from the beginning in mire. dgus the certain proofs of undoubled to that all who believe in the

Mait. xxviii. io. [2] Golosa ii. 8.

1 Co. II 4 [4] De Trin, lib. xtv. c. 1.
Clem. Alex. Strom. lib. i. c. 16; l. vii, c. 8.
Oris ad Greg Thaum.
Clem. Alex. strom. i c. 5
Rom. i, 20.
Orat daneg. ad. Origen. [11] Vit. Moys.
Crm. i. Iamb. 3. [13] Epist. ad. Magn.
De Dootr. Christ. l. ii. c. 40

Crm. 1. famb. 3. [13] Epist. ad. Magn De Doctr. Christ. 1. ii. c. 40 Sap. xuii. 1. [16] Sap. xuii.

THE TRUE WINESS AND

a dot of his soul, disposed of the calumnies with many who not be seen and long devised tables, "It?" who have seen and orderence submit their intelligence and judgment to advine authorit. And it is for no 1-ss: importance that reason ole-sty proves that the courch bestituted by Christ (as Isid down by the Vatican Synod's Christ (as Isid down by the Vatican Synod's country in all places, her Catholic unity, her uncountered stability, is a great and perpetual motive of belief, and an irrefragable testimony and the country in all places, her Catholic unity, her uncountered stability, is a great and perpetual motive of belief, and an irrefragable testimony and endow titled with the natural forus and an every complete the more of the calumnies with a many and other than the same course called forth aderender not less in every complete than the many and other than the natural forus and individual to the country of the philosophy, that sacred theology may take up and endow titled with the many and other without the country of the philosophy in the country of the calumnian of the country of the calum

trigion. Nor is the asmall triumph for the Christian falth that the arms of her adversaries, prepared for her injury by the exercise of human reason, are by human reason itself effectually and skilfully repelled. Which mode of warfare is the content of the Christian army and unconquered orator of the Christian army and unconquered orator of the Christian army and unconquered orator arms as a chauce inscription into an a gument of the faith; for he had learned from the true David to wrest the sword from the hands of his enemies, and cut off the head of the provid Golistath with bis own blade. [[24] And the church herself not only advises, before enjoins, Christian doctors to seek this protection in philosophy. For the Fifth Council of Lateran, after it had decided. That every mass tion contrary to the truth of revealed faith is absolutely false, insumen as it contradicts, no matter how slightly, the truth of revealed faith is absolutely false, insumen as it contradicts, no matter how slightly, the truth of revealed faith is absolutely false, insumen as it contradicts, no matter how slightly, the truth of revealed faith is absolutely false, insumen as it contradicts, no matter how slightly, the truth of revealed faith is absolutely false, insumen as it contradicts, no matter how slightly, the truth of revealed faith is absolutely false, insumen as the contradicts, which he laceness of philosophy to exercise themselves sedulously in the refutation of falsolous arguments; for, as Augustine testifies, "If any arguments advanced against the special strains be the holy Scriptures, however specious truth; for true it cannot be. "[24]

But that pilosophy may be equal to producing those precious fruits which we should never fairn as de from that path which the venerable company of the anotent fathers trod, and which it is altogether necessary that we should never fairn as de from that path which the venerable company of the anotent fathers trod, and which it is altogether necessary that we should never fairn as de from t

hand as to those classes of occuracy which the hands stellagence can naturally perceive it is clearly just that philosophy should employ its own method, its own principles and arguments, not, however, so as to seem daringly to withdraw its-it from the divine authority. Indeed, as it is plain that hose chings which are the subject of revenition are centure, traths, and that these plain that hose things which are the subject of reveration are certain traths, and that those things which are contrary to the faith are equally at war with right reason, let the Catholic philosopher know that he will wholate at once the laws of faith and reason if he embraces any conclusion which he understands to be opposed to revealed doct ine.

We know, indeed, that there are some who, extolling beyond measure the faculties of human nature, maintain that the intellect of main, so soon as a submits to divine authority, has falten from its naive dienet, and keing under

soon as a submits to divine authority, has fallen from its native dignaty, and, seing under the yoke, as it were, of a kind of slavery, is much retarded and hindered in its advance towards the summit of truth and excellence. But these things are full of error and of fallady, and their effect is to make men, with infinite folly and with criminal ingratitude, repudiate the sublimer truths and ingratitude, repudiate the sublimer truths and wifully reject the divine gift of faith, from which the fountains of all be-sings flow upon civil society. For as the numan mind is confined within certain bounds, and those very marrow ones, it is lable to fall into many errors and to be guorant of many things. On the other hand, the Christian faith whit i is supported by divine authority, is the infailible misthe other hand, the Christian faith which is supported by devine authority, is the infailible mistress of truth; and he who obeys is neither entangled in the snares of error nor tossed about in the waves of uncertain opinions. Wherefore they who join the study of philosophy with submission to Obristian faith adopt the best method of philosophy; for the splendor of divine truth received into the mind strengthens the understanding, and not only takes nothing from its dignity, but also makes it far more noble, more penetrating, more stable. And when men devote the powers of heir, minds to refuting prop sitions which are repugnant to fath and to maintaining those which are consistent with faith, they exercise their reason in a meritorious and useful manner. In the former case they cut off the causes of error and detect the fallacy of the the causes of error and detect the fallacy of the arguments on which they are built up, and in the latter they avail themselves o weighty reasons, solidly to demonstrate these truths and to recommend them to any sensible person.

If any one copy that the res wrees of the mind may be increased and its faculties develope thy may be increased and its faculties developed by this, udy, he must hold the absurd opinion that he power of discriminating truth from false hood adds nothing to mental power. The Vations synod therefore justly commemorates the distinguished benefits conferred through fatch on human reason in these words: "Faith frees, and protects reason from errors, and endows it with manifold knowledge." [33] Therefore if man were wise he would not accuse faith as if it were opposed to reason and natural truth, but rather believe that grateful thanks are due to God, and that he ought greatly to rejoke that among many causes of ignorance, and anidat the waves of error, there has shone upon him the holy faith, which, as a friendly star, secures him against all danger of straying from the right course, and shows him the port of truth.

right course, and shows him the port of truth.

The Holy Fathers hen appeals to the history of philosophy in confirmation of his words, and invies a comparison between the writings of the lettures, by which is will be found that whilst the former are replete with gross and absurd errors concerning the nature of the invinity, origin of things, the sovernment of the world, the knowledge that foldings of the future, the cause and the pinciple of svil, the last end of man, eternal happiness, the writes and vices, of man, eternal happines, the virtues and vices, and other documal points, the latter fully recognize that in the designs of the Divine Will the restorer of human science was Unrist, "in whom are hidden all the treasures of wisdom and of science," and also embrased those doctrines of the old philosophers which were remarkable for wisdom of thought and justness of expension. His Holiness then points out that in the early ages of her existence the Course wa assalled by adversaries who proclaimed such e-rors as that there were several gods that the material world had neither commencement nor e-use, that the course of things was not regulated by the wisdom of Divine Providence, but that it was set in motion by so he blind of man, eternal happines, the vartues and vices regulated by the wisdom of fivine Providence, but that it was set in motion by so he blind force and a fatal necessity. He goes on to recall the fact that these opponents of the fatth were men by "learned men a nown under the name of Apologista," who defended the truth with arguments borrowed when necessary from human windom.

min wisdom.
In the first rank of these Apologists, His Holiness continues, we meet with St. Justin the martyr After having studied, as if for the purpose of testing them, the most celebrated of the Gre k a shools, to convince himself that we cannot find the entire truth a cept in the revealed dowtrines, Justin reserved these last with all the

[7] 2 Pe r. i. 6. [18] Const. Dogma. de Fid. Cath., cap. 8. [19] Const. ett., cap. 4. [20] Ibid. [21] S rom. lib. f. c. 20. [23] Fpi d. ad. Magn.
[23] Lulia "Ap-stotici regiminis."
[24] Epist 148 (2.7). ad Marcellin il. 7.
[25] Const Dogm. de Fid Cath., cap. 4.

Basi the Great and the two Gregories. Continuing, he says:
But the paim above all seems to belong to St.
Augustine, that powerful genius who, having penetrated the depth of all sciences, divine and human, armed with a sovereign faith, and possessing a knowledge of its tenets not less great, combated unwearingly all the errors of his time. What point of philosophy has he not touched, nay, has he not fathomed, whilst he either discovers to the faithful the highest mysteries of faith, at the same time that he defends them from the furious assaults of their adversar es, or exposing the fictions of the academicians and of exposing the fictions of the academicians and of exposing the fictions of the academicians and of the Manicheana, lays down and secures the foundation of human science, or again searches out the reason, the origin, and the causes of the evils under the weight of which the human kind is groaning? With what eloquence and what penetration has he not treated of the angels, of the soul, of the human mind, of the will, and of free selections of religion and the happy life of time and exerned the life, of time and eternity, and even of the nature of bodies subject to change! Later on in the East John Damascene, in the foot-steps of Gregory of Nazianzen, and in the West Boetius and Anselm, in the wake of St. Augussciettus and Anselm, in the wake of St. Augus-tice, enriched in their turn the patrimony of philosophy

philosopny.
The doctors of the middle ages, known under The doctors of the middle ages, known under the name of scholastics, came to undertake the colossal work of carefully gathering the luxuriant harvest of doctrine scattered throughout the innume able works of the Fathers, and to make them as it were one single aggregation for the use and convenince of future generations. And here, venerable brethren, we are glad to be able to make our own the words by which sixtus V., a man of profound wisdom, and our predecessor, explains the o igin, the character, and the excellence of the scholastic doctrine:

doctrine:
"B. the divine munificence of Him "B. the divine munificence of Him who alone gives the spirit of knowledge, wisdom, and intelligence, and who, in the course of sees and according to the necessities that exist, censes not to enrich his church with new favors and to strengthen it with new lines or defence, our ancestors, men of profound learning, invented the scholastic theology. But the two glorious doctors, the angelic at Thomas and the searchless the superprise of the linest flows proglorious doctors, the angelic al. Thomas and the scraphic St. Bonaventure, both illustrious professors in this faculty, are those who, above all, by their i comparable talent, their assistuous zeal, their great labors and lucubratious, cultivation this science, enriched it, and han led it down to their descendants arranged in perfect order, made lucid by abundant developments.

"And, in truth, the knowledge and the use of so salutary a science, which springs from the prolific source of the holy scriptures, of the Sovereign Pomitis of the holy fathers, and of councils, must at all times be of great advantage to the church, as well for the safe understanding and the true interpretation of the scriptures, and for the purpose of reading and explaining the and the true interpretation of the "crip ares, and for the purpose of reading and explaining the Fathers with more certainty and profit, as for that unmasking and refating the various errors and heresies. But in these latter days, which have blought upon us those critical times predicted by the apostle, when blasphemers, men of pride, and seducers progress in evil, erring themselves and inducing others to err, the science of when we seems is certainly more than ever mewhich we speak is certainly more than ever

which we spend is certainly inore than ever he-cossary in order to confirm the dogmas of the Catholic faith and relate horestes."

This eulogium, even though it appears to com-prehend only scholastic theology, still unnis-takably applies to phitos physicelf. For the eminent qualities which render the scholastic pathosophy so formidable to the enemies of truth, annually to continue the language of the same paniosophy so formicable to the enemies of truth, namely, to continue the language of the same Pon iff, "that close and perfect cohesion of effects and causes, that order and that symmetry similar to those of an army in battle, those liminous definitions and distinctions, that solidity of argumentation, and that subtlety of controversy, all things by which light is separated from derigness, that is otherwise from derigness. troversy, all things by which light is separa ed from darkness, truch is distinguished from falsehood, and the ites of heresy, despoiled of the prestige and the fictions which envelope them, are discovered and laid bare"—all these brittlant qualities, we say are solely due to the happy use of philosophy which the scholastic doctors had generally taken the wise course of adopting even in theological controversies. B-sides, as the proper and distinctive character of the schoeven in theological controversies. Estates, as like proper and distinctive character of the scholastic theologians is to combine, by the most narrow link, divine and human science, the theology in which they excelled could not certainly have acquired so much honor and esteem in the opinion of men, if the doctors had employed only aphilosophy in complete, truncated, for annerficial.

But amongst the scholastic doctors stands out But amongst the scholastic doctors manus out, with unparaliered colat, the prince and master of them all. Thomas of Aquin, who, as Cajetan remarks, "for kaving profoundly venerated the holy doctors who preceded him, inherited in a manner the intelligence of all." Thomas collected their doctrines, as the scatter of members of the same body; he united hem, classed them is admissible overlar and as completed them that of the same body; he united hem, classed them in admirable order, and so enriched them that he himself is justy recarded as the special defender of the honor of the church. With a mind docile and penetrating, a ready and sure nemore, perfect integrity of character, lowing nothing else than the truth, rich in knowledge as wel divine as human, justly compared to the sun, he renewed the warmth of the world by the radiancy of his virtues, and filled it with the splendor of his distrines. There is no portion of philosophy that he has not treated with as much penetration as solutity. The laws of reasoning, God and encorporeal substances, man and the other sensitive creatures, human scia and their principles, are in turn the object of the theses that he sustains, and in shich nothing is wanted—neither an abund-in harvest of researches, nor a harmonious disposition of the wanted-neither an abund-nt harvest of re-searches, nor a harmonious disposition of the parts, nor an excellent m-thod of procedure, nor a solidity af principles, nor strength of argu-ments, nor clearness of style, nor propriety of expression, nor a profoundness and readings with which to resolve the most obscure points. ments, nor clearness of style, nor propriety of expression, nor a profoundess and reading and covered with complete armor, they may be early accusomed to defend religion with which he resolve the most obscure points.

Let us add to this that the angelic dector has the wary reasons and principles of things; hence at the case of these premises and innumerable truths the germ of which they contain, furnish it to teachers of succeeding ages amp e matter for fruithit developments, which will make them as leves manifest at an opportune time. In employing, as he has done this same method in the property of the contract of

Benedictines, the Carmelites, the Augustinians, the Mociety of Jesus, and several other religious orders are committed to this law, as their respective statutes testify.

And here it is truly with pleasure that the mind reverts to these celebrated and formerly flourishing schools and academies of Paris, Salamanca. Alcala, Douay. Toulouse, Louvain. Padua, Bologna, Naples, Colmbra, and others in large numbers. All are aware that the glory of these academies increased, in some manner, with age, and that the consultations which were demanded from them in the most important affairs, everywhere enjoyed a high reputation. It is known, too, that in these noble asylums of human wisdom Thomas reigned as in his own empire, like a prince, and that all minds, as well those of masters as those of auditors, confided solely and with admirable concord in the teaching and authority of the angelic doctor.

Still more, the Roman Pontiffs, our predeces.

solely and with admirable concord in the teaching and authority of the angelic doctor.

Still more, the Roman Pontiffs, our predecessors, have honored the wisdom of Thomas of Aquin with special euloglums, and most ample attestations. Clement VI., Nicholas V., Benedict XII. and others, bear witness to the instrethat his admirable doct ine gives to the universal church. St. Pius V. recognized that this same doctrines dissipates beresies, after having confounded and refuted them, and that each day it delivers the entire world from pestilential errors; others with Clement XI. affirm that abundant benefits have resulted to the church from his writings, and that to him are due the honors of the cultus that the church renders to its greatest doctors, Gregory, Ambrose. Augustine, and Jerome; others, in fine, did not believe they were going too far in proposing 4t. Thomas to the academies and the great schools, as a model and a master whom they might follow with security And in this connection the words of the blessed Urbain V. to the academy of Toulouse are worth recalling here:

"We desire, and by the tenor of the present communication we command, that you should follow the coctrine of the blessed Thomas, as being truthful and Catholic, and should endeavor with all your ability to develop it." Following the example of Urbain V., Innocent XIII. Imposes the same commands on the University of Louvain, and Benedict XIV. Donysian college of Granada. To put the climax to tness indements of the Hupreme Pontiffs on St. Thomass of Aquin we will add the testimony of Innocent IV: "The doctrine of St. Thomas is, above all others, set forth with a properity of terms, a force of expression, and a truthfulness

innocently: "The doctrine of St. Indians is, above all others, set forth with a propriety of terms, a force of expression, and a truthfulness of the propositions, so that those who hold it are never surprised outside of the path of truth, and that who ever has combated it has always been represented of area."

auspected of error "

In their turn (Ecumental councils, in which all the earth, have at all times agreed to pay special homage to 4t. Th mass One would have believed he saw Thomas taking part in the Councils of Lyons. Vienna, Florence, and the Vatican, even presiding in a certain sen e over the deliberation of the decrees of the Fathers, and combating with an indomitable vikor and the happiest success the errors of Greeks, hereties, and rationalists. But the greatest honor paid to Bt. Fhomas, reserved for him alone—an honor which he shares with none of the Catholic doctors—was conferred upon him by the Fathers of the Council of Trent when they resolved that, in aispected of error tors—was conterred upon that by the Fathers of the Council of Trent when they resolved that, in the milist of the sacred assembly, the "Summa" of St. Thomas should be laid open on the very after with the book of the divine Scriptures and the decrees of the Supreme Poutiffs, in order that they might be able to draw from it counsel, reasons, and positive knowledge.

reasons, and positive knowledge.

In fine, a last paim seems to have been reserved for this incomparable man: The has elicted from the very esemies of Catholicism the tribute of their praise and admiration. For it is known that amongst the leaders of the heretical parties there have been those who loudly declared that if the teachings of St. Thomas of Aquin were once suppressed, they would holdly engage in a victorious struggle against all the teachers of the Catholic church, and would annihilate the church. The hope was vain, but not so the testimony.

include the church. The hope was vain, but not so the testimony.

Things being so, venerable brethren, every time that we look upon the goodness, the force, and the undeniable utility of this philosophical discipline, so much loved by our fathers, we consider that it has been rashness not to have continued, at all times and in all places, to render it the honor that it merits; so much the more so as the scholastic philosophy has in its favor both long use, the judgment, and that which is conclusive, the suffrage of the church.

I to the place of the ancient doctrine has been introduced, here and there, a kind of new method which has not borne the desirable and solutary fruits that the church and civil society jiself would have wished for. Under the insolutation of the innovators of the sixteenth century, men took to philosophizing without any regard for the felth, with a full license to allow their thoughts to wander on all sides according to their caprice and genius. The natural result was that the systems of philosophy were multiplied beyond measure, and that different and contradictory opinions were given to the light even on the most important subjects of human knowledge. From a multiplied of opinion, we come easily to hesitations and doubt; and from doubt oerror, as every one is aware, the distance is short and the road easy.

Meo willingly allowing themselves to be carried away by example, a passion for novelty appeared to inaye in certain countries, invaded the

rontradictory opinions were given to the light even on the most important subjects of human Roowledge. From a multilistic of opinion we come easily to hesitations and doubt; and from doubt to error, as every one is aware, the distance is short and the road easy.

Men willingly allowing themselves to be carried away by evample, a passion for novelty appeared to have in certain countries, invaded the minds of autholic philosophers themselves, who despising the patrimony of ancient wisdom, preferred to build up a new than to enlarge and perfect the old edifice—a project in tuth not very prudent, and one which was carried out very prudent, and one which was carried out very prudent, and one which was carried out to his great detriment of the sciences. For the muntiplied systems, supported solely by the authority and the desire of each particular master, have only produce, instead of that sure, unwavering, and robust knowledge of old, a shaking and inconsistent philosophy of this kind that if distiself scarce y able to resist the assaults of the curry, it ought to impute to itself alone the cause of the fault of its weakness.

In saving which we do not intend to censure

itself alone the cause of the fault of its weakness.

In saving which we do not intend to censure those ingendous savanes who employ in the cultivation of philesophy their industry and cut diffor, as well as the riches of new inventions. We understand perfectly that the concurrence of all these elements aids in the progress of science. But it is necessary to guard most cautiously against making this industry and this erudition the only or even the principal object of application. The same judgment holds good for theology; it is good to bring to it the support and light of a varied erudition, but it is absolutely necessary to treat it in the grave manner of scholastics, in order that, by the united force of revelation and reason, it might not cease to be "the impregnable rampart of the faith."

It is, then, a happy inspiration that in these late years a certain nun ber of the friends of the philosophical siences, anxious to undertake its restoration in an effectious manner, have devoted themselves, and still cevote themselves, to renew the viger of the admirable doctrine of Thomas Aquious, and to give back to it its ancient instre. An instead with a like

to renew the viger of the admirable doctrine of Thomas Aquinas, and to give back to it its ancient lustre. Ani nated with a like spirit, several members of your order, venerable brethren, have entered with arder on the same path. We have heard of it with the greatest joy of our soul. Whilst praising them without stint, we exhort them to persevere in this noble enterprise; as to others, we inform them that nothing is dearer to our heart, and that we desce nothing so much as that we should see them supply copiously and in large draughts to studious youth the pure waters of wisdom, such as the angelic doctor has diffused them in pre-sing and inexhaustible waves.

Several moti-es awaken in us this ardent de sire. In the first place, as in our time the Chris-tian faith ind silv a butt for the manœuvres and tian fitth ind dily a butt for the manced vies and russs of a certain false wisdom, it is necessary that all youths, especially those who are educated for the church, should be nourished with the vivifying and strong bread of doctrine, in order that, filled with strength and covered with complete armor, they may be early accustomed to defend religion with vigor and wisdom, "ready," according to the admonition of the apostle, "to give a reason for the faith which is in us," as also to "exhort in sound doctrine and convince those who contradict." And as a great number of those who, separated from the faith, hate Catholic institutions, pretend to recegnize no other master or guide than reason, to cure them and bring them back to grace, and, at the same time, to the Catholic faith, after the supernatural aid of God, we see nothing more coportune than the solid doctrine of the fathers and the scholastics, who, as we have said place beneath their eyes the immivable foundations of the faith, its divine origin, but certain truth, its motives of persuasion, the henefit which if he tows on the humen race. ruses of a certain false wisdom, it is necessary

selves an effective support from the restora-tion of philosophical sciences which we have just

proposed.

The fine arts demand from philosophy, as well as from moderating science, their rules and their method, and draw from it, as from a commons urue of life, the spirit which animates them.

The certain facts and experiences enable us

them.

The certain facts and experiences enable us to see that the liberal arts flourished everywhere so long as philosophy heid its henor safe and its judgment correct; while on the other hand, they faded and became neglected and aimost forgotten when philosophy inclined towards error or embarrassed itself with follies.

clined towards error or embarrassed used with follies.

Thus the physical sciences themselves, so appreciated at this momentand illustrious with so many discoveries, demand admiration without limit—these sciences, for from suffering, would gain incalculably by a restoration of the ance ent philosophy. It is not sufficient to develop their study and assure their advancement that their use should be confined to the examination of facts and the contemplation of nature; but, the facts and the contemplation of nature; but, the facts proved, it is necessary to rise higher and to apply ourself with care to a knowledge of things corporal and the laws which govern them, as well as the principles from which they proceed, the order which is their characteristic, their unity in variety, and their mutual affinity in diversity. We cannot conceive how the scholastic philosophy, wisely taught, could full to reward those researches with force, light, and resource.

resource.

In this connection it is important to forewarn minds against the sovereign injustice done to this hilosophy in accusing it of obstructing the progress and growth of natural sciences. As the ecoholastics, following the sentiments of the holy Fathers, have taught at each step in anthropology that the inciligence cannot lift itself out by things sensible to a knowledge of incorporeal and immaterial beings, so they have undershood the utility of sounding attentively the secrets of nature, and employing a considerable time in the assaduous study of physical things. St. Thomas, the blessed Albert the '4-reat, and other princes of scholastics, did not absorb themselves in the contemplation of philosophy to such an extent as to exclude a careful observation of natural objects; indeed, in this order of ideas it is one of their affirmations and approved principles, the justice of which they fully recognized. Moreover, in our own epoch, many doctors of physical science, men of high renown, testify publicly and emphatically that amongst the certain conclusions of modern physics and the philosophic principles of the school there is no real contradiction.

We therefore, in proclaiming that it is neces-In this connection it is important to forewarn

contradiction.

We, therefore, in proclaiming that it is neces my to receive in good grace every wise thought and useful discovery, from whatever source it may come, exhort you, venerable brothers, li the most pressing manner, to put in action and propagate vigorously the precious coetrine of St. Thomas, for the defense and advanment of the St. Thomas, for the defense and adornment of the Cathoric faith, for the weal of society, and for the advancement of science at large. Let the masters of your deliberate choice devote themselves to implanting in the intellects of their disciples the doctrine of St. Thomas of Aquin, and a due appreciation of the superfority of this doctrine over all others. Let the academies that you have established, or may in the future establish, use this doctrine also, explaining b, defending it and employing it for the refutation of dominant. and employing it for the refutation of dominant

and employing it for the reduction of dominant errors.

But in order that, while we direct the student to drink at a pure fountain he may not unconsciously resort to water that is solied, you should watch that the wisdom of St. Thomas be drawn from those springs which, issuing from the same source, flow along ever fresh and limpid. From others, on the contrary, which have not a wholesome origin, but are no more than the bubblings of strangs and insulubrious waters, suard with vigitance the minds of the youth.

But we know that all our efforts will be in valuefuls himself in the divine scriptures the God of the sciences, and by whom we are

vain if our enterprise be not seconded by him who calls himself in the divine scriptures the God of the sciences, and by whom we are warged that "every best gift and ever perfect gift is from above, coming down from the lather of Lights;" and, also, "if any of you wan s w! dom, iel him ask of God, who gives to all men abundantly, and upbratheth not, and u shall be given hum." Nor without imbation of the Angelic Doctor, who never gave hamse f to study or composition until he had by prayer sought the assistance of God, and who avowed with candor that all ne knew arrived less by his study and his work than by divine illumination.

Supplicate God, then, in spirit, humble, and with hearts unanilmous, to diffuse amongst the children of his church the spirit of science and intelligence, and dispose men to receive the light of wisdom. And to obtain in greater abundance the fruits of divine goodness, seek the powerful patronage of the Biessed Virgin Mary, sent of wisdom; have recourse at the same time to the intercession of st. Joseph, the holy spouse of the Virgin, and those great aposites Peter and Panl, who by the truth renewed a world infected with the contagion of error, and filled it with splendour of heavenly knowledge.

In conclusion, fortified by the hope of divine

Monstrous!—There is a married gentleman residing in the ylclinty of the Royal tark, Bays-water, w o companies that his better half gives him no quarter.

CUM GRANO SALIS.—The poet tells us to "drink deep, or taste not, the Plerian spring." From this timps beinferred that it must be disagreeable, for we know that the way to take a nauseous dose of physic is to seabow it down very outckly. Perhaps the Plerian string gastes something like sea-water from having sait" in it,

John O'Connor Power, home rule member of the commons for Mayo, speaking at Castlebar. Ireland, relative to the land question said he put it to the government whether it was better to recognize the pressure of the agitation than to have to recognize the pressure of a rebellion.

Old Age.

Boerhave, the great German physician, said that "old age was the only disease natural to man." Yet in America only four out of every hundred people reach sixty years and in England only seven. Why should the mortality be less in England—with its dense population and unfavorable conditions for longevity—than here! It is doubtless due to a new country, an uncertain climate and the little reverence which is paid by the young to the experince of the old. The young think they know more than their fathers, and they follow only the tenching of their own experience. The result is that they soon find that they have acted foolishly, and prematurely lose their lives. To keep the system healthy the secretions should be kept in order. Dr. Hunter wrote that "he looked upon every adult he met in London as a walking museum of morbid anatomy." The moment the bowels become clogged they should be cleared of faecal matter gathered there by the proper use of Dr. HERRICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, which have taken their place in every drug store in the Dominion and have wrought such wonderful cures during the past years. Their use would tend to promote general health.

CRAMPS are immediately relieved by taking teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer in a little milk and sugar; it takes about two minutes to relieve the worst cases.

Cheerfulness, courage, and great activity of intellect are engendered by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and its capacity of imparting power of endurance to the brain and nervous system is shown in its property of sustaining persons through mental difficulties.

ADAM WALKER, of Tavistock, Ontario, writes in February, 1868, that after trying many Cough and Lung remedies for a severe cold which he has suffered with for three years, he procured ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM and was being much benefited by it. In a letter still later, he said his night sweats were all gone and he was rapidly recovering his appetite was much better and he felt like a new man.

ROUND THE WORLD.

-The estate of O'Brien, the California mining speculator, turns out to be worth \$9,000-

-The deepest spot in the Hudson river is opposite West Point, where the water is 216

feet deep. -Two hundred Icelanders have formed a colony called Minneota on the Northern l'acific railroad.

-The white coalheavers employed by a Chicago firm struck because fifty negroes were put to work with them. -A Hartford favo bank lost \$2,100 to a green

countryman, and the discouraged proprietor thereupon attempted suicide. -The municipal senate of Hamburg has lecided to subject all cattle imported from North or South American countries to four

weeks quarnutine. -It is proposed to calebrate, next year, the seventh centenary of the royal house of Wittlesbach, which since 1180 has reigned conuously in Bavaria.

-The editor of the Red Bank (N.J.) Register replies to an attack upon him in the Red Bank Standard by saying that "when an idiot, pen, ink, and paper get together, the result should not be published." -A Russian peasant woman recently gave

birth to female twins, with separate heads and arms, but a common trunk and only three legs. They are healthy, and at paptism were named Anne and Antonine. -A prisoner in the jail at Brunswick, Ga.,

washed his face and combed his hair in a bath room, and emerged so changed in appearance that he was able to walk past the jailor into the street unrecognized.

-Lord Charles Kerr, only brother of the Duke of Roxburghe, is bankrupt, with liabilities of \$150,000. He is well known in turf circles, and was formerly in the Scots guards. His mother has long been a favorite lady in waiting to Queen Victoria.

-Information has been received from the Pyrenees that in searching the aucient sites of Phocsean and Phonician settlements Dr. Phene has found a bronze head of the goddess lsis, of rude but expressive workmanship. The horns of the cow are well formed, and surmounting them is the crescent moon; the ears of the cow are pendent and distinct, and with the exception of the face, which is benignant and of human form, the portion of the body exhibited is clothed in the skin of the cow. It appears to have been made for elevation on a staff or standard.

Some interesting trials with carrier pigeons have lately been made in Germany, in order to ascertain whether the pigeons, after being confined for some time at a point distant from their proper home, would still return to it when liberated. Accordingly 149 birds were carried from Aix-la-Chapelle to Metz, and liberated after a month's confinement. By the morning of the day following 134 had returned to their cots in Aix-la-Chapelle, the bird which arrived first having flown from Metz to Aix-la-Chapelle, 112 miles, in four hours and thirty-eight minutes.

-An enterprising land owner in the Bay of Plenty District, on the northeastern side of North Island, New Zealand, has been devoting his attention to the scientific cultivation of the tobacco plant, and has demonstrated that an article equal to the best American produce can be grown there. A species of tobacco called torore," indigenous to the island, and largely used by the Maories, has been greatly improved by proper cultivation, and different varieties can be produced in abundance without difficulty. It is intended to seriously prosecute the new industry.

-A brickmaker went to work on Sunday at Schonbruck, Germany. He declares that, at the hour of mass, he saw in the furnace flames a beautiful maiden, with a child in her arms. Turning round, in obedience to an irresistible impulse, he saw. close behind him, a strange black-bearded fellow, leering hideously, and holding lightly between his teeth a red-hot cigar. At that moment the bells of the neighbouring church rang out in notification that the elevation of the bost was then taking place within the sacred edifice. Immediately the evil-looking individual, in whom the brickmaker had instinctively recognized the father of lies, disappeared with an angry growl, and the overwrought brickmaker fell down in a swoon, from which he only recovered to forswear brickmaking on Sunday.

The Inconsistency of Public Men. He was a wise Talleyrand who made it a

rule never to burn or wri e a letter. Just after M Paul de Cassagnac had raked up, by way of pendant to M. Emile de Girardin's scurrility concerning the prince imperial's death, Girardin's letter, telling how the Empress Eugenie had smoothed the dying pillow of his own child another French journalist produced M. Paul de Cassagnac's letter to Napoleon III. at Wilhelmshohe, speaking of the role of emperor as finished forever, declaring that France was neither in want of a brokendown old man nor of a child, and that the writer held himself free to serve loyally any strong or vigorous man who might arise, whether he came from the right or the left. This was rather "hard on" M. Cassagnac, inasmuch as with the letter was published one from "Plon-Plon" to the emperor, offering to share his imperial cousin's captivity and tendering homage and sympathy in a really manly and tender style. At the same time, while Victor Hugo's paper, Le Rappel, is bellowing for the abolition of the Tuileries from off the face of the earth as a monstrosity, some unkind wretch has fished out of Victor Hugo's works these words written in 1841: "The Tuileries is not simply a chef docurve of the art of the sixteenth century, but a page of the nineteenth. This palace no more belongs to the king but to the people. Let us leave it as it is. Our revolution has marked it twice in front. On one of the facades it bears the bullets of August 10, on the other those of July 29 It is holy." Talking of inconsistencies and people being convicted of them, how few are there among us who possess the frank and philosophic nature of the late Mr. Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia? That eloquent but impecunious statesman being sent to Ottawa to oppose confederation "rattled" to the other side and obtained office as the reward of his abandonment of the cause of which he was the only important supporter. One of the maddened anti-confederates thereupon arose to rend Mr. Howe and convict him of treachery, and so on, and having made some progress in his argument proceeded to clinch it in these words, "I will now demonstrate the hon. gentleman's inconsistency by reading the following extract from his own speech on such an occasion, evidence which even the hon, gentleman will be compelled to admit." But alas I before he could read the fatal quotation . . . Mr. Howe rose and said blandly that his hon. friend could cite no authority for which Mr. Howe had less respect or to which he was less disposed to defer. After this frank, fearless and appalling statement it, is needless to say that there was nothing left for Mr. Howe's critic but to gasp, glare and sit down .- N. Y. World.

one, charle translated discovering the

and kept for several weeks in full bloom in

the window or green house. If lice are trouble

Geraniums are fine late plants, and should

make a bright showing during September.

Cuttings for next year's stock may be made

Ornamental trees and shrubs may be trans-

planted in autumn, after the leaves are ready

Violets.-Provide for late winter use by

means of a cold frame; cover with leaves

Greenbouse and Window Plants.

Everything should be in readiness to take

in the plants as soon as the cold weather

comes.... Soil and pots should be at hand in

sufficient quantity....Remove the old sand

from the shelves, and use new to get rid of

various pests....Plants for winter should be

looked out for. Propagate geraniums and other

bedding plants for a stock for next year. Hanging baskets should be filled early that

the plants may get well established When

a slight frost is expected early in the season,

provide a covering for the choicest plants in

the shape of a sheet, or even newspapers will

do. It is wise to bring in the plants before

Bells, &c.

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Tracer Clocks, Chines, etc. Fully
Warranted.
Illustrated Catalogue sent Free,
VANDUZEN & TIFT,
102 and 104 East Second St., Cincignati.

they have been severely chilled.

some, give a wash with tobacco water.

during this month.

when frost comes.

to fall.

OTTAWA VALLEY COLONIZATION. Prospects in the Vicinity of Lake Papineau.

Resident Montrealers are not generally aware of the numerous delightful spots opened to their inspection by the completion of the Q., M., O. & O. railway. Among the many promising localities possessing an amplitude of gunning and angling attractions sufficient to please the most fastidious sportsman; Lake Papineau will realize all previously conceived ideas. Lake Papineau, or Plamondon, as the localism terms it, is a straggling body of water in the Papineau seigniory about ten miles in length, with a width varying from one to five miles. To reach this secluded and almost unknown retreat take the Ottawa express train at the Mile End or Hochelaga and a few hours of rapid travelling lands you at Point du Cheue. On enquiring here for Evan Cameron, the cicerone of the neighborhood, and He returned home, and securing his trusty proprietor of the largest store, you will be introduced to an obliging and valuable old gentleman, who will be only gratified to convey you to the lake shore for the trilling pecuniary consideration of

FIFTY CENTS PER HEAD.

Under his firm hand the light spring waggon is guided in safety over the rocky road leading to our destination. After many a fall and bruise, the trip is consummated, and we are transferred to the care of Oliver Moore, a weather hardened illustration of the Canadian backwoodsman. He resides at the upper end of the lake, eleven miles distant, his cosy log mansion almost abutting on the dark waters. In the city we are accustomed to associate the word cance with a craft capable of are daily discovered in rich lodes sustaining only two or three persons, but in | cropping out of the surface. This unexpected our ignorance we are enlightened by the apparition of a huge "dug out" with almost unlimited accommodation. Embarking, and each man accustomed to the operation, seizes a staunch ashen paddle, with which he exerts himself to propel the cumbersome craft towards its destination. The waters of the lake are a darkish hue, resembling in shade the muddy tint of the Ottawa. Almost numberless islets and islands are bestrewn over the lake's surface. The many tinted foliage bedecking them imparts a gorgeous coloring to the scene.

FISH ARE PLENTIFUL,

but a strange phenomenal occurrence prethe moon. The anglers' most seductive temptations practiced with a rod and line have proved utterly futile to attract the fiuny denizens from their habitation. Immense quantities are captured by the surrounding farmers, aided by close nets and torch lights. This deprecatory practice has resulted in almost total depopulation of the lakes. To avert this impending catastrophe a petition was presented to the department of fisheries and a promise received favorable to the appointment of a local inspector to prevent the wholesale slaughter of fish. After a the thing. They don't make up afterward, and lapse of a couple of hours our frailsome bark | they don't want to. For the most part they are grates on the bench at the upper portion of the lake, and after feeing the aged settler we prepare for a continuation of our journey on foot. Our present position is, as the crow wings his flight, 60 miles from Montreal. We are in a beautifully situated valley, nominated

" TALE OF AVOCA"

from Moore's cherished recollections of a like sweet spot "at home." Several of the employees in Henry Morgan & Co.'s mammoth ployees in Henry alorgan & Co.s mamman and the constraints are less than the did not dry goods house have established themselves subject the Papist leg that he did not here for the summer months on a vast promptly inflict upon it. One day he stuck here for the summer months on a vast tract of land which they pre-empted by paying the nominal settler's fees to the government. They occupy an old log-house, overgrown with moss, which they very appropriately term "Robinson Crusoe's." Here they and their families live a healthy and appetizing life, enjoying a rugged health unattainable in the close confines of the city during the heated term. Far better, also, for the moral understanding of the ladies and children, who are here free from the coarse insults and obtrusive presence of the gentlemanly ruffian who frequents the backneyed pursue the many out-door pastimes calculated to develop the chest and promote a healthier circulation throughout the system relaxed by the baleful influences of constrained city attendance.

Desirous of forming communication with adjoining settlements, the settlers held

A ROAD BUILDING " BEE"

last week and effected the thorough construction of a passable road for a distance of nearly five miles through an unbroken forest. Located in an eligible snot on the lake shore near its centre Dr. Alloway of this city lives in semi-retirement. When business permit the doctor enjoys a run out to his wild preserves where he seeks relaxation in the most popular sense of the term. Hail, rain or shine the doctor can be observed impelling and the next night a Catholic mob called at his pretty cance over the turgid waters of the lake in search of lawful game, and woe be to the water fewl or other aquatic or aerial prey which presents itself to his unerring aim.

THE ONLY DRAWBACK

to this Arcadian existence is the presence of snakes in quantities. Therefore, gentlemen, snakes of a non-poisonous character are in continuance of these periodical outbreaks, abundance, and subsist on the plenteous har- Wiser counsels will undoubtedly prevail in is being

RAPIDLY SETTLED ON, the proprietors are constantly encountering considerable difficulty in defining the exact limits of their possessions. This source of aunoyance is being obviated by the operations of a company of government surveyors who are engaged staking out the various land claims. They commenced their labors on the 16th ultimo, and are progressing favorably. They were a most happy and congenial party, deriving pleasure under the most inauspicous circumstances. The party comprices, all told, twenty ladies and gentlemen, who "rough it" together during the day in waggons and boats, and at night find peaceful repose in tents. The ladies' tent is decorated on the interior with ornaments, which evidence the cultivated tasts of its occupants. The rougher portion of the party content themselves with

A SHAKE-DOWN,

where, under the double protection of a rubber blanket and stout canvas tent, sweet re-pose never deserts them. Mr. Simpson, the well known surveyor of this city, is the head the company in its devious wanderings through the dense forest, and over the rocky table land. By the terms of the engagement | Canada that preacher wots not of the party is only obliged to survey one mile of land each day. This affords laborious employment in the forest themselves of this short respite by forming a la dozen.

pic-nic party to some of the picturesque nooks in the vicinity.

BEARS

are occasionally encountered in their preregrinations after the succulent bearberry. Ewan Cameron, our first acquaintance, relates a rather dubious yarn of how he killed three of those mountain monsters one morning before breakfast. During the recital of the encounter we succeeded in retaining the composure of our facial features, notwithstanding the ludicrous situations detailed in the narration.

is to this effect :--

One morning on arising to feed his cattle he heard a great uproar near his barns. The noise, in conjunction with the knowledge of the existence of a powerful steel trap in the locality, apprised him of the capture of a bear. rifle, despatched Bruin. Then he sallied to the back of his barn, where, finding another of a like sort sniffling around his possessions, he killed with a well-directed bullet. Wishing to secure assistance to carry off the game he retraced his steps homewards. On passing the defunct body of the first Bruin he was surprised, and delighted to discover, still another bear inspecting the carcass of its comrads. Rapidly charging his gun he fired with his former success. The three bodies fur-nished sufficient bear's meat to supply the household during the winter, while the furry coats disposed of in town fairly remunerated him for his labor. Phosphates, mica, sight impresses the spectator with a slight idea of the immense wealth concealed beneath the surface awaiting the miner's mattock to return its equivalent in gold. For farming features, the land is a rich loamy soil capable of producing an incessant rotation of crops without the assistance of artificial fertilizers

The Lurgan Riots. The Lurgan riot in Ireland had a religious

basis, as all the north of Ireland riots have, and should not be confounded as to its cause and general character with the disturbances of the south and southwest. The Roman vents their capture except at the height of Catholic and the Protestant of the north of Ireland are as widely divided as ever were any two religious parties in the history of those sects, and the extent to which they carry their animosity would be amusing if it were not productive of so many calamities. It is impossible to keep them from fighting, and to preach tolerance on a feast day to one of them is tantamount to avowing complicity with the opposite sect and courting a broken head. They are the only people in Ireland who fight on the basis of real feeling and not merely for the fun of an excellent class of people, full of the best qualities that distinguish the Irish working classes, but they are possessed of an ineradicable religious prejudice that is always leading them into violence. In Belfast there is a Protestant side to a street, and it was probably a Belfast man who became pos sessed of the idea that one of his legs was a Papist leg and the other a Protestant. He was a strong Protestant, and consequently there was no indignity to which he could it into a peculiarly ignominious ditch, and broke it. The doctor dressed it, bandaged it up, put him to bed, and left him, whereupon he transferred all the bandages to the Protestant leg. When the ductor called to see how he was getting on he stuck out the Protestant leg with great nimbleness, and as he appeared to be getting along admirably, no particular anxiety was felt about him, and he died.

idy Day processions in Lurgai peaceful enough until a Protestant attempted to snatch a brilliant green sash from a highly summer resorts. Here, also, they are free to | decorated gentleman in the ranks, and then the entertainment began. Stones flew in every direction, fists and sticks were intermingled, and a good old-fashioned fight of the most liberal dimensions and the most gratifying degree of activity was begun. In-terfering in a fight of this kind is a very delicate matter-quite as much so as interfering with a gentleman who is chastising his wife... for it there is any common ground upon which the two factions can meet and agree it is that which admits of their jointly "whaling a peeler." The consequence was that when the con-tabulary appeared they assaulted them with absolute impartiality and immense effect. The riot act was read, and the constabulary fired, killing an innocent little boy and wounding a little girl and an unfortunate old man. The greatest excitement prevailed, the Protestant dwellings and a Protestant mob called at those of the Catholics, and such a smashing of glass was never seen. Whenever a policeman was detected he was thrashed, and when the glass was all broken and the peelers all whipped they stopped out of simple exhaustion.

There does not appear to be any present we exhort you not to solicit the company of remedy for this state of feeling in the north of lady friends when you visit this retreat. No Ireland. Both parties are to blame equally, matter how rigid your nerves may be, you are and as long as both set such value upon outapt to scream at the first appearance of "a of-door demonstrations, that are distinctly remoccasin," harmless though it be. Black ligious in their character, we may look for a vest of berries abounding in the forest and the end, and the more immediate causes of covering the numerous islets. As the place conflict will be done away with when Catholica and Orangemen may perhaps learn that fighting is not really essential to the maintenance of their religious self-respect.—N. 1. Sun.

Echoes from the Grest Lone Land.

1,284 names on Winnipeg's voters' list. No empty houses at Portage la Prairie, and

consequent high rents. Albert Fawceit has been fined \$225 for selling liquor on C. P. R contract 15.

"Blonde Jewell" is the fanciful name of a Winnipeg young lady of notoriety. The Free Press says "Only one drunk

quailed before the beak this morning." In Ontarey the beak is generally before the quail.

"Ten nights in a bar-room" was recently played in Winnipeg. That always was a avorite amusement up there. Man who knows

Two new lawyers hung out their shingles, in once recent week, at Portage la Prairie. Probably attracted by the presence of the Sioux in that neighborhood.

engineer of the party. Mr. Learmonth, son A clergyman, visiting Manitoba, says of the agricultural implement dealer, guides that in Portage la Prairie there is more drinking carried on than in any place in Canada. But there be one or two places in

A Rapid City correspondent of the Timse : -"Property is increasing in value in town; some lots have changed hands lately at \$1 but emerging on a sweet rolling savannah it each." The quotations for lots on the back is not unusual for three times that distance streets are not given; but it is supposed they being measured and staked. They avail must at least have reached as high as ten cents

AGRICULTURAL.

specimens; but in this season of scarcity, it will pay to send smaller truit, if fair and sound, than in years of abundance. Assort and pack with unusual care.

cider-making season, on a large scale, begins.

Drying Fruit.—The primitive way of drying apples, peaches, etc, exposed to the sun and air, also exposes it to insects. Excellent dryers are now to be had, and at a cost which the increased value of the dried fruit will meet in a single season. These dry with artificial heat rapidly, turning out a handsome light-colored product. In drying in the old way for home use, protect the fruit from insects, by netting, and provide some arrangemen to dry by the heat of the stove in a rainy

Budding is an important work at present the most of the immense stock of peach-trees are budded this month, as are the pear or quince, and the cherry on the Mahaleb. The precise time depends upon the condition of the stock. The ties should be cut as soon as the buds have become firmly set, or have "taken," which will be known by their remaining plump and green and falling away of the lenf-stalk.

when mature, but before they begin to soften. the vale of Avora presents many desirable A single over-ripe peach will render an otherwise choice crate quite unsalable. Stepladders should be at hand.

> Pears should always be ripened off the tree, and must be sent to market before they soften. Half barrels are handled with ease and safety, and this is a favorite package. It should be lined with white paper, and packed from the bottom. In no case should the fruit be shaken from the trees. Various pickers are in use for reaching the specimens which grow upon high and unhandy branches.

> where the autumns are long, fall planting is coming into favor. The ground can be more thoroughly prepared, and planting can go on more carefully and with greater comfort. At this season raise a mound of earth about the tree from 10 to 15 inches high; this will serve to keep water from settling about the roots, keep away mice, and serve as a support to steady the tree. Trees may be set out before the leaves fall, provided the wood is fully ripe, and the leaves are through with their work, and are only waiting for a hard wind to take them off. In this condition the leaves are readily stripped off by hand. If trees are to be set in the spring, it is best to prepare the ground now, and to secure the trees and heel them in, in a safe place, where water will not settle about and do injury.

The Fruit Garden.

planted in the fall, as they make such an early start in the spring, that the shoots may get broken. Keep this year's canes cut back as directed last mouth.

as the leaves fall. Cuttings may be made at the same time, and planted at once in rows a few inches apart. A mulch may be applied with good effect.

Grapes.—In gathering choice clusters use the scissors which hold the bunch after it is cut, thus avoiding the touching of the berries, which removes the bloom and injures their appearance. Those to be packed in boxes should be placed in trays and kept in a coor place for a few days, until the ski when they are to be packed with great care, using 3 or 5 pound boxes.

Strawberries,-The beds should be kept clear of weeds. New beds may be made and set this month.

Kitchen and Market Garden.

When the crop is removed, clean off the ground, and dispose of any refuse and weeds If no other use is to be made of it, occupy it with flat turnips.

ning of the late sowings may be done for

vanted for early use, straighten up the leaves and draw the earth to them with the hands, But around New York, this operation is not performed until next month, as the plants will make their most rapid growth in the cool nights and warm days.

Cabbages and cauliflowers are benefited by frequent hoeing, and a dressing of guano or other concentrated manure is often applied with advantage.

the ground.

for seed, and they should be of the earliest. otherwise the vines die.

Martynias .- Guther for pickles while very

Melons should be turned occasionally, as they ripen better. Remove the very latest ones as they set.

Sweet potatoes .- The largest may be re

the joints. Spinach for next spring is to be sown this

Tomatoes.—Destroy the large green worms. Make into catsup when fruit is abundant,

Turnips.—Hoe and thin the larger until prevented by growth of tops. The strap-leaf sown before the middle of the month will

heap if already gone to seed. It is best to

Flower Garden and Lawn.

This is the season for the fullest show of out-of-door flowers, especially those in the larger beds.

Cannas are now beautiful, both as to rich foliage and flowers, especially when they are in a large bed. Dahlins .- A large thrifty plant frequently

needs several supports for its many londed branches, or they will otherwise break down and look shabby. Remove all blooms when they are past their prime.

Chrysanthemums deserve more general cultivation for their beauty and lateness; coming when nearly all else have gone. They can be taken up and potted before the frosts come,

Orchard and Nursery.

Apples.-It does not pay to market inferior

Cider.-While the best cider is made from late ripening fruit, and in cool weather, the inferior apples and windfalls may be made profitable, by making them into cider for vinegar. Even those who have a cider-house, furnished with a mill and press worked by power find it profitable to keep a hand-mill and press, for the purpose of working up windfalls and inferior early fruit, before the

Peaches for shipping, should be gathered

Planting .- In those parts of the country

Blackberries and Raspberries are preferredly

Currents and Gooseberries.-Prune as soon

Beets.-Continue to hoe the late grown crop, until the tops are too large. So ne thin-

Celery .- Keep clear of weeds. If some is

Corn.—Dry a quantity for winter use—it never comes amiss. Save the best and earliest ears for seed. Cut up and cure the stalks for winter folder as soon as the crop is off. Clean

Cucumbers.-Gather for pickles every second day. Let none ripen save those needed

Onions.—Gather and store in a dry cool

moved from the rows for use, and the rest left to grow, Do not allow the vines to root at

month, in drills 15 inches apart. First thoroughly manure.

Gather green fruit for pickles before frost comes and spoils them.

usually make a crop. Weeds .- Do not put them in the compost

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PAIN DESTROYER and SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEM-ORRHAGES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia.

No other preparation has cured so many cuses of these distressing complaints as the Extract. Our Plaster is favaluable in these diseases. Lumbago, Painsia Back or Side, &c. Our Unitaria (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is agreat help in relieving inflammatory cases.

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Legal.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC District of Montreal. Superior Court. Dame Mathilde Menard, of the St. Jean Baptiste Village, District of Montreal, wife of Moise Quimete, Contractor of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice, Plaintiff. vs. The said Moise Quimet, of the same place Defendant.

An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause. stituted in this cause.

ETHER & PELLETIER.

Attorneys for Plantiff.

Montreal, February 19, 1879.

—8.5

Advocates.

DOHERTY & DOHERTY,

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

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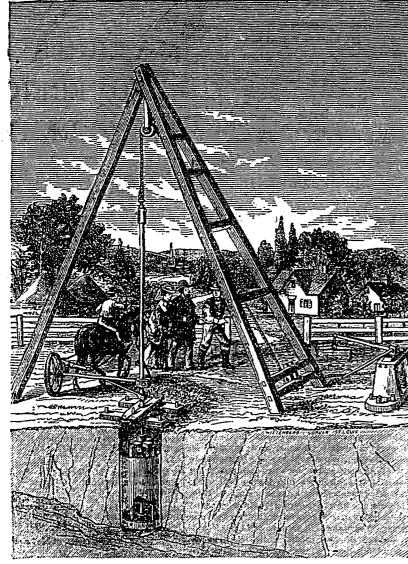
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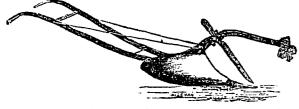
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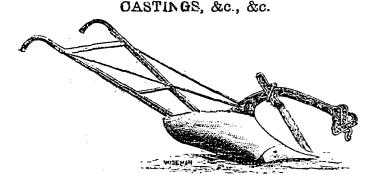
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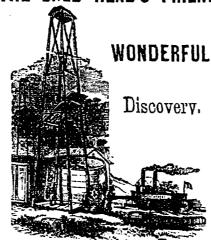
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THE BALD HEAD'S FRIEND



ow improved and Perfected—is Al solutely the Ouly Article that will kestore Hair on Bald Heads. And Cures all Diseases of tne Skin and Scalp What the World Has been Want-

What the World Has been Wanting for Centuries

The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a large portion of humanity is concerned, is CARB to LINE, an article prepared from petroleum, and which effects a complete and radical curin cases of buildness, or where the hair, owing to diseases of the sculp, has become thin and tends to fail out. It is also a speedy restorative, and while its use secures a invuriant growth of hair, it also brings back the natural color and gives the most complete satismetion in the using The milling out of the hair, the accumulations of dandruli, and the premature change of color, are all evidences of a diseased condition of the scalp and the gl. and which nourish the hair. To arrest these causes the article used must possess medic 4 as well as chemical virtues, and the change must begin under the scalp to be of permanent and lasting benefit. Such an article is CARBOLINE, and, like many other wonderful discoveries, it is found to consist of elements almost in their natural state. Petroleum oil is the article which is made to work such extraordinary results, but it is after 1 has been chemically treated and completely de-dorized that it is in proper condition for the toilet. It was in far-off Rusria that the effect of petroleum upon the hair was first observed, a government officer having noticed that a partially bult-headed servant of his, when trimming the immps, had a habit of wiping his ole becomered hands in his scanty locks, amp the result was fine from the cattle plague, and the result were as rapid as they were marvelous. The manes and even the tails of horses, which had failen out, were completely restored in a few weeks. These experiments were heralied to the world: but the knowledge was practically useless to the prematurely bald and gray, as no one in civilized society could tolera e the use of refined petroleum as a dressing for the hair. But the skill of one of our chemists has overcome the difficulty, and by a process mown only to himself, he has, after very elaborate ing for Centuries

THE GREAT AND ONLY

Hair Restorative. DAVISVILLE, Cal., Nov. 8, 1878.

DAVISUILE, CAL, NOV. 5, 1878.

CHAS. LANGLEY & Co., San Francisco:

DEAR Sia—I take great pleasure in informing you of the most grafifying results of the use of CARB-I.INE in my own case. For three years the top of my bend has been completely bald and smooth, and I had quite given up any hope of restoring the hair. Four we ke ago I notice the advertisement of CARBOILINE, said on the recommendation of a frend. I concluded to try a bottle without any great hopes of good results; however, I have now used it less than a mouth, and, to my most agreeable astonishment, my head is completely covered with a fine, short, healthy grow th of hair, which has every appearance of continued grawth; and I confidently believe it will restore it as completely as ever it was in my youth.

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

Davisville, Cal.

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

JOSEPH E. POND. Jr., Attorney at Law,
North Attleboro, Mass., says: For more chan twenty years a portion of my head has been as smooth and free from hair as a billiard ball, but some elgect weeks ago I was induced to try your CARGOINE, and the effects have been slimply wonderfut. Where no hair has been seen for years, there now appears a thick growth. It is growing now nearly as rapidly as hair does after it is cut. Yeu may use the above testimonial if you choose, and may refer to me for its truth

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

BONGOLA, Ill., March 19, 1858.

SIRS.—By the persuasion of a friend I began to use C. RBOLINE no my head last September, which had been bald for twenty years, and now I have a nice grow hof hair on my bead that surprises everybody that has observed the fact. A. G. WILL

CARBOLINE

Is now presented to the public without fear of contradiction as the best Restorative and Beautifier of the hair the world has ever produced. PRICE ONE DOLLAR per Bottle KENNEDY & CO. PITTSBURG, PA.,

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General Agents for Canada.

What Ails the World. BY FATHER RYAN.

"What ails the world?" the Poet cried,
"And why does Death walk everywhere?
And why do tears fall anywhere?
And skies have clouds, and souls have care?
And thus the Poet sang and sighed.

For he would fain have all things glad, All lives happy, all hearts bright, Not a day would end in night, Not a wrong would exa right, And so he sang, and he was sad.

Thro' his very grandest rhymes Moved a mournful monotone. Like a shadow eastward thrown From a sunset, like a moan Tangled in a joy-bell's chimes.

"What alls the world?" he sang, and asked, And asked and sang, but all in vain, No answer came to any strain, And no r-ply to his re-train— The mystery moved 'round him, masked.

"What alls the world?" an echo came
—"Alls the world." The minstrel bands.
With famous or forgotten hands,
Lift up their lyres in all the lands,
And chant alike, and ask the same—

From Him whose soul first soared in song-A thousand-thousand years away, To him who sang but yesterday, In dying or in deathless lay, What alls the world " comes from the throng

They fain would sing the world to rest, And so they chant the countless keys As many as the waves of the seas, And as the breathings of the breeze, Yet even when they sing their best-

When o'er the list'ning world there floats such melody as 'raptures men. When all look upentranced, and when The song of flame floats forth c'en then A discord creepeth thro' the notes.

Their sweetest harps have broken strings, Their grandest accords have their jars, Like shad, we on the light of stars: And somehow something ever mars The song the greatest minstrel sings.

And so each song is incomplete, And not a rhyme can ever round Into the chords of perfect sound, The tones of thought e'er surround The ways walked by the Poet's feet.

What ails the world?" he sings and sighs-No answer cometh to be sery—
He asks the earth and asks the sky,
The echoes of his so g pass by
Unanswered, and the Poet dies.

THE DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

The Inquest on the West Winchester Murder-The Work of a Fratricide.

West Winchester, September 3.-A most atrocious double murder was committed near this village last evensng about 9 o'clock. Robert Brown, a well-to-do and respectable farmer, and his daughter Ada, an innocent little girl of some 12 years of age, were literally chopped to death in their own house. It is stated by Mrs. Brown that the family consisting of herself, Mr. Brown, her son Clark, Ada, aged 12, and Winnie, aged 8, were sleeping up-stairs, Clark in a room over the main part of the house, the others in the chamber over the kitchen, both chambers having separate stairs; that a man rapped at the front door of the kitchen, when her husband went downstairs, and was attacked by the man, and a struggle ensued. She went down, fo lowed by the youngest girl, and seecome down, was attacked at the foot of the stairs by the man and brutally murdered, her head and shoulders being backed in a shocking manner in four or five places. The son, Clark, who makes a similar statement, adds that he ran down the stairs from his room and encountered the strange man just as his father was falling dead; that he tried to shoot the man and seize him, but failed; that the man, in passing out, met his sister Ada and struck her with the axe, felling her to the floor, and immediately escaped. The brutal deed was performed with Brown's axe, found afterward near the back kitchen vails. The coroner is momentarily expected. once manifesting emotion.

ible murder of Mr. Brown and his daughter Ada has caused intense excitement in this place. To-day Coroners Blacklock, of Chesterville, and Chamberlain, of Morrisburg, are holding the inquest. Detective Tinkess, of Prescott, came this evening and is working up the case, and thinks he has a clue to the guilty parties Dr. Allen, of Cornwall, is also here, and says there will be no trouble as to the guilty parties, and apprehends no difficulty in arresting them. To-morrow morning we hope to have the verdict of the jury. The premises in which the deed was perpetrated presents a horrible appearance with its pools of blood. The corpses must be seen to realize the terrible appearance they present. Every-thing is being done to have the matter spec-

dily brought to light. Latest-Two witnesses were examined only, and the inquest was postponed until tomorrow morning at eight e'clock. The evidence seems not to be against any stranger, but seems to point quite clearly to the son of Clark mentioned in the first report to-day. Clark will likely be arrested to-night. It is probable the jury will not get through with the inquest for a day or two. The examination of the bodies is taking place now, 11 p.m., by Drs. Gray, Chamberlain, Blacklock, Reddick, McIntyre, Brown and McDonell. The jury room was filled with about five hundred people.

WEST WINCHESTER, September 4. - Coroner Dr. Blackleck opened an inquest about 4 pro. Wednesday. After reviewing the body of the deceased, the jury adjourned to Beache's ball

William Lang was the first witness sworn. He stated that he heard a noise as of quarrelling at Brown's house, distant about 100 yards, on Tuesday evening about 9 15; heard a dog bark and yelp as if struck; he went to his own stable to see if his horses were right, then to the house with a loaded revolver, and ran to the scene of trouble. When he got there he saw the two bodies on the floor; one or two neighbors were there, and he left; saw Mrs. Brown and the son Clark sitting on the front doorstep; made enquiry of them as to who did the deed, and got no betterinformation from them.

Joseph Brown, nephew of the deceased. Robt. Brown, stated he heard, white in bed, a series of poises at his uncle's house'; get up. took his clothes out doors, put them on and ran to the place, distant some 60 yards; found several neighbors, his uncle and cousin lying corpses on the floor, frightfully mangled

LYING IN POOLS OF GORE:

he found the youngest girl Winnie, about 6 or 7 years old, at the foot of the kitchen stairs, picked her up and carried her northward from the house to his own father's house, some 20 rods; met Mrs. Reht. Brown returning to the house; went to the town about a quarter or half a mile and alarmed the people; knew of no enemy his uncle had, of no quarral or

son Clark were in the kitchen at half past | Brown's foot, and it appeared to agree with eight on the evening of Tuesday; her hushand and two daughters went up stairs, over the kitchen, to bed first; she and her son went about the same time to bed, at about 10 minutes to nine, Clark going to the bedroom ever the main part of the house, she to the bedroom over the kitchen; she said her hus-band was asleep; she had slept about 10 minutes when she heard a rapping at the d or of the kitchen; her husband went down stairs with a lighted candle, and when he got to the foot of the stairs screamed out; she heard struggling, and throwing on her skirt went down stairs and went out leaving the two girls behind her; she left the house without seeing any one, but hearing the struggle going on around near the hall and the kitchen bedroom; after getting out she screamed murder and ran out and alarmed the neighbors; she knows of no difficulty between her son Clark and her husband, they lived all in peace; remembers signing a morgtage at Morrisburg before Wm. Broder; thinks \$400 was given to her husband, who

ENJOINED UPON HER STRICT SECRECY as to the encumbrance. She returned to her house after alarming the neighbors and met her son, Clark, at the door, and sat down on the door step with him; found him all

covered with blood, and went with him to John Brown's house.

Clark Brown, sworn-Am son of deceased was at home the evening of the murder with his father, mother and two sisters; had been unwell since April 1st last, when he and his brother Charles had been poisoned by eating maple sugar which he (Clark) had bought and given to Charles, and had eaten himself: that he had been poorly on Tuesday last; had not eaten dinner with the family; he took tea with his father and mother at 5; went to bed after his mother had retired; slept in the chamber over the main part of the house, in the west bedroom; slept with cotton socks on; took off his pants; had slept half an hour, when he was awakened by the lond noise directly below and in the kitchen bedroom; got up, took a revolver from the stand

drawer, which was A FOUR SHOOTER LOADED

with three cartridges; went down stairs, put his pants on in the hall; ran through, and on opening the door into the kitchen, saw a manwith a white straw hat and dark clothes struggling with his father in the door close by leading into the kitchen bedroom; took hold of the man by the arm and fired at him; the pistel did not go off; fired again and it did go off; the man then struck him on the forehead with his fist; the man had an axe of his and struck one blow with the axe at his father; his father, as he fell, said. On Clark"; he drew him out from the bedroom and laid him down on the floor dead; he heard the man striking his sister, who he had seen in the kitchen, and following round the kitchen chamber stairs he found his sister

IN A POOL OF BLOOD; he went out for water, and not getting it, returned and went up stairs for little Winnie and brought her down; he next went up the other stairs in the main building for a lamp, and, after coming down, went to his sister's corpse, when some parties entered; (shown ing some one struggling with her husband, the axe bespattered with blood); he had used ran out at the back door to give the alarm. it in the wood-shed that evening; (the cotton The elder of the two girls, being the last to socks all blood on the bottom shown him) were the ones he wore; (shirt which was very bloody shown him) was the same he wore; had no yest (shown a yest with blood spots inside); he said he had not worn it for some time; could not account for the blood upon it; (shown revolver); he said it was the one he tried to use; had shot out of two chambers of it on Friday or Saturday and loaded three chambers with the last of the cartridges on Sunday evening last.

The evidence of Clark Brown was somewhat contradictory as to the circumstances that occurred when engaged with the man and door. No trace of the man can be found, al- occurrence occupied, which did not agree with on and despatched her to cover the crime of though many have been out searching. Brown was not known to have an enemy. No one her son Clark maintained much coolness, an his mother nor his wife, nor any other person, as yet is suspected. Intense excitement pre swered all questions deliberately, Clark only is implicated. On being pressed to give the

HE LOOKS PALE AND ILL,

West Wischester, September 3 -The hor- but has strong nerve. The little girl Winnie was brought into court, and Dr. Chamberlain asked her questions, some of which she answered intelligently, she appearing to understand the danger of telling falsehoods, but was not sworn.

The feeling of the larger number of the community is against the son Clark and Mrs. Brown.

John Brown, brother of the deceased, was n bed on the evening of Tuesday last; was startled by the cries of his own daughters; he came down and took his gan with him; reached the house and entered by the front kitchen door; saw Clark Brown standing in the kitchen; did not recognize him; raised

" OH, UNCLE JOHN, LOOK THERE ;"

saw his brother lying to his left, in a recess in a gore of blood; saw Ada, his daughter, in front of him, near the back door of the kitchen, and at the foot of the stairway lying | fused to all teachers and pupils of the public frightfully mangled and dead; was there when the others came in; did not know of any difficulty his brother Robert had with any ployed in them are excommunicated; that one; went around the west side of the house to look for any stranger; found none, and remained all night in and about the premises.

Patrick Fallen, son-in-law of last witness, sworn-Heard noises at B. Brown's; entered by the front kitchen door; saw a light on the able and Clark in the middle of the kitchen: had passed little Winnie before getting to the house; saw the two bodies as described; Clark was in the kitchen near his deceased sister; he had got a cup of water and was trying to put some in her mouth; saw she was dead and told Clark to desist; Clark looked at his father and said "poor pa;" George Henderson came in and advised Fallen to take Clark out;

CLARK WAS COVERED WITH BLOOD; he (Fallen) got Clark out and sat with him and his mother on the front door-step.

Malvina Brown, wife of Clark, being sworn, gave some unimportant testimony. only portion of her evidence worthy of notice was the statement that Clark could not have fired out of the revolver either of these days without her hearing the reports (this contradicts the statement made by her husband in his evidence.)

J. Tinkess, detective, Prescott, sworn-Received a telegram from William Bow, J. P., requesting his presence at West Winchester, the house of Brown; saw a man and girl man was found lying near the kitchen bed room door; saw there a large portion of they have been uniformly successful in cases the blood; learned that the girl was found of this kind. near the kitchen door; saw there a large pool of blood; examined all the rooms in the of blood; examined all the rooms in the house, upstairs and down, saw tracks as of a house, upstairs and down, saw tracks as of a house foot, or a foot in a thin sock, up the bare foot, or a foot in a thin sock, up the leaf of the pamphlet, which is around cach leaf of the pamphlet, which is around cach leaf of the light, you will see in faint words hall up the main stairs in the west bedroom

and returning. THE TRACES WERE OF BLOOD, difference in the family.

Mrs. R. Brown, sworn, said she and her and measured 101 inches; measured Clark article is not genuine.

the tracks found; the bedroom off the kitchen down stairs was in a shocking state, all spotted on the walls and inside the door with blood; the floor had a large quantity of blood on it, and from the streaked state of it, manifested that a desperate struggle must have been in that room; found three tracks on the bedroom floor and one on the second bottom step on the kitchen stairs; am of opinion the murder was not committed for burglary or robbery; saw no indications of that kind; am of opinion the girl was murdered to conceal the murder of the father; found a pair of half Wellington boots in the bedroom down stairs (boots produced): they were the one's found and would tit a foot the size of Clark Brown's, whose foot is a peculiar shape; came to the conclusion that the deed was committed by some member of the family; from what he had seen and the evidence he had heard he resolved to charge Clark Brown with the crime, and did so; Clark manifested so much feeling and

" IS THERE NO HELP FOR ME,

How long before I can be tried." Charged him again, when he taid down his head on my knee and said, "No, no, no." Examined his body found two wounds, one on each shoulder, and one on the hinch; think they must have been caused by falling against the wall or by a stroke with a stick. Witness was shown Clark's shirt found on his person after the murder, also the pants and socks. The clothes found on the deceased R. Brown were produced and presented a horrible spectacle, teing evidently cut with an axe in several places, each place being soaked with blood; (was shown a thread found at the post-morten examination made last evening in the shut hand of the deceased father); witness com-cared it with the fibres of the shut Clark Brown were that evening; the fibres appeared the same.

Questioned by Dr. Chamberlain-Said if lank Brown had tried to save his father, he (Clark) would have become the object of the attack of the murderer, and not the little girl. and would in all likelihood have

RECEIVED WOUNDS BY THE ANE:

witness has had twenty years' experience as a detective; never had a case of murder to investigate or trace out; the cases he had vere those of burglary, arson and theft.

George Henderson, tanner, brother-in-law f the deceased, said he was in his house the vening of the murder; lives about 25 or 30 ods northeast from R. Brown's house; heard ries of "fire" and "murder" on the road and near his own house; dressed and went ut, and saw his sister, Mrs. Brown, who told Hem they were murdering Robert and Clark; ran to the house; and described what he saw, corroborating the former evidence.

The court then adjourned till next morning at 8 o'clock, when the medical evidence will be given. Clark Brown is under arrest. September 5.

In the Brown murder case, Constable Piker ho was with the prisoner Clark Brown, son of deceased, all night along with Constable Stallmyer, says Clark put in a very uneasy night. Dr. Reddick was sent for and gave him some modicine, after which Clark slept an hour or so. Rev. A. Rowat, Presbyterian minster, visited him this morning about six 'clock and requested him if he had done wrong to confess openly, holding out the inducement of forgiveness being granted only on that condition. He made an open confession before the two constables and the Rev. Mr. Rowat. In confessing he stated that he rapped on the door below to bring his father down stairs; that he struck him with the axe at the foot of the kitchen stairs, expecting to kill him instantly, and leave him till morning. Having partly failed, his father ran into the bedroom below, where the struggle between him and his father took place, the final and fatal blow being dealt on the prostrated body of his father outside the bedroom, just holding his tather up, also as to the time the at the door. He there saw his sister looking reason of his committing the awful crime, he said he should not give any reason. He had thought of doing it all tout day: that his mind was strangely acted upon and a deter-mination to do the deed seized him that even-

The inquest is still in progress. The bodies are being buried.

—The value of production of butter and choese in the United States is said to be four times greater than the total yield of the gold and silver mines.

THE Winnipeg Free Press says :- It is said that an Irish colonization scheme is being matured. The colonists are to come from Teronto and New Brunswick, and are to settle on some townships south-west of Lake Manitoba, for which negotiations are said to be

The Belgian bishops have, at a conference held at Malines, resolved with regard to the new education law that absolution is to be renormal schools; that teaching in public schools being schismatical, all teachers emabsolution is to be refused to the teachers of all public schools, without any exception; and that the children attending the public schools, being considered as acting without discernment, may be admitted provisionally to first communion.

Pond's Extenct.—Experience serves to show its range and power. Try it for any soroness, pain or lameness, external or internal.

THE AVERAGE BOY and a good-sized lump of THE AVERAGE BOY and a good-sized lump of maple candy form the materials from which we might deduct self-evident conclusion regarding the facility with which attachments are formed in enry life, when the circumstances are at all favorable. Among other good illustrations we might a so particularize, the case of the little fe low, who, as an inducement to his indulgent material relative to make an addition to his customary dose of Romingon's Phosphorized Emulsion, suddenly bought the matter to a focus by excusining, appealingly: "Just gim me one more teaspoonful and I'll go right off to sleep."

sleep."
Prepared solely by J. H. Robinson Pharmaceu ical Chemist, St. John, N. B., and for sale by Druggists and General Dealers. Price \$1.00 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.00.

GIVE ME SOUND REASONS FOR TAKING A MEDICINE or I will not try it, says the rational invalid. This is fair and right. Assertion is not proof. In recommending a murder having been committed; examined | Bristol's Sarsapanilla and Pills, therefore, as scrofuls and all the types of nicerous and lying dead on the boards; learned that the eruptive disease, it is proper to remind the public that, for over one-third of a century,

> bottle, up to the light, you will see in faint letters, water marked in the paper, the words "Lanuan's & KEHP, NEW YORK," and where your caunot find this, you may be sure the

ADVERTISING itself wherever it goes by its wonderous and gratifying effects which it produces, that sterling medicinal preparation, THOMAS' ECLECTRIC On, is winning "golden opinions" in all parts of the United States. Testimonials constantly pour in demonstrating its superlative efficacy, in a manner as pleasing to its proprietors as it must be convincing to those who read it in the public prints, those evidences of its popularity and genuine worth. Never was there a remedy which received ampler or more satisfactory endorsements; never was there one which better deserved it. IT IS A TRIED REMEDY. Experience has demonstrated that it not only relieves but eradicates the most obstinate coughs, sore throat of a malignant type, catarrh of long standing, rheumatism, neuralgia, stiffness and lameness of the back, muscles and joints, piles and kidney troubles, external hurts and sores, and other bodily troubles, as well as many of the disorders peculiar to horses and cattle. That it cures in every instance is not pretended, but that, if systematically used, and the malady susceptible of being remedied, it will remedy it, is a fact amply established. Sold by all dealers. Price 25 cents Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto Ont.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, TUESDAY, Septemer 9. Financial.

The present aspect of financial affairs not only in this city, but throughout the country is more favorable than for a considerable time Notes maturing at the banks this month are being satisfactorily met, and there is an increased demand for accommodation. especially at the bank agencies throughout the country, and at slightly advanced rates; 7 per cent is now about the lowest figure, at which good commercial paper is discounted, and for some lines 8 per cent is charged.

Money is loaned on call at 6 per cent, and nominal at \$4.82 for long-dated, and \$4.84 for short-dated bills.

For the suspended bank bills brokers seem inclined to ease off a little in the rates rewere worth 95 to 971, and occasionally 98c on solidated, 90c to 921c; Ville Marie, 90c to 91c, and Mechanics' are seldom, if ever, taken now at over 25c. There are very few of the last named bills changing hands

The first day of the week in the local stock market was one of inactivity, with quotations. especially for bank stocks, declining. Bank of Montreal shares, which sold at 133} on Friday last, sold to-day down to 1311.

Merchants' sold at 781 on Friday, and to day changed hands at 773. Montreal Telegraph is weak; a few shares are reported sold at 911, and buyers closed at 901.

The traffic earnings of the Grand Trunk railway for the week ending August 30th show an increase of \$9,764, compared with the corresponding week of 1878:—

1879 1878

Total......\$180,772 \$171,008 a future meeting.

Business Troubles.

A. F. Gault has made a demand of assignment on Leandre Lapointe for the sum of 50c to 65c per box. Edward Evans es qual has attached David

Waugh for the sum of \$219 28. A. F. Riddell, assignee. O'Deguire has been attached, at the instance

of Misael Halde, in the sum of \$425. L. Dupuy, assignee. -A writ of attachment has been issued

against Joseph Cedras, hatter, for \$255, at the instance of Chas D. Proctor. Louis Permuit has caused a writ of attachment to be issued against Ovide Dufresne for

\$300. L. J. Lajoie, assignee. Benjamin Eastwood has taken out a writ of attachment against D. & J. Corriveau for

\$203.20. L. A. Globensky, assignee. Mr. Timothy Barry has caused a writ of attachment to he issued against Thos. Quinn for the sum of \$245. Jas. Coghlan, assignee.

-Mr. Bourbonniere has been appointed assignee to the estate of J. A. Dupuis, and Messra. J. T. Hagar and J. D. McArthur, in-

David Crawford, grocer and wine merchant, has made a demand of assignment for \$510 on Andrew McNally, proprietor of the Queen's

The assignee in the Vincent estate has declared a second dividend of 331 cents on the dollar, making a total of 66%; a third dividend will probably be declared very shortly. At a meeting of the creditors of Mr. W

H. Riley, lumber merchant, yesterday, the insolvent offered 20c on the dollar at 3, 6 and 9 months. The meeting adjourned until the 10th inst, to consider the offer. Mr. John Hill, wholesale and retail grocer.

corner of Canal basin and Rideau street, Ottawa, has made an assignment; the statement of the liabilities and assets has not yet been made public. Mr. Hill's troubles arise from losses in the wholesale business. He has always bore a reputation for being a shrewd, energetic and upright business man, and his friends confidently expect that a satisfactory settlement will be effected.

The state of Trade.

TUESDAY, Sept. 9. The city wholesale trade is now more active in every branch than for a considerable time past. The movement is not as yet extensive, but the demand for fall goods generally bids fair already to be greater than for several years past. Better prices will also be obtainable than during former seasons. It only remains for both merchants and manufacturers to avoid the excesses of the past and prevent a repetition of the disease which has so stubbornly resisted treatment, and whose cure has been a matter of time and only brought about by natural causes. Supply must be regulated by demand, and over-trading and rash speculation can only lead to subsequent ruin, while prudence in avoidance of undue risk, and shortened credits both by wholesale and retail firms will, we trust, before long place the trade of the Dominion on a satisfactory basis.

Everywhere we hear of the crops having turned out satisfactorily, on the whole; yet in a few Ontario districts complaints are made of the spring wheat. Owing, doubtless, to the presence of insects, the heads have been

found, in the threshing, to contain each but a very few grains. The fall wheat and other spring crops, however, have turned out abundant. The root crops are also progressing favorably, and will apparently exceed the average, while the potato crop has eclipsed

the most sanguine expectations. The local produce trade continues quiet and values for flour, though not quotably lower, show a declining tendency. The current prices for flour are as follows :--

<u>-</u>			_	
Superior Extra	10	w	Ø	5 10
Extra Supertine	4	95	0	5 00
Fancy	ñ	ÓÜ	O	4 90
Tabley			ō	4 90
Spring Extra, new ground		80		
Superfine	4	55	Ø	4 60
Strong Bakers	- 5	OU .	0	5 25
Fine	4	10	ā	4 15
		85	=	8 50
Middlings		00	v	a 00
Pollards	- 2	90	Õ	3 10
Ontario Bags	2	824	Ò	2 38
City Bags (delivered)			ñ	2 55
Oatmeal		75	a	4 80
Cornmeal	0	00	Ø	2 50

THE FARMERS' MARKETS.

Retail Prices at Bonsecours and St. Anns September 9.

Despite the wet weather of yesterday, which interfered considerably with the gathering of fruits and vegetables, there was a large supply of farm and garden produce on the various city markets this morning, some habitants from a distance having taken up the most advantageous positions as early as one and two o'clock in the morning. Market gardeners admit that never before have they had such abundant yields, and the only trouble is to find a demand for the supplies. Quebec, having a later season, has taken large quantites of stuff, but this state of things cannot be expected to last much longer. Montreal nutmeg and mush melons are in great favor with the citizens of the ancient capital, as the records of the Quebec steamer continue to show. The "Duchess of Aldenberg" is the title of a new apple, which growers are placing on the markets this season for the first time. It resembles the on time at 6 to 7 per cent. Sterling exchange striped St. Lawrence somewhat in appearance, in this market is quiet at 81 for round but is considered superior even to the cele-amounts of 60-day bills between banks, and brated Montreal peach apple, as it is better brated Montreal peach apple, as it is better 87 to customers. In New York the rates rule | flavored, and will bear more handling. For this reason it will probably grow in favor with shippers. Blueberries are not quite so plentiful, and shipments from the Saguenay will begin to fall off considerably by the middle of cently paid. To-day Exchange bank bills the month. Between 700 and 800 boxes came up on this morning's boat and sold at the dollar for a large amount was paid Con- from 50c to 70c per box. Plums, peaches and tomatoes are plentiful and cheap, and a large business is being done in these fruits. Vegetables of all kinds were rarely offered at such low rates, as our annexed list will show. Snipe, plover and partridge are now in season. Meats, poultry, fish, &c., unchanged.

The following are the prices, corrected up

VEGETABLES-New potatoes, 20c to 00c per bush; new carrots, 10c to 15c per dozen bunches; new onions, 20c per dozen bunches; persnips, 40c do; beets, 25c do; turnips, 60c to 00c per bushel; celery, 25c to per dozen heads radishes, 15c do; new cabbage, 30 to 35c per dozen or 4c per head; lettuce, 10c to 15c per dozen bunches. French string beans, 50c to 60c per bushel; green p-as, 40c per do; cucumbers 40c to 75 per brl; cauliflowers, 50c to \$1.25 per dozen; tomatoes, 20c to 00c per bushel; green corn, 5c to 6c per dozen ears; sweet corn, 8c to 00c do.

FRUIT-Apples-New, \$1 to 200 per brl and 25c per peck; lemons, 25c to 30c per doz; \$800 to \$900 per case; oranges, none in market; cranberries, 50c to 70c per box; cocoanuts, 80c per doz; bell pears \$2 to 6 per brl; Bartlett do, \$6 per brl; Delaware, \$2 to 2 50 per crate; mushmelons, \$1 to 3 per dozen; watermelons, 40c to 50c each; blue and green plums, \$1 00 to \$2 per bush, in crates; green guages, 25c to 30c per gallon; peaches, \$1 to 3 per crate, including Delaware, or 75c to \$1 25 per basket; grapes, Concord, 5c to 6c per 1b, by the basket; blueberries

MEAT.—Beef-Roast beef (trimmed), 10c to 12c; sirloin steaks, 10c to 12c; spring lamb, 8c to 10 per lb, as to cut; mutton, 8c to 10c veal, 5c to 10c; pork, 8c to 10c; ham, 12c to 13c; bacon, 12c to 13c; fresh sausages, Sc to 10c; Bologna sausages, 12c to 15c; dressed hogs, \$6 00 to \$6 50 per 100 pounds.

FARM PRODUCE.—Butter—Prints, 15c to 18c per lb; lump, 12c to 14c per lb, Eastern Townships, tub, 9c to 10c. Fine cheese, 7c to 8c per lb; ordinary, 6c to 7c. Maple sugar, 6c to 8c per lb. Lard, 8c to 9lc. Fresh eggs, 15c to 17c per dozen; packed do 9c to 11c.

GRAIN, ETC.—New oats. 75c to 80c per bag; buckwheat, none in market; new peas, 80c to 90c per bushel; bran. 80c per cwt; cornmeal, \$1.20 to 1.30 per bag; barley, 50c to 60c per bushel; corn, \$1.15 to 0.00 per bag; Canadian corn, \$1.20; moulie, \$1.00 to 1.20 per bag; flour, \$2 50 to 2.60 per bag; oatmoal, \$2.50 to 2.60 per bag.

POULTRY AND GAME .- Turkeys, 99c to \$1.25 each; geese, 75c to \$1.00 per pair; ducks, tame, 50c to 60c; pigeons, 20c to 30c per pair; chickens, \$2 to \$2 50 per dozen; quails, \$2 per dozen; prairie hens, 70c to \$1.00 per pair; snipe and plover, \$2 per dozen; partridges, 80c per pair.

THE CATTLE MARKETS. St. Gabriel.

MONDAY, Sept. 8.

The receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles during the week beginning of the 2nd September and ending the 7th includive, comprised 111 carloads; of these 46 cars cattle (including six cars arrived from Brampton this morning) and 25 cars sheep were for shipment to Europe, and 30 cars cattle and 10 cars hogs were for sale in our local markets ocal markets.

The off rings at St. Gabriel market this morn The off rings at St. Gabriel market this morning were about 12 carloads and 14 head of cattle, and one load of hogs, as follows:—J starnes and P Brady, of Perth, each a carload of cattle; 1 Ransom, Brocd ille, 1 load cattle; 1 Dennis, Stratford, 1 load cattle; Jas Eakins, Port Hope, 1 load do; Hugh Dempster, Gananoque, 1 load do; Fred W Ritchings, Toronto, 1 load do; Hugh Kelly, Toronto, 2 leads do; Messrs Roberts & Wilder, Granby, 2 loads do; Messrs Roberts & Wilder, Granby, 2 loads do; Archibald Elitott, Perth, 1 load cattle; J McRoberts, of Lucan, Ontario, 1 load hogs, and Mr Johnston, of Ottawa, fourteen head of cattle. The condition of both the cattle and hogs was good, and a good many shipping grades were cuited and bought up by Mr. Ald. McShane, the only buyer for exportation, on the market today. As usual the attendance of local butchers was sommall that it is scarcely worth montlyngs. enly buyer for exportation, on the market today. As usual the attendance of local butchers
was so small that it is scarcely worth mentioning. The hogs above mentioned averaged 208
lbs, and were sold by the owner, Mr. McRoberts,
at \$4.50 per cwt Mr. McCarty also bought 13
hogs from P Brady at \$4.50 per cwt. It will be
observed that prices for hogs werea little casier
to day, in sympathy with the Chicago market,
which is quoted lower. There were no sheep
offering, and a large proportion of the cattle had
to be driven to the lower market for sale. Mr.
McShane's purchases of cattle for shipment were
follows:—From Mr D McIntosh, Toronto, 35
head for \$2.240.—\$64 each, or 4/c per lb, live
weight. J W Dennis, Ingersoll. 21 head, \$48
each F W Ritchings, Toronto, 20 head, \$57 each.
T Bonner, Toronto, 20 head, \$56 each. Hugh
Kelly, Toronto, 38 head, \$46 50 each. Mr Dodson,
St. Mary's, 18 head at \$37 Mr Tyfair, this city,
5 head at \$34 each; and from Wm Roberts 5
head more for \$190. Jas Eakins sold his load of
cattle to R J Hopper at 33c per lb. Messrs
Roberts & Wilder sold 18 head do to local butchers at from \$12 to \$32 each, as to size and quality. Mr Dempster sold his load to R J Hopper,
and the remainder were driven to Viger market.

Shipments.

On Saturday night Mr. Alderman McShane received another lot of 81 head of splendid shipping cattle from breeders around Compton, which, together with those named above, make

on the first day of the week. The offerings were 200 head of small sized grass cattle, 600 sheep and good sized lambs and a few calves and hogs. One hundred of the cattle were from St. Gabriel market. The local butchers were present in force and bidding became quite brisk, so that by two o'clock every horn and hoof had disappeared, leaving dealers contented and happy, and at leisure to depart to their country homes. The prices of cattle ranged from 2½c to 4c while lambs were sold at from \$1.75 to 2.75. The few fine fat sheep on the market were bought up for shipment at from 31c to 4c per lb, live weight. There was not much demand for store hogs, which were worth from \$3 to 6 each. The offerings to-day, (Tuesday) were 60 head of cattle, and between 200 and 300 sheep. The enquiry was not so good as yesterday but the same prices were asked and generally obtained. A few milch cows were on offer, but without exciting much demand. They ranged from \$20 to \$35 each. Calves

Exported Horses.

from S2 to S6.

Following is a list of the horses exported from the city to the United States through the U.S. consul here during the past week: September 2nd-21 horses at \$1,649; September 2nd-9 horses at \$584. September 2nd-10 horses at \$644. September 2nd-12 horses at \$895. September 4th-8 horses at \$566.50. September 5th—2 horses at \$98. September 6th-12 horses at \$656.

Montresi Fuel Market WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3.

Since the date of our last weekly reference to the coal trade, a good steady business is reported to have been done in the different kinds of hard coal, chiefly for domestic use, in this market. Of course nearly all the largest orders usually given bave been filled, and very little, if any, change is expected in the course of trade here between this and next Christmas; still some of our largest dealers have reported a few fairly large orders, re-cently received. We heard of a sale of some 300 tons of Plymoth red ash, made yesterday at \$5 40 per gross ton. The receipts of anthracite coal from New York state have considerably increased, and it is estimated that over 3,000 tons have arrived at this port since last Monday. According to the official statement there were 503,791 tons of anthracite coal at the tide shipping points at the end of July, as against 432,167 tons on June 30th last. The retail prices for it at Boston are \$425 to 4.75 per ton. Scotch steam coal sells slowly in this market at \$3.40 to 3.50 for cargoes, without cartage charges. There is not a great deal of lower port steam coal coming forward just now, as the demand for it is very limited; what has arrived has been chiefly to supply contracts previously made. Cargo lots of lower port coal have been sold at prices about 15c to 25c per ton below those for Scotch steam. The total sales of Pictou coal to the 16th August last amounted to 164,231 tons. Prices for all kinds here are nominally unchanged.

COAL.—Retail prices per ton, delivered, for cash: Stove, \$5 to 5.25; chestnut, \$5; egg, \$4.75 to \$5; furnace, \$4.75 to \$5.00; Scotch grate (soit), \$5.00; Scotch steam, \$4.00 to 4.25; Sydney steam, \$3.75; Pictou do, \$3.75; Newcastle smiths', \$5.00; coke, per chaldron, \$3.50.

feet, \$3.75; short tamarac, 21 to 3 feet, \$3.90 to 3.50; short hemlock, 21 to 3 feet \$2.00 to 2.25.

Montreal Hay Market. Monday, Sept. 8:

The supply of both hay and straw offering on the College street market during the past week was comparatively small, and sales have amounted to only some 300 loads. Prices rule steady at \$5 to \$7 50 per 100 bundles, as to quality, for hay, and \$4 to \$5 50 do for

The Quebec Markets.

which is 1,790 tons in excess of the same time last year.

Co AL—The receipts during the week have been 3,692 tons which now brings importations this season up to 59,222 tons, which is 9,636 tons less than at the same date last season. English coals no wanted, and no sales reported. The latest transactions in Scotch have been at \$1.30 per chaldron of 30 cwt.

Fire Bricks and Pig Iron—There have been no fresh importations, and there has been no business of any consequence done in these articles the whole season. Consumption has dwindled down to such a fine point that there is no demand Dealers occasionally, for small lots get about \$25 for Carrs' best brand of fire bricks, and \$17.50 to \$18 for No I Summeriee pig iron according to quantity.

and \$1.000 and \$1.000 are cording to unantity.

FISH AND FISH OIL—A cargo of about 500 barrels of Bay of Islands Herrings, the first arrival of the season, has come in, and changed hands at the low figure of \$125. Only a few barrels of cod and seal oils have come in sluce last report, which sold at figures of previous quotations.

a total of 265 head which he shipped to Glasgow per the a.s. Waldensian, which cleared port this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mr. R. Craig, of Brampton, will ship 150 head of cattle per a. Riversdale to Bristol, to-morrow. Messrs. Williamson & Elliott, also of Brampton, will ship 120 head of cattle per the same vessel.

Viger.

September 9.

There was a good demand for all kinds of live stock at this market yesterday as the stalls were scarcely as well filled as is usual on the first day of the week. The offerings

Halifax Markets.

There have been no cargoes of West India produce received this week, and the outward movements have been of four West Indiamen, besides two steamers. The exports were 4,521 quintals of dry fish and 48 bris of mackerel, of which the "Alhambra" took out 2,670 quintals of dry fish indrums, and the "Beta," for Bermuda and St. Thomas, 570 quintals, chiefly in boxes. The dry fish receipts are moderate for this week, and do not much more than barance shipments. The small briats and little coasters brought only a moderate share of receipts, only 1,308 quintals of dry fish, but on the other hand they have supplied a heavy share of the mackerel, chiefly medium and thees.

Dry Fish—Receipts for the week ending this

dium and th. ces.

DRY FISH—Receipts for the week ending this morning are 8,934 quintals, and shipments, 8,105 quintals. Mackerel receipts, 2 955 brts and shipments. 1,393 brls. In this year's catch the modifier three quality prevails, and if measures are not take 1 to check the spring fishery and the amount the large three will disappear entirely. Prices of mackerel are unchanged. Herring receipts are 1,700 barrels and shipments 850 barrels. Prices advanced for shore spilt, No. 1, of which the receipts have been small Salmon receipts are 102 barrels, chiefly Labrador, and shipments 121 barrels. Prices are lower for the present, but the depression will not be permanent, and holders will command prices later on.

Cod OIL—Receipts are about 5,800 gallons, and

ConOIL—Receipts are about 5,800 gallons, and shipments about 10,000 gallons. An advance has taken place of le @2c. FLOUR-Receipts are 4,640 barrels, of which 2,030 barrels came in vessel from Toronto and all the balance, except a small New York to of 51 barrels, came by the Intercolonial railway. Prices have weakened, and especially on the

CORN MEAL-Receipts are 671 barrels. OATS-1,240 bushels came in from Baddock, and a few scattering lots besides.

SALT—Receipts were for the week only 100 tons for Oporto. Prices affoat are answered all around, except for bags, which remain at former quotations.

Liverpool Provision Market.

[From Hodgson Bros.' Market Report, August

23rd.Bacon has met with a steady demand, and holders have been able to show a little firmer disposition. We quote Staffordshire, Stretford, and Birmingham cuts at 27s to 33s; Irish cut, 26s 6d to 27s 6d; Yorkshire, 27s to 30s; Cumberland, 26s to 30s; clear bellies, 27s to 31s; rib-in bellies, 27s to 29s 6d; short middles, rib-in, 27s to 29s; long middles, rib-in, has been well enquired after at 31s to 35s 6d; Wiltshire cut, singed, 33s to 35s; scalded, 30s to 33s. Shoulders, 21s 6d to 23s. Long and short clear has been in fair demand on the spot at 26s to 27s 6d for long, and 26s 6d to 27s 6d for short.

HAMS.—There is scarcely any demand, and holders are very anxions sellers. The usual summer demand, which comes usually with summer weather, not having as yet put in an appearance, arrivals are liberal, and stocks are accumulating rapidly. Quotations for all excepting the few fancy brands are quite nominal. Sellers would be willing to accept a reduction if buyers offered. We quote medium to average quality of long cut, 30s to 42s; finest parcels, 44s to 46s asked, but few selling. Staffordshire cut are not so plentiful, and are saleable at 40s to 48s, according to quality. Short cut dull and difficult to sell; quoted at 35s to 40s per cwt. There has been too great a difference in value lately between bacon and hams, and this is now being recti-

CHEESE .- There has been a dull market this week—all holders are anxious sellers—but buyers hold off, and the few operating are looking for finest, rich, clean flavored, and good conditioned goods, at 28s to 30s, and this quality is not easy to find at this seaconsists. The efforts which are being made in many towns in England to bring on a better consumption—even selling a good cheese in retail at 4d per lb—should bring on a better wholesale enquiry, but up to the present the country demand is disappointing, not even eq alling the present lighter receipts.

BUTTER -Ouly the finest creameries attract attention, and the demand is not strong for such, but owing to light stocks, holders are firm at 75s to 80s. Fine quality, at 60s to 70s, is difficult to sell, the quality offering at this price being below buyers' requirements.

The Quebec Markets.

Oursest Sept 5—Timber—Owing to a portion of the fait fleet, there has been some activity in timber market during the week, and several sales have been made. White Pine—A fair stt. Lawrence raft, about 85 rect average, containing some wanner of the containing about 8.0000 feet, half while, of 50 feet average, half red pine, about 40 feet, of fair quality, soid at 116c. And another raft, of about 56 feet average, half red pine, about 40 feet, of fair quality, soid at 116c. And another raft, of about 56 feet average, half red pine, about 40 feet, of fair quality, soid at 116c. And another raft, of about 56 feet average, half red pine, about 40 feet, of fair quality, soid at 116c. And another raft, of about 56 feet average, half red pine, about 40 feet, of fair quality, soid at 116c. And another raft, of about 56 feet average, half red pine, about 40 feet, of fair quality, soid at 116c. And another raft, of about 56 feet average, half red pine, about 40 feet, of fair quality, soid at 116c. And another raft, of about 56 feet average, half red pine, about 40 feet, of fair quality, soid at 116c. And another raft, of about 56 feet average, half red pine, about 40 feet, of fair quality, soid at 116c. And another raft, of about 56 feet average, also and a section of the fair and a secti 6d. to 9d. per qr." Rome, September 2.

Reports received by the Ministry of Agricul-Reports received by the ministry of Agriculture confirm the bad accounts concerning the cops. The yield of maize in several provinces is only half that of ordinary years, while in several others it is considerably below the average. The wheat crop is also generally unfavourable, the production being equal only to a third of that of 1878.

The Peach Trade.

—Advices from Gloucester, Mass, report poor returns from the Bay of Mt. Lawrence mackered fishery, which tend to make the market buoyant country growers compilal that the prices are so low in New York that the expenses of picking, packing, freight and commission are barely cellent quality, and are selling at \$5 per barrel.

-Messrs. McIutyre & Willis, boot and shoe dealers of Seaforth, Ont., have announced their intention to give up crediting, and sell for cash only, on the 22nd instant. They say rightly that bad debts, the result of crediting, are at the bottom of most mercantile failures

-From the 1st of January last to the 31st August, uit, the following live stock were shipped from this port to Great Britain, in comparison with those for the corresponding period of last

1879.

The total value of the above-named stock shipped this year is estimated at \$1,750,000, and the feed has cost over \$40,000. Six steamers carry cattle and sheep from his port to the British markets this week, and all the regular lines of cattle steamers are engaged up to the 1st October next.

He Bather Liked it.

He sather Linea is.

One of our well known citizens was sitting in his parlers the other evening surrounded by his wife and children when the conversation turned upen likes and dislikes, and taste and flavor of various condiments. One person preferred this, another that, when a little blue-eyed, four-year-old spoke up and said she rather liked Castor Oll. This *eemed singular; but it is not surprising, when we know that she, that very morning, had been taking some of Scots & Bowne's Palatable Castor Oil. Prices cents

ADVERTISEMENTS.

City & District Savings Bank.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Until further notice this Bank will receive on special d posit, upon very favorable terms the notes and deposit receipts of the Consolidated

E. J. BARBE · U.

DUPES OR KNAVES!

Those men that have lately failed and have done Bank sharebolders out of so many thou sands of dollars, by feeing the Mercantile Agencles and getting themselves falsely rated to large capitals, when they were as poor as paupers, a e certainly dishonest persons, and should be treated as such. We should be sorry to insinuate that all Agency subscribers are dishonest; but after what has taken place to-day we call most, if not all of them, either knaves or dupes. Dun, Wiman's are now delivering their very latest revised books of rating, and actually have one Agency subscriber rated to be worth \$40,000 capital, and best of good credit, whilst the firm has been publicly declared insolvent some days ago. Now, I claim that any man that will pay for such false information as is regularly published in Messrs. Dun, Wiman's books, must be either a knave, a dupe, or a — When lady Bank shareholders take criminal proceedings against Bank Managers or Directors, it is to be hoped they will also institute proceedings against the real criminals, who make swindling so easy by rating dishonest persons to be worth large capi-

earned dollar. A QUESTION.

tals, when they are not worth one honestly

The pertinent question which is so often asked How is it that Agency subscribers, who man age their business so badly, spend at the rate of from \$5,000 to \$20,000 yearly of their creditors' or Bank shareholders' money (when they are hopelessly insolvent), manage to get compromises of from 10c to 50c in the dollar?" The reason is that Canadian creditors are often Mercantile Agency subscribers themselves-members of the Wood.—Retail prices per cord at the wholl, son of the year at any price. We quote up cartage extra: Long maple, 3½ feet, \$5.00; son of the year at any price. We quote up likely more than once obtained a completion of birch, 3½ feet, \$4.50; long beech, 3½ feet, to 30s for finest quality, and 24s to themselves. They dare not refuse to sign for a 28s for next quality below, of which decompromise for fear of the involvent exposing componies for fear of the involvent exposing of their financial trickery. same ring as the insolvent, and, therefore,

FRINGES AT S. CABSLI Y'S

It is to dwell in the sombre gloom of a badly lighted room when ONE DOLLAR will bring comfort, and Two Dollars will bring a glorious flood of brilliant, cheap light, brightening and cheering all around.

Cole's Cheap Lamp, with Splendid Burners, \$1.00 to 3 00.

Handsome Fringes for lengthening Mantles. Handsome Fringes for Mantle Trammings. Handsome Fringes for trimming Dresses. Handsome Fringes for Costume Trimmings. Hardsome Fringes suitable for Mourning. Handsome Fichu Frieges.

Handsome Fringes in Tape and Whalebone. Handsome Chepille and slik Fringes. Handsome Wool Fringes, in the novel makes all colors, shades and qualities.

S. CARSLEY,

893 395, 397 AND 399 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL.

FURS! FURS!

EDWARD STUART, PRACTICAL FURRIER,

MeGill & Notre Dame Streets Respectfully informs his friends and the public, in both Town and



Furs of all kinds ____ made up and altered to THE NEW HAT MAN, order at short notice.

OOD PLAIN COOK (Catholic), with good references, wants a situation. Miss eville's Registry Office, 51 Bonaveniure street.



ST. LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS, 91 BLEURY STREET.

CUNNINGHAM BROS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Cemetery Work a Specialty. MANTLES

AND PLUMBERS' SLABS, &c., MADE TO ORDER.

SCOTT'S

PURE COD LIVER OIL With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA With HYPOPHOSPHITES of Lime and SoDa, is combined in a perfectly palatable form that is taken readily by children and most sensitive persons without the slightest nausea. It is the finest food and medicine ever offered to the weak and debilitated patient. It is stores feelbe digestion, eariches the blood, adds flesh and strength, and for Consumption and all affections of the throat, Scrofula, Returnatism, and all disorders of the Blood and General debility, no remedy has been found to equal it. For sale by all Druggists at \$1 cm per bottle.

BCOTT & BOWNE,

Betteville, fine

Believille, Ont. 29-1

M.VEIGH'S SOVEREIGN REMEDY

Please read the following testimonials of prominent and respectable citizens of Montreal who have used my remedy, and who are living witnesses of its value and efficacy. Any one doub ing the genuineness of the remedy in the treatment of Neuralgia, Rheumati-m, Dyspesia, Diphtheria and Lumbago can satisfy themselves still further by referring to the parties whose names appear below testifying to the good effect of the remedy in their case. Never since the practice of medicine first became a science were there discovered a greater boon for suffering humanity than McVeigh's Sovereign Remedy, which is now about being introduced to the citizens of Montreal.

The undersigned having made a social study of all Nervous, Muscular and Blood Discases, hence the result shows satisfactory cures in all cases.

nence the result shows satisficative force in all cases.
For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Pruggiss in the city, and at No. 22 St. Paul street.
Put up in Pint Bottles. Price, \$1.00.
THOMAS MCVEIGH.
Manufacturing Depot, 222 St. Paul Street.
P. 8.—May be consulted from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., free of charge.
Hotel-bieu of St. Joseph,
Montreal, July 21st, 1878.
Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Hotel du Peuple, St.
Paul street:
Please send by bearer two bottles medicine (McVeigh's Sovereign Remedy), sume as before, and oblige, SISTER BONNEAU, Superiores.

Montreal, June, 187 Montreat, June, 18; Mr. Thomas McVelgh, City-Dear Sir-1 am glad to bear testimony to the good effect of your Rheumatism Remedy. I have suffered from Rh-umatism for some few years, and especially during the last eighteen months, and have taken your medicine for nearly three months with excellent effect, and can recommend is with confidence.

with confidence.
F. W. RADFORD, of McLachlan Bros.,
St. Paul street.

Montreal, June, 1879.
Mr. Thomas McVelgh, Albion Hotel—1887.
Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating, for the benefit of those afflicted in Montreal, that thre bottles of your Sovereign Remedy has completely cured me of neuralgia, of which I was dreadfully afflicted for the last thirte u yeas. I may say I have been treated by some of the best physicians in the city without receiving any p-rimanent benefit whatever. I feel thanful to Divine Providence for making youther medium by which I am cured of that paint disease. Neuralgia in the bead.

ANNIE SMITH, at Henry Morgan. & Co. 5.

St. James Siref. Montreal, June, 1878

Montreal, June 1879.
Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Alblon Hotel—Sir-Your Sovereign Internal Remedy has done good work for me. I have suffered so much with Neural, la for the last nine years, and having tride everything within reach without rec Iving any permanent relief. I am now able to state for the benefit of those afflicted in Montreal, that I have used two bottles of your remedy, and am now quite well.

MARY ISABELLA CRITES. Montreal, June 1879

MARY ISABELLA CRITES, Dress-Maker, 19 St. Monique stree

Montreal, 19th June, 1873.
Thomas McVelgh, Esq.,—Dear Sr.—I have for the past two years and six months been at times a sufferer from acute Neuralgia in the head One half of one of your bottles of medicine has given me complete relief and I now feel no pair given me complete relief and I now feel no pa and none of the symptoms. I am, Sir, ve respectfully yours, LOWN CORCOLLY

JOHN CORCORAN. Head waiter, " Albiou Hotel.

Montreal, June Lith, 1873.

Mr. Thomas McVelgh, Hotel du Peuple,—Det Sir,—My wife has been troubled considerably with neuralgia, and having used one tottee your "overeign Internal Remedy, has experenced a most entire relief. I have much pleasure in ro ommending it to any person suffering from above complaint. I san very truly yours A. M. ALLAN.

Dry-goods Merchant, 77 and 79 St. Joseph street.

Mr. Thomas McVelgh, Albim Hotel—Sir,—I wish to state for the benefit of those afflicted in Montreal, that I have used your Remely for Neura gla and Dyspensia and find it very good; my Neuralgia is completely cured with one bottle.

Your very traly.

G. H. HOLLAND.

210 St. James Street.

Montreal, June, 1879.
Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Montreal.—Dear Sir.—I have much pleasure in testifying to the value of your Sovereign Remedy in Dyspepsia, having used one Bottle with good effect.

Respectfully yours,
MRS. McNEILL.
98 Hypolite street.

Montreal, 14th July, 1879.

Thos. McVeigh, Esq., City:

DEAR SIR.—Having been recently suffering with a severe attack of Neuralgia, I was advised by Mr. Birss, chemist, to try your remedy for that disease, and I have pleasure in stating that it cured me completely, and am giad to add this testimony to the many before.

Yours truly,

Agent Western Express Line of Propellers

Byrson, March 1st. 1879,
I do certify that the medicine of Mr. Tkoma
McV igh, for muscular and Chronic Rheuma
tism and Neuralgia, is really good. I have see
cases of long standing cured by the use of it,
and especially a case of Neuralgia that I have
witnessed myself (when all other remedies have
failed) on a lady in a pregnant state. I would
recommend it as a safe and sure cure in those
cases. Dr. ROULEAU, Graduate of Laval.

Montreal, 16th May, 1879 Mr. ThomasMcVeigh, Albion Hotel-Sir-have much pleasure in testifying to the good effects of your Sovereign Remedy in my case, having suffered periodically for the last four year with Neuralgia of the worst type; but in March last, hearing of the many cures you had made on the Upper Ottawa with your remedy. I procured one bottle of your Sovereign Interactured in the source of the sound in the source of the sound in the source of the sound in the satisfactorily cured. W. SEATH.

of Robert dest & Sons, 441Noire Dame.

NORDHFIMFR'S

PIANO WAREROOMS

Mesers. A. & S. NORDHEIMER respecti inform the Public, of Montreal, and vici that they have opened their NEW WAR ROOMS in Nordhelmer's Hall, for the sale the justly celebrated Planos of CHICKERIA & SONS, STEINWAY & SONS, DUNHAM SONS, HAINES BROTHERS, and other f class makers. The assortment is the land and be t selected ever seen in the city, and co prises Squares, Uprights and Grands.

Terms of sale liber, d. Planes for Hire. Planos tuned and repaired.

General depot for Estey's celebrated Organi