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VOL. XXIX.—NO. 47.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1879.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum In advance.

SCOTCH NEWS.

The Prince of Bulgaria has been on a visit at Balmoral to Queen Victoria.

The Earl of Lauderdale has withdrawn from the Lauder conservative association.

Lechmaben, Dunfriesshire, is in a fair way of obtaining a fitting memorial of Robert Bruce. The statue of the hero king (Mr. Hutchison, sculptor) is to be unveiled on August 4.

The estate of Braelangwell, Ross-shire, has been purchased privately by the owner of the contiguous property, Major Lyon-Mackenzie of St. Martin's, at the price of

At an early hour workmen were engaged removing the gates and taking down the stone pillars.

The moulders employed in the various ironworks and foundries in aberdeen have struck work on account of the masters having insisted on a return to the fifty-four hours' per week, at the fifty-one hours' rate of

At a meeting of the Edinburgh working men's conservative association, held on the 3rd June, a letter was read from Lord Cranbrook, accepting the appointment of patron, and one from Sir Stafford Northcote accepting that of honorary president of the associa-

The largest piece of pottery in the world is on view at Messrs. Vernon's, Newton-Stewart. It consists of two life-size tigers beautifully modelled, and made by Messrs. Westhead and Moore from the models of Mr. Marshall, an eminent London sculptor, for the Paris exhibition.

A strike against a reduction of wages in Dumbartonshire, of considerable importance to the Vale of Leven district, has taken place among the female workers in three of the principal turkey-red dye works. It began formed for the express purpose of giving the on May 22 in Croftengea (John Orr, Ewing & Co., and on May 27 it was extended to Dillichip and Milton Works (Archibald Orr,

With respect to a note in the World on Lord Barrington's house of commons reporting, an interesting communication from a Scotch professor has been received which tells that, when the present prime minister visited Glasgow in order to be installed Lord Kector, he met some of the professors at breafast on the day day of the ceremony. Talking about the labors of office, he remarked that, during the time he was leader of the house of commons, he found it somewhat a hard task when, forn out with the labors of the day, he had to sit down and write for her majesty an account of the salient points of a night's parliamentary proceedings. He added that, when he visited the Queen after receiving the appointment of chancellor of the exchequer, her majesty took him into a room and showed him a collection of manuscripts bound, set forth on thelves. These, she explained, were the reports she had received from Sir Robert Peel, Lord Palmerston and Mr. Gladstone; "and," she said, pointing to an empty shelf, " you see I have kept a place for your letters."

"Decay of Evangelicalism."

Mr. Gladstone still pursues theology. At the present moment he is writing an article for the dissenters' organ, the British Quarterly, on the "Decay of Evangelicalism in the Church of England." It is said that it will be a kind of continuation of some articles he wrote about two years ago on the current of religious thought. It will be curious to see what relation Mr. Gladstone—ecclesiastically and theologically a son of the Oxford movement-will adont toward the Low churchism with which during a great part of his life he was out of sympathy.

Trade in the United States.

One of the most marvellous features in the trade of the United States within the last six or seven years is seen in the increase of provision exports. No other branch of export trade has shown a more rapid growth than that of provisions. In spite of the war and of the panic of 1873, 20 to 30 per cent, increase in value is recorded every year since 1860. Then the value of the provision exports was \$16,611,443; in 1878 it was \$123,-556,323, nearly eighty-seven millions of which represented hog products alone; and this, too, though the price of bacon and hams has fallen off nearly one-half since 1870, that of pork about 60 per cent, and that of lard over 50 per cent. The principal reason for the decline in price was the great extension of the corn supply in the country and the consequent increase in the supply of pork. In the first six months of the fiscal year of 1879 (commencing July 1, 1878) the exports of bacon and hams, as compared with those of the corresponding time in the fiscal year of 1878, had increased 50 per cent., and for pork 33 per cent.

Irish Fisheries Ecport.

The inspectors of Irish fisheries have issued their report for 1878, from which it seems that there were last year 5,759 vessels, 10,000 men, and 800 boys engaged in fishing pursuits in Ireland. This was an increase of 377 vessels over the year before. The Arklow oyster fisheries produced and 325 barrels of oysters, in his year, at a wholesale price of about £1 per barrel. The herring fisheries on the east and south coasts produced a value of £221,-000 worth of fish, the boats in that branch having largely increased in number from the year before, the take amounting to only 93,000 boxes, as compared with 114,000 boxes in 1877. The prices for them produced an aggregate sum of about £100,000; ranging somenes as high as £4 10s a box, at other times falling to 58 a box. The pilchard fishery

seems to have worked very well, there being applicants for about £12,000, whereas the sum available was only £7,000, or less. These are the principal statistical results of an extensive and excellent report.

The Dominion Telegraph Company.

The Toronto Mail, in an editorial on the recent action of the shareholders of the Telegraph company, made the following comments :-- "The general opinion of the meeting yesterday was that the provisions of the arrangement were exceedingly liberal, and that while it enabled the Dominion company to extinguish its liabilities, a steady return of 5 per cent. on the shares was secured. At Montrose, at noon on May 26, the toll on the suspension bridge over Southesk was thrown open to the public free of charge.

At an early hour workmen were encoded. ficulties representing arrangements entered into by the Dominion with other telegraphic organizations. Telegraph companies have become in a sense public carriers, for a considerable part of the world's trade and business is carried on by means of their lines. Telegraphic facilities are an essential part of civilization in these latter days, and it therefore becomes important to consider how the change effected in the Canadian organization will effect the public at large. It is satisfactory to know that the arrangement concluded yesterday will not leave the commercial community at the mercy of a wealthy monopoly. The telegraphic business of the country will still be conducted by two companies, but the Dominion company will be enormously strengthened financially and otherwise by its amalgamation with the American Union. While the present low rates will, no doubt, be maintained, the connections of the Dominion company with the telegraph system of the United States will be strengthened and enlarged so that we shall have two companies in close alliance with American der the new order of things, especially as the founders of the American Union desire to accomplish the same result in the United States. They hold that if a twenty-five cent general rate could be applied in this country, there was no good reason why it could not be carried out on their side of the line. The lessees of the Dominion line have, by the provisions of their agreement, obtained direct cable connection with Europe, and no doubt this fact was creased cable business which will result thererom might properly be followed by a reduction of rates, which would be esteemed as a boon by the commercial class. Although the idea of the lines of one of our Canadian telegraphic companies being leased by an American corporation will probably prove distasteful to a few persons, there appears no substantial objection to it any more than there is to the Canada Southern Railway being controlled by the New York Central. The shareholders of the Dominion company are placed in a better position, and, at the same time, there is no reason to fear that the public interests will be injuriously affected. On the contrary, the new company, with its large financial resources and wide ramifications, will be able to conduct business with increased efficiency, and still maintain cheap rates. The change will be beneficial in this further respect, that it will stimulate the Montreal company to still further improve their organization and give the people cheap telegraphy, which is properly regarded as one of the requisites of the present age."

A Chinese Funeral.

Wee Ka Yung of Canal street died of consumption in the Chinese laundry in Bellevue, N. J., on Monday morning. He went there two days before for his health. He had no money and his countrymen brought a coffin in which Wee Ka Yung's remains were placed. After the coffin lid was screwed down on Monday the Chinamen held a mysterious service over it. Then they worked in the laundry until 5 o'clock. At that hour they carried the coffin to the hall in the first story of their quarters. The Rev. J. S. Strong, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church of Belleville, made a prayer, and the mourners stood near with heads uncovered. Two white men then carried the coffin to an old wagon, and the funeral procession started up the steep hillside east of the laundry. Along the route the Chinamen strewed small square slips of rice paper on which were queer-looking characters. These slips, it was said, represented the money with which Wee Ka Yung's debts were cancelled and his passage paid to the

other world. The Chinese burial ground is on the brow of a hill which overlooks Belleville and the Passaic river, and affords a picturesque view of the house and church spires that rise above the forest on the Belleville side of the river. About sixty Chinamen, all of whom wore pigtails, blouses, and straw hats, gathered about the open grave. Several ladies and gentlemen from Newark were present. After the coffin was lowered into the grave by white men and the grave filled with earth the Chinamen began their heathen rites. A hole was dug at the foot of the grave, and in it an earthen jar was buried. "Charley" Ming, who had charge of the ceremonies, would not say what the jar contained. Tapers of imported incense were lighted and planted in a circle about the grave, and a quantity of small pink and white candles was also embedded in the loose

While the candles and incense tapers were burning in honour of Joss, the mourners clasped their hands and bowed their heads to the ground. Then they stood erect and raised their clasped hands toward the sinking sun. would pay well too, but unfortunately this is This was repeated a dozen times der Then a not cultivated. The Reproductive Loan Fund | bowl of tea, a bowl of rice, applate pof riced

burned in a beap.

The ceremonies were finished by the burning of all of Wee Ka Yung's clothing and personal effects. Wee ka yung was 30 years of

THE DEAD AT ISANDULA. A Visit to the Scene of the British

Disaster.

[From the London Daily News.] At the top of the ascent, beyond the Basheer which the dragoon guards crowned in dashing style, we saw on our left front, rising above the surrounding country, the steep, isolated and almost inaccessible hill, or rather crag, of Isandula, the contour of its rugged crest strangely resembling a side view of a couchant lion. On the lower neck of the high ground on its right were clearly visible up against the sky line the abandoned waggons of the destroyed column. No Zulus were seen. Flanking parties covered the hills on either side the track, along which the head of the column passed at a trot with small detachments of Natal Carabineers in front of the dragoon guards. Now we were down in the last dip, had crossed the rocky bed of the little stream, and were cantering up the slope that stretched up to the crest on which were the waggons. Already tokens of the combat and bootless flight were apparent. The line of retreat towards Fugitive's Drift, along which, through a clink in the Zulu environment, our unfortunate comrades who thus far survived tried to escape, lay athwart a rocky slope to our right front, with a precipitous ravine at its base. In this ravine dead men lay thick-mere bones, with toughened, discolored skin, like leather, covering them and clinging tight to them, the flesh all wasted away. Some were almost wholly dismembered, heaps of clammy yellow bones. I forbear to describe the faces, with their blackened features and beards blanched by rain and sun. Every man had been disembowelled. Some were scalped, and others subjected to yet ghastlier mutilation. The clothes had lasted better than the poor bodies they covered, and helped to keep the skeletons together All the way up the slope I traced by the ghastly token of dead men the fitful line of flight. Most of the men hereabout were infantry of the Twenty-fourth. It was like a long string with knots in it, the string formed of single corpses, the knots of clusters of a powerful inducement in leading them to dead, where, as it seemed, little groups might accede to the terms agreed upon. The inhave gathered to make a hopeless, gallant been well found to surpass it. The position stand and die. I came on a gully with a gun limber jammed on its edge, and the horses, their to be attacked. In the rear langered wagons hides scored with assegni stabs, hanging in would have discounted its defects; but the Port au Prince is of the same nature. We are their harness down the steep face of the ravine. A little further on was a broken and battered ambulance waggon, with its team of mules mouldering in their harness, and around lay the corpses of soldiers, poor, helpless wretches, dragged out of an intercepted vehicle, and done to death without a chance

THE REPOSE OF DEATH.

Still following the trail of bodies through long rank grass and among stores I approached the crest. Here the slaughtered ones lay very thick, so that the string became a broad belt. Many hereabouts wore the uniform of the Natal police. On hare ground, on the crest itself, among the waggons, the dead were less thick; but on the slope beyond, on which from the crest we looked down, the scene was the saddest and more full of weird desolation than any I had yet gazed upon. There was none of the stark, blood-curdling horror of a recent battlefield; no pool of yet wet blood; no raw, gaping wounds; no torn red flesh that seems yet quivering. Nothing of all that makes the scene of yesterday's battle so rampantly ghastly shocked the senses. A strange, dead calm reigned in this solitude of nature; grain had grown luxuriantly round the waggons, sprouting from the seed that dropped from the loads, falling in soil fertilized by the life-blood of gallant men. So long in most places had grown the grass that it mercifully shrouded the dead whom four long months to-morrow we have left unburied. As one strayed aimlessly about one stumbled in the grass over skeletons that rattled to the touch. Here lay a corpse with a bayonet jammed into the mouth up to the socket, transfixing the head and mouth a foot into the ground. There lay a form that seemed cosily curled in calm sleep, turned almost on its face, but seven assegai stabs have pierced the Most, however, lay flat on the back, with the arms stretched widely out and hands clenched. I noticed one dead man under a waggon, with his head on a saddle for a pillow, and a tarpaulin drawn over him, as if he had gone to sleep and died so.

DURNFORD'S FINAL RESTING PLACE. In a patch of long grass, near the right flank of the camp, lay Durnford's body, the long mustache still clinging to the withered skin of the face. Captain Shepstone recognized him at once, and identified him yet further by rings on the finger and a knife with the name on it in the picket, which relics were brought away. Durnford had died hard -a central figure of a knot of brave men who had fought it out around their chief to the bitter end. A stalwart Zulu, covered by his shield, lay at the Colonel's feet. Around him, almost in a ring, lay about a dozen dead men, halt being Natal cara-bineers, riddled by assegai stabs. These gallant fellows were easily identified by their comrades who accompanied the co-lumn. Poor Lieutenant Scott was hardly at all decayed. Clearly they had rallied round Durnford in a last despairing attempt to cover the flank of the camp, and had stood fast from choice, when they might have essayed to fly for their horses. Close beside the dead at the picket line, a gully traverses, the ground in front of the camp. ... About four hundred paces beyond this was the ground of the battle before the troops broke from their forma-

liver, boiled beef, patatoes, and a chicken were placed at the foot of the grave to serve the dead man in his long journey. A pair of chop sticks were added, after which the bowing and salaaming was resumed. All the paper wrappers that came with the candles were the composite of the place the line of straggling was provided by the candles were the skeletons all along the front. Durnford's body was wrapped in a tarpaulin and buried under a heap of stones. The Natal carabineers buried their dead comrades roughly. The gunners did the same by theirs. Efforts were made at least to conceal all the bodies of the men who had not belonged to the Twenty-fourth regiment. Those were left untouched by special orders from Gen. Newdigate. Gen. Marshall had nourished a natural and seemly wish to give interment to all our dead who so long have lain bleaching at Isandula, but it appears that the Twenty-fourth wish to perform this office themselves, thinking it right that both battalions should be represented, and that the ceremony should be postponed till the end of the campaign. In vain Marshall offered to convey a burial party of the regi-ments, with tools from Rorke's Drift in waggons. One has sympathy with the claim of the regiment to bury its own dead, but why postpone the interment till only a few loose bones can be gathered? As the matter stands, the Zulus, who have carefully buried their own dead, who do not appear to have been very numerous, will come back to-morrow to find that we visited the place, not to bury our dead, but to remove a batch of

waggons. MEMENTOES OF A DISASTER. Wandering about the desolate camp, amid the sour odor of stale death, was sickening. I chanced on many sad relics-letters from home, photographs, journals, blood stained books, packs of cards. Lord Chelmford's copying book containing an impression of his correspondence with the Horse Guards, was found in one of the portmanteaus and identified in a kraal two miles off. Colonel Harness was busily engaged collecting his own belongings. Colonel Glyn found a letter from himself to Lieutenant Melvill, dated the day before the fight. The ground was strewn with brushes, toilet bags, pickle bottles and unbroken tins of preserved meats and milk. Forges and bellows remained standing ready for the recommencement of work. The waggons in every case had been emptied, and the contents rifled. Bran lay spilt in heaps. Scarcely any arms were found, and no ammunition. There were a few stray bayonets and assegais rusted with blood; no fire-arms. I shall offer few comments on the Isandula position. Had the world been searched for a position offering the easiest facilities for being surprised, none could have seems to offer a premium on disaster, and asks camp was more defenceless than an English | told that there is a plant growing in that village. Systematic scouting could alone have justified such a position, and this too clearly cannot have been carried out. I much | it will produce come of any intensity or durawish we had remained on the ground long | tion, or even death itself when so intended. enough to remove every evidence of the com- The knowledge of this plant, it is said, is conbat, bring back or destroy all the wagons, and construct a redoubt in the neighborhood to be cret as an heirloom from generation to geneheld permanently by a strong detachment of infantry. The moral effect of this would, I think, have been great, and I should have beed pleased had a cavalry brigade carried out a more extended operation and at least have chevied the Zulus out of the Umonoto

A Chinese Physician.

mountain, but Marshall was under engage-

ment with Newdigate to risk little and to

join him early in anticipation of a speedy ad-

Dr. Cog Fy, a Chinese physician, of San Francisco, at a recent inquest in the case of a Chinaman, was asked, " How many lungs has ı man?" He replied: "Seven." Dr. Cog Fy further stated that there are five holes in the human heart, and that the function of the heart is " to catch air."

The Russian Army.

The official report on the sanitary condition of the Russian army of the Caucusus for 1878 shows that there were about 200,000 men in that army; and that there were altogether 500,000 cases of illness reported at military and private hospitals. This shows that each soldier of the army of the Caucasus was on the sick list about three times during the year. There were about 20,000 deaths, or 100 deaths to each 1,000 men. The principal disease was typhoid fever, which caused over 50,000 cases of prostration and nearly 12,000 deaths.

Bishop Colenso on the Zulu War.

Bishop Colenso, writing from Natal under date of April 22, 1879, to the London Times, describes the war against the Zulus as a "most unrighteous and unnecessary" one, "which has been forced on by the policy of the high commissioner, in which already 10,000 human beings have been killed-2.500 on our side and 7,500 on that of the Zulus; and which, unless, as may be hoped, the secretary of state has interfered in the interests of peace, will be carried, no doubt, to its bitter end, involving the killing of thousands more and the expenditure, as is freely stated here on high authority, of not a million and a half, but at least ten millions of English money.'

Lieut.-General Sir E. Selby Smyth.

Under the head of "Army News," the Court Journal of 14th June, inserts the following:-"The colonelcy of the 81st regi-ment is vacant by the death of General Forster, K.H., and will be bestowed on Lieut.-General Selby Smyth, K.C.M.G, employed on special service in Canada. The field marshal commanding-in-chief feels deeply the death of his faithful old friend, General Forster, who was his right hand for many years. Captain the Hon. Miles Stapleton, Coldstream guards, formerly A.D.C. to Lieut. General Sir Selby Smyth, and lately A.D.C. at Malts with major-general the Hon. Percy direction, and slace, as a late, man the help of capital and energy. All are not satisfied that Fielding) is about to exchange into the 20th without alcohol, they should have the help of the medical profession. tringer of the tringer of the tringer of

Newspaper Talk. There are nearly 100 Catholic papers in

Newspaper reporters are not allowed to see criminals hanged in England.

There is a new paper at West Liberty, Ky called the Red Hot Scorcher.

It gives some idea of what newspaper publishing is to read that one New York daily has ordered \$125,000 worth of paper from a Lee (Mass.) factory.

The paper duty of France amounts to about 40 per cent of the value of the paper used by newspapers, and this is why French newspapers, as a rule, are printed on bad paper.

In 1859, the New York Tribune's total outlay for news, editing, type-setting, printing and publishing, including the accounts of the editorial department, composing room, press-room, publisher's department, correspondence and telegraph, was \$130,198. On the 13th of January, 1879, the outlay for the past year in the same departments was reported at \$377,510.

The Late Lord Gough.

The question of a site for the Gough eques rian statue was discussed on Monday in the corporation. Some members favoured the site in Westmorelaud street at the corner of the new bridge, while others pointed to Foster place as more suitable, desiring to reserve the site in Westmoreland street for the statue of some hero more of their own choice than that of Lord Gough, who admittedly was a distinguished soldier and Irishmas, but who had spent the greater portion of his life in the service of England. The matter was ultimately referred to No. 1 Committee for consideration.

Imperialism in the United States.

In the United States there was never any eal danger to the permanence of the republic until the sycophants and flatterers of Gen. Grant conceived the idea of electing him a third time. If, against all our precedents and traditions, he could be elected thrice, he might be re-elected indefinitely by the aid of military glare and fame, and the American republic seemed for the first time in real danger. But this danger has been dispelled by the potency of an aroused public sentiment. Although France, our ancient and honored illy, is still disturbed by the aspirations of pretenders, we are exposed to no corresponding danger since the collapse of the great hippodrome performance which had been planned for escorting Gen. Grant across the continent from San Francisco .- N.I. Herald.

Another Wonderful Discovery.

neighborhood of such strong narcotic power that, in the hands of a skillful practitioner, fined to a few families, who transmit the seration; and the heritage is highly valuable, confirming the power of miracle-workers and priests-for the plant is in many ways used in aid of solemn imposture, superstition and crime. The power thus exercised is called 'vanga," a word that inspires the African with awe and dread. The wangs priest can thrown into a death-like coma, and knowing the moment of consciousness returning, he will make a show of recalling to life; or, if a burglary is to be committed, he can, by means of his art, cast a deep sleep on his victims.

Work.

There is a nobleness, and even sacredness, in work. Were he ever so benighted, forgetful of his high calling, there is always hope in a man who carnestly works; in idleness alone is there perpetual despair. Blessed is he who has found his work; let him ask no other blessedness. He has a work-a life purpose; he has found it, and will follow it. The man who has nothing to do is the most miserable of beings; no matter how much wealth a man possesses, he can neither be contented nor happy without occupation; we are born to labor, and the world is our vineyard. We can find a field of usefulness almost anywhere. In occupation we forget our cares, our worldly trials and our sorrows. It keeps us from constantly worrying and brooding over what is inevitable. If we have enough for ourselves, we can labor for the good of others, and such a task is one of the most delightful duties a worthy and good man can engage in.

Substitute for Alcohol. We find that the efforts of temperance re-

formers are turned much more than formerly towards some substitute for alcohol. Failing in the direct attack they are attempting a fishk movement. There is now manufactured to meet, in part, these demands, a series of aerated waters which equal many wines in delicacy of flavor. Ales and beers, with an appreciable amount of alcohol, and wines from unfermented grapes, are also made, and extent, satisfy the demands of social occasions. For weariness that follows muscular or mental exertion the best things are food and rest. If drinks are craved, however, we have oatmeal, or Liebeg's extract of meat, foods which enter the circulation so rapidly that their effect is comparable to alcohol. These, it is suggested, may be aerated and made endurable by various additions. Tea, and especially coffee, are also available and useful in these cases. For the reforming drunkard bitter infusions may be of service, in addition to the drink already mentioned. It seems possible that some advance may be made by the temperance reformers through efforts in this Malta with major general the Hon. Percy direction, and since, as a rule, man is better

IRISH NEWS.

There are now no less than nine tramway lines in Dublin, one being opened on the 31st of May.

It is expected that the extensive Drogheda Marsh Mills, which have been idle for over a year, will shortly be re-opened.

The County Cavan rifle association held their inaugural meeting for this year on May 24, at Ballymackinroe Marsh.

Cattle sent from Liverpool to the Dublin market were sold on the 30th of May at from £21 to £26 10s. each.

Two immense salmon have been captu . in one of the nets on the River Moy, at B. lina, the pair weighing about 75 lbs .- one 4'. lbs. and the other 30 lbs.

The Dublin Police Magistrate has sentenced two gambling-house keepers to a fine of \pounds_{ij} each, gambling being of late rather rife in the Two anchors have recently been fished up

in Bantry Bay by fishermen. They are said to have belonged to the French fleet that anchored in the bay in 1795. Bad accounts come from Ireland as to the harvest prospects. The wheat, which ought to have been far advanced, is scarcely visible,

and green crops are fully two months behind. The memorial statue of the late Sir John Gray was placed on the pedestal erected in Lower Sackville street, Dublin, on May 26. It will be publicly unveiled on June 24, by Archbishop McHale.

It is proposed to have a new cemetery in Kilkenny. A deputation waited some time since on the Rev. Dr. Moran, the bishop of Ossory, but he would have nothing to say to any public cemetery except one exclusively for Catholics.

A committee has been formed in Dublin to extend the nucleus supplied by the surplus from the Moore centenary, in order to replace the present statue with one which will be satisfactory to a committee of noblemen and gentlemen distinguished by their connection

An extraordinary discovery has been made in the vicinity of Athen, County Kerry. A human skeleton in a lag was found at a depth of five feet in a solid bank, which apparently had never been disturbed. A lock of brown hair was attached to the skull.

A movement has been commenced among the Naas poor law guardians to bring pressure to bear, by means of general resolutions adopted at such boards, in order to effect a reduction of rents, in consideration of the de-pressed state of Irish agriculture.

Mr. Laurence P. Reynolds, a magistrate residing at Dalystown, and owning property there, was attacked on his way home from Longtord races on the 29th May, by a large party of men, and taken out of his carriage and beaten. His servant was also assaulted. Mr. Reynolds is a brother to Surgeon-Major Reynolds, of Rorke's drift fame.

At a meeting of the Cork farmer's club the president declared that foreign competition in cattle had so crippled the farmers that, unless the landlords came to their assistance, the land could not even pay the rates. Another member protested that the condition of farmers in the mountainous parts of the country was worse than that of paupers in the work-

Newman and D'Israeli.

An interesting incident is recalled by the honor which has been thrust upon Dr. Newman, which relates to the new cardinal and the present premier of England. It reads as follows: On the most Saturday afternoons in the last year of the first decade of the present century two boys, aged respectively nine and five, might have been seen playing in the grounds of Bloomsbury-square, London. The boys, both natives of the square, offered the most complete contrast to each other in appearance. The younger, whose head was profuse with long, black, glossy ringlets, was a child of rare Jewish type of beauty, and full of life and activity. The other was grave in demeanor, and wore his hair close cut, and walked and talked and moved in a way which in young people is called "old fashioned." He was of pure English race and Puritanical family. The names of the children denoted these differences as much as their appearances. The one was Benjamin D'Israeli; the other, John Newman Sixty-eight years have passed since then, and much has happened in the meantime, but nothing more wonderful than that the handsome little Jew boy should become a Christian and a prime minister of Protestant England, and the Puritan lad a Catholic and a cardinal of the holy Roman Catholic church.

Impressions of Manitoba. Mr. Wm. Weld, editor of the Farmer's Ad-

vocate, writes as follows from Manitoba: " Persons of small means, do not think of

coming to this province this season. The labor market is overstocked. There are over fifty emigrants at the emigrant sheds here; some heve been here five weeks and cannot form agreeable drinks, which may, to some | find work. Many have gone to the States, and some are walking back to Canada; they are leaving daily. We believe they would kill the emigrant agent and circular writers if they could get at them. No emigrant agent has yet gone to the sheds. The poor are begging, and good men, good mechanics. It is a sad sight to see them and hear their accounts. Many have been to the Canada Pacific railroad and have been shamefully used. We have seen farmers from all parts of Manitoba. Men that have \$150 to spare may come and examine the country; many will like it. No settler should come this year unless he can command \$600 at least. There may be some good openings for those who have plenty of

Michael Strogoff,

THE COURIER OF THE CZAR.

By Jules Verne.

CHAPTER XV .- CONTINUED.

In buying it at Omsk, he had been lucky and taking him to that postmaster, the gener ous mujik had rendered him a great service. Besides, if Michael Strogoff had already taken a fancy to his horse, the beast itself seemed to conform little by little to the futigues of such a journey, and by allowing it a few hours rest daily, its rider might hope that it would bear him beyond the invaded provinces.

Hence, during the evening and the night of 2d and 3d of August, Michael Strogoff remained in his hotel on the outskirts of the city; hotel little patronized, and thus sheltered from curious and importunate visitors.

Broken with fatigue, he went to bed, after having taken care that his horse was well provided for the night; but he could only obtain a broken and intermittent slumber. Too many remembrances, too many anxieties, assailed him. The image of his old mother, that of his young and intrepid companion left behind him, both without protection, passed alternately before his mind, and were intermixed in all his thoughts.

Then he thought of his mission, which he had sworn to fulfil: of what he had seen since his departure from Moscow, proving to him more and more how important it was. The movement was of the most serious character, and the complicity of Ogwess rendered it more dreadful still. And when his eyes fell on the letter bearing the imperial scal-that letter, which, no doubt, contained the remedy for so many sufferings, the salvation of all that country, torn to pieces by war-Michriel Strogoff felt in him an intense desire to rush over the steppe, to cross, as a crow would fly, the distance to Irkutsk; to be an engle so as to rise above all obstacles; to be a hurricane to pass through the air with the rapidity of one hundred versts to the hour, to arrive, in fine, be wre the grand duke, and cry to him : Altesse! from his Majesty the Czar!"

On the following morning, at six o'clock, Michael Strop off started with the intention of making the eighty versts (eighty-five kilo-meters) from Kamsk to the the hamlet of Oubinsk. Beyond a radius of twenty versts he found again the marshes of Baraba, which no drainage could there dry up, and upon the soil of which was often a foot of water. The road was then difficult to find; but with his extreme prudence, the crossing was effected without accident.

horse to rest all night, for he wanted, the following day, to devour the one hundred versts between Oubinsk and Ikoulskoe. He started at daybreak, but unfortunately, in that part of the country, the soil of the Baraba is more and more detestable.

In fact, between Oubinsk and Kamakora, rain having been very abundant a few weeks before, had filled that depression of the land like a water-tight tub. There was even no break in the continuity of that endless network of sloughs, ponds and lakes. One of those lakes-considerable enough to be ad-Tchang by the Chinese-must be followed on | rivulets, tributaries of the Obi. its borders for more than twenty versts, and with very great difficulty.

Delays therefore occurred which all the impatience of Michael Strogoil could not prevent. He had acted wisely when he refused to take a carriage at Kamsk, for his horse passed where no vehicle could have suc-

o'clock at Ikoulskoe, and stopped till the fol-lowing morning. There was absolutely no news of war in that lost village of the Baraba. By its nature even that portion of the province situated at the tork formed by the two Tartar columns, in dividing, one on Omsk, the other on Tomsk, had escaped the horrors of the in-

But the natural difficulties were to become less at last, for if he had no unexpected delay. Michael Strogoff was to leave the Baraba on the morrow. He would then have a practical route when he would have trave traversed the one hundred and twenty-five versts (133 kilometers) remaining between him and Klorvan.
When arrived at this town he would be at

equal distance from Tomss. He would then take advice from circumstances, and very probably he would decide how to pass by that city which Feefar-Khan occupied, if the news Was correct.

But if these towns, such as Ikoulskoe, or Karguinsk, which he passed the day after, were comparatively quiet, thanks to their situntion in the Baraba, where the Tartar columns would have manuavred with difficulty, was it not to be feared, on the richer shores of the Obi. Michael Strogoff, having no more physical obstacles to overcome, would have all to apprehend from man? It was not improbable. However, if it was necessary he would not hesitate to quit the route to Irkutsk. He would evidently not hesitate to travel through the trackless steppe, and dare its dangers of starvation and death. There, in fact, he would no longer find a path, no more cities or villages; hardly even a few isolated farms, or simple buts of poor people, no doubt hospitable, but where he could hardly find the necessaries of life. Nevertheless there was no alternative. Finally at about half-past three o'clock, when being beyond Kargatsk station, Michael Strogoff left the last depressions of the Baraba, and the hard and dry soil of the Siberian territory resonnded under the feet of his horse.

He had left Moscow on the 15th of July Therefore, that day, the 5th of August. including more than seventy hours lost on the borders of the Irtych, twenty-one days had passed since be started.

Fifteen hundred versts yet remained before reaching Irkutsk.

CHAPTER XVI.

MICHAEL STROGOFF had good reason to fear an unpleasant meeting on those plains beyond the Baraba. The fields, trampled under the feet of horses, indicated that the Tarturs had passed over them, and it could be said of the barbarians what has been said of the Turks "Where the Turk passes, grass never grows again!"

Michael Strogoff was then forced to use the most precautionary measure in crossing that country. A few scrolls of smoke which twisted above the horizon showed that towns, and hamlets were still burning. Had those fires been set by the advance guard, or was the army of the Emir already to the last limits of the province? Was Feofar-Khan in person at the government of Yeinieisk? Michael Strogoff did not know, and could decide nothing without being positive about that. Was the country so much forsaken that he would be unable to find a single Siberian to suspicious signs?

Michael Strogoff went two miles on the completely deserted road. He sought on every | ready to plunge into it, if necessary. side right and left, some house which might

was nevertheless still smoking when he approached. He saw at a few paces from the house an old man surrounded by crying coll. tions that fortunately the squadron did not dren; a woman yet young, his daughter no think it necessary to visit the bushes, but doubt, and the mother of those little ones, were about to bivouse to rest their horses, kneeling on the ground, gazing haggardly upon that scene of desolution; she was nursing a child who would soon miss her wonted nourishment. All round that family was nothing but ruin and desolation!

Michael Strogoff went to the old man. "Can you answer me?" said he, gravely."

- "Speak," answered the old man. "Have the Tartars passed here?"
- "Yes, since my house is in flames." " Was it an army or a detachment?"
- "An army, since, as far as your eye can see our fields are devastated." "Commanded by the Emir?"
- "By the Emir, since the waters of the Obi have become red."
- "And Feofar-Khan has entered Tomsk?" " Tomsk."
- "Do you know if the Tartars have taken Kolyvan ?"
- "No, since Kolyvan does not burn yet." "Thanks, friend. Can I do something for
- you and yours ?" "Nothing."
- "Good-bye.' " Adieu."

Michael Strogoff placed tweuty-five roubles on the knees of the unfortunate woman, who had not even the strength to thank him, and spurred on his horse to continue his course, interrupted for a moment.

yet, was possible. He must first provide against the long journey. Next, throw himself out of the route of Irkutsk, to turn Tomsk, after having crossed the Obi. There was no other course to pursue.

That new route once determined, Michael Strogoff had no need to hesitate an instant.

He did not hesitate. Giving to his horse a more rapid and regular speed, he followed the direct route leading to the left bank of the Obi, from which he was yet forty versts dis-Will he find a boat to cross it? or, the Tartars having destroyed the skiffs of the river, shall he be forced to cross it by swimming? He would take counsel.

As to his horse, now well nigh exhausted, Michael Strogoff, after having called for what strength it had left for this last heat, must try to exchange it for another at Kolyvan. He felt that the poor beast would fail under him before long. Kolyvan then was to become a new starting point, for from that city his journey would assume new phases. As long as he traveled over the devastated country, Michael Strogoff, reaching Oubinsk, left his great difficulties remained; but if, after avoiding Tomsk, he could take the route to Irkutsk through the province of Yeniesisk, which was not yet invaded by the destroyers, he must reach his destination in a few days.

Night had come after a quite warm day. At midnight, the darkness covered the steppe. The wind, completely still since sunset, did not disturb the perfect calmness of the atmosphere. The only sound that reached the ear was the galloping of the horse on the deserted road, and the occasional words of encouragement from its master. Amid that darkness an extreme attention was necessary to keep mitted in the geographical cathogue-called the road, bordered with ponds and small

Should be lose the road, where might he not wander? Perhaps, in a vain effort to regain it, he might, without a single friendly star to guide him, continue to hasten in a wrong direction, so that even when the kindly sun again shone, he would be so far away that, despite its aid, he might be unable, in that unfamiliar and scantily populated country to reat night Michael Strogoff arrived at nine turn to the road for perhaps even two or

three days. In that case his horse would infallibly fail him, and, forced to proceed on foot, he, too, might perish amid the dreary solitudes. Then, with his death, his master's mission would fail of accomplishment, and the emperor would never even learn whether his courier was faithless or dead.

Hence Michael advanced as rapidly as possible, but with a certain prudence. He had confidence not only in the excellence of his eyes, which pierced the darkness like those of an owl, but also in the circumspection of his horse, whose sagacity he had proved.

At this moment, Michael Strogoff, having alighted, trying to discover exactly the direction of his course, fancied that he heard a contused murmur coming from the west. It was like the noise of a far-distant clattering of the feet of horses on dry land, no doubt one or two miles behind him-a certain cadence of steps striking the ground regularly.

Michael Strogoff listened more attentively, placing his ear at the intersection of two roads.

"It is a detachment of horsemen coming by the road of Omsk," said he to himself.
"They travel swiftly, for the noise increases. Are they Russians or Tartars?"

Michael Strogoff listened again, "Yes," said he, "those horsemen come at a great speed. Before ten minutes they will be here! My horse cannot outrun them. If they are Russians I will join them. If they are Tartars, I must avoid them. But how Where can I hide myselt in this barren

steppe?" Michael Strogoff looked around and his eye discovered a mass confusedly shaded, at about a hundred steps from him on the left.

"There are some bushes," said ho. "It I seek refuge there. I perhaps expose myself to be taken, should they search here; but I have no choice! They are here!"

In a few moments Michael Strogoff, dragging his borse after him, reached a small thicket of fir trees, which the road led to. Beyond, and on this side, completely stripped of trees, the road wound between quagmires and ponds, which were separated by dwarfy bushes of reeds and heath On both sides the ground was absolutely impassable, and the troop must, of course, therefore pass in front of that little thicket, since they followed the road to Irkutsk.

Michael Strogoff threw himself under cover of the fir trees, and advancing about forty paces, he was stopped by a river which inclosed the thicket in a half circular embrace

But the shade was so dense that Michael Strogoff ran no risk of discovery unless the small grove should be carefully searched. He led his horse to the river and tied it to a tree, and then stretched himself on the skirt of the thicket to ascertain with whom he had to deal.

Hardly had Michael Strogoff placed himself behind a tree, when a confused light appeared, which was reflected here and there from a few brilliant points moving in the darkness.

"Torches!" said he. And he quickly drew back, sliding like an Indian, in the thickest portion of the grove.

As the horsemen neared the thicket, they slackened their speed. Were they lighting the road with the intention of discovering any

Michael Strogoff had reason to fear it, and, as by instinct, he slunk back to the river, The detachment arrived at the grove and about them.

Michael Strogoff saw by certain preparaand to give opportunity to the men to take In fact, the unbridled horses began to graze

the thick grass which carpeted the ground. As to the horsemen, they stretched their limbs on the border of the road and partook of the provisions in their haversacks. Michael Strogoff had retained all his coolness, and crawling between the high shrubs, he tried to see and to hear.

It was a detachment coming from Omak. It was composed of Usbeck horsemen, the predominating race in Tartary, whose type is nearly similar to the Mongolians. Those men, well built, of high stature and rude and savage traits, wore covered with the "talpak," a kind of black sheepskin bonnet, and with yellowish boots of which the tips were raised in a point, like the shoe of the middle centuries. Their mantles were made of calico wadded with crude cotton, bound at the waist with a belt spotted with red leather They were armed for defense with a shield, for offense with a curved sabre, a long knite and | noise. a gun hanging at their saddle-bow. Over their shoulders draped a burnous of felt of a brilliant color.

The horses grazing free on the skirt of the wood, were of Usbeck race, like their owners. He had learned one thing; by all means he must avoid passing by Tomsk. To go to but endowed with a remarkable strength, are Kolyvan, where the Tartars had not arrived those running beasts which know no other These animals, smaller than the Turco horse, speed than the gallop.

That detachment was led by a "pendjabaschi," i.e., a commander of fifty men, having under his orders a "deh-baschi," commanding only ten men.

Those two officers were a casque and a half coat of mail; small trumpets at their saddlebow formed the distinctive sign of their rank. The penja-baschi had ordered his men to rest after a long journey. In talking, the second officer and himself smoking the avoid discovery by jumping on his saddle only beng," a leaf of hemp which forms the base at the latest possible moment, and only after of "haschisch, of which the Asiatics use great having passed a turning point at two hundred quantities, went to and fro in the wood, so that Michael Strogost without himself being seen, could see and hear all of their movements and conversation, for they spoke in the Tartary tongue.

From the first words of that conversation the attention of Michael Strogoff was strongly interested. Indeed, it concerned him.

"That courier cannot have advanced so much ahead of us," said the pendja-baschi, and, on another hand, it is impossible for him to have taken any other route than the Baraba.'

"Who knows if he has left Omsk?" answered the deh-baschi. "Perhaps he is hidden still in some house of the city!"

"I wish it was so indeed! Colonel Ogareft would have no reason to fear that the dispatches carried by that courier would reach their destination!"

"They say he is a Siberian," replied the

deh-baschi. "As such he must know the country, and it is possible that he has left the route to Irkutsk to return to it after-

"But then we would now be shead of him," Omsk less than an hour after him, and we have followed the shortest route, with all the swiftness of our horses. Therefore, he is either at Omsk or we are before him at Tomsk, so as to prevent his retreat; and, in both cases he will not reach Irkutsk."

"A fierce woman, that Siberian who is evidently his mother!" said the deh-baschi. At those words the heart of Michael Strogoff leaped as if to break his breast.

"Yes," answered the pendja-baschi, "she acted well, but in denying that the supposed merchant was her son, it was too late. Colonel Ogareff could not be deceived, and as he said, be knew how to make the old witch speak, when the time came !"

As many words, as many poniard strokes for Michael Strogoff! He was recognized as a courier to the Czar! A detachment of horsemen thrown after him could not fail to intercept his way! And, supreme anguish! his mother was in the bands of the Tartars. and the cruel Ogareff thought himself able to

make her speak when he desired it! Michal Strogoff knew well that the old Siberian would not speak, and that it would cost

Michael Strogoff thought not to hate Ozareff more than he had done up to now, yet nevertheless, a wave of new hatred swelled in his heart. The infamous man who betrayed his country threatened now to torture his mother!

The conversation went on between the officers, and Michael Strogoff understood that in the neighborhood of Kolvvan, an engagement was imminent between the Muscovite troops, coming from the north, and the Tartars. A small body of two thousand Russians, announced on the lower part of the Obi, was coming by forced marches toward Tomsk. If such was the case, that body going to engage the large body of the troops of Feofar-Khan would be unavoidably annihilated; and the route to Irkutsk would then be completely in

the power of the invaders. As to himself, Micheal Strogoff learned, by a few words of the pendja-baschi, that a price was set on his head, and an order to take him dead or alive has been given.

Hence the necessity to distance the Usbecks on the route to Irkutsk, and to place the Obi between him and them. But for that, he had to fly before they would break their bivouac. Having formed that resolution, Michael Strogoff prepare to execute it.

In fact, the halt could not last long; and the pendja-baschi thought to give but an hour's rest to his men, although they had not exchanged their horses for fresh ones since leaving Omsk, and their beasts must have been as wearied as that of Michael Strogoff. Not an instant to lose then. It was one in

the morning. He must profit by the darkness which the dawn would soon; chase away, to leave the thicket and take the route; but though the night favored him, the success of such a flight appeared almost impossible

Michael Strogoff did not want to leave anything to chance. He took his time to reflect and weigh carefully the change for and against, so as to make the best in his game.

From his examination of the situation he arrived at this conclusion: He could not escape behind the grove, closed in by an arc of trees. The river lining that are was not only deep, but wide and muddy. Great reeds rendered its passage impossible. Under that slimy water one felt a miry bottom on which the foot could find no support. Besides, bebushes impeded a rapid flight, pursued withbly fall into the hand of the Tartars.

Only one practicable way remained—the great toute. To try and reach it by turning the kirt of the wood, without awaking their being seen; to demand of his horse all its remaining energy aid strength, were it to fall

not be abandoned. He visited many. All halted. The riders alighted. They were empty!

A hut which he perceived among the trees to light the route for a considerable distance cross that important river—this is, what Mi-

chael Strogoff had to do.

His energy, his courage were tenfold stronger
in face of danger. His life was in jeopardy, his mission, the honor of his country, perhaps the safety of his mother, were in peril. could not hesitate, but set to work instantly. Indeed, there was no time to lose. Already a certain movement was seen among the men of the squadron. Several horsemen were going here and there on the slope of the road in front of the wood. The others were still at the foot of the trees, but their horses gathered little by little toward the center of the

grovo. Michael Strogoff at first thought to seize one of those horses, but he reflected, with reason, that they were as tired as his own. Better, then, confide in the one of which he was sure, and which had rendered him so many services. That courageous animal, hidden by a high bush of heaths, had escaped the notice of the Usbecks. These, besides, had not gone so far as the extreme limit of the wood.

Michael Strogoff, crawling on the grass, approached his horse, which was lying on the ground. He caressed it, he spoke softly in its ear, and succeeded in rousing it without

At that moment-favorable circumstancethe torches, completely consumed, sunk in darkness, and the gloom of the night was yet intense under the cover of the trees.

That was easily seen in the light of the dled his horse, and tested the stirrups, began torches under the branches of the fir trees. to lead his beast slowly by the bridle. Besides, the intelligent animal, as if it understood what was wanted of it, followed its master without the least noise.

Yet a few Usbeck horses pricked their ears

Michael Strogoff had his hand on his revolver, ready to crush the skull of the first Tartar cavalier who might approach him. But, fortunately, the alarm was not given and he might yet reach the angle of the wood border-

Unluckily, when about to cross the skirt of the grove, the horse of an Usbeck, scenting that of Michael Strogoff, neighed and ran after

His master went after to bring it back, but

ran toward the road. Michael strogoff had nothing to do than to jump into the saddle and dart away.

The two officers of the detachment were in Strogoff was already in his saddle.

Without turning his head, without answer, he spurred his horse, and crossing the bushes with an enormous bound, he darted away in the direction of the Obi. The horses of the Usbecks were unhar-

nessed—hence he could gain a certain advance upon the pursuit of the squadron; but they would not be long in throwing themselves on his trail: and in fact, in less than answered the pendja-baschi, " for we left two minutes after, he head the noise of several pursuing horses which little gained on him.

The day began to dawn and objects grew visible a over large circuit. Michael Strogoff, looking back, saw a horse

He was the deh-baschi. That officer, with a superior horse, held the lead of the squadron and threatened to overtake the courier.

Without stopping, Michael Strogoff pointed his revolver, and with a steady hand, fired at the officer. The Usbeck fell, struck in th breast, and rolled on the ground.

But the other horsemen were close behind him, and without halting by the deh-baschi, exciting each other by their shouts of rage and revenge, spurring cruelly the flanks of their horses they surely diminished the distance between them and Michael St. ogoif.

fall forever. The light grew gradually brighter, though the sun was still under the horizon. Two miles ahead a pale line, bordered with a f.w

It was the Obi, which runs from the southwest to the northeast, almost level with the soil, its valley being the vast steppe itself. Several times guns were fired at Michael

Strogoff, but without touching him; and several times also he unloaded his revolver at the horsemen who came too near. Each time an Usbeck rolled in the dust, greated with that direction. The horsemen advanced furious cries of his friends.

urging it to the edge of the river. The squadrou was at the time only fifty

steps behind him! The Obi was absolutely deserted-no skiff, no boat to help him over the river! "Courage, my brave horse!" cried Michael

he sprang into the river, which at that place measured half a mile across. The swift current was very difficult to stem The horse of Michael Strogoff had no foot-

hold at all, hence no support. It was by swimming that he was to cut tuose waters running with the swiftness of a torrent. To dare them, was, for Michael Strogoff, a miracle of courage.

The horsemen were on the border of the river, and hesitated to throw themselves into its waters.

seizing his gun, pointed it carefully at the fugitive, who already was in the middle of the river; a report, and the horse of Michael Strogoff, struck onthe flank, was engulfed with his muster.

under the waters of the river. Then suffering himself to sink below the surface just in time to avoid a hail of bullets, he succeeded in reaching the right shore of the river, and disappeared in the reeds which bristle on the shore of the Obi.

CHAPTER XVII. MICHAEL STROGOFF was not in immediate

danger. However, his position was a terrible one. Now that the noble animal which had served him so well, had just found death in the waters of the river, how could he

vastated country, chased by the pickets of the Emir, and still far distant from his destination.' "By heaven, I will accomplish my mis-

bating. " God protect holy Russia !" ... -

the Usbecks. These had not dared follow him into the the river, and, besides, they thought he was drowned, for after his disappearance under the current they could not see,

him reach the right bank of the Obi. But Michael Strogoff, gliding between the reeds of the slope, had reached a more elevated spot on the shore, with difficulty though, because a thick mud brought there when the river overflowed, made that place almost impassible. !!

Once on a firmer ground, Michael Strogoff decided what he was to do; avoid Tomsk, which was occupied by the Tartars.

Nevertheless he had to reach some town, and if need be, some post-relay, where he could get a horse. The horse being found, he would throw himself along unfrequented roads, and would take the Irkutsk route only when in the neighborhood of Krasnoiarsk. From that point, if he hastened, he hoped to Irtych. And now, after having witnessed still find an open road, and he could go the battle between the Russians and the Tartowards the southeast, in the provinces of the | tars in front of the city, leaving the city when Baikal Eake. At first Michael Strogoff negati | the struggle was still going on in the street to take in his real position.

"Two miles ahead, in following the Obi, was a small town picturesquely situated on a others priority in describing the stirring events. slight eminence. A few churches with their Byzantine cupolas painted in green and gold shadow, and without being seen he could see shaded the back-ground of this heaven.

That was Kolyvan, where the officers and employees of Kamsk and other cities take refuge during summer to avoid the unhealthiness of the Baraba. Kolyvan, from the news the courier of the Czar had heard, was his dispatch, while Alcide Jolivet, contrary to not yet in the hands of the enemy. The Tartar troops divided in two columns, one on the left to Omsk, the other on the right to taking the dispatch. Tomsk, neglecting the intermediate points.

The simple and logical project conceived by Michael Strogoff was to reach Kolyvan before the horsemen of the Emir, who went up the left shore of the Obi. There he was to procure a horse and clothes by all means, graph the following dispatch : and rejoin the Irkutash route through the

southern plain. It was three in the morning. The surroundings of Kolyvan, in perfect stillness, then seemed to be completely deserted. Evidently the country population, shunning the invasion which they could not resist, betook themselves to the north in the pro-

vinces of Yeniseisk. Michael Strogoff was traveling rapidly towards Kolyvan' when distant detonations

reached his ears. He stopped and distinctly heard the dull, heavy reports which shook the air, mingled with sharper and shriller sounds, the cause of

which he well knew. "That is cannon! and this is musketry!" said he. "Is the small Russian body engaged with the Tartar army? Ah, heaven grant that I arrive before them at Kolyvan.

Michael Strogoff was not mistaken. Soon the reports grew louder and more distinct, and behind, on the left of Kolyvan, smoke arose above the horizon-not in clouds, but in large spirals, produced by artillery discharges.

On the left of the Obi the Usbeck cavaliers stopped to await the result of the battle. Michael Strogoff had nothing more to fear from them. So he hastened towards the

Meanwhile, the detonations redoubled and neared very sensibly. It was no more a confused rolling but a succession of distinct cannon reports. At the same time, the smoke brought by the wind, raised in the air, and it was shown clearly that the combatants were moving rapidly towards the south. Kolyvan was to be attacked from the north. But were the Russians defending it against the Tartars, or striving to retake it from the soldiers of Feofar-Khan? He could only conjecture and the uncertainty caused great uneasiness

to Michael Strogoff. He was only half a mile from Kolyvan when long jet of flame flashed betwixt the houses of the city, and the spire of a church crumbled down in the middle of a torrent of embers and

Was the struggle already going on in Kolyso, and in that case, it was evident, liussians and Tarrars were fighting in the streets of the city. Was it the right moment to seek refuge there? Was not Michael Strogoff risking capture, and would be succeed in escaping from Kolyvan as he did from Omsk?

All those possibilities presented themselves to his mind. He hesitated for a moment Was it not better, even on foot to go to some village in the south or east, such as Diachinks for instance, and there buy a horse at any price?

This was the safer chance, and presently leaving the shores of the Obi, Michael Strogoff went straight on to the right of Kolyvan. At that moment the detonations were very violent. Soon the flames stretched forth on the left of the city. The fire had devoured a whole quarter of Kolyvan.

Michael Strogoff was running across the plain, trying to reach the cover of some trees scattered here and there, when a detachment of Tartar cavalry appeared on the right. Michael Strogoff could no louger go in

rapidly towards the city, and it was difficult for him to escape. Suddenly, at the corner was spent, but nevertheless he succeeded in of the thicket, he saw a house which he might nerhaps reach upperceived. To run, to hide himself, to ask and to take there, if need be, something to renew his strength, for he was exhausted with fatigue and hunger, was Michael Strogoff's only resource. He fled, then, to this shelter, and

drawing near he perceived that it was a telegraph station. Two wires were going east and west, and a third was stretched towards Koiyyan. One would suppose that, under the circumstances, that station would have been abandoned, but, as it was, Michael Strogoff could find there a refuge, wait for the night if need be, to travel again across the steppe which

was searched by the Tartar pickets. Michael Strogoff hurried towards the door of that house and opened it hastily. A single person was in the room where the dispatches were written. He was an employee, calm, cold, indifferent to all that was going on outside. Faithful to his post, he waited behind his window for the public to claim his ser-

Michael Strogeff went to him, and, with a voice broken by fatigue, he asked:

"Nothing," answered the employee, smil-

ng.
"Are the Russians and Tartars fighting?" "People say so." "But who are the victors?"

"What do you know?"

"I don't know." So much coolness in the midst of these ter-

rible occurrences, so much indifference even, was hardly possible. "And is not the wire cut?" asked Michael Strogoff. "It is cut between Kolyvan and Krasnoi-

arsk, but it works yet between Kolyvan and the Russian frontier." "For the Government?" " For the Government, when they think it

proper, for the public; when they pay. It is ten kopecks a word—I wait your orders, sir." Michael Strogoff was going to answer that

Michael Strogoff thought the office in ded by the Tartars, and was about to jump through the window, when he noticed that two men only entered the room, and that they were far from being Tartar soldiers.

One of them held a dispatch, written in pencir, and, outrunning the other, he was at the window of the stoical employee. In those two men Michael Strogoft was aston. ished to discover two persons he had thought never to see again. They were the correpondents Harry Blount and Alcide Jolivet, no more traveling companions, but rivals, enemies, now that they were operating on the

They had left Ichim a few hours only after the departure of Michael Strogoff, and if they arrived before him at Kolyvan in following the same route, it was because Michael Strogoff had lost three days on the borders of the they had run to the station to send away their dispatches to Europe, each seeking to rob the

Michael Strogoff kept at a distance in the and hear all. He was probably about to learn important news and know if he ought to enter Kolyvan or not.

Harry Blount, more alert than his colleague, had possession of the window and handed in his habits, stepped impatiently. "Ten kopecks a word," said the operator.

Harry Blount placed a pile of roubles on the counter, his confrere looking at him somewhat stupefied. "Well," said the employee, and, with un-

" Daily Telegraph, London. "From Kolyvan, Government of Omsk, Siberia, August 6.

disturbed sang froid he commenced to tele-

"Engagement of Russian troops with Tar-

That reading being made aloud, Michael Strogoff could hear all the English correspondent addressed to his paper. "Russian troops repulsed with great lesses.

Tartars entered Kolyvan this day." These words ended the dispatch. "My turn new," said Alcide Jolivet, who tried to pass his dispatch addressed to his cousin of the Montmartre Faubourg.

But that did not suit the English reporter. who thought of remaining at the window as long as he should have news to transmit, as fast as fresh events might occur, so he did not give place to his confrere. "You are through!" cried Alcide Jolivet.

"I am not through," simply answered Harry Blount. And he went on writing words which he passed to the operator, who read very

quietly: "In the beginning God created heaven and earth." "They were verses from the Bible Harry Blount was telegraphing, to gain time and not give place to his rival! That would probably cast a few thousand roubles to his paper, but his paper would have the first in-

formation. France might wait! Think of the anger of Alcide Jolivet, who under other circumstances would have appreciated the joke. He even insisted that the operator should take his dispatches in prefer-

ence to those of his confrere. "That is the right of the gentleman," said the employee, cooly, in pointing to Harry Blount, smiling kindly to him.

And he continued to transmit to the Daily Telegraph the first book of the Holy Writ. While he was operating, Harry Blount went to the window, and with his glass he observed what was going on about Kolyvan, so as to

complete his information. A tew minutes later, he took his place again at the office window and added to his elegram :

"Two churches in flames. The fire seems to gain on the right. The earth was without form and void; darkness covered the face of the earth." Alcide Jolivet had simply a ferocious desire

to strangle the honorable reporter of the Daily Telegraph. He once more called upon the employee, who again cooly answered :

"It is his right, sir, it is his right-ten kopecks a word." And he telegraphed the following news handed him by Blount:

"Russian refugees escape the city. And God said: Let there be light, and there was Alcide Jolivet was literally transported

with rage. Meanwhile Harry Blount was again at the outside window, but this time, absent-minded probably on account of the spectacle he saw, he made his observations too long. So, when the operator had finished sending the third verse of the Bible, Alcide Jolivet quietly took his place at the wicket, and as his colleague had done, placed a respectable pile of roubles on the desk and handed his despatch, which

the employee read aloud: "Madeline Jolivet, 10 Faubourg Mont-martre, Paris Kolyvan, Government of Omsk, August 6th. Runaways fly from the city-Russians beaten. Furious pursuit by the Tar-

And when Harry Blount came back, he heard Alcide Jolivet completing his telegram. singing musingly with mockery: "There was a little man all dressed in gray, in Paris. Alcide Jolivet thought it better not to mix sacred things with profane as his colleague had done, and he answered by a joyful chorus of Beranger to the verses of the Bible.

At that moment a commotion shook the telegraph office. A shell had entered the wall, and a cloud of dust filled the waitingroom. Alcide Jolivet was just finishing his verse: As red as an apple, who, without a penny, but without stopping, threw himself on the shell, took it on his hands before it exploded,

threw it out of the window and came back to the wicket! It was all done in an instant. In five seconds the shell burst outside. Then continuing his telegram with perfect coolness, Alcide Jolivet wrote: "A shell of sixty pounds weight has burst

through the wall of the telegraph office. Expect some others of same calibre." For Michael Strogoff there was no room to doubt but that the Russians were repulsed from Kolyvan. His last resource was then to hasten over the southern plain.

But then the great discharge of guns was heard terribly near the telegraph station, and a hail-storm of bullets crashed through the window. Harry Blount, atruck on the shoulder fell. Alcide Jolivet was at that moment abo /0

transmit this supplement to his dispatch's "Hurry Blount, reporter of the Daily Telegraph, fall at my side, struck with a bomb-When the operator told him with impertur-

able coolness: "Sir, the wire is broken." And leaving his window, he quietly took his hat, which, he brushed with his sleeve, and

send; that he wanted only a little bread and always smiling, went out through a small water, when suddenly the door of the house door which Michael Strogoth had not before was abruptly opened a historic against town noticed and path are adjusted to

youd the water, the ground covered with out mercy and some encircled, would inevita-

attention; to cross one fourth of a mile before

Michael Strogoff, having bridled and sad-

and went little by little toward the skirt of the thicket.

steps from the thicket.

pecciving a form flying in the faint glimmer-ing of dawn, "Alerto!" roared he. Then all the men of the bivousc arose and

advance, encouraging their men. But Michael At that moment the report of a gun was heard and a ball pierced through his mantle.

man who approached him rapidly.

For halfan hour, however, he k. pt veyond their clutches, but he well knew that his horse was falling, and at every instant he feared that striking against some obstacle, he would

trees, was developing itself.

But such pursuit could have but one ending the capture of Michael Strogoff. His horse

Strogoff. "Come on! A last effort!" And

But at that moment, the pendja-baschi

Michael Stropoff extricated himself from his stirrups, when the animal disappeared

pursue his journey?

He was on foot, without provisions, in a de-

reasons! for discouragement his mind was de-

sion!" cried he, answering in an instant all strange operator that he had no disputch to Michael Strogoff was onfe from the shots of

The station was then invaded by Tartars, and neither Michael Strogoff nor the journal-

ists were able to effect their retreat. Alcide Jolivet, with his useless dispatch in hand, ran to Harry Blownt, stretched on the floor, and kindhearted as he was, took him on his shoulders with the intention to flee with

him. It was too late! Both were prisoners, and with them Michael Strogoff.

PART II.

CHAPTER I. Ar a day's march from Kolyvan, several versts beyound the town of Diachinks, stretches a wide plain, planted here and there with great trees, principally pines and cedars. There stood the Tartar tents; there Feofar-Khan, the terrible Emir of Bokhara, was encamped; and there on the following day, the 7th of August, were brought the prisoners taken at Kolyvan after the annihilation of the llussian force, which had vainly attempted to oppose the progress of the invaders. Of the two thousand men who had engaged with the two columns of the enemy, the bases of which rested on Tomsk and Omsk, only a few hundred remained. Thus events were going badly, and the imperial government appeared to have lost its power beyond the frontiers of the Ural-for a time at least, for the Russians could not fail eventually to defeat the savage hordes of the invaders. But in the meantime the invasion had reached the centre of Siberia, and it was spreading through the revolted country both to the eastern and the western provinces. If the troops of the Amoor and the provinces of Takutsk did not arrive in time to occupy it, this capital of Asiatic Russia, being insufficiently garrisoned, would fall into the hands of the Tartars, and before it could be retaken the grand duke, brother of the emperor, would be sacrificed to the vengeance of Ivan Ogareff.

What had become of Michael Strogoff? Had he broken down under the weight of so many trials? Did he consider himself conquered by the series of disasters, which, since the adventure of Ichim, had increased in magnitude? Did he think his cause lost? that his mission had failed? that his orders could no longer be obeyed?

Michael was one of those men who never give in while life exists. He was yet alive; he still had the imperial letter safe about him; his disguise had been undiscovered. He was included among the numerous prisoners whom the Tartars were dragging with them like cattle; but by approaching Tomsk he was at the same time drawing nearer to Irkutsk. Besides, he was still in front of Ivan Ogareff.

I will get there!" he repeated to him-

Since the affair of Kolyvan all the powers of his mind were concentrated on one object— to become free? How should he escape from Emir's soldiers? When the time came he would see.

Feofar's camp presented a magnificent spectacle. Numberless tents, of skin, or silk, glistened in the rays of the sun. The loftv plumes which surmounted their conical tops waved amid banners, flags, and penuons of every color. The richest of these tents belonged to the Seides and Khodjas, who are the principal personages of the khanat. A special pavilion, ornamented with a horse's tail issuing from a sheaf of red and white sticks artistically interlaced, indicated the high rank of these Tartar chiefs. Then in the distance rose several thousand of the Turcoman tents, called "karaoy," which had been carried on the backs of camels ...

The camp contained at least a hundred and soldiers, collected under the name of Alatypes of Turkestan, would have been remarked the Tadjiks and their regular features, white skin, tall forms, and black eyes and were mingled specimens of different races who either reside in Turkestan or whose native countries border on it. There were Usbecks, red-bearded, small in stature, similar to those who had pursued Michael. Here were Kirghiz with flat faces like the Kalmucks. dressed in coats of mail: some carried the lance, bows and arrows of Asiatic manufacture; some the sabre, a match-lock gun and the "tschakape," a little short handled axe, the wounds from which invariably prove fatal. There were Mongols-of middle height, with black hair plaited into pigtails, which hung down their backs; round faces, swarthy complexions, lively deepset eyes, scanty beardsdressed in blue nankeen trimmed with black plush, sword-belts of leather with silverbuckles, boots gayly braided, and silk caps edged with fur and three ribbons fluttering behind. Brown skinned Afghans too might have been seen. Arabs, having the primitive type of the beautiful Semitic races; and Turcomans, with eyes which looked as if they had lost the pupil-all enrolled under the Emir's flag, the flag of incendiaries and devastators.

When the prisoners made at Kolyvan arrived before the tents of Feofar and the great dignitaries of the khanat, the drums beat and the trumpets sounded. With these formidable sounds were mingled the sharp musket shots and the deeper reports of the cannon, four or six of which composed the artillery of the Emir. Feofar's camp was purely military. What might be called his domestic establishment, his harem, and those of his allies, were at Tomsk, now in the hands of the Tartars. When the camp broke up, Tomsk would become the Emir's residence until the time when he should exchange it for the capital of Eastern Siberia.

Fcofar's tent overlooked the others Draped in large folds of a brilliant silk looped with golden cords and tassels, surmounted by tall plumes which waved in the wind like fans, it occupied the centre of a wide clearing, sheltered by a grove of magnificent birch and pine trees. Before this tent, on a japanned table inlaid with precious stones, was placed the sacred book of the Koran, its pages being of thin gold-leaf delicately engraved. Above floated the Tartar flag, quartered with the Emir's arms.

In a semicircle round the clearing stood the tents of the great functionaries of Bokhara. There resided the chief of the stables, who has the right to follow the Emir on horseback even into the court of his palace; the grand falconer; the "househ-begui," bearer of the royal seal; the "toptschi-baschi," grand master of the artillery; the "khodja, chief of the council, who receives the prince's kiss, and may present himself before him with his girdle untied; the "scheikh-oulislam," chief of the ulemas, representing the priests the "cazi-askey," who in the Emir's absence settles all disputes raised among the soldiers and, lastly, the chief of the astrologers, whose great business is to consult the stars every time the Khan thinks of changing his quar-

When the prisoners were brought into the camp the Emir was in his tent. He did not show himself. This was fortunate, no doubt. trenched himself in that isolation which con- lated thereby.

stitutes in part the majesty of Eastern kings. He who does not show himself is admired: and, above all feared.

As to the prisoners, they were to be penned up in some inclosure where all-treated. poorly fed, and exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather, they would await Feofar's pleasure.

The most docile and patient of them all was, undoubtedly, Michael Strogoff. He allowed himself to be led, for they were leading him where he wished to go, and under conditions of safety which, free, he could not have found on the road from Kolyvan to Tomsk. To escape before reaching that town was to risk again, falling into the hands of the scouts who were scouring the steppe. The most eastern line occupied by the Tartar columns was now situated beyond the eighty-fifth meridian, which passes through This meridian once passed, considered that he should be Tomsk. Michael the hostile zones, that he could beyond traverse Geneael without danger, and gain Krasnoiarsk before Feofar-Khan had invaded the province.

To be continued.

Mr. Costigan's Slauderers.

(From the Ottawa Citizen.) SIR,-In the Toronto Globe of the 26th June, under the heading "Notes from the Capital "appears the following:-

" INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT.

"A member of the public service in the Northwest writing to this city confirms the statement formerly published in the Globe concerning Mr. Costigan, M.P. He says that that gentleman is at the present time a public employee, and was appointed to a position in the Northwest even before the close of the past session of parliament. His employers not objecting, he remained in Ontario for a few weeks to assist the local conservative party during the elections. As politicians any more than ordinary citizens do not care to work for nothing, it remains for Mr. Costigan to prove that he is not committing a breach of the independence of parliament act. He has been very fortunate, also, with his relatives, and up to date has secured the appointment to fat positions of his son, a nephew named Hartt, and a brother. A second nephew is on the eve of receiving an appointment.

And in its issue of the 27th :--

" In yesterday's despatch it was stated that second nephew of Mr. Costigan, M. P., was on the eve of receiving a government appointment, making five of the family in the public service. The nephew referred to arrived from the east this evening, and will apply in person to-morrow.' Now, sir, to my mind there is but one word

in the English language applicable to the concocter and writer of those paragraphs. I am not permitted to use it according to the rules of respectable journalism, I never would make use of it in connection with a respectable man, but knowing every insinuation contained in them to be absolutely false, I have no hesitation in telling their author that he can exercise his fertile imagination treely in this respect, and consider that I do make use of it in its full, pure, unadulterated significance. As far as he is concerned this is enough, but in justice to my brother, who is not here to speak for himself, and for the satisfaction of his friends, I will explain how far he is infringing upon the "independence of parliament act, and what fat positions he has secured for tifty thousand soldiers, as many foot as horse his relations. "Mr. Costigan" is not directly or indirectly in the employ of the governmanes. Among them, and as the principal | ment, nor did he remain in Ontario to assist any party at the local elections, beyond making a short speech in one constituency; he did not interfere—this is well known. The hair, they formed the bulk of the Tartar army, | " fat positions" referred to are an extra and of them the khanats of Khokhand and clerkship for his nephew Hart during a part Koundouge had furnished a contingent nearly of last session, who asked no more, was proequal to that of Bokhara. With the Tadjiks | mised no more, is expecting no more, and who did not arrive in this city either the other day or any day since the session, nor does he intend to, nor did any nephew of his arrive; as for his son, his "fat" position was the privilege of being here with his father during most of the session, not employed, not even asking to be employed, and who never drew a cent of government money in his life. The other Hartt mentioned (who is not a nephew) left home at the close of the session and went west, engaged as a clerk with Messrs. Purcell & Ryan. No position was asked for him under government, nor did he expect any. As for myself, I have enjoyed the "fat position" of an "extra clerk" since 1872, and am simply that yet, but having the same rights as others will get a better place if I can.

This is the plain simple truth, and I can challenge contradiction. Mr. Costigan's constituents will be surprised at this new phase in his character when they know, that during the 19 or 20 years that he has had the honor of being their choice, not one of his name was appointed to an office in his county, nor a relation except one. It is with feelings of gratification and honest pride that I can make this statement, proving, as it does, that no mercenary motives influenced him or his friends in their dealings with his people; and I can tell the Globe's unfortunate correspondent that he might learn a useful lesson by enquiring into the relations that exist between John Costigan and his constituents, and the real secret of his always having their confidence. Yet, it would be useless, for that individual could not profit by it, respectability being foreign to his naturesomething beyond his conception; and yet it is simply the faith and confidence of a people in a man who believed in, and adheres to, the "eternal principle of truth."

I am, sir, Yours truly, W. F. COSTIGAN,

Ottawa, June 30th, 1879.

Mr. Costigan might have spared himself the trouble of noticing the mean insinuations indulged in by the Globe's correspondent, who has become the laughing stock of men of both political parties in this city. Nothing he can say towards slandering Mr. John Costigan can possibly change public opinion. Men ike the member for Victoria, N. B., will always find the puny dirtlings of the press maligning them. It is their business, and they fully exemplify the poet's idea-

The mouse that always trusts to one poor hole, Can never be a mouse of any soul."

-ED. CITIZEN.

More Cardinals.

New York, July 2.—In Catholic clerical circles in this city the question of appointing new American cardinals has been the subject of discussion for some weeks. It is stated on authority of a well known ecclesiastic in a high position that America will shortly behonored in this way. It is thought the west will be favored, and that Quebec, Canada. will also be honored should Pope Leo, create these new cardinals. It is urged that the A sign, a word from him might have been the growth and prosperity of the Catholic Church signal for some bloody execution. But he in in the new world will be greatly stimuLAVAL UNIVERSI. Y.

First Closing Ceremonies in Montreal-Distinguished Company - Presentation of Degrees.

tion of Degrees.

The sessions of the faculties of Laval, in this city, were brought to a fit termination on Monday night by a "university seance" in the hall of "Le Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial" The attendance was coastituted from the £11s of French Canadian society and was exceedingly large. Among those present were several distinguished professors of the sister universities. At 8 o'clock Rev. M. Methot, vice-rector, took the chair. He was supported on the right and left by deans of the faculties, who were arrayed in their peculiar academic garb. The Rev. the vice rector in a few well chesen words announced the object of the gathering and concluded by presenting Hon. Mr. Chapleau. The honorable gentleman delivered an instructive address on jurisprudence. The reverend the vice rector then read the names of the gentlemen to whom licentiates or bachelors the vice receive their read the hames of the gen-vicemen to whom licentiates or bachelors diplomas were accorded. Their names are:— Bachelor, Mr Eugene Simard. Licentiates, Messrs Joseph Leveille, Joseph Chauret and J A Pescaries. Licentiate with distinction, Mr Bruno Naviel. Licentiate with great distinc-tion, Mr Pierre E Lafontaine. tion. Mr Pierro E Lufontaine.

Addresses by several of the gifted orators present were delivered.

Rev. M. Methot tranked the audience heartily for having honored the entertainment with their presence and the assemblage dispersed.

Mackenzie Bowell.

There may be some some politics in the following extract from the Stratford Beacon and there may be some truth too. That the present conservative government is anti-Catholic, we fear there is good reason to be lieve. But party backs will not see it. Here is what the Beacon Says :--

Grand Sovereign Bowell did not go near Montreal about the middle of last July. We predicted weeks before that he would not, and our predictions proved correct. The G. S. does not like to contend against Catholics in the mass. That is not his style. His forte a Grand Sovereign is to operate ways. He likes to make oftwo speeches against Catholics on fensive " twelfth.' when surrounded by the loil." He is also mighty in utrooly another way. If a Catholic official is found in that portion of the civil service which, afortunately for the country, he at present controls, the G. S. is always ready to show his love " for the principles of Protestantism" by bravely cutting off his head. There happened to be, until the other day, one Catholic in the London custom house. His name was McNeff, and he was appointed by the late government on the recommendation of Col. Walker. The G. S. dismissed him the other day. There was no charge against the man, nor was it alleged that he did not discharge his duties properly. The head and front of his oftending was that he was a Catholic appointed by the Reform Government. To make the matter more insulting the Troy papers raised a most unseemly cackle over the poor fellow's dismissal, and gloried in the fact that another official "appointed by Col. Walker" had been deprived of his bread and butter. When it became evident that the Catholics of London would resent the insult thus beaped upon them by G. S., the organs trumped up an excuse on the score of economy. Of course a successor to McNeff, of the right stripe, will be appointed.

Unprotected Females.

New York Times :- "Women, both young and old, who have no husbands, near kinsmen, or friends whom they feel privileged to ask to become their escorts in going out after nightfall, are now provided for, as is well known, by a company in the city in a manner said to be entirely satisfactory. A lone woman, possessed of a little money, need no longer be deprived of the pleasure of attending parties, dinners, or any form of social or professional entertainment. She can inform the company that on any named evening she wishes to go to the house of a friend, to the theatre, the opera, a lecture, or any place of busi amusement, and at the required hour a wellbehaved, intelligent, well-dressed man will appear at the door and act as her escort. will accompany her to the place, and call for her at any time she names; or, if required, will sit by her side-as at the theatre, the opera, or a concert-during the performance, and take her home afterwards. It might be thought that there would be very little demand for escorts of this sort, but we are informed to the contrary. Women-strangers in the city-who want to attend the theatre or opera, frequently secure such service; so do widows, maideus, and other women unwilling to put themselves under obligation to any man on whom they have no claim.

Lord Loftus. Lord Augustus Loftus, the predecessor of Lord Dufferin in the post of British ambassador at St. Petersburg, is visiting Nisgara falls, en route to New South Wales, of which he will be governor. The distinguished ambassador has represented his sovereign at Berlin, St. Petersburg and other important diplomatic centres, and is now sixty-two years of age. His grandfather, the first marquis, was the greatest borough-holder in Ireland, and to no one had Pitt and Castlereagh to pay so large a compensation for his support of the Union. Lord Ely received £56,000 for his suppressed boroughs, a marquisate in the peerage of Ireland, and a barony in that of the United Kingdom. He had been accustomed to send seven members to that sink of corruption, the Irish parliament. The governorship of New South Wales is nominally worth £7,000 a year, which is £3,000 less than that of Victoria, but allowances given to the governor bring it up to the same value. The climate of Sydney is more or less agreeable for nine months in the year, being perfectly charming for at least six. But the summer is often exhaustingly hot, and occasionally a hot wind, known in local parlance as a "brick fielder" and "southerly buster," renders existence a burden. The colony of New South Wales is now within nine years of its centennial year, having been planted in January, 1788.

Sitting Bull.

New York, July 2.—Father Genin, a priest who has labored among the various tribes composing the great Sioux nation in the northwest, is now in this city. He publishes a manifesto from Sitting Bull to "all just and sensible citizens" in vindication of the Sioux Indians. Father Genin gives the following account of the battle of Rosebud, at which Custer fell, as it was given to him by Sitting Bull: Sitting Bull imagined that the force of which Custer was in command was part of that which had been sent out to exterminate his people. For eight days he retreated from the advancing white men, and then being wearled he set up a mock village, left his fires lighted, and arranged a number of effigy Indians so as to deceive the whites. He then gathered his braves, and, under cover of the Custer was finally despatched.

The Earl of Beaconsfield said in the House of Lords :-- "I am perfectly free to admit that there is a difference between the Christian Sunday and the Jewish Saboath, and I cannot agree with those who would extend to the observance of the Christian Sunday the rules and regulations of the Jewish Sabbath. If there be any who desires to do it they will utterly fail to acomplished that purpose.'

Prince Victor Konaparte.

Paris, July 2.—Paul de Cassagnac, in the La Pays, supports Prince Victor Bonaparte as chief of the Napoleonic dynasty. This is done in order to promote a compromise in the interest of the empire.

L'Ordre, Rouher's organ, maintains Prince lerome Bonaparte's rights as head of the family and future emperor.

The Fools.

London, July 2.—A despatch from Dublin states:—" At Portadown the Orangemen yesterday made a violent demonstration against the proposed Catholic university bill. They paraded through town carrying an effigy of the O'Connor Don, which they finally burned amid a scene of great noise and confusion. Speeches were made at the demonstration, and it was claimed that the proposed bill was a concession to Catholic demands which the Orange party could not submit to."

Jelome Bonaparte Patterson.

The radical republican newspaper of Paris. La Dixneuvieme Siecle, on July 2nd asserted that numerous groups of Bonapartists seriously entertain the ilea of advocating Jerome Bonaparte Patterson, the head of the American branch of the Bonaparte family, as a pretender to the imperial succession. sensions an ong various Bonapartist factions continue, but there is said to be strong evidence that the party of Prince Jerome is gaining strength, he has a number of ardent adherents in a certain wing of the republican party, and at the same time has adherents among certain of the Bonapartists who have been dissatisfied with the management of their cause by M. Rouher.

Discovery of Old Coin in Mayo. A few days back a countryman named Henegan was lucky enough to come across quite a heap of old silver coin. Some thirty or forty yards off the shore of Ballysokeery there is a small island-an aucient burial ground-called "King's Island," accessible on foot at low water. The man and his child were engaged in collecting seaweed on the island, and under the bank, quite close to some of the graves, they saw some coin. On further search being made, an old box was found more than a foot square, quite full, about two stone weight. The coin are very thin and of various sizes, from a florin to a threepennypieces. The inscription is legible on some of them, and dates of the 11th and 12th centuries appear. The words "David Rex Scotorum" can be fead on some of them, and the monarch's head, with long hair and crown.

Poisoning Wine.

New York, July 2 .- The Sun says: Some deaths among the 10th avenue gang may be confidently expected within the current The following advertisement, pubweek. lished yesterday, may aid the coroner who holds the inquests in determining the cause

TEN DOLLARS REWARD! FOR THE RETURN OF THE WINE TAKEN FROM

484 EIGHTH AVENCE. Liquor dealers take warning, as the four bottles

are poison. The proprietor of the bar-room, 484 Eighth avenue, is a German named A. F. Peker. appears he wished to poison thieves, who have been stealing from him. He seemed undisturbed at the possible death of the thieves who stole his wine, or others who

may innocently buy it.

The Mont Clair Homicide.

New York, July 2.- The Sun comments on the Mont Chair homicide, and in the same column says the number of men, who in sudden fits of passion have killed their servants is, in modern times, at least, not large. Probably the most remarkable case, both for the rank of the criminal and the rigid impartiality of his trial, is that of Lawrence, Earl of Ferrers, who was hanged for murder more than one hundred years ago. His family were rich and noble, and traced their ancestry back to the reign of Edward the Confessor. The crime of the unfortunate nobleman was the shooting of his steward, who had angered him by inattention to his orders, and who in a a subsequent altercation so excited the earl that he got his pistol and returned to the scene of the quarrel and fired the fatal shot. After being cut down his body, like that of a common felon, was given to surgeons to be anatomized.

Sectarian Prejudices.

There is some truth in the following extract from the Hamilton Times, although there may be some mistakes, too:

"Perhaps no journal in Canada was more shocked than was the Montreal Gazette over what it was pleased to term the appeals of the Grits' to sectarian prejudice. Yet, it has since given the lie to its professions by endeavoring to work up religious animosities in the Quebec constituencies where elections were to take place. Its trick to excite hostility against Mr. Joly, a Protestant, was to publish sensational articles, the burden of which was that, in some arbitrary way, he was interfering with the asylums so as to deprive the Catholics of their rights, and embarrans and annoy the Sisters who are in charge of them. Two Catholic counties have, however, refused to be gulled by this sort of clap-trap, and have declared their confidence in a Protestant who has never done anything to justify the removal of that confidence."

Autwerp.

In a recent foreign letter to The Detroit Free Press the city of Antwerp and its various fortunes are thus delineated: "Situated far inland on the Scheldt, here one third of a mile broad and thirty feet deep, at sixty miles from the sea, this situation has always given it great importance and enabled it to revive again, and from what seemed crushing calamities. For it has experienced great vicissitudes, high prosperity, fearful adversity. Once the most flourishing commercial city of Europe, surpassing even Venice, then terribly sacked and laid wate by the ferocious Spapiards, then made by Napoleon the principal naval station of Northern France and one of its chiefest seaports, then bombarded and hills to the south of Rosebud, marched to in- armont ruined by the French in Louis Philip. tercept Ouster's advance. He did not wish to pe's time its population now dwindling from fight, so he sent out a messenger with a flag 125,000 in the middle Ages to 40,000, then A despatch from Capetown, June 10, says of truce, who was shot down. Father Geniu rising to 175,000 (its present size), it has like strong hopes are entertained of the success of has with him the tomahawk with which Paris, elements of vitality about it that are the peace negotiations. The British forces are seemingly indestructible.

The Hull Murder.

A new matter for speculation in the Hull murder case is the person entitled to receive the \$500 reward. The police do not enter into consideration, but there's room for argument upon the respective rights of the reporter, Balch, and the pawn broker, Sternberg. Public sentiment would undoubtedly vote the money to Balch, but the advertisement read that the reward would be paid to the party furnishing evidence which would lead to con-viction. Upon this version of it Sternberg's claim appears indisputable.

Soldiers.

"What we want," says the Saturday Review is soldiers, and soldiers we must have. We annex a large slice of country, and before we have had time to absorb, assimilate, or organize our now possession we become involved in hostilities with some new and powerful neighbor. This cannot go on forever, and we must sooner or later, choose one of two alternatives. We must either find sol liers to fill the ranks of our army, or we must cease from further wars and conquest. The only question is, is the later alternative possible?

Farme s in England.

The failures of farmers are becoming alarmingly frequent in England. In 1870 they numbered 229; in 1875, 354; in 1876, 480; ii 1877, 477; in 1878, 815, and in the first half of 1879, no fewer than 614. In addition, the facts are well known that farmers in many counties are now losing their capital, that landlords find great difficulty in reletting at any price, and that the remission of rent have only met a portion of the difficulty. If the land of England becomes I ss and less able to compet with that of other countries in the growth of meat and cereal crops, the alternation in the conditions will have an effect not only on the persons immediately concerned, but on Engand as a whole.

The Trojans.

Dr.Schliemann writes to the London Times that in his excavations in ancient Troy he has discovered positive proof that the Trojans inderstood the art of burning brick, and practiced it for ages before the burning of the city. He says :- " Having in company with and even unreal. If this concession be corthese friends, (Prefessor Virchow and Mr. rect the danger may speedily return and im-Bournouf) most carefully examined many heaps of bricks, we have all three become convinced that the latter have been slightly burnt in ovens before having been employed for building, because they are too uniformly burnt to admit that their burning should have been produced solely by the great conflagration; besides, even in compact masses of bricks, we never found a raw, merely sun-dried brick.

TELEGRAMS.

Eugland.

London, Huly 3.—It is formally announced De Rothschild will be carried on by the three sons of the d-ceased.

A meeting of Irish Catholic bishops declared the Iri-h University bill unworthy of acceptance in its present form.

The Daily News understands that there is no truth in the rumor of Count Schouvaloff's retirement from the London embassy. He probably takes a furlough.

A large meeting of home rulers unaninow before parliament.

GLASGOW, July 4 .- So far 23 bodies have been recovered from the High Blantyre pit

Italy.

Rome, July 3.—The court of Cassation 'as It | tini against the brothers of the late Cardinal

Turkey.

London, July 3 .- A Vienna despatch denies that Eugland and France protested at Constantinople against the abrogation of the irade or 1841, giving the khedive power to make

Another Vienna correspondent insists that the British and French ambassadors at Constantinople did offer a protest against the abrogation of the irade of 1841, but explains that it was merely verbal, and only made to open negotiations on the subject.

Russia.

St. Petersburg, July 3 -Owing to the dullness of trade and the general feeling of insecurity, the industrial exhibition contemplated for Moscow, in 1880, is postponed for one year. Freights brought to and despatched from St. Petersburg, by rail, during April, show a falling off of forty-three per cent. compared with April, 1878.

France.

London, July 3.-A Paris correspondent says Paul de Cassagnac has been acquitted on the charge of exciting hatred and contempt of the Government by articles published in Le Pays.

Germany.

Berlin, July 3.—Bitter, the under secretary of the interior, will probably succeed Von Hobrecht as minister of finance, and Von themselves ran away at the first sight of the Putt Kammer, president of the province of Silesia, will probably succeed Falk as minister of ecclesiastical affairs.

London, July 3 -- A Berlin despatch says, it is asserted on trustworthy authority that Fulk esigned because he is convinced it is now possible to effect a reconciliation with the Vatican, and is, therefore, patriotically resolved not to remain an obstacle to that desired consummation.

The Zulu War.

London, July 3.-The queen has directed the royal regiment of artillery to meet the body of the Prince Imperial at Woolwich and ascort it to Chiselhurst.

London, July 3-A telegram from Lord Chelmsford's headquarters, dated the 6th of June, gives a connected narrative of the peace negotiations between Lord Chelmsford and the Zulu king. Lord Chelmsford promised if the two cannons captured at Isandula were surrendered within the week, and certain hostages sent into the British line as evidence of King Cetywayo's sincerity, he would grant an armistice pending the arrival of terms of peace for which he had telegraphed to England three weeks ago. Lord Chelmsford, at the request of the Zulu messengers, sketched the outlines of the probable terms, namely, the enforcement of Sir Bartle Frere's ultimatum of unconditional surrender, indemnity to England for the cost of the war, and a return of all spoils taken at Isandula. If Cetywayo is unable to comply with the last named condition the British must themselves recover the shorts from individual holders. messengers were warned to be prepared for the probability of a final ceremony of the

conclusion of peace at Ulandu. A despatch from Capetown, June 10, says disgusted and disheartened with the war.

The Popuand Bismarck.

London, July 3.-A despatch from Berlin says the Pope and Prince Bismarck are actively negotiating previous to Minister Falk's successor being appointed.

Weston.

The hope is expressed by the Boston Globe that, if Weston comes over to this country, he will be accompanied by a man who will hold the combination of the pedestrian's jaw, and who will be sworn not to give it away on any account, or for any consideration."

Archbishop Purcell,

New York, July 3.—A private despatch received in this city late last night from Cincinnati stated that it is reported in that city that Archbishop Purcell had become insane from his financial difficulties and that he was now being cared for in a retreat near Albany in this state. Inquiries made of the Catholic clergy in this city, however, fail to verify the

A Heroic Deed.

A correspondent sends us the following:-In the village of Portsmouth, on the 28th ult. a young man by the name of Wishart, while tishing on the Long Pier, fell into the water in a fit, and would undoubtedly have been drowned were it not for the prompt and manly action of John Fitzimmons, who jumped in and saved him with great difficulty.

Surg-on Major.

The Canala Gazette of Saturday announces that "Surgeons, who have served consecutively as such during twenty years in any corps of the active militia, shall have the rank of Surgeon-Major, but without extra pay for such increased rank. Asssistant-Surgeons, who have served as such consecutively in any corps of the active militia during ten years, shall rank as surgeons, without extra pay."

Trade in England.

According to the London Times, the recent rise in the price of raw cotton at Liverpool was all that saved a crash and inevitable collapse in that industry in England. It considers, however, that the relief is temporary, peril the whole cotton interest of the Kingdom. besides striking a blow at that in the United States. British cotton production is now reduced to such small profits that a very slight fall in values effects the strongest houses most materially.

Another Piot Against the Czar.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph states :- " I hold the following information from an unimpeachable source. The reason why the Czar has given up the idea of going to Berlin for the Golden Wedding festivities is that, from intelligence received by the Berlin police authorities, it that the business of the late Baron Lionel wai exceedingly probable that an attempt would be made against his life. The Frussian police got wind some little time ago of a Nihilist conspiracy having that object in view, and it was at first intended to arrange matters so that the Czar should reach Berlin by the potsdam Station, which is the nearest to the Russian Embassy, Troops were to have been massed on his passage from the station to the Embassy which would have concealed him from public view. The police and miliversally condemned the Irish university bill tary authorities, however, were loath to accept the responsibilty even then; as, although the police had the clue to the whole plot, yet they had not been able to lay hands on its authors. Consequently, the Czar was informed of the precise state of things, and reluctantly, it is said, abandoned the idea of Lis journey. Possibly this may be denied from Berlin. 1, rejected an appeal of the Countess Lamber- | nevertheless, maintain it to be absolutely cor-

THE DEAD PRINCE.

Accounts of an Eye Witness to the Death Scene.

Lieutenant Carey, the leader of the reconnoitering party, gave the following account of the expedition :-

We left Koppie Allein at half-past seven, rade to Itelzi, and waited for the Basutos. The prince being impatient at their nonarrival, we rode on without them to a hill seven miles and a half this side of Ishlawani hill: reconnoitered with telescopes for one hour, but saw no one; descended to a deserted kraal in the valley below; off-saddled and rested one hour. I reminded the prince of the time. He said, "wait ten minutes." At length, as we were about to resaddle our horses I saw the black faces of the Zulus peering out between the maize stalks all round. The prince, looking aside, said, "I see them too." We leaped upon our horres and road off amid a sudden volley of musketry from the Zulus, who, as soon as they saw us mounting, rushed forth on all sides from the maize. All rode off. On crossing the donga, 200 yards away, we noticed the prince's horse following riderless. I expect the prince had been killed in the kraal. Two of the escort were killed.

From all accounts it appears that Lieutenant Carey and the troopers who saved Zulus and left the young prince, who had some difficulty in mounting from the tearing of the saddle flaps, to his fate. Later accounts say that Lieutenant Carey galloped

five miles without stopping after the scare. ENGLISH PUBLIC OPINION.

The subject of the prince's death was referred to in the discussion of the English parliament. Sir R. Peel made an inquiry which seemed to reflect on Lord Chelmsford's care of his charge. To this Col. Stanley said that he knew nothing of the precise position held by Prince Louis Napoleon, and could only repeat that Lord Chelmsford was in complete ignorance of the fact that the young volunteer had been sent on the mysterious mission which proved so sadly fatal. "Officials," says a London correspondent, "no less than independent members, condemn in herce terms the foolhardiness of sending young men from the camp, and their fatal folly of smoking cigarettes in a mealie field in an enemy's country. Lord Beaconsfield attributes it to the same mistaken self-confidence that lost us Isandul .. " Another correspondent says :--Part of the sympathy turns to indignation at the manner in which a war is being conducted, which, from Isandula to the death of Prince Louis, has been a series of surprises for our side. The same message which records the death of the heir of the Napoleons, tells also of another surprise in Basutoland leading to the massacring of our men in their tents. It would seem as if everybody in South Africa were taking things so lightly and leisurely and contemptuously as to omit the few precautions which are absolutely necessary..... he only battle which was not a surprise was Ginglihovo, and the relief of Ekowe is the only matter for English satisfaction we that has occurred since war was declared. If, 1, this sort of thing goes on much longer, we shall be sending out officers and mea to 'I simple butchery."

The True Witness

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Famine in Ireland.

The news from Ireland is that another Famine is threatened. The anti-rent movement is increasing, the cattle trade is seriously injured. This will be heard with regret by the millions of Irishmen who are scattered over the world. But a "Famine" such as the "Famine" which decimated Ireland a few decades ago is not possible now-adays. The people in the country are too few, and the few who are there are richer than their fathers were. The crops may fail and their may be a Famine in production, but the people cannot starve. Irishmen will not be permitted to die of hurger in this age, as they were permitted some years ago, nor is such a crisis to be anticipated. But Irishmen died by the ditches before rather than beg food from England, and when food was sent, without being asked for, it was too late. That "viper," the late Lord John Russell, starved the people by contract, and we hope he has been forgiven in eternity, for his calousness will never be forgotten on earth.

The Dankin Act.

The Dunkin Act is supposed to be in force in the county of Argenteuil. Lachute, however, furnishes proof that the Dunkin Act is not in force in Argenteuil, and that saloon keepers snap their fingers at the law's delay. Before the Dunkin Act was supposed to be in | says the troopers retreated two or three hunoperation at Lachute, there were two saloons in that little town, now that the Dunkin Act is said to be law, the two saloons have been increased to seven. According to this the Dunkin Act increases, instead of dethe number of saloons, a state of affairs for which the framers of the act will not be prepared. But if the authorities are too weak to enforce the law, then it would be better to repeal it. Better have no law than allow law-wreckers to day the authorities, and to escape the consequences of their crime. Whatever is the cause of the authorities neglecting, or refusing. to enforce the Dunkin Act at Lachute, something should be done to assure the public that laws are not made merely for the purpose of passing the time, and enabling our legislators to draw their indemnities.

· Red Hats.

When the Witness becomes the organ of the Catholic Church in Canada, as no one doubts it will in time, how it will do penance for its early transgressions. Let us fancy our contemporary, not defying Ajax, as is its wont, but, in all humility, prostrate at the altar and repeating Pater Nosters in atonement for all the errors of its youth! The sight will be edifying, the penance ample, the angels will rejoice, and mankind will be happy. But the Witness of the future is not the Witness of the present, and to-day our contemporary makes merry at the expense of "Red Hats" and other emblems of its future spouse. The Witness thinks that " Red Hats" will be very amusing in Canada and when we Canadians have a live Cardinal, as we are, it appears, promised, the spectacle will, our contemporary assures us, be a source of amusement to a portion of the people. We are sure that no one will be so delighted to hear this as the coming Car-dinal himself. Princes of the Church like to see people enjoy themselves in a becoming way, and we are quite sure if they thought that such journals as the Witness would be made merry at the idea of "Red Hats" the Cardinals would be glad if some one would add to the pleasure of the public by reminding the world that Cardinals wear Red Stockings as well.

Quebec.

We rejoice to learn that the Irish Catholics and the Irish Protestants of Quebec are on good terms. Irish Protestants are members of St. Patrick's Society. Irish Protestant volunteers attend the Catholic Church on parade days, and the general tone of social intercourse is free from the blight of religious feuds. Protestants and Catholics meet and are friends, and they all pride in associating their names in everything that is calculated to induce harmony and good will: What is the cause of this? There must be a reason, and the question occurs-What is that reason ? It is because Orangeism is infinitesimally weak in the Rock City. Let that enemy ing the second

01 1653

-farewell, kindly intercourse between Catholic and Protestant, for strife will triumph, and anarchy will let loose its dogs of wars. The Irish Catholics and the Irish Protestants time. Irish Catholics and Irish Protestants can agree for ever. Each can go their own way, and a kindly greeting will be the only salutation that will over come between them. highest on the scroll of fame stand the illusland. We do not quarrel with Irish Protestants in the old country, nor do we quarrel with them here, but Orangeism steps in and spoils it all. It will be no harm if the people of Quebec keep this fact in view, and, if they want the present happy relations to continue, they will give Orangeism a wide berth.

The "Mail."

The Mail is developing all the symptoms of religious monamania. It berates the Catholics, it sneers at Archbishop Lynch, and it tilts against the windmill with gallant nonshalance. It is becoming the Cervantes of Janadian journalism, and unless it does something serious, people will soon begin to think that it exists for the amusement, and not 10r the instruction of the public. It talks about the "semi-tineture of Popery" because some one played a trick on it, and made it trantic at the idea of the Quebec Legislature sitting on Sunday. It denounces the Globe because that journal is not what it used to be. The Globe published a letter from His Grace in reply to Bishop Sweetman, and this the Mail goes frantic over. But what harm. Let it croak itself hoarse, and then marvel at the guttural blasphemies it wakes. The Mail has taken its stand, and that stand bodes no harm for the future peace of the Dominion. If it wants war it will not have it, because the age we est Catholic Weekly in the World. Subscribe live in will not respond to fanatical ap-for it; only \$1.50 a year, or \$1.00 per eight peals. The world has outgrown ribaldry and intolerance and the Mail will soon find the recoil of outraged public opinion, and let us hope, it will have decency enough to hide its face with shame.

Fee Faw Fum.

The Orangemen of the north of Ireland, true to their order, are at their silly work again. They are, in vain, attempting to returd the progress of Civil and Religious Liberty. They opposed the right of the Irish Catholics to the franchise; they opposed the abolition of the Tithes; they opposed Catholic Emancipation; they opposed the disestablishment of the so-called Irish Church, and now they oppose a compromise measure for a Catholic University! "Keep the Papists down," has been their battle cry, and they are acting up to it. But what does it avail? and Religious Liberty will move forward in spite of them. A Protestant parliament gave Irish Catholics the franchise; a Protestant parliament abolished the obnoxious system of collecting the Tithes; a Protestant parliament gave Catholic Emancipation; a Protestant parliament disestablished and disendowed the Irish Church, and a Protestant parliament will grant a charter to a Catholic University. Orangeism is less powerful to stem the tide of religious liberty now than ever it was before, and the Orangemen may swear until they are black in the face, and Civil and Religious equality will keep moving forward, and leave Orangeism, that Fee Faw Fum of bigotry and intolerance, for the laughter of men and the confusion of fools.

The Late Prince Imperial.

The London Times says that there is not one redeeming feature surrounding the circumstances which attended on the death of the late Prince Imperial. He was sent out against the instructions of Lord Chelmsford; but, worse than all, he appears to have been abandoned to his fate. The officer in charge dred yards before they pulled up, but the troopers contradict this, and say that they retreated two or three miles before they pulled a rein. From the moment the first accounts came to hand the misfortune bore an ugly look about it, and the story of the troopers only makes that look uglier still. Suppose it had been an English, instead of a French prince, whose life was in danger, fleeing on foot, while his escort were flying for their lives from a few Zulus? All England would cry out, the officer in charge would be courtmartialed, and the indignation would be universal. We do not like to venture condemnation without being in possession of all the tacts; but we venture to say, if the facts are even as reported by the officer in charge, then that officer must be a poltroon. There are times when men, who are soldiers, make up their minds to die, in a second, if necessary Such a time was that when the late Prince Imperial was dismounted in face of a savage foe, and when the mounted men around him would have added glory to the profession of arms by dying to a man beside the brave young foreigner. But it looks as if the officer in charge had disgraced the coat he wears, and if this be so he should be told to go and lick lollypops for the remainder of his days.

OUR QUEBEC LETTER.

QUEBEC, 3rd July.

Tiger hunting is said to be glorious sport: but some one has said that it is not appreciated with so much zest when the tables are turned-in other words, that there is not half so much sport in it when the tiger takes it into his head to hunt the man instead of being hunted by the latter. This trite saying pretty nearly realizes the position of political parties here at this moment. Since the memorable long sitting of Friday and Saturday, there has been a comparative lull in political circles; and both sides have been taking it at their ease, with about as much reciprocal good nature on the surface as it would seem possible for them to summon up under circumstances where there is really so little natural respect, confidence and kindly teeling. But the apparent calm is unquestionably deceptive; the sterm is about to burst forth anew, and, I doubt not, with a violence which shall compel the tempestuous scenes of the past to hide their diminished heads. It is Mr. Premier Joly and his friends, however, who are about to take the first hand at the bellows this time. They are tired of being stormed at and are determined to see what they can do themselves in the way of storming; and it would be churlish to deny them the exercise of their undoubted right in this respect. Mr. Joly has given notice that he will move to-morrow for "the house to go into committee to consider resolutions relative to the attempt made by the federal government to dismiss Lieut-Governor Letellier and to the encroachment

and then farewell peace and good-fellowship his present assured majority, there can be no farewell kindly intercourse between Catho- doubt of his carrying his resolution and of asserting, in so far as a parliamentary majority can do so, that the people of this province resent any interference in their local affairs of Montaeal were once as good triends as they happily now are in Quebec, but that was before Grangeism dared to speak of lording it through our thorough. farcs. There is where we draw the line, and perial or federal governments in shaping their there is where the line will be drawn for all final action with respect to the incumbent of Spencer Wood. Another promising subject for noisy contention is afforded by Mr. Gagnon's threatened motion for the expulsion of Mr. Tarte on account of his repeated dis-Irish Protestants have helped to make the loyal and grossly insulting conduct and uttername of Ireland illustrious. They have moulded history with patriot hands, and love lost between the members for Kamouraska love lost between the members for Kamouraska and Bonaventure, and that each in his way is trious Protestant patriots and orators of Ireland. We do not quarrel with Irish Protesthowever, has the advantage of his rival. He owns and runs a paper, and is not very particular as to the personalities he indulges in through its columns against all liberals in general and Mr. Gagnon in particular. The latter has thus a score to settle with him, and he threatens to do so in the shape of the motion alluded to, which has created considerable commotion in some circles and much amusement in others. Whether it ever will be made is, perhaps, questionable; but it is very generally felt here that Mr. Turte's utterly indefensible conduct towards the Marquis of Lorne cannot be too severely or publicly stigmatized. The future has certainly some fun and excitement, if not more serious matter for reflection, in store for those who interest themselves in the

proceedings of the Quebec legislature. Turning now from matters political to matters municipal, it may be mentioned that our city fathers have raised a storm of indignation throughout the city by voting, on the score of economy and to make both ends meet, to reduce the wages of our police, fire and watermen from the miserable figure of \$1 per day to the still more starvation one of 80 cents. The vote stood 9 to 10, and I am sorry to say that several of our most prominent fellowcountrymen divided with the majority. However, there is some reason to hope that, with a full council, this ill-advised and unjust piece of cheese-paring will be reconsidered and reversed, as the citizens are extensively signing petitions asking the council to do so. There could be no better servants than these men, especially the fire and watermen, and it is certainly to be hoped, for their sake and that of their poor families, that the unfortunate decision with regard to their wages may be

recalled. The annual pilgrimages to the venerated shrine of St. Ann, at St. Anne de Beaupre, are now setting in under such aspects as to the numbers of the pilgrims, and the fervor of their zeal and devotion as are most edifying to all Catholics, and surprising to our se-parated brethren. From all points of the compass, now in small knots, now in the the more imposing proportions of large, religious or benevolent societies, guided and accompanied by their chaplains, and now in the shape of immense crowds, the votaries of St. Ann have been constantly flocking for weeks past to the shrine, and passing back and forward through this city. Only to-day, in this way, we had the visit of a formidable pilgrimage of American Catholics, from the New England states, and their demeanor was most edifying. But by far the most noteworthy event of the kind, so far, this season was furnished on Dominion day by the pilgrimage to St. Ann's of those worthy and zealous defenders of the papacy. The Papal guards, or what still remains of the Canadian contingent, under the name of "Union Allet," coming from Montreal, Ottawa, Three Rivers, Quebec, Sorel and other parts of Canada. On their arrival at St. Ann's high Mass was celebrated for their benefit by Rev. Father Giband and an appropriate sermon preached by Rev. Father Vincent, of St. Columba of Sillery, a son of an Indian chief at Lorette, and, we believe, the first Indian ever ordained a priest in this country. On the return by boat, from St. Anu's the Zouaves held their annual meeting, when the following officers were elected for the current year : President for the Dominion, Mr. De Montigny, Montreal; vicepresident, A. C. Guilbault, Quebec; president for the city of Quebec, Mr. Bussiere; secretary, L. Martin; assistant secretary, Mr. Gervais; treasurer E. Hurtubise; council, Hebert, Labelle, Bruncau, Caron, Bedard, Drolet, Leveque, Beaudouin and Prendergast, all of Montreal. After the election several speeches were made, when it was moved by Mr. J. O'Flarherty (Quebec), seconded by Mr. L. T. Dussault, and resolved-"That it was with deep regret that the members of the 'Union Allet' learned of the demise of their ex-comrade-in-arms, Mr. Terence P. Lynch, in the city of New York, an ex-member of the Irish Papal brigade, who nobly defended the flag of the cause, and was known as a brave and honorable member of the Irish Veterans Papal association of New York; and that it be unanimously resolved that this annual meeting of the Zonaves of Canada do instruct their secretary to transmit a copy of these presents to the family of the lamented deceased."

ST. ANN'S SCHOOL.

The Closing Day-A Brilliaut Affair-Distribution of Prizes-The Roll of Honor-Father Hogan's Ante-Vacation Audress.

Friday was the third and closing day of the examinations in Brother Arnold's academy, and it may be safely asserted that if it were ancients of a university assembled to give away its fullest honors no more interest could be manifested by the large audience present, no more anxiety felt or zeal shewn by the

competitors for local fame and glory. The hall in which the examinations were held was tastefully set off with all kinds of gay decorations, the numerous ladies present were arrayed in holiday attire in honor of the auspicious occasion, and the students themselves were dressed in a manner that does credit to the female guardians of the rising generation. The prizes to be distributed were ranged in elegant profusion on tables in front of the platform, and were composed chiefly of gold and silver medals and handsomely bound volumes, both instructive and amusing; the kind of books, in fact, in which intelligent boys take delight and peruse with

pleasure and profit. Among those present were the Rev. Fathers Hogan, O'Reilly. Leclair, Father Ryan, S.J., Father McDonald, Brother Albanius, visitor to the Christian brothers, Messrs, P. S. Murphy, James Sheridan, F. B McNamee, A. Brogan, Johnson, Shea, Finn, Professor

Keegan, &c.
The proceedings were begun by the singing of "He comes, he comes," by the school choir in chorus, after which the pupils of the 1st and 2nd classes were questioned on the subject of astronomy of which we can merely say that if our venerable great grandsires could listen to the answers given by boys of from twelve to fifteen to such abstruse quesby that government and the federal parlia- tions as "how can you find out the specific

The latter of the security

of the moon," they would open their eyes wide with astonishment. And so on with the Foley, Robert Holland, John Hannan, James other branches, the pupils answered with a rapidity and impromptu intelligence that would not disgrace students of a college with metic with marvellous case and quickness. In order that the whole world might see that there were no set questions which were asked the boys, Brother Arnold told the gentlemen present they were at liberty to ask questions of any kind, with the proviso that they would not be worked out laboriously on paper first and then given to the boys to answer mentally and at once, which would not be fair. One professor present did indeed put a few problems and definitions, but the sharp answers given made him, like my grandfather's clock,—

"Stop short, never to go again— And the old man—sighed." As on the two previous days, duets, recitations and dialogues divided the sciences and killed half their monotony The recitation by Master G. Martin, "King Brian's address before Clontarf," was splendidly done, and argues a certain amount of histrionic talent in possession of the reciter. The songs sung also show a good master, and Mr. J. F. Wilson need not be ashamed of his pupils, short time and all as he has been instructing them. Master W. P. Clancy especially, has a singularly sweet, rich and cultivated voice, to which it is a real pleasure to listen. Indeed this boy, fourteen years of age, is by far the brightest scholar in the whole school; he has the versatility of an embryo admirable Creighton, and it is not asserting too much to say that if the streak of genius which is undoubtedly his, does not open for him a brilliant career in the future it will be very strange. It would, perhaps, be dangerous praising a boy to such degree if he were not as modest ho is clever. Master O'Neil also is solidly clever, treads closely on the heels of young Clancy, and, speaking generally, the

ance which people like to see in those they The examinations were wound up with the fine chorus of the "Red Cross Knight"-

faces of the boys up for examination yester-

day on the platform of St. Ann's school pre-

sented that intelligently aggressive appear-

"The Mass will be sung
And the bells will be rung,
And the knight will be feted merrily." It would be unjust to close this short description of the programme without mentioning the really good piano playing of Master C. Breen and the two boys J. and J. Kennedy, as well as the singing of Master A. Whelan and the elocution of Masters O'Neil and Martin.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

In this connection it may be mentioned that there can be no mistake as to the points made by each pupil, for they make and compare them every week themselves, so that they all were aware long ago how they stood on the list. Master Clancy, the highest, scored 8,104, and O'Neill, the second, 8,075. We re gret our space does not permit us to give all the branches for which the boys scored marks, but we insert the most important.

FIRST CLASS.

W. P. Clancy, (gold medal), 8104. 1st, English reading, English grammar, history of England, history of Ireland, algebra, geometry, mensuration, trigonometry, mental arithmetic, written, geography, French, composition, astronomy, book-keeping. Silver medal presented by Mr. Wilson for musical proiciency.

Thos. O'Neill, (2nd gold medal), 8075. 1st, good conduct, grammar, history, algebra, geometry, mensuration, trigonometry, arithmetic, geography, orthography, composition, astronomy, book-keeping, penmanship.

F. B. Crove, 1st silver medal, 7517. 1st, history, arithmetic, mensuration, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, astronomy.

M. Cullinan, 2nd, silver medal, 7265. 1st, history, geography, grammar, geometry, tri-

gonometry. F. J. Greene, 6855. 1st, propriety, history,

geometry (intermediate), astronomy. Patrick Galvin, 6747. 1st, history, geometry, penmanship. James Morrissey, 6610. 1st, history, pen-

manship, mental arithmetic. James Brennan, 6482. 1st, weekly notes, propriety, astronomy. Patrick Coughlan, 6,159. 1st, history, as-

tronomy. John McInerney, 6,100. 1st, application,

attendance.

J Butler, 6,014. 1st, reading.
J Driscoll, 5,605. 1st, penmanship.
P O'Neill, 6,507. 1st, orthography, geome-

try, algebra, mensuration, written arithmetic, mental arithmetic.

A P McGuirk, 5,843. 1st, written arithmetic, mensuration, geography, geometry. James Martin, 5,735 1st, politenese, mensuration, English reading, English grammar. P McDermott, 5,682. 1st, algebra, written arithmetic, mental arithmetic.

W H Smith, 4776. 1st, geometry, propriety. E A Martin, 4754. 1st, declamation, English reading, arithmetic.

D Donahue, 4648. 1st, penmanship. C Breen, 4625. 1st, politeness, propriety. J E Kennedy, 4593. 1st propriety, polite-

F Maguire, 4423. A prize.! W Stinson, 4320. Prize, propriety. Ed Casey, 4210. 1st, penmanship. Patrick Hart. Prize recitation.

SECOND CLASS.

LIST OF PRIZES IN THE ORDER OF NOTES. W C Finn, medal No 1, 5,164. John Fox, medal No 2, 5,013. M J Quinn, medal No 3, 4,804. Aloysius M Whelar, medal No 4, 4,659. James Wickham, medal No 5, 4,379. William Parker, 3,746; Francis Lynch, 3,731; Walter Lefevre, 3.667; E O'Keefe, 3,559; John Holland, 3.550; Owen J Giblen, 3,540; John Power, 3,539; James Kiely, 3,528; Lawrence Craven, 3,453; John Hayes, 3,300; James Mc-Laughlin, 3,249; Daniel O'Donnell, 2,204; Jimes Warren, 3,045; John Ryan, 3,042; Joseph Campbell, 2,939; Patrick Flanagan, 2,829; Celeste Gingras, 2,818; William Cunniugham, 2,817; James Murphy, 2,813; Thomas Jones, 2701; Peter M Skelly, 2621; Patrick Morrissey, 2620; Michael McGarrity, 2617; Alexander Desmarais, 2605; J W Mullin, 2394; Patrick Gilligan, 2134; Francis O'Kane, 2364; James Howard, 2110; Michael Rodgers, 2057; John Collins, 2029; Lawrence M. Enerney, 1822; Edward Pegman, 1702; Alexander O'Connell, 1656; Dennis Shea Michael Bergin, prize for arithmetic; Michael Danaher, reading and orthography; James Ferguson, good conduct and politeness; T Germain, a prize for politeness and cleanli-

THIRD CLASS.

The following boys in this class received prizes:

Thomas, McNally, 1st silver medal, medal for general excellence; Patrick Flannery, 2nd silver medal, medal for grammar and mental arithmetic; John O'Farrell, Hugh menthal, Albert Samuel, Jesse Joseph, Miss of order once show a bold front in Quebec, ment upon the rights of this province." With gravity of a planet, or what causes an eclipse Thomas Blackburn, Patrick Kelly, Thomas Sola and Mr Ansell. Furmer, Patrick Shea, Arthur Gingras, Joseph, Dr. Vineberg, J G Ascher, Meldola De ் அடித்த நார்களின் சி. அன்றிற்களின் சி.

Wynne, Michael Flynn, John Cahill, Thomas Burns, William McKenna, Patrick Reynolds, John Sheeran, William Crowe, George White, Stephen McCann, James Burke, Jas Rodgers, Thomas Carey, James Doran, Jas Kennedy, John Farmer, David O'Farrell, Edward Tobin, Henry Scanlan, Francis Coady, Patrick Savage, Francis Doolan, Simeon Germain, John O'Brien, Thomas Clancy.

LIST OF THE FOURTH CLASS.

William Cullinan, Frank McLaughlin Maxime Fournier, George Grace, Owen J Ahern, Sars P Craven, Thomas Gavins, John Greene, Jas Cushing, Pat Lovett, Pat Power, Pat Murray, Dan McCallum, Jas Enright, T Madigan, Thomas Greene, John Brown, J W Hart, M Brophy, P Mooney, Jeremiah O'Connell, George Cooper, Alex Moan, Rob W Newman, H Mathews, J O'Neill, M O'Brien.

The medals, boooks, &c., so generously donated to Brother Arnold for prizes were given by gentlemen who do not care to have their names mentioned, but St. Ann's Temperance society, not being an individual but a body corporate, must be accredited with the

sum of \$50. When the prizes had been distributed Master O'Neil, on behalf of the pupils, read a very nice address, thanking Father Hogan and the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly took an interest in their welfare, present and

future. This address was replied to by the reverend gentleman in feeling and eloquent terms. He advised the boys, while improving their minds with sound secular knowledge, not to neglect those religious duties which conferred a happy immortality, to go to confession and communion often, and to pass their vacation n a manner which would reflect credit on their teachers and themselves.

The boys then went away laden with prizes, and with happy faces, which the vacation just begun did not by any means render the less so. As for the prizes, they won them well, and may they keep them long.

Father Salmon's School.

St. Gabriel's-or, as it is better known, Father Salmon's—school was last Wednesday the scene of a very pleasant entertainment, given before the vacation. A very enjoyable concert was given, and the beautiful operetta of "Laila," in which Miss O'Byrne took the part of Laila, and Miss Herbert the Fairy Queen. About ninety boys and one hundred and fifty girls were present, and enjoyed the

music and singing very heartily. Among others present were the Rev-Father Salmon himself, Father Ryan, S. J., Father Nugent, of New Brunswick, Miss Aumond, the competent teacher. Addresses were delivered by the reverend gentlemen, Father Ryan bestowing high praise on the management, and saying he had rarely heard such excellent elocution as in the rendering of the operetta. He also complimented Miss Aumond for the proficiency in music of her pupils. The prizes will be distributed this evening.

St. Patrick's School.

In the early part of last week the annual distribution of prizes took place in the music hall of the above school on St. Alexander street. The exercises were conducted by the Rev. Father Dowd, the beloved pastor of St. Patrick's parish. A number of prominent clergymen who interest themselves in the cause of education were also present.

The young lady pupils at the opening coremony, presented the reverend pastor with two addresses. The proceedings were varied by singing and musical performances. singing was beautiful and sweet as the fair pupils. "Home, sweet Home," in C, by Mazuretta, was executed by Miss Kate Mc-Donnel in an impressive manner. The execution was marvellously perfect, and would lead the listener to believe himself listening to its rendition by the talented composer.

Previous to the awards for merit the following young ladies duates' diplomas : Miss Nellie McShane, Miss Agnes Gordon, Miss Susan McDonell and Miss Whelan. A handsomely bound copy of the "Lives of the Irish Martyrs," presented by Rev. Father Leclair, was won by Miss Ellen McShane.

Rev. Father Callaghan gave great praise to Miss Kate McDonnell for the success she achieved in the vocal and instrumental music class. He also presented this most deserving pupil with a valuable edition of the "Lives of the Saints."

In this connection we should mention Miss Kate Grant, who is a most excellent and promising musician, although as yet in a lower

This institution is in charge of the Sisters of the Congregation, it is under the best clerical patronage and possesses a staff of competent teachers. The pupils are remarkable for an earnest application to their studies, which instruct them in all that will tend to their happiness and comfort in after life.

Closing Exercises of the Portuguese He brew School.

The fifth annual public examination and distribution of prizes in connection with the above school took place last Thursday in the Natural History society's rooms. Rev. Dr. De Sola occupied the chair. On the platform were Dr. W. H. Hingston, Rev. Mr. Rosenberg, Rev. J. F. Stevenson, LL.B.; Mr. Lunn, of the Protestant board of school commissioners; S. Davis, president of the Jewish congregation; J. Samuels, E. H. Hart, A. H. Samuels, J. Rubenstein, J. S. Ascher and H. Blumenthal. A large number of our Hebrew fellow-citizens thronged the hall. The examinations were conducted by Mr. Jacob who takes charge of the Hebrew branches and religious instruction, and Miss Millan, who conducts the English instructions.

The exercises consisted of Hebrew and English reading; Bible history, physiology, Hebrew and English grammar, translation, geography, arithmetic and mental calculation. Congratulatory addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. De Sola, Rev. J. F. Stevenson, LL D.; Mr. S. Davis, Mr. A. H. Samuels, and Dr. Hingston.

The successful competitors to whom prizes were awarded were: First division-Flora Blumenthal, highest number of marks: Jacob Fridman, general proficiency in Hebrew and English; Henry Rosenthal, progress in Hebrew; Israel Josephs, scripture history; Max. Solomons, physiology; Hyman Blumenthal, Hebrew grammar and singing; Rachel Samuel, writing

and good conduct; Kate Davis, drawing.
Second Division—Tillie Fresco, highest number of marks; Jacob Haas, scripture history; Robert Goltman, Hebrew translation; Sarah Viueherg, Hebrew reading; Mary Jacobs, good conduct and arithmetic; Rachel Samuel, punctuality; Fanny Albert, general progress; Sophia Myers, general progress, Laban Lesser, Jewish catechism; Minnie Jacob, spelling.

The following generously donated the prizes, which were presented by Wm. Lunn, esq:—Rev Dr De Sola, Mr S Davis, Mrs S Davis, Messrs E H Davis, J Samuel, H Blu-

The proceedings were terminated by the execution of the national anthem by the

Nicolet College.

children.

If there is a day dear to the heart of a student during his collegial career, surely, it, is the day that brings with it the joyful time of vacation. After passing ten months in search of deep education, always bent over Latin, Greek and other authors, students are generally happy to return among their beloved parents, by whom they are received with the tenderest affection. Yes, 300 Nicoletians said that last Wednesday, the 2nd of July, will be a day long memorable among them. As soon as the horizon sun had poured down its first beams the parents of most every student were flocking in from all parts to witness the progress of ineir children and to honour our grand feast by their presence. At 8 o'clock a.m. the doors were opened and the beautiful large halt, which was decorated with motices, flowers and inscriptions, such as:—"Ecce quam bonum ct quam jucundlum habilare fratres in unum," was thronged with people, among whom we remarked Monseigneur Laffeche, bishop of Three Rivers, and about 100 priests, who came far and near, even from Montreal and Quebec, to take part in our solemn and religious festivity. What a magnificent spectable it was to behold over 2,100 people, and such a fine clergy, all united like brothers, and talking with love of the happy days they formerly spent on the same bonches we occupy at present.

Our entertainment was opened by an address, delivered by S. Tourigny, to which his lordship answered in his usual eloquence. He said he was most happy to see the progress the students were making, and especially to see them troading in the same path as their predecessors, in the path of religion. How true were his words: For, year after year, this same seminary turns out eight to ten young men, at the bloom of age, renouncing from the pleasures of the worid, and devoting their talents and their life to the service of our Lord. This address was followed by afine tragedy, "Olivier de Chisson." in three acts, which was admirably well played, the principal parts were taken of toys. A Quesnel. L. Lava

Academy of Music of Quebec.

The annual meeting of this institution took place recently in this city, immediately after the concours. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, M Calixa Lavallee. Quebec; vicepresident, M A J Boucher, Montreal; secretary, M J A Defoy, Quebec; treasurer, M A Lavigne, Quebec; committee of management, Messrs. Ernest and Gustave Gagnon, Quebec, and F E L Barnes, M Saucier, J B Labelle and P Letondal, Montreal; competitions (concours) of the Academy of Music of Quehec for 1879, held at the Mechanics' hall, Montreal, Thursday the 3rd July, 1879; jury of examination, Messrs. Gustave Gagnon, president; Caliza Lavallee, Ernest Gagnon, J A Defoy, of Quebec; and F E L Barnes, Montreal. At the conclusion of a long and arduous examination, lasting from 9:30 a.m. till 1 p.m., the following diplomas and academic honors were awarded:-Piano, 2nd class, diploma to Miss Catherine McFee, pupil of M P Latondal: Miss Josephine Boucher, pupil of Rev. Sister St. Esprit, Ville Marie. Piano, 1st class— Diploma to Mrs. Edmund Defoy, pupil of M P Letondal; Miss Eugenie Gariepy, pupil of M P Letondal; Miss Juliet Andrews, pupil of M Maclagan; Miss Adele Le Maitre, pupil of Mr J B Labelle; and Mr J B S Day, pupil of M M Saucier. The title of laureate (piano) was awarded to Miss Rosa Desnoyers, pupil of M M Saucier, and to Miss Adele Le Maitre (with great distinction) pupil of M J B Labelle. A first-class diploma for singing was awarded to Miss Cecelia Boucher, pupil of Mudame Petipas.

Lacrosse.

On Saturday last the Shamrock lacrosse club defeated the Toronto club in three straight games on the grounds of the former in this city. Nearly 10,000 people witnessed the match. Accordingly the Shamrock still retain the championship.

The William Street Murder.

The following is the verdict of the Coroner's jury in the above murder case:

"That Jacob Mears, of the city of Montreal, laborer, Susan Kennedy, wife of the said Jacob Mears, and one Michael Flanagan, of said city of Montreal, laborer, did, on the 27th day of the month of June. A. D. 1879, in said city, &c., feloniously, wilfully and with malice aforethought, kill and murder one Mary Gallagher, wife of James Connolly, of the said city of Montreal, laborer, against the form of the statute in that case made and provided, and against the peace of our sovereign lady the queen, her crown and dignity.'

(Signed) John Bayley (foreman), W. J. Rafferty, John Walker, Henry Walsh, James Cloran, W. Gosling, Antoine Deguire, Chas. Finnigan, Thomas Connaughton, John Rodgers, Thomas Smith, David Rolston, John O'Brien and Joseph McParlane.

NEGLECTED COUGHS AND COLDS .-FEW ARE aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold," in its first stage; that which in the beginning would vield to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," if neglected, often works upon the lungs. 46-2 AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment is invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the

colds, sprains, and bruises. Eor internal and external use. THE POOR LITTLE SUFFERER WILL immediately be relieved by using MRS. WIN-SLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, allays all pain, and gives the child quiet, natural sleep, from

stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic,

which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. MANY CHILDREN LOOK PALE AND EVEN baggard, simply because they are troubled with worms. Nothing they eat does them much good. They are weary and listless. To remove all this, and restore the bloom to the cheek, use BROWN'S VERMI-FUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges. They

A good family medicine chest with a prubent use has saved many a life; and yet, we think, the idea might be improved upon and reduced to a more simple form. Take some good compound such as Dr. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS, and we find that the desired end may be obtained without the use of scales and weights, or little mysterious compartments and enchanted hottles with crystal stoppers. Others might be used, but Dn. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGA-TIVE PILL as tested by many thousands of persons, and found to answer their purpose so well, may be set down as the best

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JOURNEY TO ROME.

Professor Philips Explains Why He Bscame a Catholic.

Professor W. J. Philips delivered a very in teresting lecture on June 8th, in the new basement of St. John's church, Clinton, Mass. His subject was: "My journey to Rome, or the steps that led a Protestant minister into the Catholic church." The speaker said that the Catholic church is now better known than formerly. Her light shines; falsehood retires; calumny hides her head. Blind stupid prejudice in a great measure is disappearing, and many are beginning to see that the Catholic church is not what her enemies have represented her to be. The tendency now of many celebrated Protestant denominations is towards Catholicity; we see it in their mode of worship, in the construction of their churches, substituting Gothic for Grecian architecture, and erecting crosses instead of big roosters. Yes, times have changed. "Gone to Rome" is not now, as it once was, proclaimed with upturned eyes of holy horror. Here the speaker made use of a very spicy comparison taken from the words of the Saviour, as found in St. John's Gospel, ch. xv., v. 4-5: "Remain in Me, and I in you. As the branch cannot bear fruit of itself unless it abide in the vine, so neither can you unless you abide in me. I am the vine," etc. We have little respect for amputated limbs of a body. In living organic union with the body, and acting in obedience to the head, they are useful and honorable; but when cut off from the body and separated from the head, they lose all vitality and are worthless. So with the sects : they are amputated branches of the church, and of course deprived of all real spiritual life. As the sap never follows amputated branches of trees, nor blood cut-off limbs of a body, so the divine life which Christ imparted to his church will never follow a sect cut off from unity, but will remain in His church till the end of time. The different sects are therefore all dead branches or headless bodies having no power, no authority, no unity, and never can have till restored to one body, whose visible head is the Pope of Rome, the successor of St. Peter. "Gone to Rome, then, means a good deal more than to go into an amputated branch or a sect. It means to go into that good old trunk that has withstood the storms and persecutions of nearly nineteen hundred years. The Catholic may be abused and assaulted, but he can never be conquered. Now, why did I abandon my church, give up my family, my home, salary and all, to become an humble layman in the Catholic church? I did not join the church for the sake of lucre, and in answering I will try not to hurt the feelings of those whom I left. Yet I must say the truth. Our means of defence, though only Scripture and tradition, are weapons harder than steel; and these bear witness that the Catholic church is the true church, the church of Christ. "Thou art Peter," said Christ, "and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." Peter is to-day represented by Leo XIII. The guard chain is unbroken; and when Christ, spoke to Peter and guaranteed the perpetuity of His church, He spoke also to the successors of Peter, for Peter and the other Apostles could not be till the end of time preaching the Gospel, baptizing and converting. Yet Christ said He would be with them all days, even till the consummation of the world. The speaker here compared the Catholic church to an impregnable fortress, saying not a stone was misplaced; not a column broken. My first step to Rome was when I was quite a young boy, into a Catholic church, having been invited by a little altar boy named Jemmy Carney. Of course I had to ask my mother's permission but my poor mother refused me, saying that pressed at this first Mass. Here I saw the five to 12 years old. rich and poor, the well dressed and the poorly clad, the black man, the red man, the despised and forsaken, all are welcome to the Catholic church: but these would not be tolerated in the Protestant church. I watched the intense devotion of the adoring multitude, turned tonot then understand the cause of it. I see now, though. It is

THE REAL PRESENCE OF OUR LORD.

under the appearance of bread and wine, after the consecration, when the transubstantiation has taken place. I tried hard to see the idols that my mother told me the Catholics adored, but I tried in vain. The speaker here made a nice comparison between the decorations of the Catholic church and the works of God in the firmament. Our lighted tapers and flowers of various hue, symbols of joy and gladness, harmoniously compare with the sun and stars in the heavens, the colors of the rainbow and the green carpet with which God bedecks the fields. Catholics do not imitate Protestants; they act very differently in the Catholic church. It is a common prectice with Protestants to speak about business transactions, such as how do you do, Mr. Smith? Low are you, Mr. Jones? how is business with you today? what is the price of this thing? what do you get for that.

MY SECOND STEP TO ROME

was misrepresentations corrected and false bood detected. I was taught in my boyhood days, in school and in college, that Catholics worshipped the Virgin Mary, adored images and other objects. After examination I found that these were base lies. Little by little, one after another, I found out that all was a malicious fabrication or a groundless and ignorant admission without examination on the part of those who believe. But Protestants say that Catholics bow down before the crucifix, and of course adore it. This is not so. We adore Jesus Christ who died on the cross, and the cross and crucific only remind us of Him who redeemed us. A Protestant minister once tried to impress upon a Catholic boy that when he prayed, in a room before apicture of Christ or the saints, he was guilty of idelatry; that if he made an inclination of the head towards it, he must have adored it. "Very well," said the boy, "do you say your prayers at night, sir?" "Yes." unswered the minister, hand every morning, too." "Where?" "In my bedroom," "Do you kneel down?" selled the boy, "Of course I do, and I bow d',wn my head." "Then," said the boy You adore the bed or the bed-post." The Teverend gentleman saw the drift of the story, and acknowledged that he was as deep in the mud as the boy. My third step to Rome was the Real Presence. The sixth chapter of St. John should convince a person of this doutrine. Christ speaks in this chapter plainly. He wishes to impress upon His hearers the truth and reality of what He says. And when He said, "This is My body, this is My blood," He evidently meant it, for if it was not his body and blood Christ would have explained it other wise; but he did not explain it in any other way, on the contrary, He said, "My Hesh is mest, indeed; My blood is drink, indeed; He that esteth My flesh and drinketh my blodd abideth gurated there at this period, and that St. meeting the board of directors and a number กเนื้องการดูสี โรสมเด

in Me, and I in him." Christ corrected all mistakes while on earth, either among His apostles or among the people. He corrected Nicodemus when he asked Him how can a man be born again, etc., here Christ meant spiritual regeneration, or the necessity of baptism. Unless a man is born of water and the Holy Spirit, he cannot enter the kingdom of heaven. He said, "I am the living bread which came down from heaven. If any man eat of this bread he shall live forever; and the bread which I will give you is my flesh for the life of the world. The Jews, therefore, debated among themselves, saying, 'How can this man give us His flesh to eat?' Then Jesus said to them: 'Amen, amen, I say unto you; unless you eat the flesh of the Son of man and drink His blood, you shall not have life in you." Christ could not make use of stronger or plainer terms to impress on the minds of His bearers His Real Presence in the Sacrament of cur alter. It is not more difficult for Christ to leave us His real body and blood in the Blessed Eucharist than it was to feed five thousand men with five loaves and two fishes and when Philip said that two hundred pennyworth of bread is not sufficient for them, that every one may take a little, we see that the fragments filled twelve baskets, which remained over and above to them that had eaten. God acts according to his own way. He ordered Moses to erect a brazen serpent and that the Jews should look up to it before they could be healed from their disease. Those who despised this, as a means to heal them, remained a slave to their infirmity. God ordered the leper to bathe seven times in the Jordon, but he thought he had far larger and finer rivers at home, and that it would be just as good to bathe there; his servant knew better, and he prevailed on him to do as he was ordered, that such was the will of God, and that if he did not do as he was directed he need not expect a cure for his disease. We must, therefore, do what God commands us, and not follow our own caprice We must obev the voice of God when He tells us to hear His Church and be obedient to it. for he that heareth not the church is condemned. The Protestants need not imagine that their Church is or ever was the Church of Christ. I challenge any Protestant minister or Protestant here to-night to point me out one word in the Testament that will

prove their Cnurch existed in the first centuries; nay even I WILL BECOME A PROTESTANT TO-MORROW.

if any of them can prove this, that their Church is the Church of Christ. No man can make a Church. It is the grandest work of 1800 years, and will stand to the end of time. The speaker spoke of three more steps that led him to the Catholic Church, but time and space will not permit us to continue. He kept his audience spell-bound for an hour and fifty-five minutes. He is quite graceful in manner, his style is bold, fearless and manly. As an elocutionist he is quite at home; as a mimic he is equal to John B. Gough, and as an orator he ranks very high, and few there are that could rob him of the palm of valor. He interspersed his lecture with many witty sayings and pleasant jokes. All were delighted with his discourse, contentment was pictured on the countenance of each one, and everyone expressed a desire to hear him soon again. This interesting lecture was brought to a close by the declamation of a most exquisite poem entitled. "The Bark of Peter, two thousand years ago.

Commencement Day at the College of Cote des Neiges.

On Monday, 30th ult., the college of Notre Dame assembled in its halls, tastefully decoraten with garlands and festoons, a large number of the distinguished families of Montreal, in the Catholics worshipped idols, statues, dead order that they might be the happy eye men's bones, etc. But I saw Jemmy again; I witnesses of the solemn opening of the It is owing very largely indeed to the fact I told him I would go, and I did. This was in Hagerstown, Pennsylvania. I was much immore than 80 of their little children from out the recommendation of their committee

The commencement exercises were presided by the Rev. Father Gastineau, superior, whose talents and solicitude are so justly appreciated by the families of Montreal. Among the other personages whom we remarked were: ... The Rev Father L Geoffrion, superior wards the tabernacle of the altar. I could of the classical and commercial college of St. Laurent; the Rev M N Marechal, P P of N D de Graces and his two curates; the Rev M T Marechal and the Rev M P Beauchamp; the Rev Father P Beaudet, P P of St. Laurent, and his curate the Rev Father Labatt de Sivrac dit Dugal; the Rev Father P Larochelle, the Rev Father G Robert, CSC; the Hon R Thibaudeau, senator; his honor Judge Rainville: M P Lanthier, M P; Messrs

Pagnuelo, G Doutre and Branchot, advocates. The arranging of the programme manifested great wisdom and great consideration for our human weakness, which in this epoch of tropical heat, is very much disposed to enjoy

much pleasure in a short time. The first article of the programme was the execution of a brilliant galop for eight hand; on the piano. Then a choir of fifty students sweetly sang a pice entitled, "Les Apprets de la Fete," by G. Ludovic. 'fhen Master Branchaud, an orator of I' years of age, declared to the brilliant Pasembly that the seance had opened. One of Streaboy's galops for twelve hands, was executed by Messrs. A. Pilon, C. Cannut, L. St. Jean, C. Brosseau, L. De Tonpancour and P. Lanthier.

An interesting dialogue afterwards took place between Messrs. H. Moynaugh, E. Murphy, A. Waters and W. Coleman. Differcut pieces of literature suitable to the age of the orators were admirably declaimed by Messrs. L. Prince, Doutre, R. Dolet, A. Giroux, De Blois, Thibaudeau, and a waltz for twelve hands, very well rendered, by Messrs. A. Waters, A. Senecal, A. Pilon, Y. Choquet, C. Branchaud, and C Pagnuelo.

As usual, and with a progress which we are pleased to find every year, this institution renders the greatest services to the well-todo families, who have thus the opportunity of seeing their children brought up in the best of principles, while at the same time their intellectual faculties are developed by learning the rudiments of science, which they may hereafter complete at the commercial and classical college of St. Laurent, conducted with no less wisdom by the same congregation of Holy Cross, which follows a programme of teaching in both languages, as one of the gentlemen present appropriately remarked, well adapted to the actual wants of Canada.

The college of St. Laurent is 32 years in existence and follows since 16 years a complete classical course in both languages. Since this time none of the scholars of this institution who presented themselves for examination and admission to the study of a liberal profession, ever failed to succeed well; the majority were received cum honore. Dr. A. Brodeur, who has taken his degrees at Paris, and who has been just called to the honor of holding a professional chair in the Laval university, followed the course of studies at St. Laurent.

As for commercial business teaching which has acquired such marked importance, the history of the year 1847 informs

been renowned as the first commercial college of the province. Not long ago, at the

the permanent exposition. Let us remark, in conclusion, that the congregation of Holy Cross, being composed of priests and brothers, is possessed of all the elements of success which we admire, and which is a glory to the country.

MECHANICS' BANK.

Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders-Official Report, Showing the Principal Cause of the Bank's Preseut Po-ition - Mesers. Shauly and Brydges Under Heavy Liabilities-A Short and Peaceable Meeting.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the suspended Mechanics' bank was held in the building, corner McGill and St. Bonaventure streets, Monday, between 12 and I o'clock. There was a pretty full attendance, and, as will be seen below, the proceedings were very harmonious, and of a much more orderly character than was anticipated from some quarters.

There were noticed present C. J. Brydges, esq., president, in the chair; Walter Shanley, esq, vice-president; Ald. Hood and Messrs. J Duhamel, Q C; Thomas Cramp, — Mc-Naughton, R Waddell, Jno McDougall, -Foley, W Strachan, R Irwin, F B McNamee, F E Gilman, C Garth, - King, R Irving, Brown, Weir, Reay Mavor, Evans, Norris, Ilsley, Perrault, Reckie, Dubor -in all about

The chairman having called the meeting to order, read over the following

REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS The directors present a statement of the accounts of the bank made up to the 5th

July, 1879. The bank was compelled to close its doors on the evening of the 28th May, 1879, and there is no probability of its being again opened for business.

After the preliminary meeting of shareholders, held on 17th June, it is unnecessary to enter at any great length into the causes which have brought about the present position of matters.

The bank, owing to a state of circumstances which it would be useless to discuss over the Almighty. The Church of God has divine again, was closed in September, 1875. A comlife. It has withstood the persecutions of mittee of shareholders was then appointed, who carefully examined into its atlairs, and recommended that the bank should be attempted to be resuscitated on the following basis :—

1st. A reduction of its then existing capital by 40 per cent of its par value.

2nd. Authority from parliament to issue \$300,000 of preferred shares, and 3rd. The obtaining of a loan of \$125,000 to

enable business to be carried on. The last condition was complied with by two of your directors, Messrs. Shanly and Brydges, becoming personally resposible, at

the request of the committee, for the repayment of that amount. The bank was accordingly re-opened on 18th December, 1875, and subsequently parliament passed an act authorising the reduction of the capital and the issue of preference

shares. The act, as required by its terms, was approved by the shareholders, and steps were then at once taken to issue the preference

The directors and their friends subscribed a considerable amount, but, outside of the board, the shareholders, although repeatedly applied to, only subscribed \$9,000, in all of

which not one half has been paid. in regard to this preference stock that the present position of the bank is due.

The committee valued the assets of the bank at the close of 1875 at what was then considered reasonable sums, but the continued and aggravated depression of trade since that date entirely upset what were then reasonable and moderate estimates, and accounts which had every prospect of producing considerable cash results have, from depressed trade, become in several cases almost total losses.

To carry on the bank your directors, Messrs. Shanley and Brydges, have been compelled to continue their personal security for advances made, and are at this moment under heavy liabilities on account of the bank.

Since the suspension of the bank, its linbilities have been considerably reduced, and are being daily diminished in a satisfactory and assuring manner.

The past due dubts have been materially strengthened by securities of various kinds held by the bank, and this item will, by prudent arrangements, yield a very considerable

Real estate at present is in a stagnant state, but the property held by the bank will realise a considerable amount.

On the whole the directors, after having carefully scrutinized the matter, are of opinion that, by prudent and cautious action, all the liabilities of the bank can be met.

To that end must the energies of the directors be now devoted, so as to secure the quickest and largest realization of every asset of the bank. C. J. BRYDGES,

President. Montreal, 7th July, 1879. BALANCE SHEET-5TH JULY, 1879. Dr.

Assets.			
Specie	\$	480	00
Dominion notes		979	00
Notes and cheques of other			
banks		1,760	
Due in England		13,353	
Overdrawn accounts 3,273			26
Bills discounted current 332,217			96
Bills overdue, partially secured .	:	280,924	
Real estate, estimated at		56.431	
Bank furniture		3,147	00

Cr.

\$692,566, 21

Bu capital: Ordinary shares fully paid up, \$160,674 00

Prejerence shares	* *	
Subscribed \$83,700 00-Paid	34,120	00
Total	\$194,794	00
Liabilities.		
Notes of the bank	230,437	00
Deposits	133,224	85
Due Moleone benk	106,640	66
Due other banks	34,328	94
Due in New York	411	92
Bill radiscounted	4,213	70
Nominal surplus	183,300	18
	C602 566	21

The chairman then stated that at a private

Laurent founded Terrebonne the same year. of the shareholders had agreed that it would Since this time St. Laurent has always be advisable to transact the business of this meeting with as little discussion as possible, so that it might go forth that the proceedings grand scholastic exposition of Paris, eight were altogether harmonious. After the adof its students received diplomas, and dress he had delivered before the preliminary several copies of their class-work merited | meeting of shareholders on the 17th ult., with the honor of being enclosed in the cases of reference to the affairs of this bank, he would not at present enter into any lengthened remarks. He hoped the report just read would be approved of, and that the meeting would at once proceed to pass the resolutions to be submitted and then elect their directors. He moved that the report of the directors be received and adopted.

Ald. Hoon arose and said he would like to see some of the stockholders placed on the

Mr. Jos. Duhamel, Q.C., said some share-holders were not satisfied with the present board of directors, and he, therefore, moved for the appointment of a committee of shareholders to act in conjunction with the directors.

Another shareholder questioned the advisability of appointing such a committee, who certainly would not be invested with the same powers and rights, under the banking act, as the directors. They had met to appoint a new board of directors, and he would go in for new blood."

Mr. DUHAMEL explained that it was his intention in the resolution to have the old board remain as it now stood, and simply appoint a committee directly in the interests of the other shareholders.

The CHAIRMAN said he had had an interview this morning with seven or eight shareholders, who expressed themselves desirous of electing new members on the board of directors, and he favored the idea, and had qualified one gentleman for election. As a large share-holder, he was of opinion that it would be inadvisable to appoint a committee to-day; by so doing, they would send abroad an impression that there was discord and a very strong difference of opinion existing among the shareholders; it might also create antagonism.

One or two voices-" That is my view exactly.

Mr. Duhamel thereupon withdrew his resolution, and the chairman put the original motion, for the adoption of the report, which was carried.

The CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. STRACHAN -That the directors be authorized and directed to wind up the affairs of the bank in the speediest and cheapest manner possible .-Curried.

The CHAIRMAN next stated that the only other matter to be attended to was the APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS.

Messrs. Robert Irwin and William Norris were appointed scrutineers, and after the lapse of a quarter of an hour for the poll to remain open they reported the following named gentlemen duly elected as directors:— Messrs. C. J. Brydges, Walter Shanly, John McDougall, S. E. Gilman and William Notman.

Mr. Bayones explained that he had done his best to carry out the wishes of those gentlemen who waited upon him this moruing; one gentleman then named had been qualified for election, but the other could not be, under the circumstances, as he was required to own \$3,000 of paid up stock.

A resolution of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the meeting dispersed.

The European Sitk Crop.

The European Sitk Crop.

The silk in Europe this year will not behalf a crop; that of China is large; of Japan, deficient. The best silk in the world, however, is made in Italy and France, and is used in the manufacture of the finest grades of dress goods and the bons. It is more brilliant and much stronger than the silk of China and Japan. Immense fortunes are now being made in Europe by speculations in silk. The French and Italian silk has advanced from \$5 to \$8.75 per pound, and China silk from \$3.75 to \$5 50 per pound. Manufacturers are in hopes that the sudden rise will not lessen the demand for the faories.

Commercial Items.

fiscal year, \$55,812.

—A good raft of Upper Ottawa timber of about 68 to 70 feet average as d about 17 inches girth, was recently sold at Quebec at 20e per hot. It contained some w-vy pine of 30 feet. A fair raft from the Petewawa river, averaging 56 feet and 15 inches girth, was sold at 8c

"-Writs of attachment have been issued against Henry Vanhuskirk, general store, wil mot, Annapolis Co; Israel L Rice, general store, Annapolis; Daniel Hawksworth, general store, Digby; Martin J Phoran, North Sydney, C B; Jos Plenty, builder, of Halliax. -During the week ending June 21st, ult., there

were shipped from this continent 1,03,000 pounds of pork, 10,630,374 pounds of bacon and 6,074,778 pounds of Ind, as compared with the prev ous week of 1,268,000 pounds of pork, 2,878,880 pounds of bacon, and 4,887,642 pounds of lard.

of bacon, and 4.887,542 pounds of lard.

The statement of imports at St. John, N. B., is not made up monthly now. The custom house gives only the statement of goods entered for consumption, and that will not be ready for several days. The duties collected in June. 1879, were \$44,270.08; June. 1878, \$72,723.31. The duties collected in the fiscal year of 1878-9 were \$830,600 of; in 1877-8, \$197,019 18.

60001; in 1877-8, \$197,019 18.

The London Times says: The evidence of the prependerating influence of the foreign wheat supply over the market was afforded on Tuesday last by the fact that the violent recurrence of had weather at this critica, period scarcely affected prices at all. Buyers mainly rely on American supplies, as the reports from the continent are far from favorable.

thient are far from favorable.

The recent shipments of Canadian rye from this port to Antwerp, Beigium, have been received in that cit, and the quality and value of the grain appears to have given good satisfaction. The importers of the grain are highly delighted, and satisfaction the grain are highly delighted, and satisfaction that year's crop of rye has been nearly all marketed but there is every prospect of a large business being done in this grain next year between this city and antwerp.

Antwerp.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the GT.

R. of Canada, held in London Monday week last,
the sale of the River du Loup section of the
road to the Dominion government was approved. Capitain Tyler, president of the road,
stated that the purchase money would be applied to the acquirement of connections with St
raul. By its extension to Chicago the company
already takes its first step toward the northwest, and intended to possess itself of a valuable line commanding the traffic of north
Michan.

-The settlement between Messrs. Mc-Gibbon & Baird, this city, and their creditors. was at 40c on the dollar, cash. The extensive business at the two stores is now going on, as before. _The custom returns for June at Belleville,

Ont., were: Imports \$15,842, being an iucrease of \$394 over 1878; duty, \$3,487, being an increase of \$878 over June 1878. Exports, \$62,949; same month, 1878, \$74,351. - Mr. Edison's London patent agents filed

on Saturday last the final specification for a third and most important English patent on to an electric lamp or burner of platinum, or of an alloy of platinum.

very decided curtailment in the production. There are signs of an extensive adoption of a system of short time working in the factories at Oldham, and it seems very probable that this movement will rapidly spread.

-Messrs. Lord, Magor and Munn, of this city, have received some remarkably fine ears of white winter wheat, from Wilton, Ont., and if they represent the average quality of this new crop it will be an exceptionally fine one. The kernels are unusually large, most perfeetly developed, and almost ripe for the sickle.

-The London Times, in its financial article of Saturday last, says: "The silver market yesterday (Friday) was rather flat. Recent purchasers show a great disinclination to give more orders anything above 52d per ounce. The supplies were short, and holders did not press sales; the prices therefore were merely nominal." Silver is quoted to-day at 52d an 007,512 02. ounce.

-The New York weekly bank statement shows an increase in all the items, but the most important change is in deposits. The loans have been increased \$3,507,000. There is an increase in total reserve of \$2,865,200 and a gain in surplus reserve of \$391,775. The banks now hold \$10,432,375 in excess of legal requirements. The statement reflects the July disbursements for interest and dividends. The deposits increased \$9,893,700.

The following letter from Mr. J. E. Beerbohm was received Monday afternoon by the managing director of the Dominion Telegraph

"Loxpon, June 19th, 1879. "I learn from our Liverpool friends that the stock of white wheat there has been decreasing, and that, in consequence, the price of white has gradually been advancing, but I have been unwilling to cable the advanced price, fearing that a wrong impression might be established on your side; but it appears likely that this temporary scarcity may for a time become permanent, and then require to be so quoted, it being asserted by some that the prospects are for only small shipments of fine American wheat until next | ceive no countenance from the Mowat ad-

The Quebec Markets.

The Quebec Markets.

QUEBEC, July 3.—Lemmer—The market presents no new features, shippers using up old stocks without replacing them, and manufacturers, seeing stagmation and hopelessness of being able to sell, have wisely determined not to force the market, and it is in consequence anticipated that only a fraction of the timber manufactured during last winter will come forward this senson. White Pine—Still continues very duil, and the only transactions are for the immediate wants of shippers at prices according to quality and average. Bed Pine—A very fine lot of about 50 feet has been so d at 21c. Elm—Is selling at about 22c for 50 feet average. Oak—Sales have been made at about 30c. Staves—Pipe have been sold at \$2.05, and W. O. W. I. pun at \$62. Deals—Are selling at \$82, \$53 and \$21; bright pine, \$91, \$76 and \$25 for a good specification. A considerable lot of deals and boards were put up at auction to-day, when the following lois, being a traction of that offered, were disposed of, viz. :—50,000 feet of B. M. merchantable pine boards, 1st, 2nd and 3rd qualities, I to 2 inches thick, at \$2.25 per 1,000; eet; 200,000 feet; 10,000 feet of B. M. cull pine and sprace, I to 2 inches thick, at \$2.25 per 1,000; 2,500 B. M. hemlock boards, I to 2 inche sprace boards, I to 2 inch thick, \$5.75; 50,000 feet B. M. are the sprace boards, I to 2 inch thick, \$5.75; 50,000 feet I to 2 inche shine sprace boards, I to 2 inch thick, \$5.75; 50,000 feet I should and 3rd qualities red pine 3-inch reals at \$2.35, and 40,50 feet merchantable pine pallings, \$70 per 10,000 feet segminable pine sinch pens segminable pine segminable pine segminable pine segminable pine segmi

2nd and and quadrate red pive 5 men rems at \$2.55, and 40,0.0 feet merchantable pine palings, \$7 per 10,00 feet.

FREMITS—Anticipations of improvement in reights are not seemingly going to be realized or the present. The demand for ocean tunnage has slackened, and vessels can barely obtain ates of previous quotations. Brokers think that the dutness is only momentary, and are satisfied the market will recover itself, more especially as seeking vessels are daily getting scarce. Quotations are:—London, 224 for fumber and 604 for deals; Liverpool, 225 for timber and 604 for deals; Liverpool, 225 for timber and 625 for deals; Liverpool, 225 for timber and 625 for deals; Greenock, 185 for timber and 625 for deals; Greenock, 185 for timber and 655 for deals; Greenock, 185 for timber and 655 for deals; Bowling, 755 for all boards; to 625 fod for deals; Bowling, 755 for all boards; steamer rates from Montreal to Liverpool are 665 for deals; river and gulf freights remain at last week's rates.

Commercial Items.

-P. McMullen, of Prince Edward, Ont., exhibits fall wheat 5 feet 11 inches high, and J. Mc-Vinn, of Thurlow, Ont., has some 6 feet 5 inches.

-A despatch from Blackburn, Lancashire, says the cotton trade in that district is unprecedentedly groomy. Several mills will close because of the depression.

-The total value of exports from the port of Ottawa for the month of tune was \$152,5+4, an increase of \$18,433 as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

-The inland revenue collections for Belleville, Ont., division during June amounted to \$3,168; same month, last year, \$3,690, showing a decrease of \$439. For the fiscal year ending on July ist the collections were \$60,270; previous fiscal year, \$55,812.

The British Grain Trade.

The British Grain Trade.

The Mark I ane Express, of July 1st Inst., In its review of the British corn trade, for the past week, says: Wheat is running to straw and is coming into ear very slowly. All the low-lying lands have suffired grievously lately. Large tracts were submarged. Spring corn was sickly and weak. In short, the situation is becoming serious, as, should storms occur later, there is every probability of the cerest crops being irrettlevably damaged. The bright sunshine and rising barometer to-day seem however, to foreiglia more seasonable spell. The reports of the Scotch root crops are disastrous. A large area in the midland and higher districts is still unsown and many relds are so seriously injured as to need resowing. Although the improvement in prices in consequence of the indemency of the weather is so far more apparent in the provinces than in London, the appearances, now that the farmers' reserves of home-grown wheat are becoming sensibly reduced, are decidly in favor of a material advance. As yet only is per qr. advance is occasionally attainable. The arrivals of foreign wheat at Liverpool and London lately have been very large. Last week's Liverpool arrivals amounted to 02,000 qrs. Milers bought sparringly, but there was no notable decline. Considering the consumptive requirements of the country, the demand for foreign wheat during the last few months has fallen short of anticipation, probably in consequence of large shipments of American flour. Malze has been obtainable ex-ship at 29s 6d per 40 pounds; J. ne-July shipments have been offered at 19d 3d. Barley and outs were not much changed, but the business was moderate. The arrivals at ports of call have been moderate. The arrivals at ports of call have been moderate. The arrivals at ports of call have been moderate. The arrivals at ports of call have been moderate. The arrivals at ports of call have been moderate. The arrivals at ports of call have been moderate. The arrivals at ports of call have been moderate. The arrivals at the Unit

morning says:—The firmness of the French exchange is said to be due to the prospect of a demand for gold for the United States, in consequence of a deficient harvest. Accounts from the French wheat growing districts are unfavorable, but looking at the enormous accumulation of gold, both here and on the continent, it seems rather premature to speculate upon the the probable effects of a drain thereof to America. The contingency of the as was the case last year, must be considered, the subject of the electric light, which relates and the probabilities are in favor of some improvement in our general business with America. It is also too early to assume as a The ruinously low price obtainable for certainty that the European harvests, will be whole burden of the present difficulty cast cotton goods in Manchester is leading to a seriously deficient and the important of the property of the control of the control

The London Times' financial article this

Union Bank.

The statement of the result of the business of the Union bank for year ending June 26th, 1879, is as follows:--

\$151,704 48 Which has been applied as follows:

Balance at credit of profit and loss, deposits, \$1,289,196 06, and discounts, \$3,

Bank of Commerce.

The statement of the result of the business of the bank of Commerce for the past year is as follows :---

Balance at credit of profit and loss Profits of the year, after deducting exp-uses of management and providing for bad debts. \$82,566 75

\$658,991 35 Half-yearly dividend, 4 \$240,000 00 240,000 00 \$480,000 00 Reserved for Interest on

discounts. \$ 10,000 60
Reserved for accrued in-25,762 97 terest on deposits..... 5525,762 97

Good.

We are confident the suggestion to dismiss Ontario civil servants, for political reasons, by way of reprisal for the like action on the part of the Dominion Government, will reministration. Two rights do not make awrong, and Mr. Oliver Mowat is about the last man in the world to act as if he believed in the opposite theory. It does not follow, however, that blatant partizans of the Bennett stamp, whether they be Reformers or Conservatives, should be tolerated in the civil service either of the Provincial or the Dominion Government .- (Toronto Tribune.

Rifles.

An invention has been patented in Germany which, should its practical application prove feasible, will add very greatly to the power of musketry fire. The invention consists of an apparatus, described as very simple in design and construction, by which an ordinary breechloading rifle can, whenever it may be desired, he temporarily converted into a repeating arm. The apparatus holds ten cartridges, and can be carried by the soldier in his pocket. When necessary it can be fitted on the rifle in a moment, when the ten rounds can be fired just as rapidly as the same number of cartridges can be discharged from any maga-

A Novelty in Canadian Matriculation Matiers.

The matriculation examinations of the Toronto university commence on Friday. The Mail says-"A very large number of candidates presented themselves-156 in allwhich is the largest number that ever applied at one time. Several ladies, among whom are two cofored ladies, are trying what they can do in special lines of work." When Mr. Blake, the chancellor, last addressed an audionce in Hamilton he informed those who were interested that he hoped soon to be able to say that the doors of his university had been thrown opon to the ladies. Friday proved that they have been, and if any of the fair applicants can pass the required test, they will be admitted to its halls. The most noticeable feature connected with this is the application of two colored ladies to be accepted as students in special lines of training. What these are the chronicler does not say, but the fact that they have gone up to pass the examination is very much to their credit. It is to be hoped their success will be commensurate with their efforts.

Intemperance of Novel Kinds.

A recent address of Gov. Garcelon, before the Maine Temperance Convention, calls attention to various kinds of intemperance which have generally escaped attention. He spoke of the use of tobacco as an increasing evil, especially among the young. In addition to chewing and smoking, he says snuff dipping is becoming almost universal. The use of opium has also increased to an alarming extent. Many a man, he says, has appeared upon the stage advocating temperance who had in his pocket a bottle of laudanum or black drops. The lady, too, carries chloroform and ether to moisten her handkerchief,

with which to allay nervous excitement. There can be no question that the opium eating has increased to a fearful extent. Not long since from Staunton Va., a conference of druggists reported that the ratio of increase of sales in 1877 over 1876 was 92 per cent, and in 1876 over the preceding year 64 per cent, and in 1875 over the preceding year 50 per cent. That was another section of the country, and was thought to be peculiarly characteristic of the Shenandoah Valley. But we will venture the assertion that the percentage of increase in Maine has been quite as large, and that the sales of druggists since the prohibitory legislation has been in vogue will so show. If such is the fact, the change from the use of intoxicating liquors to opium is far from being an improvement.—Boston Post.

The Jubileent st. Canegonde,

The jubilee retreat, ordained by His Holiness The jubilee retreat, ordained by His Holiness Leo XIII, was brought to a close at St Cunegonde on Sunday. This plous solemnity was celebrated in the presence of all the parishloners, who attended for the last time to listen to the elegant and persuasive address of Rev. Father Prouix, who conducted the retreat. The plous population of St. Cunegonde are well directed by their descript cure. Rev. Father Seguin, and will tensure his efforts as a precious memory of the jubilee of 1870.

A fine and most edifying speciacle was presented at the celebration. Persons of all ages and conditions assembling together at the impressive ceremony, thereby strengthening their faith and piety.

fulth and plety.

What will relieve the sting of mosquito bites? Answer-a solution of carbolic acid and glycerine-fifty or sixty drops of the acid and an ounce of the glycerine. Another remedy, which is quite simple and surely effective, is an application of salt water.

At several Irish poor law boards in Dublin ... disscussions have been raised upon the depressed state of agriculture, and a movement Americans preferring to take their own bonds, to induce a reduction of rents is becoming general. The landlords, however, complain, that the present condition of the farmers is greatly due to excessive personal expenditure. in the years of plenty, and object to have the

HOME READING.

PATERFAMILIAS.
When bed-time comes and curiains fall
And round I go the doors to lock,
Ere lamps go out my wife doth call,
"Romember, dear, to wind the clock."
When boots are off and for the day
All irksome cares seem put to rout When boots are on and for the day
All irksome cares seem put to rout,
I hear wife's voice from dream-land say,
"Be sure you put the kitten out."
When stretched between the sheets I lie
And heavy lids have ceased to wink,
From trundle bed I hear a cry
"I want a dwink, I want a dwink."

A celebrated comedian, famous for acting "Sir Francis Gripe," off as well as on the stage, was once asked by the manager of a small theatre to wait a little for his salary as business had been very bad. The actor coolly took a chair and said "Certainly, sir, I'll wait until it is paid."

Cursing is the most inexcusable sin prevalent; not that any sin is to be excused, but others have palliating circumstance, such as passion, revenge, anger, etc. Swearing befouls the month until the tongue becomes a vocal reptile, whose fangs penetrate every sentence and poison every good word.

It is the activity of the mind, not the functional vitality of the body, that constitutes life. By the enlargement of our ideas and the general diffusion of knowledge, consequent upon our increased powers of locomotion and comparison, we may condense a whole existence into a narrow compass of time, and enjoy a dozen such lives as were passed by the most enlightened of our ancestors. And yet, doubly precious as this state of living has become, how many are compelled to throw away life for a livelihood!

One day the minister of a Scotch village, who on Sundays was more indebted to his manuscript than to his memory, called at a cottage while its occupant, a pious parishioner of the old school, was engaged in reading a chapter of the prophets. "Weel, John, familiarly inquired the clerical visitor, "what is this you are about?" I am prophesying," was the prompt reply. "Prophesying!" exclaimed the astounded divine; "I doubt you mean reading a prophecy." "Weel," argued the rustic, "git reading a preachin' be preachin,' is na reading a prophecy prophesying it?"

AN UNFULFILLED PROPHECY .- The late William Lloyd Garrison was a passionate opponent of slavery, and he felt that the emancipation of the blacks was certain to come about. Long before the civil war he wrote:

Not by the sword shall your deliverance be, Not by the shedding of your master's blood; Not by rebellion or foul treachery, Upspringing suddenly by swelling flood, Revenge and rapine ne'er did bring forth the

good; God's time is best, nor will it long delay— Even now your barren cause begins to bud, And glorious shall the fruit be—watch and pray, For, lo! the kindly dawn that ushers in the

It was by the sword—a sharp and heavy sword-and the shedding of an ocean of blood that the deliverance was effected. But it is due to the betrayed prophet to say that the intention of the deliverers was to work by statute law, and that the point of the bayonet

was forced upon them. THE SECRET OF BEING ALWAYS EASY .- An Italian bishop struggled through great difficulties without repining, and met with much opposition in the discharge of his episcopal functions without ever betraying the least impatience. A friend of his, who highly admired those virtues which he thought impossible to imitate, one day asked the prelate if he would communicate the secret of being always easy. "Yes," replied the old man, "I can teach you my secret, and with great facility; it consists of making a right use of your eyes." His friend begged him to explain himself. "Most willingly," returned the bishop. "In whatever state I am, I first look up to heaven, and remember that my principal business here is to go there. I then look upon the earth, and call to my mind how come to be interred. I then look abroad into tl world, and see what multitudes there are were in all respects are more unhappy than n: elf. Thus I learn where true happiness 'aced, where all our cares must end, and here very little reason we have to repine or

Naturalist's Portfolio.

J - CISIANA ROCK SALT .- The Maryland Acadency of Sciences has received a large block of very pure rock salt from the island of Petit Anse. This island comprises a tract of 2,000 acres, near the Gulf of Mexico, rising out of a salt marsh to a height of 170 feet. The shallowness of the approach to the island requires the construction of a causeway to deep water before this remarkable salt mine, which has been opened into the pure salt rock to a depth of 60 feet, can be economically worked. The quantity of underlying salt is estimated as at least 15,000,000 tons. This is, however, but guesswork, but the quality of the salt is shown by analysis to be 99 66-100 of purity, the best Liverpool salt testing but about 98 per cent.

WHEN DID THE TOMATO ARRIVE?-Noticing an article in your paper containing an account of the first eating of the tomato in this country, I desire to correct your correspondent, "Sea-weed." In 1793, and several years sub-sequently, Capt. Phineas Eldridge resided on Carpenter-street, west of Fourth-street, Philadelphia. During 1798 a Frenchman named Nicalo left San Domingo with his family, conthe adjoining property. He brought with him several varieties of vegetable seed, which were planted, and after a lapse of time grew and bore fruit. Among them was a tomato, which he dressed as a salad, and which was relished by Mr. Eidridge's family. The neighbours now stir in a half teaspoonful of soda; that's procured the seed and raised them as an ornabout the proportion for a quart of molasses; ment, having the impression that they were leans as an article of food in 1812; they were sold in Philadelphia markets as early as 1829. -Boston Transcript.

Fashion Whims.

One of the latest novelties is the shoulder cape in Carrick shape, made of silk fringe. The upper part is tied in meshes and fits lik a collar, while, below this, grass fringe in thick rows hangs to the waist line; price

Instead of straight scarfs of black lace to wear round the neck in the street, there are small fichus of black net edge with lace and, arranged like a jabot in front. They are also worn in the house, and ladies who find it becoming add a standing frill of black lace for the neck, and do not use white at all. The fancy seems confined to black or white for trimming the neck; almost the only coloured neck-ties sold are those of polkadotted satin, to wear with very plain cos-

New breakfast caps have long lace or mus-lin ends that cross in the back, and are brought together again in front low on the bust. The showy Brabant lace is used for the crown and frills of other caps. Peacock blue satin'ribbon in looped clusters, or in one large Alsacian bow on top, is very effective trimming for muslin caps. Other new caps of every form of Scrofula. Hundreds of cases India muslin are shaped precisely like an infant's bonnet, with a little cape at the back ently and completely cured by them.

soft crushed crown, and a great deal of knifepleated lace.

Widow's caps for young ladies are of white tarlatan, in Fanchon shape, or else they are pointed in front in Marie Stuart shape; they are with white or black strings, or entirely without strings, as the wearer chooses. For older ladies the tarlatan cap has a large mob

crown, with pleated frills lying on the hair. New linen collars retain the rolled-over English points in front, but are straight behind instead of flaring outward. Those made of single linen with a half-inch hem stiched on are most pleasant for summer wear.

Corsage bouquets at this season should be of natural flowers; but when artificial flowers are used, as many as seven Jacque-minot rosebuds, nearly blown, are fastened together and become much softened, and will stuck in the belt. The larger the bouquet greener than if sun-dried in the swath. the better, according to the fushion of the day; and to make them look like natural flowers, long soft rubber stems are shown on the violets, mignonette, and Marshal Neil roses. The flower in season is the favourite choice, and lilacs have lately been in special favour in mixed bunches of white and purple. Wild roses with the petals make of silk, and what are called cameo roses in shades of pink or cream, are much used.

Orange Groves and Alligators.

There are some wonderful orange groves in the town, or "the city," as the inhabitants persist in calling the place. Those most remarkable belong to Dr. Anderson and to the estate of the late Mr. Ball of New York. This latter place, on which about 80,000 were expended in improvements some few years ago, is now for sale. If the plains around St. Augustine were covered with such groves as these the town would be the most beautiful in the world. The groves of Dr. Auderson and the Ball estate are close together. To wander through them on a fine morning, when a gentle breeze is coming in from the sea, or to sit on a bench in the midst of the fragrant leaves, with the robins, the blackbirds, and the cardinals saucily inviting you to declare your purpose, and with the golden fruit hanging within reach of your arm (and with permission to pick it!)—these are pleasures which no one fails to appreciate. The lemon trees here produce fruit of astonishing size and excellent quality; and the oranges are exquirite. On the Ball estate there is an avenue of great length bordered by orange trees, the boughs of which bend under hundreds of oranges. To right and left hand lead away to conservatories, gardens and paths swept by fresh breezes and dotted with pretty groups of flowers. This is a little earthly paradise during the winter months. Dr. Anderson's grove is one of the most famous in the south, and is exceedingly profitable. His residence fronts on a street charmingly embowered in orange, lemon and magnolia trees, and lined with handsome cottages. Outside the town a road leads across the marshes on a causeway, and on the marshes snipe abound just now. A northern visitor who was passing these fens with me laughed at the sign, " No tresspassing here," which arose on a pole out of some suspiciously resistable soil, but if he had known that it was a snipe country he would not have laughed. It was in these bottoms that an alligator hunter was nicely caught, as he told me some years since. Coming home from a chase after the skins of the wily saurin, he was wading the marshes wearily, with his gun on his shoulder, when he felt his right leg seized, and looking down saw a moderate sized alligator had grasped him. Nothing but his heavy boot leg saved him from being badly wounded. He brought his gun down with terrific force on the cicature's head, uttered a fearful yell and managed to jump clear of his adversary. His hair stood straight on end ere he stopped running off the edge of the swamp. The alligator is not seen so often in this vicinity as in other days nor does he condescend to show himself much on the waters of the St. John's, as the young men worry him with their pistol shots. On the borders of the small streams tributary to the great river monsters swarm; they are not pretty, and their " smile " is so gigantic that one does not feel inclined to dispute the probability of Mr. Boffins hiding behind it, as that veridical historian, Charles Dickens, informs us that he did in Mr. Venus's work-shop. An alligator is so much in colour liking a floating log that people in small boats need to be exceedingly wary. The moccasin snake is another enemy which poisons the tranquility of the wanderer in Florida forests. "Deadly?" said a sportsman to me; "I think they are. You are a dead man in five minutes, if they strike you, without some remedy, and there are millions of them. Rattle-snakes too." But these interesting creatures are only seen in the town; the habit of the farmers and herdsmen of burning over the ground twice a year destroys a great number of them. The ground is turned up at once after the fire and furnishes food to the half-starved cows which struggle in the forest. An animated protest against this sys-

in Boston Journal. Molasses Candy.—It's just a pleasure to see children rolling about the deck, with their faces mahogany color, arising from molasses candy. On a long voyage molasses candy just breaks up the monotony of the thing and is an event. It don't make much matter as to the kind of molasses you use, but Porto Rico is about as good as any. Mind you have a ketsisting of wife and two children, and occupied the which is plenty large; put in your 'lasses the adjoining property. He brought with him over a slow fire and boil for a half hour, sitrring it all the time; don't let the molasses burn while it is boiling; to see if it will set take a little and drop it in cold water, when, if it becomes hard and snaps, it is about right; stir it all in, and pour into a buttered dish: poisonous. Tomatoes were used in New Or- | now everything depends on the pulling ; the longer you pull the whiter it gets, and just as soon as it is cool enough the pulling begins; you can flavor the candy with lemon or what you please, but the true, genuine candy, the Simon pure, is better without it, eat your candy all up at sea, as the dampness will make it run.—Bob The Sea cook.

tem has been made by northern settiers, who

frequently found that their fences have gone

up in a general conflagration—Edward King

In this Present age, when the life-battle is so fiercely fought, and when upon even the strongest the tug and stress of it tell so heavily, how necessary it becomes for us to provide for the keeping up of our reserve stock of mental and physical stamina by the use of such a nerve-tonic and vitalizing agent as ROBINSON'S PHOSPHORIZED EMULSON OF COD LIVER OIL WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME! Its genty stimulating and nutritive-tonic properties supply the materials, and assist Nature in her efforms to keep up with the exhaustive demands upon her reserves. Prepared solely by J. H. Robinson, Pharmaceutical Chemist, St. John, N.B., and forsale by Druggists and General Dealers. Price \$1.00 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.00, 154-3

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AGRICULTURAL.

Hints for the Month of July.

LATE HAVING .- The failure to gather the hay while it is at its best, is a too frequent and inexcusable neglect at this season. If farmers could be convinced of how much of the feeding value of hay is lost by leaving the grass to be ripe, hard, and woody, it would no longer be permitted.

How to CURE RIPE HAY .- Hay that has been cut late may be improved by curing it in the cock instead of drying it in the sun. Being comparatively dry when cut it is very soon cured; and if put up in cocks as soon as it is thoroughly wilted, it will heat and steam and become much softened, and will remain

CUTTING WHEAT AND RYE .-- If there was any

doubt about the best time for cutting grain, the general experience last year went far towards settling the question. All over the country a hot spell came on just as the cutting became general, and the grain shrank badly Had the harvest been a few days earlier, the total grain would have been enormous. the writer's field, stopping the cutting for the 4th of July holiday last season, caused a loss of \$100 in the quality of the grain and in shrinkage of weight and bulk. As soon as the grain is solid, but will still crush dry between the finger nails, it may be cut, and hot weather will injure it in the

is worth less than if cut three or four days earlier. Hay caps will serve a good purpose upon grain shocks, and are much more secure than

shock as it will when standing. Dead ripe

grain is not only less valuable, but the straw

cap sheaves. Rake the fields after the grain has been drawn; the labor will be well repaid.

PROTECT THE HORSES .- A cotton sheet will be found a great protection to the horses working in the harvest field. It screens them from the heat, from flies, and from dust and the labour of cleaning them is lessened. As mentioned last month, it will be found desirable, when horses are washed, to use a soft sponge and water in which some carbolic soap has been dissolved. This cools the skin, ings; assists perspiration, removes the strong pungent smell, greatly re reshes the animals, and drives away flies. Where there is a river near by, a bath in the evening will be agreeable and safe, if the horses are kept in the water only two or three minutes, are driven home at once and rubbed dry.

A scraper for the horses may be made of a piece of the scythe, with the edge dulled on the stone; with this the sweat or moisture, after washing, may be easily removed.

Corn should not be neglected in the hurry of harvest. Frequent cultivations hasten growth and the maturing of the crop. To see the difference, leave a row or two uncultivated. Much hand work later in the season may be avoided by a little work with the cultivator. and by keeping the weeds down.

Fodder-corn may yet be sown. A ryc or wheat stubble may be plowed and planted in drills with 2 bushels of corn per acre. The large Western or Southern corn, or Evergreen sweet corn, may be used. Some extra good ammoulated superphosphate, with potash added, or special corn-fodder fertilizer, should sown broadcast and harrowed in before planting. Dropping the fertilizer in the drill does not answer well for corn when other manure is not used broadcast.

Roots.-Sow ruta bagas early this month, and white turnips later. Superphosphate of lime, or fine bone dust, is specially adapted for these crops. A stubble may be prepared for them by giving one good plowing and harrowing; a cross harrowing a week later will kill many small weeds. One of the handgarden drills will sow these small seeds. The ridger or marker, will be found very useful in preparing the ground for these crops.

Potatoes .-- After early potatoes are dug for market, they may be followed by

Cabbages.—In planting later cabbages on potato ground there is no need to plow the whole area before planting. Plow open fur rows, 3 feet from center to center, and mark out by cross furrows 2 feet apart. Drop a forkful of manure at each crossing, close the furrows over the manure, and set the plants in the lines of the cross furrows. After the planting is finished the ground may be worked out with a light plow or a cultivator.

Fodder crops.--Hungarian grass, common millet, or the golden Millet, may be sown this month for green fodder or hay. A bushel of seed per acre may be sown, though rather thick seeding, the fodder will be all the finer and better for it. Millet that was sown in May should be cut before the seed is ripe or the fodder gets hard, unless the seed is wanted. Millet seed makes an excellent addition to ground feed when mixed with corn and rye.

Buckwheat may be made profitable upon a piece of rough or newly cleared ground. No other crop is so effective in mellowing rough cloddy land. The seed in northern localities should be sown before July 12th; otherwise early fall frosts may catch the crop. Grass and clover may sometimes be sown success.

fully with buckwheat this month. Cows.-A cool, dark, clean stable for the cows, is for many reasons preferable, to a hot pasture in the middle of the day. Cows that have keen kept up on moderate feed, will shrink in their milk, on being turned into a luxurious pasture on a bot day. Dry earth or sand makes a better bedding than straw during

the hot season. Artificial Food.-Butter dairymen will find some of the artificial foods profitable to feed with green fodder or pasture. Scouring caused by green feed, may be stopped at once, by giving the cow 2 quarts o dry cotton-seed

Sheep.-Keep ewes intended for the butcher by themselves, and feed liverally. A quart of mixed ground feed or bran, and oil-cake meal, will soon bring them into marketable condition. Keep store sheep in a light pasture and give a handful of feed daily. Provide shade of some kind.

Dysentery in Sheep, is to be guarded against Ailing sheep will retire from the flock, and may not be found until too late, unless the flock is watched and counted frequently. As soon as a looseness of the bowels is perceived the sheep should be moved to a cool shed, and one ounce of castor oil be given. A bran or

oatmeal mush will be beneficial. Flies of all kinds are now very troublesome, and should be watchfully guarded against. (See hints for last month). If maggots are found upon the sheep, apply tar and grease, (rancid butter or lard) to the parts, and clip off the wool closely. Carbolic sheep-dip, and other preparations of carbolic acid, may be

used to prevent attacks. Pigs.—Young pigs may be made ready for market, in 100 days if desired, by good feeding. The sow should be well fed with rich slop, to force a good flow of milk, and a feeding place for the pigs should be provided, in which they can get spare milk with a little fine ground

barley meal or wheat middlings. Poultry.-The flock should now be wedded out; all unprofitable fowls, poor layers, and poor mothers, should be used or marketed.

Two weeks feeding in a coop will be sufficient to make them fat. A few of the best old hens may be kept over for early setting, but many

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

Pure drinking water is of the first importance. More dangerous poisons are tuken into the system with the water used, than in any other way. That from brooks is dangerous as wash from manured fields, and soakage from the soil flows into them. Water from clear wells and springs only, should be given to cattle, and if such precaution is needed for them, it is equally so for the owners. Much avoidabable disease is due to impure water.

Orchard and Nursery.

Marketing.—The marketing of early fruits: vill be a large part of the work of the mouth. Sec that the crates, baskets, and other packages are at hand, and are tidy, and neatly marked; always assort the truit, making three grades, firsts and seconds for market, and the third for the pigs. Pack so tight, that it cannot bruise

Pruning can be done in this month. Look to an open head to the tree, that the sun and air may reach the interior.

Grafts will need attention as directed last month. Pinch all those that are growing too vigorously.

Thinning.—Though rather late, it will still pay in the apple and pear orchards. The first thinning is rarely sufficient. Better remove the excess even though the fruit is of some size; that which remains, will be enough better, to pay for the labor

Budding should be done as soon as the buds are mature, and the bark of the stock rises readily. Several have asked us to describe the method of budding. It is not practicable to repeat such matters every year. In August, 1877, we gave plain directions with engrav

Insects. - Destroy any Tent Caterpillars nests that may have escaped earlier notice. The Codling Moth is best caught by bands of cloth or of heavy paper, placed around the trunks; these should be removed once a week, and all worms found under them, killed. Let the hogs eat the wormy wind-falls.

Slugs on cherry and pear trees can be killed by dusting with lime from a muslin bag tied to a pole.

Blight .- If this appears, there is but one thing to do, cut away the blighted twig, branch, or whole tree, as the case may be. Cut down to bright sound wood, and burn the removed portions.

Young trees.-The nursery rows should be kept clear of weeds. The horse-hoe will reach most of these. Use a short whiftle-tree, wound with cloth, or otherwise protected. Beds of seedlings must be weeded by hand. They should be shaded and watered if the weather is dry. If seedling evergreens damp off, sitt dry sand upon the bed.

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April 26. 37-g*

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action en separation de biens. W. Dec. HARNETT,

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DAVISVIILE, Cal., Nov. 8, 1878.

Chas. Langley & Co., San Francisco:
Dyar Sir—I take great plea-ure in informing you of the most gratifying results of the use of Carboline in my own case. For three years the top of my head has been completely baid and smooth, and I had quite given up any hope of restoring the hair. Four weeks ago I nolled the advertisement of Carboline, and on the re-ommendation of a friend. 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 growth of hair, which has every appearance of continued growth; and I conidently believe it will restore it as completely as ever it was in my youth. DAVISVII LE, Cal., Nov. 8, 1878.

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.

monial 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 than twenty years a portion of my head has been as smooth and free from hair as a billiard ball, but some eight weeks ago I was induced to try your CARROLINE, and the effects have been simply wonderful. Where no hair has been seen for years, there now appears a thick growth. It is growing now nearly as rapidly as hair does after it is cut. You may use the above testimonial if you choose, and may refer to me for its truth MR. W. G. J.D. No. 76 River avenue, Allerhen, City, Pa., writes to us that he had his head badly scalded by hot water and that CARBOLINE not only cured his head but caused his hair to grow luxuriantly.

ALFRED PHILLIPS, Druggist. Gloversville, N. Y., says: My wife has tried 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

DONGOLA, Ill., March 19, 1878.

SIRS,—By the persuasion of a friend I began to use OARBOLINE on my head last. September, which had been hald for twenty years, and now I have a nice growth of hair on my head that aurprises everybody that has observed the fact. A. G. WILLIAMS, M. D.

THOMAS LAWRENCE, M. D., Mill Creek, ely bald, and procured one bottle of CARBOLINE, and now have a fine suit of halr growing where there was no appearance before I begun using CARBOLINE.

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

W. H. MCELHANY, Druggist.

CARBOLINE Is now presented to the public without fear of contradiction as the best Restorative and Beau-tifi-r of the hair the world has ever produced. PRICE ONE DOLLAR per Bottle.

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B. A. MITCHELL & SON, London, Ont., Can. J. WINER & CO., Hamilton, Ont., Can. HENRY SKINNER, Kingston, Ont., Can.

JOHN RODERTS, Ottawa, Ont., Can. WM. W. GREENWOOD, St. Uatharines, Ont. Can. EDMON GIROUX & BRO., Quebec, Que., Can. BROWN & WEBB, Halifax, N. S., Can.

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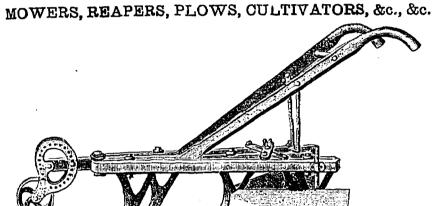
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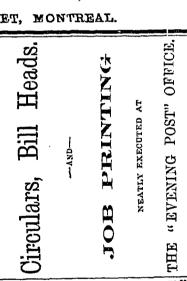
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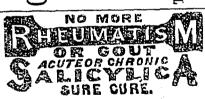
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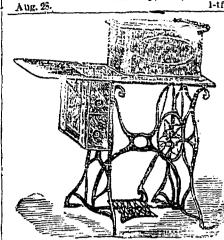
In addition to its former many and great advantages there is now in connection with the Convent a beautiful beech and maple grove, invaluable as a pleasing and healthy resort for the young ladies in attendance.

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

The Beam is of wrought Iron; Moid-board and Landside of Steel, and Handies of the choicest Elm Wood. For particulars, address

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

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IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE.

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

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

Respectfully yours,
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Country People!

coats were over 100 a day.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

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\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address: 11.



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The Convent of Notre Dame, St. Albans, Vt.-The Closing Exercises.

The concert and closing exercises of the scholastic year of the Convent of Notre Dame was held in the convent hall last Wednesday evening. The hall was completely filled by a large audience, including the local clergy and other prominent citizens. The decorations were in excellent taste, and the stage was arranged with graded seats forming a part in white, and presenting a very picturesque appearance. The musical and literary exercises reflected great credit upon the teachers and pupils.

After an exceedingly interesting programme, comprising piano and organ duets, dialogues, recitations, songs, choruses, etc., the following young ladies taking part: Miss Agnes Dunning, of Swanton; Miss J Powers, Miss M Darling, Miss L O Hear, Miss A Mann, Miss C Daniels, Miss M Hurley, Miss M Davis and Miss M Powers. It would be hard to discriminate as to the superiority of any of the above named young ladies, as all did remarkably well.

Honors in the first course were awarded to Miss S O'Hear, K Coughlin and E Ford. Honors in the second course were awarded to Misses Minnie Hurley, Emma Daniels, Frankie Driscoll, Frankie Duling, Claudia Kidder and Mary Hayward; and in the French class to Misses Mary Hayward and Lydia Laviolette, and in the second course (French) to Misses Georgiana Fortin, Roanna Pagnuelo and Suzanne Duverger.

Honors were awarded in the superior course, and beautiful silver medals presented

prodigy, having taken part in every piece performed during the evening.

Beautiful silver medals were presented to Misses M. J. Smith, Aggie Mann, Katie Mc-Call and Mary Davis, and Misses Julia Powers, Mary Duling and Annie Saffey were mentioned for excellence. Prizes for instrumental music were awarded in the first division to Misses Mary Duling and M. J. Smith, and in the second division to Misses M. Hayward and M. Davis. Misses Aggie Mann, R. Pagu-nelo and C. Daniels were honorably mentioned. A prize for vocal music was awarded to Miss Agnes Dunning.

After the duet and chorus, "Dream of Home," had been rendered by the pupils, a crown and medal of excellence for conduct were awarded to Miss L. O'Hear by the votes

of the pupils. A testimonial for good behavior and amiability was awarded by the superior and teachers to Miss Agnes Dunning; and Misses Aggie Mann, Kate McCall, Katie Coughlin, Claudia Kidder, Jennie O'Neil and Elnora Ford were honorably mentioned for good conduct. An address of remarkable beauty in poetry was spoken in English and followed by one in French. The Very Rev. Z. Druon made a very pleasant and witty address, full of beautiful thought, and adorned with illustrations from school life.

DOMINION DAY AT MAGOG.

A Large Number of Our Citizens Visit the Switzerland of Canada, and Witness the First Grand Regatia on this Picinresque Lake-Full Particulars of the Boat Races, Etc.—A Most Enjoyable

One of the most pleasant and successful of the many excursions from this city on Tuesday was that to Magog, on the Central Vermont and Waterloo & Magog railways. It was under the auspices of the companies representing the above-named railways and the Grand Trunk railway company. Arrange-

originally intended, viz. : eight. The train hours' run, landed the pleasure seekers on the wharf, at the head of Lake Memphremagor. seven hundred, including a good representation from this city and St. Johns, had to be provided for than was anticipated, the advertised regatta being doubtless a greatinducement to many to take the trip, still the cars were at no time uncomfortably crowded. On arriving, a large number of the excursionists got aboard the commodious steamer Lady of the Lake, and enjoyed a delightful sail down the beautiful lake, touching at Georgeville, Chateau Desilva and other points, extending over a distance of about 15 miles, and returning in nice time for the train, departing for home at 4:30 p.m. By far

picturesque shores of this far-famed sheet of water to witness THE FIRST REGATTA

the greater portion, however, repaired to the

botels for dinner, and afterwards lined the

or aquatic contest of any kind ever known by the Magogonians to have been held there When informed of this fact the visitor is surprised, for a more beautiful and suitable spot on a fine day for a regatta or boat race could scarcely be selected on Canadian waters. The circumstances yesterday were not only all that could be desired, but truly delightful. The spot is pretty generally known already, but if the reader who may never have visited it will picture to the mind a clear, smooth sheet of blue water, about 30 miles long, and averaging about a mile and a-half wide, surrounded by huge mountains-to the north west the formidable peak of Mount Orford, to the west Sugar-Loaf Mount, to the southwest Mount Elephantus (opposite Georgeville), and towards the southeast the famous Owl's Head, with even but dense growths of scenery sloping down to the edge of the lake, an approximate idea of the outlines may be obtained. Directly east of the lake, a short distance, is the town of Magog. The regatta was advertised on the programmes to commence at one o'clock, and from that time until two the crowds of spectators continued to assemble: every available row-boat and canne was quickly monopolized, while the steamer Gracey and other steam yachts, with loads of passengers, took up positions on the lake

PARALLEL WITH THE RACE-COURSE.

The wharf and platform cars were completely filled, while numerous others nestled themselves comfortably beneath the cool shades of the beautiful lines of trees along the eastern shore. About 50 yards from either of the east and north shores was anchored the judgest vacht, belonging to A. Wright, eq., of Magog and the extreme length of the course lay one mile al-most streight ahead. Sir Hugh Allan's magnificent steamer (The Orford) was anchored out at the turning buoys, which starter, and paid the prizes of There were also publications of their bear and the control of the starter.

on board the judges' yacht the Misses Lavicount and Mrs. Deimege, of St. Johns, and Mrs. Dr. Hall and Miss Gibb, of Magog. Prof. Andrews, of Montreal, and others were noticed in private row boats. About 2 o'clock, when the regatta commenced, the sky was perfectly clear, the sun shone brightly, and the blue waters of the picturesque lake were as smooth as glass; a zephyr breeze rendered the temperature especially agreeable, circle, in which sat the fair pupils all robed and several expressed the opinion that this was an infinitely

> SUPERIOR SPOT FOR AN AQUATIC EXHIBITION to that of the Hanlan Courtney race at La

chine, last fall. The first on the programme was a single scull race, one and one-half mile, open to all; 1st prize, \$5; 2nd prize, \$2; 3rd prize \$1 Entrance fee 25 cents. There were six entries, but the competitors were unevenly matched, and not much interest attached to the race. Mr. J. Trudeau, of St. Johns, was the winner, capsized shortly after starting.

Next came the double scull race, two miles, open to all: 1st prize, \$5; 2nd prize, \$3; 3rd that he does very little in the way of burdenprize, S1; entrance fee, 50 cents. There were three entries, the Messrs. Trudeau, in a yellow boat; Messrs. Rollin and Arpin, in a white boat, and Messrs. Walmsley and Messrs. Walmsley and Messrs. Walmsley and Messrs. Cabe, in a black boat, all of St. Johns. All three soon drifted wide of the course, towards the western shore, and for a long time the to Misses Mary A. Murphy, Mary Powers, Ella to be ahead, but as they neared and turned Mass, Clara Daniels and Katie Mann. the buoy, anchored one mile from boat was the last in turning. The Trudeau Bros. kept the lead, and came in fully a quarter of a mile ahead; time, about 19 min. The white boat was seen drifting a long way from the course to the east, but came in second, time about 22 min.; and Walmsley his company, who hearing cries of "Retire, and McCabe, in the black boat, were third, all bolted, and were with difficulty halted by time 24 min.

> This was followed by the canon race, one mile, two in a canoe; 1st prize, \$5; 2nd prize, \$2 Entrance fee, 25 cents. The competitors were the Trudeau Brothers, Messrs. Arpin and Rollin, Walmsley and Wright, and Poldion and Lalime (of Magog, in a bark canoe). The Trudeau Brothers and Messrs. Arpin and Rollin kept pretty even, but it was soon visible that Walmsley and Wright were not paddling well together, and were apt to be distanced soon, while the Trudent brothers were remarkable for both their rowing and paddling together, making easy but certain progress at every stroke. The brothers turned first, closely followed by the Magog men in the bark canoe; yet it was still anybody's race, so near together were the three boats. The Trudeau brothers, however, kept the lend to the end, and the men in the barque, whose chances for first place were spoiled by their crooked steering, struggled for all they were worth to gain Alpin and Rollin made an extra spurt, and boat lengths. The time of the winners was the day.

cheers, a white duck was let loose from a including Messrs. L. O. Treadeau, Rollin, Walmsley and Dickson, of St. Johns, It should be mentioned that although a much | and D. Peters, of Magog, set out in skills larger number of passengers, perhaps six or after it. Of course the duck's wings were clipped, so that it could not fly, and it was against the rules to get out of the boat to seize the duck. Great amusement was afforded to the spectators, as more than once or twice a competitor, in attempting to snatch the prize when alongside his boat, tumbled into the water and secured a handsome ducking, but not the duck. It was finally caught in this same manner, however, by D. Peters, and the St. John men protesting, an offer was made to repeat the hunt, but it was 4:30 o'clock, and the train was getting restless, so that the programme of the day's sport was thus ended by the excursionists getting aboard the train, and shouting a joyous farewell to their Magogonian friends.

In the single and double scull races no boats over 21 feet in length and no outriggers were allowed

Moore, esq., A. Wright, esq , and Ralph Moore, and thereby raising unexpected debates. esq., Magog, and Chas Arpin, esq , and Alex. Referring to what he called the extraordinary Macdonald, esq., St. Johns.

After a pleasant trip, stopping at Waterloo to connect trains, during which the passengers were treated to a Calithumbian procession in the streets of that town the excursion train arrived at Bonaventure depot at 9.30 p.m., all the passengers well pleased with their days outing.

Dyspepsia.

A celebrated medical writer says that one of the unerring indications of dyspepsia is the peculiar sensitiveness of those afflicted with t, to a discussion on that subject. If you intimate to people, troubled with sick headaches, sour stomachs, heartburn, water brash, foul breath and bad taste in the mouth, that they are all the effects of dyspepsia, they indignantly deny the accusation as to their individual cases, and assure you in the most solemn manner that their stomachs are capable of digesting every kind of food, and nothing they eat disagrees with them. They are willing to admit that they frequently get bilious, and their livers become torpid and out of order, but the idea of their digestive organs being impaired or deranged is perfectly preposterous. Dyspepsia and biliousness are synonymous terms, and both are caused by overeating or by improper and irregular eating. The safest remedy in such cases is Dr. Hernick's Sugar COATED PILLS, which remove the obstructions and allow nature to effect the cure.

Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites supplies matter for bone and blood, rendering it highly beneficial for feeble children.

FOR SORE THROAT, Sudden Colds and Diphtheria, no remedy has ever been discovwere small books, denoted by a flag. Sir ered so powerful to cure as Davis' PAIN-KILLER. Hugh Allan acted as referee; and the judges As a Liniment it has no equal in curing were Messra A: Macdonald, Delmege (of the Rheumatism or Neuralgia, Burns and Bruises,

Macanly.

In 1842 Lord Brougham wrote as follows concerning Macauly:—"He is absolutely re-nowned in society as the greatest bore that ever yet appeared. I have seen people come in from Holland house, breathless and knocked up, and able to say nothing but 'Oh dear, oh mercy.' (What's the matter?' being asked, 'Oh Maeauly.' Then every one said, 'That accounts for it—you're lucky to be alive,' etc. Edinburgh is now celebrated for having given us the two most perfect bores that have ever yet been known to London, for Jack Campbell in the House of Lords is just what poor Tom is in private society.

Blundering in South Africa.

A correspondent says :- The disputed facts as to our fighting in Zululand which caused the sudden shindy in the House last night may be explained by a letter I have just read from a colour sergeant in the 91st Highlanders there. He says that when the Zulus turn to making good time; 2nd, Jas Donohoe, Georgewillting good time; 2nd, oas Endolos, George ily, our "native contingent" is let loose on ville; 3rd, L O Trudeau, St Johns; 4th, Wm Jamieson, Megog; 5th, D. Peters, Magog; 6th, Jos Brosseau, Magog. The last named in the bodies of the dead alike. Each of our uncouth allies has a rifle in one hand one or two assegais in the other, and one can imagine

sent on to count the killed came across a Zulu who appeared to be mortally wounded. The officer in charge first said, 'Shoot him,'-then black boat appeared from the judges' yacht No; some one kill him? and one bardhearted wretch fixed his bayonet and plunged Mass, Clara Daniels and Katie Mann.

Miss Dunning carried off the honors in music, in which department she is a prodigy, having taken part in every piece the stating point, it was plain that the bluck which a large hole is cut, and this box tin box, which they carry in their ear, through which a large hole is cut, and this box inserted.

This compassionate sergeant was one of the two who got into a scrape on the night of the stampede of 4th April. The sentries in front of them fired their rifles, and rushed through the writer of the letter, near the trench. Next day they were all placed under arrest; but the 91st and their sergeant got off more easily than the rifle company and theirs. They had rushed away still more precipitately, and had several of their men killed and wounded by our own fire; while their sergeant, being one of the first in retreat, instead of attempting to stop it, was reduced to the ranks, and had five years' penal servitude.

A Terrific Scene in Parliament.

A terrific scene occurred in Parliament on the 12th, arising out of a question put by the member for Dungarvan regarding the alleged slaughter of Zulus by the British troops after the battle of Kambula hill. Mr. O'Donnell asked the secretary of state for the colonies whether his attention had been directed to certain South African correspondence, in which it was stated that after the battle of Kambula the defeated Zulus, exhausted with fatigue, fell in hundreds upon the ground, even second place; for on the last quarter mile | begging for mercy from their pursuers, " but were shot, stabbed, or sabred where they lay," continued to gain on the bark up to the win- and that even though some of them had ning stake. They were also followed by smeared themselves with blood in order to Walmsley and Wright within one-and-a-half appear to be wounded and appealed for quarter, they were mercilessly put to death; whether about 10 minutes. This was certainly the he had seen an extract from the letter of a closest contest and the most exciting race of soldier engaged in the same fight at Kambula, in which it was avowed that, "On March the There remained the tub race, fifty yards, | 30th, the day after the battle, about eight prize \$2, entrance free, and the duck hunt, miles from camp, we found about 500 wounded, prize \$2 and duck, entrance free. There were most of them mortally, and begging for only two entries for the tub race, Messrs. mercy's sake not to kill them; but they got Robert Walmsley and J. Dickson, of St. Johns, no chance after what they had done to our jumping from row-boats and swimming to shore and back to the judges' yacht, pushing the tubs ahead of them to the shore. Dickson won the race, of civilization. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, That are coming into the City of Montreal to purchase Overcoats, Suits and Ulsters, are invited to call at L. A. BEAUVAIS before going elsewhere, to see our limensestocks. Such bargains in our line never were known in the Dominion, or such cheap sales of ready-made Clothing. We have sold more Overcoats this Fall than all the other houses together. Our sales of Overcoats were over 100 a day. sarily lengthened to twice the number of cars | made for the duck hunt. Presently, amid | in defence of their country's interest were conducting the strife in accordance with methods left Montreal about 7.30 a.m., and after a five cance, in the lake, and some six contestants, that were other than those recognized by civilized countries The sharpness of the reply, and the precision with which the language was delivered, again brought up Mr. O Donnell who raised a short oratorical skirmish by moving the adjournment of the house. He accused Sir Michael of giving unsatisfactory and evasive answers. This he attempted to qualify by asserting that the Colonial secretary was only a channel through whom the intentions of the Government were communicated to the house, and that he was in name, but not perhaps in conscience, responsible for the deliberately misleading information it was his duty to convey. were loud protests over this; but Mr. O'Donnell cares a very little about protests, and so held on his way till his mind was relieved. He raised a laugh by protesting that he had simply appeared his conscience by bringing forward the question in the terms he had done. His declaration led up to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who warmly protested against the system which was extend-The committee of management-A. H. ing of moving the adjournment of the house language of Mr. O'Donnell, be, amid the cheers of the conservative benches, advised Sir Michael to take no notice of that but let it drift into the onlivion of contempt. Mr. Dillwyn's exciteable nature was roused by this. He defended Mr. O'Donnell by implication, and hinted that the Colonial secretary had himself unwisely brought the storm about his own cars. When matters had attained this pitch, Mr. Newdegate lectured the Obstructionists upon the error of their ways and the pernicious result of their evil courses.

> WILBOR'S COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME. -The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Scrofulous Humors, and all Consumptive Symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is at hand which will cure all complaints of the Chest, Lungs, or Throat. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Bos-

Some oil was thrown on the troubled waters

by Mr. Foster, who administered a mild rebuke to Sir M. Hicks-Beach for the un-

necessary heat of his reply. Sir Michael met

this by declaring that he had been moved to

weath by the unjust and altogether unwar-

rantable instruction which had been conveyed

against British soldiers in Mr. O'Donnell's

ton. Sold by all druggist. MRS. CAPT. NORMAN, of Millbridge, Ontario, writes, Aug. 17th, 1871. :- "ALLEN'R LUNG Balsam cured my Son of a severe attack of congestion of the lungs. He took no other medicine, the BALSAM acted wonderfully, taking away the fever, at once operating on the bowls, and sending matter up from off the lungs, in appearance dreadful beyond expres-There are several others who reside in

Merchants, Bank), and H. Perchard, of St. Johns, Mr. C. H. Pierce, of St. Johns, Mr. C. H. Pierce, of St. Johns, acted as cheapest and best remedy ever offered to the ficates if asked many and the control of control of the control of Landing to I Amenated

Why allow a cough to lacerate your throat and lungs? Why incur the imminent danger of consumption, when in an incredibly short space of time, and for an insignificant sum, you may cure yourself? THOMAS' ECLECTRIC On does the business thoroughly. A single bottle often suffices to relieve the difficulty. This peerless remedy overcomes with equal certainty, swelling of the neck, inflammation of the muscles and stiffness of the joints, lameness and crick in the back, tumors, piles, dysentery and a variety of other painful and harrassing disorders. It may be taken inwardly with as much safety as it is applied outwardly. Colic, whether of man or beast, is cured by it in fifteen or twenty minutes. Sores, exceriations and abrasions of the skin are healed by it with gratifying rapidity. All medicine dealers sell it. Price, 25 cents. Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN,

Toronto, Ont. Note.-Eclectric-Selected and Eclectrized.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, Tuesday, July 8,

Financial.

The weekly list of bankrupts in Ontario and Quebec has been smaller each succeeding week during the past month than for a considerable time previous; and although there is not yet sufficient cause, perhaps, for positive statement that there is a discernible improvement in the financial condition of the country, yet we may be safe in asserting that the turning point has been reached, as is stated to be also the case in nearly every other part of the world where the depression has been felt,—in Great Britain, where the e-ports during May showed a favorable increase for the first time during a protracted period, and in the time previous; and although there is not yet sufficient causo, perhaps, for positive statement that there is a discernible improvement in the financial condition of the country, yet we may be safe in asserting that the turning point has been reached, as stated to be also the case in nearly every other part of the world where the depression has been left.—In Great Britain, where the e-ports during May showed a favorable increase for the first time during a protracted period, and in the Christ time during a protracted period, and in the Christ time during a protracted period, and in the Christ intended from the country will have one in the christ in the christ in the christ is felt mere in an improvement in nearly every make the christ intended from our country will have every reason to expect, with the reaping of a bountiful harvest and the fruits of justical protection to our native industries, the sidven of restored prosperity; and then have been faught us by severe experience, we may very properly sing "The hard times come again no more."

During the veck Messrs. T. J. Claxion & Co., of this city, have settled with their creditors here and in England. An offer of composition at the rate of 40 on the dollar, secured, at 4, 8, 12, and id months, was accepted at an informal meeting of creditors held here last Wednesday, and afterwards confirmed. Subsequently a cablegram was received from Mr. T. J. Claxion & Co., of this city, have settled with their creditors here and in England. An offer of composition at the rate of 40 on the dollar, secured, at 4, 8, 12, and id months, was accepted at an informal meeting of creditors held here last Wednesday, and afterwards confirmed. Subsequently a cablegram was received from Mr. T. J. Claxion & Co., of this city, invested to the control of the control o

been restricted during the week by holiday making.

The stock exchange was closed from Friday last till Wednesday morning, and the three days' holiday in New York at the close of the week has also a perceptible effect here. Loans on collaterals are still made at 5 per cent. on call, and about 6 per cent. on time; good commercial paper discounted by the banks at 7 to 8 per cent, with exceptional transactions occurring occasionally at a rather lower rate.

Sterling exchange is a shade firmer, but business is still light; sixty-day bills still quoted at 91 to 91 premium, between banks, and 9% to 91 premium, cash over the counter. Drafts on New York are quiet, at 1-16 to 1 premium. In New York the posted rates for sterling exchange are \$4.861 for 60-days, and

\$4.88½ for demand. Greenbacks in the local market are bought at } per cent discount for small amounts, and for large amounts. They are sold at par. Mechanics' bank bills still bring 65 p. c., but there are comparatively few offering, and brokers sell them at 68 to 70 p.c.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, the receipts were \$4,026.975.75, against \$3,-214.864.77 in the previous year, an increase of cluded nine or ten carloads, composed princi-

-The Quebec Gazette contains notice of plication for the incorporation of "The ntreal Printing Company," with a capital 20,000. The directors are Messrs. A. A. enson, W. V. Lawrence and J. P. La-3. ...te.

- -Notice is given that, under the joint stock companies act, letters patent have been issund incorporating Peter Redpath, George A. D.ommond, F. R Redpath, Gilbert Scott and Hon. John Hamilton, all of Montreal, for the purpose of importing, manufacturing, refining and dealing in sugar, molasses and syrup, and for transacting all business incidental thereto through the Dominion of Canada, by the name of the Canada Sugar Refining company, limited, with a total capital stock of \$1,000, 000, divided into 10,000 shares of \$100.

-The customs receipts at the port of Montreal during June, ult., show a falling off of \$16,979.39, as compared with June, 1878. The increase which was caused early in the year by the influx of goods, anticipatory to tariff changes, is now being diminished, and with continued light importations it is probable that the receipts from January to December, even under the higher tariff, will be little, if any more than in the preceding twelve

Receipts in June.....\$ 265,187.00 Prev. reported...... 1,476,418,65 \$ 248,207.61 Since January 1.....\$1,741,600.65 \$2,124,191.04 —The bank of Yarmouth, N.S. has declared a dividend of 4 per cent.

-The Quebec Fire Assurance company has declared a half-yearly dividend of 5 per cent. -The receipts at the inland revenue office at St. John, N.B. for June were \$10,728 58; same month last year, \$22,835 86.

-The inland revenue receipts last month in St. John, N. B., were \$19,720.05, against \$22,835.86 in June of last year.

The city of Hamilton's exports to the United States during last month show an increase of \$91,785.32, as compared with those for June last year.

—A writ of attachment has been issued against A. Chamberland & Co. for \$200, at the instance of Pierre Hemond & Co. Liabilities about \$1,500. Mr. L. J. Lajule, assignee. Mr. L. J. Lajuie, assignee.

—The value of imports at the port of Ottawa for the year ending 80th of June was \$887,284; entered for consumption, \$832,780; duty collected, \$177,078 41. The inland revenue returns for a

similar period were \$127,612 18.

similar period were \$127,812 18.

—The customs receipts at the port of Halifax in June amounted to \$52,650.11, made up under the following headings:—Customs, \$51,927.81; sick mariners' fund, \$203 28; signal tax, \$67; other revenues, \$462.49. The receipts of June last year were \$72,834,30, the following being the items:—Customs, \$72,323.90; sick mariners' fund, \$257.42; signal tax, \$67; other revenues, \$186.07,

-Traffic earnings of the Grand Trunk railway for the week ending 28th June, 1879, compared with the corresponding week of 1878:

Total\$150,822 \$165,794 Our morning papers published on 5th instant, tabular statement of the quantities and values of all the leading articles of merchandise entered for consumption at this port during the months ending 31st May, 1878, and 1-79. The returns enter more into minutize than formerly, and consequently a detailed comparison of the two months is not practicable, in all cases; still, the recapitulation shows that the amount of dutable goods is \$42.069 less than in May, 1878, while the free goods are also \$77,217, less. The total for May, 1878, is \$1,925,268 against \$2,054,-419 in the corresponding month of 1878.

THE FARMER'S MARKETS

The Farmer's Markets—
Prices at Farmer's Waggons, etc.

Tursday, July 8.

There was a full attendance of farmers, and also a good many buyers at the above-named markets to-day. The supply of all kinds of farm and garden produce was abundant. A carload of harvest apples is expected to arrive here from Cincinnatti on to-morrow, and California bartlett pears are expected here about next Saturday. Oats were abundant on Jacques Cartier square, and sold at from 75c to 80c per bas. Peas were selling at from 80c to 90c per bush; old potatoes at 70c from 80c to 90c per bush; old potatoes at 70c | pigs, 5ic per lb. to 80c per bag, for Chili and Goderich. New potatoes were plentiful at \$1 to \$1.20 per bushel. Fresh butter prints sold at from 15c to 18c, a few exceptional qualities bringing 20c per lb. Eggs were dearer; new-laid were worth 18c to 20c, and packed, 12c to 12lc per doz. Red currents, the first of the season, were selling at 40c per gallon, and retailed at 10c per quart. Montreal red cherries sold at \$1 per bucket of 21 gallons. Vegetables were very plentiful; celery, the first of the season, sold at \$1.20 per dozen bunches; Montreal string beans brought \$2 per bushel. For other kinds prices remain the same as on last Friday, with a brisk demand for both The following are the prices current, cor-

this and Quebec market. rected up to date:-

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

Tuesday, July 8. The receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles, per the G. T. R., during the past week comprised 101 carloads—including 830 head of cattle, 3,000 sheep, over 800 hogs and two carloads of horses; the great majority were for shipment to Europe. Among the shippers were A Reeves & Co, Toronto, 12 cars cattle; H Walker & Sons, Walkerville. Ont, 22 cars cattle; T Flanagan, Toronto. 2 cars cattle and 4 cars sheep; F Shields, Toronto, 5 cars cattle; T Crawford, Toronto, 10 cars sheep; James Shoultz, Park Hill, 960 head, or about 9 cars of sheep; L A Stearns, Lennoxville, 2 cars sheep; H Small & Co, London, Ont, 1 car horses for Glasgow Tramway company; Mr Holderness, Toronto, 14 horses, and Ald Jas McShane several hundred head of cattle. There were also received during the week 27 carloads cattle and 7 cars of live hogs for the Montreal market for local purposes. The hogs were forwarded from Chicago.

St. Gabriel.

The arrivals at St. Gabriel cattle market on Sunday night and yesterday morning in-being compelled to sell at a sacripally of grass-fed cattle, and the majority were driven to Viger market for sale. The demand for export grades continued brisk, and shippers could have been found willing to pay 51 to 6c per lb. for choice cattle, but there were scarcely any offering. There was a fair demand for "grassers" from local butchers, who, however, were very reluctant about pay ing high figures; the range of prices paid was from 31c to 51c. The reported sales include the following:—George Feather-stone, Toronto, 20 head of cattle to J. W. House (who has recently returned from the States) at \$68 each, or 51c per lb.; John Stagg, Brockville, one carload cattle to R. J. Hopper, at about 4c per lb; and 6 hogs averaging 1,650 lbs, at 5c per 1b, live weight. Messrs. Roberts & Wilder, of Granby, 20 head cattle to Ald. McShane for \$1,350, or at the rate of 43c per ib; Robert Craig, Toronto (who has 3 loads) 30 or 40 head cattle at \$32 each for one lot, \$50 each for a lot of steers; Matt Elliott, Kingston, one car cattle to S. Price at \$35 per head. J. W. Dennis, Toronto, sold one load cattle not offered on the market, to J. W. House, at about 41c per lb, at the shipping point. Hogs were scarce and wanted at from 5c to 51c per lb; Mr. Hilliker, Woodstock, sold 80 hogs to Wm. Masterman at 5c. Mr. S. Price sold a pair of oxen, weighing 3,000 lbs, at 5c per lb, and one pair smaller cattle at 41c.

Viger.

At this market yesterday, the arrivals were fairly large, and there was a good many buyers in attendance. Receipts comprised about 100 beeves, 600 sheep and lambs, 140 calves and 8 hogs. There was a good demand for fat cattle, and first-class beeves sold at \$4.00 to \$5.00 per cwt, or \$30 to \$40 each; second at \$25 to \$30, and third at \$15 to \$20. Sheep were in good demand, and all offering brought \$2.50 to \$4.00 each, as to quality. There was a good enquiry also for calves; first-class sold at \$8 to \$10 each; second at \$5 to \$6, and third at about 75c to \$1.50. The few hogs under offer were of good quality and brought \$4 to \$5; second-class are worth \$3 to \$4. Mr. S. Price bought 200 sheep at this market at \$4 per cwt., for shipment to Great Britain.

To-day the market was almost bare of live stock, and a very small business was transacted. About 25 milch cows were under offer, but they were of inferior quality, and the demand being slow, and the majority were still in the stalls, unsold at noon. The range of prices paid for the few milch cows sold was from \$15 to 25. Sheep and lambs were in good demand, and about 50 changed at the same prices as yesterday. Some 25 calves, of superior quality, sold at from \$1 to 4 each, and a couple of hogs, left over from yesterday, brought \$4 to 5 per head. About balf-a-dozen spring pigs changed hands at about \$1 each

The steamship Lake Nepigon, which is expected to leave for Liverpool to-day, will carry 50 cattle for H. Benallack & Co., 40 prices current in this city: Toronto, 200 sheep and 22 horses for Mr. L. A. Stearns, of Stanstead, and 19 horses for Mr. Fred Sparks, of Ottaws. Mr. D. Coghlan, of 5.09; Scotch grate (soit), \$5.50; Scotch Toronto, is also shipping 2,000 sheep this steam, \$4.50 to 4.75; Pictou steam, \$4.00 to week to the English market. Mr. Craig, Toronto, has seven cars of good shipping cattle now on the road from Brampton for

New York Cattle Market.

British Cattle Markets.

The Drover's Journal has the following cable

despatch :-Islington, Eng., June 30 .- The late im provement in prices has occasioned much larger consignments, both alive and dead. Market overstocked, and trade has to be forced at reduced prices. Many lots of cattle have

been sold under average. The sheep trade is very slow, and former prices are paid unwillingly, excepting for choice brands, which are in small supply.

QUOTATIONS. Per lb. Best breeds..... 15 to 15 to 15 c Second quality........... 141 to 15 c Coarse and inferior...... 12 to 13 c These prices are not estimated dead weight.

Offal is not reckoned. A report of the Matropolitan cattle market, London, held on Thursday, June 19th, says :-The cattle trade has been brisk at fully Monday's currency. In the sheep market, as well as amongst other goods, there is no alteration. Lamb has been in good demand.

Wholesale Provision Trade.

The wholesale provision trade continues dull, and no new features of interest have been developed since our last report. Butter remains nominally unchanged; holders have shown rather more disposition to do business during the last couple of days, as they now begin to realize the fact that prices in England will admit of only low figures being paid here. The recent decline in England, United States and Canada has been pretty heavy for the finest grades. Cork seconds are down to 73s per cwt, a price not known for thirty years past. Friesland sold at 50s per cwt in England on June 21st, and Swedish at 70s. In this market fine selections of Eastern Townships are quoted at 13c to 131, but some dealers are offering to sell at 12c, and say they don't be-lieve more could be obtained. There is very little doing in creameries, which are reported worth 15c to 16c, late sales in lots of 100 to 200 packages having been made at these quotations. Western store-packed is quoted at 8 to 10c, and Morrisburg in boxes at 10 to 12c. Eggs are dull and weak, stocks being nearly all sold out, and the demand being now very restricted. Fresh laid lots are slow of sale at 11 to to 12c; some small lots were reported sold yesterday at 12c, and we heard of an inforior lot having changed hands at 11c. New York and Boston markets are quoted 1c lower, at 111c to 12c. Cheese rules quiet, at 5c to 6; there is very little enquiry, and no life in the trade.

Farmers have been selling in the country rather freely at 5c to 5 c, but no spot sales were reported to-day; 6c is the outside price. Hams continue in light request; prices are quoted at 13c to 13lc for Cincinnati un. covered, and 12c to 13c for Canada do. Some dealers report sales of small lots at these rates, while others state that cash customers have obtained them as low as 10 c for Canadian. Covered can be bought for 12c, but Cincinnati canvassed are reported as worth 14c. If dealers are not cautious they may in the attempt to force up prices repeat the same mistake committed last year of holding their stocks at too high prices, and afterwards Lard is also in very tubs are worth 9c to 9lc for Canadian, and 10c for Chicago pails. Bacon remains quiet at 81c to 9c. Mess pork is unchanged; small lots of New York mess sells to the city trade at \$13.75 to \$14.25; a few country orders are being filled at \$14.25 to \$14.50.

Fresh Fruit. The season for strawberries is almost over, and the market has been very active all week dealers have all they can do to keep the goods moving into consumption rapidly enough, so perishable is the nature of the article. The necessity of at once disposing of a consignment is very great, as it is an easy matter to lose \$100 in handling strawberries. The receipts yesterwere light, comprising only 61 crates, including shipments on the evening previous; they were all sold at from about 7c to 10c per box. This morning the receipts were larger, comprising 195 crates, all told, of purely Oakville berries, which were generally in good condition, and the demand being active, prices were firmer, ranging from 9c to 10c wholesale, all good qualities bringing the last named figure. So great was the scramble among city dealers to unload the shipments from the cars this morning that several crates of berries and baskets of cherries were accidentally upset, and thereupon ensued a row, in the course of which baskets were thrown about promiscuously but in earnest, and one or two dealers were thrown down and got their coats torn in the melee. At one time there was every prospect of a job for the police magistrate.

Fresh black raspberries have arrived in crates from Cleveland, Ohio, and are selling here at \$3 per bushel, or \$6 per crate. English red cherries are arriving in bad condition; good qualities are worth \$1 30 per basket; and red and white sour cherries from western Ontario bring \$1 50 per basket, wholesale. Oranges and lemons are very scarce on this market, and in good demand at \$10 to \$11 per case, repacked, for the former, and \$7 per case for the latter. Some excellent specimens of early harvest apples from the States were sold in this market to-day at \$1 per small

Montreal Fuel Market.

THURSDAY, July 3.

Our large coal dealers continue to report a fair local demand for Anthracite coal at firmer prices. In sympathy with the advance of about 10c per ton in prices of the different kinds of coal in New York on Monday last, values here are tending upwards, and higher figures have been obtained in this market during the past week. The latest circular of some of the leading coal companies received here during the last few days show an advance of 40c per ton in New York. Rates of freight are still \$1.75. Following are the

COAL.—Retail prices per ton, delivered, for cash: Stove, \$5.00 to 5.25; chestnut, \$5.00 to 5.25; egg, \$4.75 to 5.00; furnace, \$4.75 to 4.25; Newcastle smiths', \$5.50; coke, per chaldron, \$3.50.

During the past week several of our city dealers have been busy laying in stocks of

cordwood received by both mil and water. There has been the usual retail demand at the wharves, and present prices are considered reasonable. A barge load of birch was sold yesterday at \$2 50 per cord. There are about 25 barges, some partially unloaded, of various kinds of firewood at the Victoria wharf. Tamarac and hemlock are quite plentiful.

Wood.-Retail prices per cord at the wharf, cartage extra: Long maple, 3½ feet, \$5.00; long birch, 3½ feet, \$4.50; long beech, 3½ feet, \$4.00; short maple, three feet, \$4.50; short birch, three feet, \$4.00; short beech, three feet, \$3 50; short tamarac, 21 to 3 feet, \$3.00 to 3.25; short hemlock, 21 to 3 feet, \$2.00

Montreal Horse Market.

SATURDAY, July'5.

The demand for good driving horses, suitable for the season, continues much in excess of the supply in this market. The regular buyers here have received several orders from responsible parties who are willing to pay outside prices for first-class carriage beasts but suitable steeds cannot, as yet, be obtained.

About 15 American horse-buyers have been at the American house here during the past week, but there have been only three carloads shipped-two to Boston, by Messrs. Edgar Snow and Thomas Aldan, and one to Massachusetts by Mr. M. L. Clapp. Fair medium prices were realized.

At the corporation horse market on College street, seven carriage horses were disposed of by private sale during the week, the buyers being principally Americans. Five were sold at prices ranging from \$80 to \$110 each; one bay carriage horse at \$100 and a three year old colt. at \$80; and at the auction sale, yes terday (Friday) Mr. J. Maguire sold one aged horse, at \$32, and another at \$70.

The shipments of horses from this city to the United States during the past week were as follows:—June 30th, 5 horses at \$346; 3 do at \$253; 11 do at \$1.021. July 1st, 15 at \$1.032; July 2nd, 17 at \$1.227. July 3rd, 9 at \$1,032; 0 at \$769 The total value of horses exported was \$6,707.50, against \$7,418 for the week provider. previous.

Montreal Hay Market.

SATURDAY, July 5. The receipts of hay at the market on College street during the past week included about 250 loads, and of straw about 40 loads. The demand continues about equal to the supply, as stocks of old hay in the country are rapidly diminishing, and some farmers have about sold out. As before stated, there is every prospect of an unusually heavy crop all over the country this summer.

On Thursday last the first lot of new bay comprising three loads, was offered on this market, but it was altogether too green, and met with a very slow demand; one load brought \$4 50, and there is still one load on the market to-day, unsold. Prices for the old qualities remain unchanged, at \$7 to \$9 per hundred bundles of 15 lbs cach, the average price for good Timothy being \$9; and from \$4 to \$6 per hundred bundles of straw, of 12 Ibs each, the average price paid being \$5 50.

Pressed hay is quoted lower here than at this time last week, dealers offering at \$9 to \$10 per ton, the latter price being for the best Timothy. Bran has also declined \$1 per ton, being worth \$11.50 to \$12 to-day. Pressed straw is worth \$8 per ton in this market.

He Sleeps With a Revolver Under His Head.

OR A WISE PRECAUTION.

On the borders of civilization it is customary On the borders of civilization it is customary with the men to sleep with a revolver within easy grasp This precaution is deemed necessary to insure the eafety of their personal property. The saxacious hou-ewife, to prepare against a sudden attack of sickness in her family of little ones, takes the wise precaution to arm herself with the most potent remedy known to science for the routing and putting to sudden flight, colic, diarrhoea, inflammation of the bowels caused by colds, or what is more often the case, the eating of green apples or other unrine fruit before retiring. The weapon is Necet and Bowne's Emulsion of Palatable Camor Oil. Price 25 cents.

DEATHS.

MURPHY.—On the 27th last., James Joseph, aged I month and 22 days, infant son of Maurice Murphy.

Murphy.

ROWAN.—At Rawdon, C. E., on the 28th ult., John Rowaa, aged his years, a native of the County Mayo, Ireland. Decensed immigrated to this country in the year 1>23, where he lived for 66 years. Fortitude by the ries of the Holy Catholic Church, he departed this life in peace, and, on the 28th ult., his remains were followed to the place of interment by a large concourse of frleads and acquaintances, who sympathize deeply with his bereaved family and their loss. R. I. P.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA

This chartered College, directed by the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in a most healthy locality of the Capital, and commands a magnificent view of the Ottawa-Gatineau, and Rideau valleys.

Its Civil Engineering course deserves special recommendation. The various branches of science and commerce are taught in English, the language of translation from Greek and Latin. French is also carefully attended to. The degrees of B. A. and M. A. are conferred on deserving

Drawing, Vocal Music, and use of Library entall no extra charge. All charges are payable half-yearly in advance. For further particulars send for the "Prospectus and Course of Studies."



ALBERT WEBER, NEW YORK,

Maker of the finest PIANOS in the world, has his Wholesale and Retail Store for the Domin-ion in their beautiful Rooms, 183 st. James street, Montreal, where all styles can be seen and prices compared. The PRINCIPAL CONVENTS

in the United States; the leading Musicians or Her Majesty's Opera, of the Italian Opera, and all celebrated Planists declare them unequalled by any other planes for Durability, Power and Purity of Tone. Liberal terms made to Dealers, Convents and Musical institutions. For Catalogues and further particulars, apply to

NEW YORK PIANO CO.,

183 St. James Street
6-tf m;

Montreal.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Any person knowing anything of the where-about of two children of a woman whose maid-en name was ELIZA CAREY, and Eliza having emigrated to Canada from New Dundalk, Coun-ty Louth, Ireland, will confer a favor upon them by sending their present address to THOMAS GARGAN,

Attorney and Counsellor at I aw, No. 42 Court stree Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

CREAT SALE.

Our annual clearing sale of Spring and Sum mer Goods commenced yesterday, and will be continued all this month.

Every piece of Cretonne in the store is reduced in price.

Every piece of Tweed in the store is reduced in price.

Every piece of Print in the store is reduced in price.

DRESS GOODS.

At S. Carsley's you can buy beautiful quality of Empress Cloth, in all the newest shades worth 20c; reduced to 12ke per vard.

S. CARSLEY'S REDUCTION. At S. Carsley's you can buy very good quality

of Scotch Lusterine, in all the newest shades, worth 25c; reduced to 17jc per yard. S. CARSLEY'S REDUCTION.

At S. Carsley's you can buy extra good quality of all-wool French Cashmere Beiges, assorted in colors, worth 35c; reduced to 26jc per yard.

S. CARSLEY'S REDUCTION.

At S. Carsley's you can buy very good quality of British Cloth, for costumes, worth 80c; reduced to 22 c per yard.

S. CARSLEY'S REDUCTION.

At S. Carsley's you can buy extra good quality of Summer Poplin, in all the newest shades, worth 33c; reduced to 23ic per yard.

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293 AND 395 NOTRE DAME STREET. MONTREAL.

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With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA Is combined in a perfectly palatable form that is taken that by children and most sensitive persons without the slightest nausen. It is the finest food and medicine ever offered to the weak and debilitated patient. It restores feeble digestion, enriches the blood, adds flesh and strength, and for Consumption and all affections of the Blood and General debility, no remedy has been found to equal it. For sale by all Druggists at \$1.00 per bottle.

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AGENTS, READ THIS:

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We will pay agents a Salary of \$100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission to self our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we aay. Sample free. Address. 26-C SHERMAN & Co., Marshall, Mich.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEO District of Montreal. No. 2270. Superior Court of Montreal. Henriette Lagarde, dit St. Jean, of the City and District of Montreal, wife commune en biens of Edward Crevier. butcher, of the same place, and duly authorized a cstr en justice, Plaintiff; vs. the said Antoine Crevier butcher, of the same place, Defendant. The plaintiff has instituted an action en separation de biens in the present cause, on the Sixth day of June, instant.

PERRAS & MORIN,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Attorneys for Plaintiff, Montreal, 11th June, 1879, 44-5

A GOOD PLAN.

The most profitable way of dealing in stocks The most profitable way of dealing in stocks is by combining many orders and co-operating them as a whole, dividing profits pro rata among shareholders, according to the market, monthly. Each customer thus secures all the advantages of immense capital and experienced skill, and can use any amount, from #10 to 50,000, or more, with equal proportionate success. "New York Stock Reporter" and new circular mailed free. Full information for any one to operate successfully. Lawrence & Co., 57 Exchange Place, N. Y. 43-13

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In the thriving Town of Simcoe, Norfolk Co., Ont. Business well established. An excellent chance for an energetic Roman Catholic man. For particulars, address to "P. G.," Box 28, Simcoe, Ont. 44-t£

The friends of Thomas Addison, who was supposed to belong formerly to the City of Montreal, stone-mason by trade, and who died in Oskoloosu, Iowa, in April, 1876, by communicating with the undersigned, can learn particulars

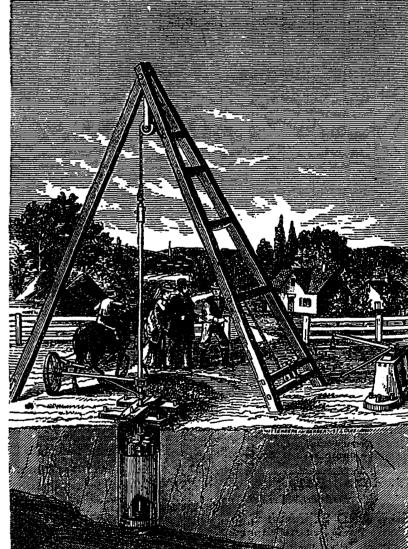
JOHN McEVITT Keokuk, Iowa.

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