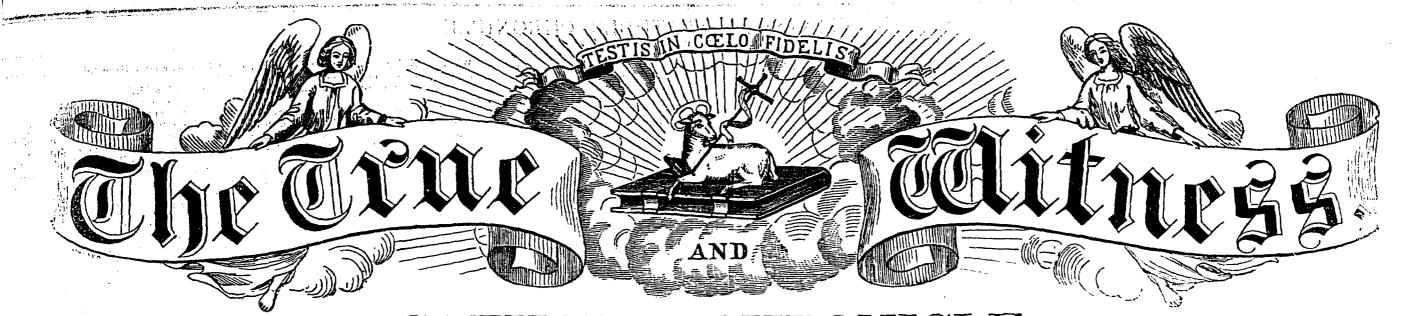
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# CHRONICLE. CATHOLIC

VOL. XXX.-NO. 3.

# MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1879.

Looking Back.

A barefooted child, by the meadow stile fets down her basket to rest awhile, And turning, swings her hat, with a smile, To a classmate, taking another way O'er sunny fields, with spring flowers gay, And looking back.

With bright face saddened, a young girl leans One glimpse to catch of fast-fadlug scenes; Learning the sorrow that pa tlog means, As, borne along by the burr ing train, Living her school days o'er again, She's looking back.

A fairer picture there cannot be Than yon vessel salling proud and free, Outon the billowy, open sea : But a fair young b rd, with wistful eyes From deck, to where the bine shore lies, Keeps looking back.

A widow stands by a lonely grave O'er which the shelleribg grasses wave, Marked by a stone with no record save The mossy traceries of changing years; And to the far bright part with lears Is looking back.

Whitely and silently falls the snow On the meadow still, and cold wluds blow O'er the dark'ning fields as sighing low, An aged woman, for the last time, seems A child again in happy dreams Still looking back.

Thus all through the world, where'er we turn, There are aching hearts, and souls that yearn Over bygone hours; and thoughtsstill burn Within us, that we utt-red years ago, And as in the midnight wathes slow We're looking back.

But angles, kneeling before the throne— The loved ones found, the long race run— Are thrilled with joy by this thought alone; Theire, es " the King in His glory" see, Yes, in his presence there can be No looking back.

# A REVIEW OF THE PRESENT **RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT.**

(By F. A. Quinn, Advocate, Montreal.) One of the greatest sources of the many errors which wfiltet the honest enquirer in his search after truth, is a mancholy inability to under-stand the positions and opinions of others, this may arise from prejudice; when a person is so impressed with his own conception of things that his mind can not evengrap the arguments which may militate agrints in sown preson-ceived ideas. It may arise from the fact that the enquirer has never had the opportunity of hearing the true definition of the proposition to which he objects; the limits within which it hay be circumscribed; the arguments upon which it may be supported, nor the distinctions which it allows. No teaching of the doman Catholic Church, whether of uogma or merely of counsel, has been so misinterpreted by the few, nor so misunderstood by the many, as the one heading this article: *axtra ecclesium*, *nulla satus*. nulla satus. nulla satus. I. has been the source of much misrepresen-tation; to mose guilty of that helmous sin we have no answer to give, for it would lead only, on their part, to new misrepresentation and faisehood. It has been the cause of much doubt to good pious souls; of much sorrow to sincree monority generations doubting promounded on their part, to new minispresent in and falsebood. It has been the cause of much doubt to good plous souls; of much sorrow to sincere men who grieve to hear a doctrine propounded which would see hear a doctrine propounded which would see in to condemin to constant error the mul itudes who are not in communion with the Roman See. It has even caused loss of friendship among o'd acquaintances, and has kept shoot those whom a community of tastes, pure motives at duck e pursuits, should unite in the close t ties. All this very naturally, for how could souls onlie on earth in the dearest and closest relationship if the one belie ved that in the other world the other must needs be separ-ated from him and for all eternity? It has done more, and led to employ and hatred, to civil war, and to hat worst form of hownan pas-jon, religious percention. In the eyes of many, he pro-d clain of the Church that she alone has salvation, was the contermation of themseives without plea or externation and with all the energy of the destroyers of Cauthage they have cried. "How often has she from the face of the earth." How often has she risen like the Phony's from her ashes and alway, the same? Unyielding, becau e con-side ing herself the grandian of truth, R vme has ever reduct the array of kings and emperors, as well as the array of kings and emperors, as well as the array of kings and emperors, as well as the array of kings and emperors, as well as the array of kings and emperors, as well as the array of kings and emperors, as well as the array of kings and emperors, as well as the array of kings and emperors, as well as the array of kings and emperors, as well as the array of kings and emperors, as well as the array of kings and emperors, as well as the array of kings and emperors, as well as the array of kings and emperors, as well as the array of kings and emperors, as well as the array of kings and emperors, as well as the array of kings and emperors, as well as the array of kings and emperors, as well as the array of kings Beaven.

admit her authority and to those also who deny it, claiming today as she did centuries ago, that it is the duty of all men to seek for truth: that as she alone possesses, it it is their duty to follow in her filodical in such a chaim. Truth does exist; it alone can be acceptable to G d; error the negative of truth, cannot but be objection-able to the Divine Author of truth. Christ came upon earth to establish truth; it her conflued His teaching to the apostles and disciples; to them He left as a mission and a duty to teach all nations; He established their rank between themselves, and to Peter did He give authority and precedence. A shuman wisdom is only a reflex, an imitation of Divine wisdom, it is of the platnest common sense to say that by apostolic succession in purely human mat-ters, the succession of precedence, and as when at the Connell of Jerusalem, Peter 's successor iff- up the very endowed with the same powers as their prederessor, and as when at the Connell of Jerusalem, Peter 's successor liff- up bis voice, all contention and disagreement must give way. Being truth itself. Christ must have left the means of discovering the truth, of relabing it as a precious legacy, otherwise His mission was a failure, His comine would nave been merely the signal for a new departure in speculative fancies on matters of faita. But he could not fail and truth cou'd not be lost, else He was not full and truth cou'd not fuit and by tradition have the transmutted them to sage on earth. If it had b en H-sintention to conde His teaching of the work that no proposition can be stated on which hum an intellects will not disagree? Did He not foresee that there was no coetrine, enchanding of His whelk would not dis disent rendered those writings com-plete and clear, nothing would nave been omi ted; nothing left unexplained; nothing ob-cure. Did He now know that no proposition can be stated on which hum an intellects will not find it contradictors; that every doctrine, prevalent to this day among the majority of thrisian

ARE OATHOLIUS BIGOTED? "OUT OF THE CHURCH THERE IS NO BALVATION." (By F. A. Quinn, Advocate, Montreal.) One of the greatest sources of the many errors which while the bonest enquirer in bis sources after truth, is a mancholy inability to under-stan the positions and opinions of others. This may arise from prejudice; when a person lie so impressed with his own conception of things that his mind can not even grap the arguments which he objects; the limits within which it the englifer that have seen that to save mankind from stans the positions of others. This which he sources of the many errors which his own conception of things that his mind can not even grap the arguments which he solves to the graphere and the proposition to which he solves to the distinctions which is may enserved, nor the distinctions which is allows. No teaching of the commany are readed to them as being the same and ber doctrine once de inder dhas never that be opported, has the proposition to which it may be supported, nor the distinctions which it allows. No teaching of the commany are readed to them as being the same and the prosess the truth. Hence all men, he ng obliged to which it may be supported, nor the distinctions which it allows. No teaching of the commany are readed to them as being the truth. Hence all men, he ng obliged to which it allows. No teaching of the commany are and be the truth and the truth. The may be supported, nor the distinctions which it allows. No teaching of the commany are the source to find the truth. The may be unable to find the truth, the substance of the truth as thousands are unable; some may never have the may be unable to find the truth, the substance of the doman the nonice thas been so mininterpreted by the source the substance of the the therpreted by the substands are unable to find the truth, the substands are unable; some may never have the truth the allows are been as the truth t

But men may be unable to find the truth, as thousands are unable; some may never have

WUNTREAL, WEDNESL would refuse to examine into its doctrines or if knowing th 4 in the Church alone can be found the truth, yet from h stred of the Church, from few of the world's neasure, or of the loss of worldy wealth and position or from any other unworthy, unmanly or sinful m stive, he refuses to bow his head and listen to the volce of the church, which in his conscience he believes to be the true Church. The above is most ably set forth by Dr. Doyle, the famous J K L., Bishop of Kildare and Leigh-lin, in an admirable letter written in 1822, to Dr. Marree, Protestant a rebbishop of Lublin ; Dr. Doyle says: "Your Grace complains that by our accept-"ation of the world *Catholic*, we exclude form "the pale of the Church of Christ all those to whom we re use a participation of the manne. "This observation of your prace, thus set forth is calculated to bring that odium on our "doctrine which is generally attached to the "the subject, as all other professing Christians," or at least of all such of them that have pub-"the subject, as all other professing Christians," or at least of all such of them that have pub-"Bished any au heetic profession or declar-tion "of their faith. We consider that wnower is builted until death, he enters heaven no mat-"the subject, as all other profession of thrist and has "no demantion in him; and that if he return "builted until death, he enters heaven no mat-"the to what seel or denomination of thrist in has "no demantion in him conserver person doubting is "obliged to use in what concerns his salvation," "that if there b- such ignoran e of truth in any "one as cannat be removed by praver proceed-"in from a pure heart, and that industry and "research, which every person doubting is "obliged to use in what concerns his salvation," "that such ignorance will screen him from ite "anger of his food, that he wilful, nor Judged by "truths which he could not know. Such a man "cannob be in a worse condi ion than th- infide "of whom St. Faul

" truth and are ready to stand corrected, that " by no means be reckoned among heretics." The foregoing has, it is hoped, made cftar, that this pretended excusiveness is not the terrible doctrine believed by many; that in the eyes of the Catholic, his dissenting neighbor is not separated so widely in his spiritual aspira-tions from himself in this world, nor doomed to the loss of heavenly happiness in the next. It has been the engeavor of the writer also to in-sist upon the absolute necessity of seeking a ter truth. It would indeed be a poor reward for his labor, if it only went to prove that, after als, it ous for a so for a seeking a ter truth of the consequence. Indifference on religious questions, or inofferer tism, if the ex-pression can be used, is the misfortune of our day; it has opened the way to the wildest va-geries and the most astounding theories. Con-mencing with religious questions, it has extend-ed to political and social theories. Con-mencing with religious questions, it has extend-ed to political and social theories. Casting aside all authority, human reason has recky asiy assailed all the fundamental principles which have hitherto governed the world ~ o doct ine, however absurd; no teaching however wild and contary to experience or right reason; no co fe of the constant and and and the fundamental contary to experience or cight reason; no co fe nowever absurd; no teaching however wild and contrary to experience or fight reason; no cole of morals however debasing or destructive, can be invented which will not attract tho sands of adherents. Mormonism was used encours by be invented which will not attract the values of adherents. Mormonism was read enough, be-hold Free Love goes further! Revolution was destructive, yet minifism and assassing and no estructive, yet minifism and confiscation and ag-rarianism secured the limit of e.cled passio-and lust of wealth. Let communism and o-civitism leave for behind the wildest dreams of first requestion from the first exponents is now theft. and lust of wealth. L '! communism and to challsm leave for bohind the wildest dreams of first revolutionaries \_ Property is now theft: marriage is the heartless suppression of nature's laws; klugs and princes were e ther useles drones or a roelous ty ants, to day all gowert, ments should be overturned; man should be left to his own guidaore. Yesterday the name of God bespoke fear if not revere ce and love; to-day h manily and is pretentions are above all thes Great Creat r; man is his own moster, the of a word his sphere, he himself his God. These frightful doetriess are now held by the to the way with farful strices; app-aling to the ignorance and the passions of the multitude, they will yet cause throughout the world unheard of miseries, undreamt of crimes. It behoves all good men to unite together, to seek to find the truth; truth in religion, in polities in sword ly sense as well as in their guilance for spiritual ends. No be ter way cat be found to resist these destroy ing waves than by removing prejudice; by making cl-ar what seems obscure; by giving und all their due praises and onsiteration; bi feeling that as men we have the same interests, as partiots the same due sa schristikues the same ends; this we have, nt least to some ex-tent, succeeded. humbly hope that we have, at least to some extent. succeeded.

The chair was occupied by the president of the the chair was occupied by the president of the Union, M. J. Fraw ey, Eq., who call d the con-vention to order at 3 pm. The secretary-trea-surer, Mr. John Corkery, was also in attendance The president appointed a committee of cre-deatials consisting of the following gentlemen: Messrs, Noone of London; Troy, of Toronto, and Barry, of Kingston. After a brief absence the committee submit-ted a report showing the following delegates to represent the societies hanned:— The Young Irisinnen's (atholic Benevolent association, Toronto, J. L. Troy. The Carbolic Literary and Beneficial associa-tion, Peterboro', A B Hourigan. The S. Patrick's society, London, James : No use.

No me.

the convection. The following committees were then appointed by the convention :-Auditing committee-Messrs McMahon and Troy. Committee on resolutions-Messrs Noone. Measey and Pigott. ommittee on constitutional amendments. A committee of the whole. Committee on report of the executive com-mittee.

Committee on report of the executive coin mittee. Committee of the whole. The secretary-treasurer then read the report of the executive committee, which was, on motion, deformed till the evening session. At 5 p.m. conven ion adjourned till 7:39 in the evening.

# EVENING SESSION.

The convention reassembled, and went into committee of the whole on the executive's re-part,  $Mr = J_{e}^{-1} Tray in the chair.$ The report was considered scrittin, and, as presented by the committee, was adopted by the convention

MORNING SESSION. Wednesday, Aug. 20, '879.

The rose said, "Let but this long rain be past, And I shall feel my sweetness in the sun, And pour its fullness into life at last." But when the rain was done, But when dawn sparkled through unclouded air, She was not there. The lark said, "Let but winter be away, And blossoms come, and light, and i will soar, And lose the earth, and be the voice of day." But when the snows were o'er. But when spring broke in bineness overhead, The lark was dead.

THE IRISH CATHOLIC BENEVOLEKT UNION.
 THE IRISH CATHOLIC BENEVOLEKT UNION.
 The Presidents and Officers Elected at the Convention.
 FULL PARTICULARS.
 The seventh annual convention of the Irish catholic Besevolest Unio of Canada assession bled at the bosos of St. Patrick, No. 21. I. C. B. U., at Believille, on the 19th and 20th instant.
 The chair was occupied by the president of the vention to order at 3 pm. The secretary-treat surer, Mr. John Corkery, wavais the attendance the and Barry, of Kingston.
 After a burch absence the committee submitting the following gentlement: Messrs, Noone of London; Tray, of Toronto, and Barry, of Kingston.
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 After a burch absence the committee submittin

loss; and. *Resolved*—That a copy of these resolutions be forward-d to the administrator of the diocese, and be published in the Mentreal EVENING Post. Toron'o *Irish Canadian*, and *Teibune*, POST, Toron'o Irish Canadian, and Catholic Record, of London.

and Catholic Record, of London. The resolutions, as thus presented, were adopted by the convention Three hundred copieso, the Union constitu-tion were ordered to be printed, and also that proceedings of convention be published in the EVENING POST. Irish Coordian, Tribure and Councils Descent

EVENING POST. Irish Canadian, Tribune and Carbolic Record. The scenetry treasurer was instructed to notify societies in default to the widows and orphans' fund, in ald of family of a late member of No 19; that if such tax is not paid on or be for the first of January next, the executive do cancet their charte, stylke their name from the Union's roll, or take such other measures as they to their discretion may deem expedient. The executive were recommended to have the the U. of Canada incorporated

The executive were recommended to have the 1, C, A, U, of Canada incorporatedThe secretary-treasurer was instructed to re-mit societies the am-ant which they had paidtowards the whot si' and orphans' fond (newplan less expense incurred in the fundA communication from Mr. M. J. Diffonsecretary of the Catholic Literary and Benevotent society of Stratford inviting the conventionwhere the proverse

to hold its next session in that town-was re-

Two second Tuesday in August, 1880, was selected as the time for holding the next con-

For place of holding next convention :-- Barrie, For place of holding next convention :-- Barrie, Kingston, Stattford, Foronto Oshawa and Peter-boro were named. On the third ballot Stratford

boro were named — On the third ballot Stratford was chosen. The installation of officers elect was then pro-ceeded with, the installing officer being the past president. Mr. Frawley, The officers then to & their positions and re-torned thanks to the convention. The president of the So s of St. Patrick, of Betteville, invited the delegates to attend the pie nic and ball the next day and evening, which, on motion was accepted. The thanks of the convention were tendered the Sons of St. Patrick for contrestes extended The inanks of the convention were tendered the Sons of St. Partick for contrestes extended elegates during their stay in the city, and thanks were also tendered the officers of the Union during the past year for the efficient man-ner t experformed the duties of their several positions. The convention then adjourned, to assemble at Stratford on the second Juesday in August, 188).

Ireland Before the Union.

And myriad roses made the garden glow, And sky-larks carolled all the summer long— What lack of birds to sing and flowers to blow?— Yet ah, lost scent, lost song ! Poor empty rose, poor lark that never trilled ! Dead unfulfilled !

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum In advance.

Not to Be.

#### Now Horace Greeley Wore his Shors.

**How Hornce Greeley Wore his Shors.** Mr. Greeley rolled into the shoemaker's store with that heavy, billowy sort of a gat be had. "Sit down, Mr. Greeley," said the shoemaker. Greeley hooked up with that broad, wondering, half child-like look, and said, "Why, do you know me?" "Everybody knows you. Mr. Greeley," was the reply. A comfortable fitting shoe was tried on. "No, that is altogether too small." Then a shoe that was ready altogether too arge, but that was not large enough, then a cloth shoe, so large that Mr. Greeley could put his hand in and arrange his stocking over his foot so as to fit him. He was amazed at the contrast with Broadway prices no sceing that there was also acontrast with Broadway quality, bought several pairs 'ike it, -all the man nul in fact, -and went away great y delighted, so has to be mended. Sure enough a boy car yo in few mower's with a small baskethal. The two mover's with a small baskethal. The pro-maker pletiges his professional honor 'ma' are were not two shoes alikelin the whole ba-hurried around to Mr. Greeley's hous gested that, as none of the shoes mad of no use 'o mend them. " Well?" Greeley, with that confidential half's in the hart he data. 'I and 't is not difficult the even that he data.

## The Legend of the Lvy.

The Legend of the Lyy. It is an old begend -a German one, I think--and it runs in this wise :-Once upon a time there lived, beside the Rhine, a beau flut young hay. She had a lover who loved her, and when she loved in return; buc after he had wood-not one year, but three-he asked her to marry him, and she anxion to show her power, merely answered, " wall," " I nave walted three years," he sald " but at: your bidding I will wait one more-just one more. I will go away from you and return, when the year is over, to ask your hand," "Then he went away and became a soldier, and oralse of his browery filed the land, but the lady was plqued to be the lowed him, though all the time she boyed him well He knylt at herfect, and took her hands in his

He knet at her feet, and took her hands in his and said— Lady, I have come back to claim you for my wife "

Batallsheanswored was-"Walt longer; a patient waiter is not a loser

loser" The soldier arose. He sighed, but he said no word of remonstrance. "I will w it for two years longer," he said. calmit, "If I do not lose, all is well." Then he left her again. She had hoped that he

No ne. Young Irishmen's Catholic Benevolent asso-ciation, Kingston, P.J. Rarry. The rish Catholic Benevolent society Toronto, Thos Meaney. The Irish Catholic Benevolent association, St. Thomas, Thos Power. St Patrick's Benevolent society, Oshawa, Law-ronge Cayley.

St Patrick's Benevolent society, Oshawa, Law-rence Cayley. St Patrick's society, Barrie, M.J Frawley. St Patrick's catholic Benefit society, Guelph, M & Pigott The Sons of St Patrick, Belleville, Eugene Me-M-hon. The Robert Emmet Benevolent society. Thorold, Neil Mc Mahon. The Benevolent society, Portmonth, M PFinn. The Catholic Li erary and Benevolent society. Stratford, Eoward O'Flaberty. The report as thus presented was adopted by the convection.

The report of the secretary treasurer was then read, and referred to the sudifing committee. It then being ton o'clock, the convention, on motion, adjourned till Wednesday morning at 9:30.

If the proposition be properly understood it

Heaven. If the proposition be properly inderstood it offers no terrors, it can cause no division, it can engender no hatred; nay, more, it is founded on right reason; it is the logical consequence of the position claimed by the hurch, and he who as-sails it assails rruth liself and its author. The object of a newspaper shoul i be to benefit its fellow men, of every nationality and origin, as well as of every belief and creed; to show the way as indicated by right reason; to dipel error; remove hatred and its cause, and c e its among its readers and their friends a spirit of true patriotism and relig one union. Serving under the same flag; seeking, each in his own way the true had its reward, salvation, we can not be truer patriots; nor better Christians than when by discussion, gentle and Christ ike, we verify our own bellefs; study those of our heighbours, and teach to them as we will learn from them, that though we may differ, we are all in the hands of God; that though the Blood of Him who died on the cross and by the intr-vention of th - One who on the morning of Pen-tecost completed the sork began at Bethlehem, the Great Creator will, in his own god time, give to each and every one of us, humb's and contris of heart, the grace to reach the end for which He has created us, which is union in Him and through Him, not merely for time, but for eternity. Giving you thus creatif for sincerity, for true

for eternity. Giving you thus credit for sincerity, for true patriotism, i would respectively request you to allow meto cooperate with you in your noble efforts by removing a stamb ing block in the between them from even making explicing an idea which belies the track by dissipating an intermed and true by belies the track of the true track by react the true track of participation is the true true to the true the true the true the true the true to the true t or eternity. Giving you thus credit for sincerity, for true Giving you thus credit for sincerity, for true patriotism, I would respectively request you to allow me to cooperate with you in your noble efforts by removing a stumbing block in the way of our separated breth rn, by dissipating an idea which be its seeming harabness effect are vents them from even making equalries as to the truth, in the right direction, by dispelling from their minds all the false notions they may have conceived of our so-called doorrine of ex-clusive saivation, and showing them that in the mind of no Catholic, properly instructed, of none, from the Pope himself down to the humblest in Canada or the world over, is it un derstood that the Church for one mornant downs to perdition those whom she cannot count as among her children belonging to the body of the Church. Of course should I he wrong in any writing of mine, I would most willingly correct any errer into which I might full. In the present' discussion I think f an light on every point, and I must res-penders, subject to correction by the proper The church is a shey may see ft.

as thousands are unable; some may never have heard it expanded, others may be mentally in-enpable of distin-uishing it from error; for in-deed it is a difficult question to study. To com-pare together the manifold doctrines which orvide mankind, would require not merely he highest education and the best of int-licetual training, but the loa est years if men's lifetime; private interpretation indeed imposes a colossal test. Others may be so educated as to love in their heart of hearts the teaching which they have learned from the sweatest teacher on earth, their mother's loving words and example. To these and to all seekers after truth, the Churc opens wide h-rarms, and if they belong not to the budy of the faithful she claims them as belonging to the soul

as belonging to the soul "hose alone does sheden ounce as hereties who willully deny the truth though they know it? woo to the peril of their own soul, from pride, or hatred or other passio shut their eyes to the light and will still a topt false doctrines, when their reason tells than that those doctrines are not of God. Gury in his "Compandium of Moral Theology," yol, p. 173, art. 207, thus de fines here-y: "Heresy, property speaking, and in a strict sense, is a solundary and persistent error against some truth held by the Church, as of faith, on the part of one who has received the faith." In a where sense it is an error, even in-v-inntary, nealinst any article of faith. It may be for may heresy, which is the voluntary error

faith." In a whier sense it is an error, even in-valuatary, against any article of faith. It may be formar heresy, which is the vortatary error of him whor fuses to bow to truth when he knows that it has even proposed by the Church, as of revealed truth. Or it may be only mate-rial heresy, which is the error of him who in good faith, without evil persistency or intent in data to your author reasoning upon the above definition says, that formal or yount-ry heresy is always a most grevious sin, because, among other reasons, it is a contempt of the revelations of God, therefore, of His.authority; but the material or involuniary heresy is free from sin, for the reason that the person who thus holds a failed doctrine is in invincible igno-rance of the truth. We must not be frightened or suffielded a those words invincible igno-rance? Our author art 13, vol 1, p. 15, thus defines: "Ignorance is the abseace of know-ledges: "Ophow many things are we ignorant? Can the most learned man on earth d-my his want of kwowledge, or ignorance on hundreds of used of kwowledge, or ignorance on duit.

questions? This ignorance may or may not be easily overcome by the employment of proper dili-gence and care, such as a prudent man would make use of in matters of grave moment, it may make use of in matters of grave moment, it may therefore very appropriately, in the language of the schools, be called vinelble, or invincible is-mance. This proper diligence would exclude of murae the gross ignorance of the person who would not take the slightest pains to remove 1, and, more forcibly still, the ignorance of him who would wilfully refuse to remove it lest it would restrain him in the pursuit of his sins or of his errors He therefore, who is in inviacible ignorance, d es not offend viol, and is not condemned by the Church; that is, the man who honestly be-lieves the doctrines of another Church and ob-serves the precepts of the law, belong-4 to the spirit of the Church, and his right to salvation cannot be in double as long as he remains in that

equal bein doubt as long as he remains in that state for he is not out of the Church, but really and truly belongs to it, is one of its men bers.

#### Lord Chelmsford's Opportubily.

It is well known that, immediately on Qir Gar-net Wolseley's appointment, Lord Chelmstord's brother, the lord justice of appeal, sent a tele-gram by special steamer from Madeira appris-ing Lord heimsford's of the fact and urging him todo something at all hazards. What was the result? Instead of waiting for a few days longer, which after three months of delay he might well havedone, for the proper development of his plans-which were that General Crealock should make a flank attack with his brigade so as to calch the Zulu army in a trap and utterly should make a flank attack with his brigade so as to catch the Zulu army in a trap and utterly routit-he makes a precipitate advance, snatches a partial and transform success, immediately afterward making an undignified retreat, and all this to serve simply his own private interests and thwart those of Sir Garnet 11 this is no so, then the h vn of the dilemma presents itself. A fter all, this great Zulu army was a mere wind-bag, which one well or anized brigade of ang-lish troops, properly led, ould plerce and dis-sinate, and all this waste of men and treasure is due to the incompetency of Lord Chelmsford binstelf, sir Garnet Wolsley has, it appears, s me work still to do. He will not find it easy to lay hands or Cetewayo, and until the Zulu king is accured the war cannot be said to be at s me work still to do. He will not find it easy to lay hands on Cetaways, and until the Zulu king is secured the war cannot be said to be a an end. But it now enters upon a practically new phase and will degenerate into a ruerilla war-fare of a very troublesome kind. — London World.

# (From Punch.)

THE LAST MUSICAL ANAGBAM.-"Pinafore, "Fine Up?ra."

MILED MATHEXATICS.-Given a donkey en gine, to determine its horse-power.

ECONOMICAL-Young wife [shopping]: giving a small dinner to-morrow, and I shall wan, some lamb." Butcher: "Yes, 'm: fore quarter o' lamb, 'm?" Young wife: "Well, I think three quarters will be enough."

A RoyaL FOGITIVE. --Wags, seeing that Cete-wayo hastasen flight, so about affirming that hi- name should now be prono most with a var-tation. The King of the Zulus, they sar, cught in his present circumstances to be called Outaway Ol

THE AIDERMAN'S FRIEND.-Advertisements describe the new remedial preparation for the reduction of corputence as an America. Inven tipn; but Mr. Audjo affirms its original dis. c verer to have been a brither Sont. He informs "us that " init-fat" was first . binined and ap-plied to the abatement of obesity by Mr. Mac-

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The convention reserved itself into a com-mittee of the whole to consider amendments to the constitution.

the constitution. Mr. Troy in the chair. The Amend nents as suggested in committee and so reported were referred by the convention to the committee on resolutions. It helds 12 o'clock (noon) the convention adjourned till 120 c m 1.30 p.m.

### AFTERN'NON SESSION.

On re-assembling of convention at 1.30 o'clock The committee on fesolutions presented a re-The committee on resolutions presented a co-port alvising convention to accept amendments as reported by the committee on constitutional amendments which was received and adopted. The convention next proceeded to the clec-tion of ordicers for the ensuing year. Mr. N. callagher in the chair, and Messrs.

Barry, Frawley and Cayley acting as scruti

Barry, Frawley and Correst and College neers. For President-Mr. Eugene McMahon, of Belleville, was chosen on the first ballot for president, and was so declared by the chair-man. For First Vice-President-Mr. James Noone, of under was the choice of the converting of

of condon, was the choice of the convection on the fourth balot, and was declared elected first For Second Vice-Pres dent-Mr. J. L. Troy of

For Second Vice-Pres deni-Wr. J. L. Troy of Toronto. bad the majority of votes cast on the fifth ballo, and so was declared elected second vice-president. For Secretary-Transver-Mr. John Corkey, of Peterborough, was on the first ballot elected for the position, and was so declared by the chairman.

chairman. The installation of officers was deferred until the evening session. The chair was then re-sumed by Mr. Frawley,

COLONIZATION.

#### columization. COMMITTEE OF CONDOLENCE.

Messrs. Troy. Frawley and Noone were ap

A comm ties consisting of Messrs, McMahon

A commute consisting of preserve and attained Corkery, Hourigan and Barry were selected to draft resolutions of regret on the death of the late Bishop O'Brien of Kingston. The convention on mo iou recommended the various societies of the Union to make apprica-tion to join the widows' and orphaus' fund of the U.C.B. U of the United States

C. B. U. of the United State-Messrs, Fruwley and Corkery presented ac-counts as expenses attending the convention which were ordered to be pail. It being now 5 o'clock the convention ad-journed till 7:30.

# EVENING SESSION.

Convention met as per adjournment, Mr. Frawley in the chair. The committee on colonization through Mr. froy, chairman, presented the following re-

Trov, chairman, presented the following re-port:-We, the committee appointed to consider the matter of Catholic colonization, beg have to re-port that we consider the question of Catholic colonization of the utmost importance to the Catholic people, and suggest that the Executive committee of the Union be instituted as a board of colonization with full power to prepare a pro-per plan, and to confer with the governments of the Dominion, Ontwrio and the Northwest, for the purpose of securing the necessary lands on which to i wate one or more colonies. All of which is respectfully submitted, J. L. TROY, M. J. FR. WLEY, JAMES NOON 4,

JAMES NO()N \*;, Committee.

The report was, sfier considerable discussion, adopted by the convention. The consulties to draft resolutions of condo-lence on the death of Bishop O'Brien reported as 

The seventh annual convertion of the L.C. B. U. of Canada, having learned with deep regret of the suddan demise of the venerable and re-spected bishop of the diocese of Kingston, and desiring to give expression, before adjourning to such regret, shared in as it is by the Roman Catholice of every nationality in the province, have, in convention, assembled at Belleville, adopted the following resolutions:-*Resolved*-That the diocese of Kingston, and the Catholice Church in Canada, by the untimely

A clever writer in the Dublin Penny Journal, would plead with her, and that she should be (1836), gives some interesting personal r-cot-lections of Ireland before its un on with Great Britain. After some preliminary remarks he

\* Ca-t your eyes over Watson's almanack for the year 1790, a copy of which lies at this in mention my table; look at the 'Peorage of Ireland in that compilation; look at the list of Ireland' in that compliation (now at the list of their residences, and you will find that almety-six of our nobility than keep town hou es in Dubin. At this distance of time it may not be uninteresting to trace the parts of the town they chieffy inhabited. Twelve peers lived in stephen's green in 1790 nine in Upper Sucky the street; seven in Henrie ta street, and deven for Bother course. These were the above most Stephen's green in 1790 nine in 1 pper Steky the street; seven in Henrie ta street, and deven in Ruthan squares. These were the places most thickly inhabited by the noblesse the remainder of whom were scattered through the other streets and squares. Three lords lived in Grafton-street, Lord Dunsany, Lord Massy, and Lord conoughmore. Henry-street was graced with the reschence of two, one of whom was my Lord Londonderry, and the other Kilmaine. Look at the list of the bouse of commons for 1790 and oh, what a glorious catalogue of resident girty men whose incomes dathout averaged at 4,40° year cach, and almost al of whom kept town houses. Foster, the speaker, lived in Mois-wor histreet, in a large, old-fachioned manston, with three or four gables next the street. Also? also if the hones are still here, but the inmates —how wofully chang d. Instead of ninety-six peers, I believe that only eight [including 'our prelatest now keep town houses in Und' a; and of this weetched remna 't the large erate charter at which he gav, the fiber, the 'sta seeff deviews in the line in a spear 's creet giver pass a dig in the investion. I had seeff deviews in the line in the 'n-how word to remna 't the large erate 's and connous is fid exhibited he right, the 's auteous, and the countly had been present; in which the leaders in both is treets in the truth lords and connous is fid exhibited he right or on etable quipaces, when, in wery corner of the city was heard the cheering hum of thriving and remnerst dindusty. The loss to Dublin of all classes of the a-isto-

munerat dindustry. The loss to Dublin of all classes of the a-1-topointed a committee to report at the evening ses ion as to the best means to devise a plan of

remanerat dindustry. The loss to Dubin of all classes of the a-i-fo-cracy may fairly be rated at half a million a vear, and the loss to the Blogdom o Irela d is localoulable, and then int e inversals of the sersional duies, they used to repair to their country seats, diffusing around them the bleasings o employment, expenditure, projec-tion and encouragement. I shall n ver for et the delt.htful hospitatities of hristmas I spent t Castle Forbes, in the county Lo gfo d with. Lord 47mari. The worth, the hospitality of his amiable famil, and the ractive and success-ful exertions for the happiness and comforts of the neil.hboing pea-antry, more than realized the charmis grieture the author of the satch book deaws of Brac-bridge hall and its benevol-ent immates. I there met stattan, War en. "To d' f ancis Hardy, the blegrapher of Lord Charlemont, and at that time member for Mul-lingar,) Barry Yelverton, and the late Danie! To er, who was then W.P. for Tipperary, and as honest, ratiling, dashing an Irishmanas ever I knew. What oterie! Wit as aright and spark ing as our noble host's champs uses; for hunt-ing ga'ore, which, whate et may be urged agained it. J will alway s maintain to be ado. know. What coterie! Wit as oright and spark ing as our noble host's champ a les; for hunt-ing ga ore, which, whate er may be urged scalust it. I will always maintain to be ato ce the most innocent and delightful of field sports. But do nat suppose that our time was exclusively devoted to amusement No; our boost way d cply impressed with a sense of his daty to his native land; he knew that his property. his hap-piness his respectability were derived from the toriand sweat of his humble fellow countryme .; he knew that the secret words, "The land which thy Lord thy God hath given thee." implied, upon his part, a moral, indefassible duty of pro-tection. This was the scene at Castle workes; but in those days it was no solitary instance; hun ired, and hundreds of Irish mrop letur-afforded similar examples. In those days absent ease were comperatively rare, as rare as great resid-nt prop letors are at present, and that is are enough in all consolence. Lord Granard established premiums for agricultural excellence among his to antry; which his lordshup success, on his estate, encouraging in ustry, newtness, and comfort, for which his lordshup success, on his estate, and furth is lordshup success, on his estate and the light of an unerous class of Irish landlords in 1760 might have been. "I have and let live, and I will ive smongst on "-, "Thes were the golden days of Ireland-days, " when the legislatoria dutes of the magnates of the soli necessarily continue their residence and that is estate.

country throve accordingly.

would plead with her, and that she should be f size to change her mind; but no, he was gone-gone for two long years. How she lived through them she could not tel; but they passe i and again her lover was before her. ' I how wait-d patiently," was all he said. The lady yearned to cast herself into his arms, but pride was strong within her. "Wait hower," she said

but pride was strong within her. "Wa't longer," she said. "No." he answered "This is the last time. If I wait now I will wait forever." At this her blood bolled; her eyes flashed; she arose a d drew back haughtily. "Then wait for ever." she suid, coldiy. Surely she thought he would shar at her feet and beseen her forgiveness, but h did no such thing. He left her without a word. Ad now her heart sunk is her bosom. She wept bitter tears out evented in dust and a des. her heart sunk to her bosom. She wept bilter tears and repented in dust and a dies. When a year had gone by, she could bear her woe no longer, and she sent her little foot-page to her old lover, bidding him bear this message— " tome back to me." But the message the little foot-page brought me that this.

was just this-"Walt."

Again she was left to her sorrow, and two years glided by; then once more she bade her page ride over the mountains to her lover's

calle. "Tell him fare waiting," she said The page rore away and rode back. He stood before his lady a d doffed his cap, and stood before his lady a d doffed his cap, and

repeated the message that had been given him: "The patient waiter is not a loser." "He is punishing me." thought the lady, and for two years longer the remained in her castle. Her heart was breaking Her health failed, she knew that doub was near. A longing to get him spired her soul. Again

knew that death was near. A longing to see him seized her soul. Again she sent her cruel lover a message. 'Tell him," she said, " that I am nearmy end, and that if I wait longer before I see him I shall mait for aver."

wait for ever.

But : othing softened the heart ber own orgelty

had turned to stone. the pag re urned and stood beside his lady's couch. His eyes were full o' tears, u's head was beau up h his breast; ho's ighed and hid his faco in his plumed cap. The lady lifted her wan

fac. "Speak," she said. "The message" "Alas!" signed the page, "I would it were a more tender one" "Whatever it may be, speak," gasped the

lady. 'The only message that I have," replied the page. In: "Walt for ever."

page. ls: "Walt for ever!" "I am well paid in my own coin," said the

lady. "At last I have received all my own answers

back." From that moment she faded fast. In a little while she died, and they burled her in the old churchyard with a stone at her head and a stone

churchyard with a stone at ner nead and a score at her feet. When sping came there was grass upon the grave, and there also was a new plant strange to those who tooked upon it; a plant with dark glossy leaves, that crept slowly but surely along, clutching fast to every rough surface it met There had never been a plant like that on earth b-fore. Now we call it the ivy, but this is what those who saw it for the first time said of it—

this is what those who saw it for the that this said of it— "It is the lady whom her lover bade wait: for ever. In this form she is creeping towards his castle slowly but surely. So she will creep on until she reaches the heart she threw Away.

away." Generations have passed from earth. The castle is a ruin, covered with ivy, and the psa-ants will t il you that it has crept there from the lawy's grave, point by point, over stone or rock. through the graveyard and over gates and fences. You can trace it it you choose they say; but you do not try.—New York Ledner. Ledger.

According to the N. Y. Sun, the children of the various nationalities represented in the pub-tic schools of that city rank as follows in the dis-play of intell-cutal ability: first, Jaws, i second Irish; third, Germaus; fourth Americans.

Professor Lamont, the director of the observa-logy.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

## Tears.

BY FATHER RYAN. Tears that twinkle down our eyes. They do not fall to earth and dry; They do not fall to earth and dry; Mey soar like angels to the skies; And like the angels cannot die. For, oh! our immortality Bounds through each year-Sounds in each sigh.

2

What waves of tears surge o'er the deep Of sorrows in our restless souls ! And they are strong, not weak, who weep, Those drops from out the sea that rolis Within their nearts for ever more, Within a depth, without a shore.

But, ah ! the tears that are not went-The tears that grief for years has kept Within us—they are best of all— The tears on reyes shall never know Are dearer than the tears that flow.

air.

again.

the next boundary.

guard station.

white heat.

dread, expecting to see him lifeless

able William Henry Dane.

hands, and rubbed his heart.

Each night upon earth's flowers below The dew comes down from darkest skies And every night curtears of woe to up, like dews, to paradise; To keep in bloom and make more fair The flowers of crowns we yet shall wear.

For ab ! the surest way to God Is up the lonely streams of tears, That flow when bending 'neath His rod, And fil the tides of our past years, On laugh ers's billows hearts are tossed— On waves of tears no heart is lost.

Flow on, ye tears, and bear me home ! Flow on, ye waves of deeper woe ! Flow on, ye tears that are but foan— A little while—I reach the shore Where tears flow not forever more-

# **RETURNED FROM THE GRAVE**

By MRS. HENRY WOOD : Author of " East Lynne," " Oswald Gray," Se.

CHAPTER III .--- CONTINUED.

"My lord ft is Lady Adelaide. She seems to be taken ill."

" Lady Adelaide shrieking like that ! What brings her down to the hall."

"She was outside, my lord, as it appears. We heard the screams, and went to the gate, and Lady Adelaide came flying in from across the grass. I should think she must have been frightened in some way, my lord."

"I never heard of such an improbable thing " ejaculated Lord Dane. "La Adelaide out at this hour! it is not likely." " Lady The butler was too wise to maintain his

assertion .... " My' Judy is with her," he said. " She

heard the ories, too, and came down.' " Undo this," cried Lord Dane. He meant the silk ribbon attached to his chair. The butler obeyed him, and Lord Dane toaching the spring, the chair propelled

"What is all this?" he inquired, looking first at her, and then at his wife. "Have you beeu frightened, Adelaide?"

and three of his men. They were talking The question threw her into hysterics again; and Lord Dane turned for an answer to his wife. to the other in an hour's time after it hap-

" I know nothing about it," said Lady Dane. "I was dozing in the drawing-room, and was awakened by screams outside. I put up the window, and saw some one running from the direction of the ruins, shrieking awfully. It proved to be Adelaide.'

"But what brought Adelaide out there?" "That is what I want to learn. When I dosed off, she was sitting quietly in the drawing.room, reading."

"My dear, what took you out?" inpuired Lord Dane, when she grew quiet. She shook terribly as she answered him :

"I-I don't know." "But you must know," reiterated Lady Dane, "you could net have walked out in

your sleep. What took you out ?" Adelaide's very teeth shook as she answered the question, and she turned, if possible, more deadly white. But she pressed her two hands for full a minute upon her forehead before she spoke.

The supervisor stared, and the men turned around.

"Why, who were they ? who was pitched the previous evening, was again nearing the same spot, in pursuance of his duty. As he over?" cried the doctor impatiently. turned around the ledge of rock, which there "Captain Dane, sir."

The name startled them all. Their projected so far as to leave scarcely a foot of ground to walk upon, he heard angry voices thoughts had been cast to nothing more than some poor fisherman or smuggler, certainly on the heights, close to the ruins of the chapel. The man naturally looked up to not to Lord Dane's son. Mr. Apperly broke whence they proceeded, and there, in the the silence.

. "Do you say there was a scuffle between bright moonlight, he perceived, or thought he two people on the Leights, and that Captain perceived, two men scuttling together at the edge of the cliff as in a deadly struggle. was pushed over?" he asked of Dane The next moment one fell, or was propelled Mitchel.

"As it seemed to me, sir. They were quarover the cliff, and awful shricks from the reling and struggling; and it is not likely chapel, or near it, broke out upon the night Captain Dane would throw himself down."

For an instant Mitchel stood in dismay, in "I fear, then, his assaulter must have been the servant, Ravensbird," gravely observed fear, his heart leaping into his mouth. As may have been gathered from his conversa-Mr. Apperly. "He has been heard uttering tion with Ravensbird, he was not a particuthreats of revenge against Captain Dane tolarly brave man; few men, permanently day."

weak in health, are so. Mitchel, though he "Not the least doubt of that, sir," returned managed to keep up and go about his duties. Mitchel : "who else would attack Captain sent flying for the man, Mitchel, some for the was always ailing, and earlier in life he had Dane? But I never thought the man would police-inspector, some across to the brow of been subject to epileptic fits. He drew near Ravensbird. But what's to be done ?" he ad- the American yacht was gone. Lord Dane to the fallen, prostrate man, in tremor and Lifeless he appeared to be. The face was will be safe to have carried away the body." "Was he dead ?" asked the surgeon, in a | it was incredible. upturned to the moonlight, the eyes were

closed, the skin looked blue and ghastly, and low tone. the mouth was open. Mitchel's terror and "Stone dead, sir. It was that frightened dismay were not lessened when he recognized

the features; for they were those of the Hon-What was to be done, indeed? They might well ask it. A moment's consultation The man was perfectly ignorant of what it and then they all, Mitchel and one of the would be best to do. He shouted out at the men excepted, started off toward the spot, by top of the heights for help, but there was no way of the land : the beach they knew would answer: little fear that the murderer-whebe impassable from the tide.

They laid their plans as they went along. ther one in intention or by accident-would answer him. He then took off his coat, laid Mr. Apperly and Mr. Wild would proceed to it under Captain Dane's head, rubbed his the castle, and break the news to Lord Dane, and the rest would go on to the chapel and But Captain Dane, poor fellow, never look down from the heights; they knew there moved, or gave the faintest signs of life. was not the slightest possible chance that the body had not been carried out to sea, but it Mr. Apperly and Mr. Wild called." Mitchel fell that he was dead : and what was he to do? The body must be got away, would be some consolation-to their curiosity, for in an hour's time the tide would be up; at any rate-to gaze down at the spot.

and indeed this had been Mitchel's last turn, "I don't like the task," abruptly exclaimed before going off duty, until the tide was gone the doctor as they went along. "The captain was the tavorite son." He pushed the hair from the clammy brow.

"I'm sure I don't," returned Mr. Apperly. The face was not injured in falling ; he lifted It has been occurring to me for the last few one of the hands, but it fell dead again. And minutes that the better plan might be to call then Mitchel turned and tore away at a breakon Herbert Dane, and get him to break it to Lady Adelaide sat on a sofa, her head bent neck speed, expecting to meet his comrade on them."

The surgeon eagerly caught on it, and they But he did not; whether the man had turned off to the right to the house of Mr. stolen a march upon time, and gone off too Herbert Dane, and found him at home. He early, or whether he might have been seated appeared to be making himself comfortable, under the rocks, and had suffered Mitchel to had a sofa drawn before the fire a cigar in his pass him, the latter could not tell. All he mouth, and some bottles and glasses on a had to do was to tear on again at the same | table at his elbow. speed, and gain what they called the coast-

"This is your promised nine o'clock!" he called out, as they were entering. "A pretty The coast-guard station was a low buildlong while to keep a fellow waiting; it's too ing, in outward appearance, for all the world, bad Harry. Oh! I beg your pardon," he ad-like a barn. Inside, it consisted of two rooms ded, as his visitors advanced. "I thought it was Captain Dane, whom I am expecting."

They did not take the offered chairs, but looked gravely at Herbert-as if hoping that their grave looks might prepare him for what was to come.

"We have an unpleasant task to perform, Mr. Herbert Dane, and we have called on you, pened; namely, the quarrel at the castle be- to request that you will help us out with it. We are on our way to the castle, bearing evil kicking of the man out. Never was there a | tidings to Lord Dane. An accident has hapmore scandal-loving place than Danesheld. pened to his son."

Mr. Herbert Dane did not appear to take ih terrupted by Mitchel. He burst in upon them, the ominous sound of the words; he was more his hair standing on end, and his face in a | intent on hospitality. He pushed aside the sofa, rang the bell for more glasses, and ex- | and must be then far away, for the wind was tending his hand to turn the gas on brighter. fair. Instead, however, of turning it on, he-turned Mitchel could not answer. His heart was | it out.

beating wildly, as he never remembered it to "A plague on my clumsiness! I am not used to the thing, and must have turned it the wrong way. The servant will be here in have beaten before, and he laid his two hands "Why have you left your beat? What a minute, gentlemen; a cheery welcome, this, not so, came upon him like a keen blow. brings you here!" continued Mr. Cotton, in for you!"

'Mr Herbert," cried the surgeon, "you did not understand us. Never mind the gas. We came to inform you of a shocking event that has occurred to Captain Dane."

"To Captain Dane! What is it ?"

outside. The butler hild the door open for him, but he shock his head; and the man stepped back and closed the door.

"I' decalre I don't like to face them, Bruff It will be awful tidings, especially for Lady Dane. I'll go in presently, when the brunt of the shock is over."

"What has happened, Mr. Herbert? They spoke of the captain, but he was quite well when he went out from dinner."

"I really cannot tell you what has happened; I don't understand," was the reply of Herbert. "They called upon me with a tale that he had fallen over the cliff, and asked me to come up here. It is incredible."

How the two gentlemen contrived to break the news to Lord and Lady Dane they scarcely knew themselves. Soon the house was in commotion. His Lordship had not the use of his own legs, but he speedily set in motion those who had. Some of the servants were have done such a thing. I didn't dielike the heights, some down to the bay to see if ded, in a more energetic tone "The tide was in great excitement, though he did not wholly believe the tale; as Herbert had said,

> "What do you know of this, Herbert?" Lord Dane asked of the latter, when he at length went in. "When did you last see Harry ?"

" In the afternoou ; about two. I think it was. He was with that Colonel Moncton, or whatever the man's name is, they were coming out of the castle. Harry stopped me and said he would come in and moke a manilla at my house this evening, and it was agreed upon. Nine o'clock he named. He was going to dine on board the yacht, but would be back by nine, for she would be setting sail."

" Did he come ?" "No. I was waiting for him still, when

"What do you think of this tale?"

"I can only hope that the man, Mitchel, was wandering in his brain before falling into the fit, and that Harry will be found safe on board the yacht," was the reply of Herbert Dane.

Lady Dane was pacing the room restlessly she occasionally put a question to Herbert. down and buried in the cushions.

"Any one but you would be over on the brow of the heights," cried Lord Dane, sharply, to his nephew, "looking out for-

"I have been," interrupted Herbert. "I went over with Bruff while the news was being broken to you. Supervisor Cotton and some of his men were there." "And what did you see ?" interrupted Lady

Dane. "Nothing at all. The tide was up and the

beach underneath was covered with it. Everything seemed calm and quiet." Were there any traces of the scufile on

the heights ?" rejoined Lord Dane. "None whatever, so far as we could see by the light. I don't know what may be visible by day. Cotton declares he does not believe

a word of the story." "Neither do II" cried out Lord Dane, very much in the manner of a man who would like to brave out something that he does believe. Of the messengers sent out, the first to re-

turn was the servant who had been dispatched to the yacht. The yacht was gone when he reached the bay, had sailed out nearly two hours before,

"Then there's no hnowing whether Harry went on board or not," groaned Lord Dane. He had unconsciously clung to the hepe that the "Pearl" might still be in port and his

son on board of her, and to find that it was "The captain had not been on board, my lord," rejoined the servant. "I saw Mills, the sail-maker, who was on the "Pearl" at work all day, only quitting her at the last

moment. He said Colonel Moncton was disappointed that the captain did not come to dinner, and that he had to sail without seeing Ravensbird turned his eyes on the land-

When Mitchel got up to the tallen man be found it was Captain Dane-stone dead." "Good mercy preserve us?" uttered Haw-

thorne. "And that fool of a Mitchel comes rushing ip to the guard station at the pace of a steamengine, which we conclude upset his heart or some other vital part of him, and must needs fall into a fit.' The consequence was, that nobody knew anything about it till he came to. which was more than an hour after, and then the tide had covered the beach and washed

the body away. Sickly fellows like Mitchel are never good for much." "Poor gentleman !" exclaimed the landlord. "It was only the day before yesterday he stopped at the door here and spoke to me as he went by. What an affliction for my lord and my lady. Who was the quarrel with? Who threw him over?"

" His late servant, Ravensbird."

The landlord backed against the shelves as if thunderstruck, and an iron ladle which he held in his hand clattered on to the ground. "Ravensbird !" he uttered, in a low, awestruck tone, "Ravensbird !"

"Ravensbird, and nobody else. He was not long carrying out his threats of vengeance.

"Why, he has been lodging here ever since yesterday morning. He is up stairs in bed at this moment. I couldn't have slept in the same house with him, if I had known this last night."

"He must have dodged Captain Dane, and waylaid him on the heights. The curious part of the affair is, what took Captain Dane over to the brow at all; some think that Ravensbird, in some cunning way, entrapped him into going, and then-

At this moment an interruption occurred which nearly made the landlord and the speaker atart out of their skins. A highbacked, wooden screen went partially across the bar, its seat in front facing the fire. At tainly as you"

the back of the screen stood the landlord and his customer; and at this critical juncture the face, never quailing. "You may be an He had been quietly seated there all the time.

"Your name's Dubber, I believe," he said, looking at the preventive-man. "How dare you stand there to traduce me?"

" Dubber was, as the saying runs, taken-to. He was too confused to make any reply. And Ravensbird walked around and confronted him

"By what authority do you accuse me of he crime of murder?"

"Well, now Mr. Ravensbird, if what I've said is not true, if you are innocent, I'm sure I beg your pardon," he answered, gathering courage and his wits together. "But you must not blame me. If I had not told Hawthorne, the next comer-in would. When events like this happen, people will talk, and if you were not mixed up in in this, you'd be the first to talk of it yourself. Mitchel saw the affair, and saw the captain pitched down

and he says the other was Mr. Ravensbird." "Mitchel says that it was I? That he saw me?" "As I hear, the men were saying so last

night. I didn't hear Mitchel speak myself, for I wasn't in the guard-house till he had gone.'

"Is what you have been asserting true ?that Captain Dane is murdered?" pursued Ravensbird.

"Oh, that's true, safe enough. They are getting ready the drags to search for the body." "On what part of the heights did it happen?" proceeded Ravensbird.

"Off the chapel-ruins. He fell down just beyond Rock Point. But I must be off, for my time's up," added the man; " unless I'd like to get reported."

fully answered Ravensbird. He turned around as he spoke, and departed glad to be away from the stern eye, the salrupted the lawyer, who was of an excitable low face of Ravensbird. "Putting them questemperament, apt to put himself into heats. tions as if he'a like to make believe he was an "If you did not deliberately murder him with innocent know-nothing," thought Dubber. a knife, or a club, or a pistol, or anything of "But they won't avail him much, when he's that sort, you attacked him and threw him

"How dare Lord Dane order me into cus. tody ?"

"That's his affair."

"He is no magistrate, by what right does he grant warrants? He-

The inspector burst into a laugh. "A stupendary magistrate, no. But he is lord of the manor, and lord lieutenant of the county. Don't question Lord Dane's rights, my man."

Ravensbird appeared to be cooling down. Understand me," he said. "I do not want to resist the authority of the law, and if I were free as air this moment, I should stay and face this matter out. But, what I am vexed and annoyed at, is this : I was on the point of going out to inquire; to ferret out particulars; I have a motive for doing so that you know nothing of : and I'd rather have given a ten poundnote out of my pocket, than have been stopped in it."

The inspector coughed-as incredulous a cough as ever man gave vent to. In his opinion, there was not a shadow of doubt that the attacker of Captain Dane was the man before him; and he looked upon the words as being put forth in cunning deceit.

"I'm sorry I can't spare you. If you can convince Lord Dane of your innocence, why you'll be at liberty perhaps before the day is over. But there are no particulars to learn beyond what are universally known. The struggle took place, Captain Dane was thrown down, and the tide washed the body away.'

"Dubber says the struggle took place by the ruins."

"Not ten yards from them," replied the inspector, who was a good-tempered man, and liked to humor his prisoners. "But what's the use of your keeping up this show of ig-norance, Ravensbird?" he added. "You have got an old card to deal with, in me. As if there was any living man could tell the time, the place, the facts altogether, so cer-

Ravensbird looked the inspector steadily in the head of Mr. Ravensbird was propelled old card-experience has made you one-but around it, glaring at the two in indignation. you have taken the wrong man in taking ne. I did not know that any accident, any ill had happened to Captain Dane, until Lubher just now told it; I did not know but he was alive and well; and that I swear"

"Now, don't you take and swear to any nonsense, or it may be used against you," was the retort of the inspector. "I never care to make bad worse, for those who come into my custody ; it's not my way ; but when prisoners get chattering, and letting out all sorts of slip words in their folly, why, I'm obliged to repeat it again. The best thing you can do is to sew your mouth up, until you are before Lord Dane. And that's friendly advice. mind.

Possibly Ravensbird felt it to be so ; for, it he did not observe it literally and sew up his mouth with thread, he at any rate relapsed into silence.

Between nine and ten he was conveyed to the castle. Lord Dane was seated in his audience-chair in the great hall; though so physically powerless, his mind was as vigorous to conduct the investigation as it had ever been. Mr. Apperly, in his legal capacity, sat near him, a small table and pen and ink before him; Squire Lester, Supervisor Cotton, and a few others were present-but not Mitchel. He was expected, but had not come. A sensation was created when Ravensbird, in his handcuffs, was introduced by the inspector.

"You bad, wicked man !" broke forth Lord Dane, in anguish, forgetting the diguity of a magistrate in the feelings of a father. " Could nothing serve your turn but you must murder my poor son ?"

"I did not murder him, my lord," respect-

"We don't want quibbling here," inter-

"I don't know what made me go out," she faltered ; " it was very foolish. In looking from the drawing-room window, I observed what a lovely night it was, nearly as light as day, and the thought came over me that I would put on my cloak and run as far as the rpins and back. I meant no harm."

"The most senseless thing I ever heard of! such a wild goose trick, sure was never performed," exclaimed Lady Dane. "Had any one told me, but yourself, I could not have believed it."

Adelaide did not care for that; her aunt might call her senseless, and a "wild-goose" for an hour, if she pleased : but what she did care for, and dread, were the keen eyes of Lord Dane, fixed penetratingly upon her. She saw he did not believe her fully.

"Let that pass," he said, as if answering his own thoughts. "What caused you to Screen ?

" Oh-I cannot tell," she answered, clasping her hands in agony.

" Did any one accost you ?" proceeded Lord Dane.

"No, no," she answered eagerly. " I---I think I got frightened at finding myself all alone by mounlight in those chapel-ruins, where the graves are.'

" And so you ran home shrieking, thinking a ghost was after you?" cried Lord Dane, who readily accepted the version.

" T-es, I suppose so."

As Adelaide spoke the hesitating answer. she happened to catch the look of her maid. Sophie. Most strangely and earnestly was the woman's gaze fixed upon her, almost, as it scemed, in terror. Adelaide shuddered, and once more hid her face in her hands.

"I hope it will be a warning to you, my dear." said Lord Dane, "not to attempt a moonlight escapade again. You might meet a real ghost another time-or something WOrse."

"And you cannot say but you would de serve it," added Lady Dane, crossly. "You are as flighty as your brother. The best thing you can do now is to go to bed."

"Oh, no, no, pray no !" eagerly returned Adelaide. "I am not ill; I am not frightoned now, I would rather sit up."

She looked both frightened and ill. hat it. was not arged. Lady Dane put her head in at the dining-room door.

"I wonder you can remain contented there. through all this noise, Harry," she cried. "Is he asleep ?"

"Harry's not there," said Lord Dane. "He Went out "

"Oh! down to the yacht, probably, to see his triend off."

" I fancy so."

Lord Dane retired to the dining-room; he never appeared in the drawing-room at night. The two ladies went up stairs, and the serwants dispersed. But a sudden dread-or whatever you may be pleased to term ittook Lady Dane.

"You have made me quite nervous, Adel aide, with your shricks and your absurdity," she exclaimed. "I should feel more com fortable with Lord Dane than up here." Ano ringing the bell she ordered the tra taken into the dining-room. So they both went down sgain.

Now, somewhere about the time that Lady Adelaide's cries were heard. Mitchel, the pre-

. . .

Who is dead? sound came. They sprang forward and

wonderment. "Can't you speak ?"

panted. " I want assistance."

caught him just in time to prevent his sinking to the ground. The fright of seeing Captain Dane fall, the excitement, or the running, or perhaps all combined, had brought on what he had not been troubled with for years-a fit.

and a sleeping closet. And on this night,

sitting around a blazing fire in the first room,

to which the door opened, were a supervisor

over the chief occurrence of the day----which

had been known from one end of Danesheld

tween Captain Dane and his servant, and the

Exceedingly astonished were they to be in-

"What's the matter with you ?" exclaimed

"He's dead, he's dead," Mitchel at length

the supervisor, whose name was Cotton.

upon it, and staggered against the wall.

Of course they could make nothing of what he had said, about somebody's being dead and w nting assistance. The superviso gave it as his opinion that he was only wandering in mind, the percursor of the illness. He sent one of the men out for a

doctor. The latter, Mr. Wild, was not as home ; he was gone to spend an hour with Mr. Apperly, so the man went there after him. Mr. Wild hastened to obey the summons, and Mr. Apperly, who was a solicitor, accompanied him.

"What has brought this on?" demanded Mr. Wild of the supervisor, as he busied himself with Mitchel. " I suspect he must have been excited or agitated, and in no measured

degree." "He rushed in here like one possessed,"was the supervisor, s answer. " I never saw a man so agitated. His breath all panting, and his speech goue."

" Did he give no explanation ?"

"Nothing that one could make top or tail of. He spluttered out some confared words about wanting assistance for somebody who was dead. I think his brains must have been moonstruck ."

"I don't then, sir," spoke up one of the men. "I think his agitation was caused by something real. Mitchel's a quiet man, not given to drink, or to anything of that Something extraordinary must have sort happened."

Whatever might have happened their only chance of coming to the solution of the mystery was, by endeavoring to restore consciousness and speech to Mitchell; and this was -flected in about an hour's time. The man was raised from his recumbent position. placed in a chair in front of the fire, and some refreshment given him to drink.

"Now, Mitchel," began the doctor, "let us have it out. What upset you like this?" Mitchel did not answer for a minute or two he was probably recalling his recollection.

"What's the hour?" he suddenly asked. And the supervisor cast his eyes up to the clock.

"Gatting on for ten."

Matchel staggered up from his chair, but sank down again. He was weak yet.

"Then it's too late!" he uttered in excitemeut, "and his body will have been washed

awav." "What is this mystery, Mitchel ?" inquired Mr. Wild.

" I'll tell you, sir, as well as I'm able, but I don't understand it myself," was Mitchel's answer. "I had just got around Rock Point, as we call it, when I saw a man thrown over the liff. I ran up to succor him, but he was dead."

"Thrown over the cliff !" was echoed by the by-standers. "From the top down to the beach ?"

"Pitched right over, he was. They were having words and scuffling together, whoever Adelaide's cries were heard. Mitchel, the pre-the other was-and nobody need go far to mative-man, to whom Ravensbird had spoken | guess at him, knowing what's known."

"He has fallen—or been thrown—over the dinner, and that he had to sail without seeing Mitchel opened his lips to answer, but no cliff, by the chapel. There is little doubt that it has killed him."

Herbert Dane put down his cigar, and turned his dismayed face upon them. They noticed how pale it looked as the firelight shone upon him.

have been expecting him here since nine that night. The inspector heard the various o'clock ?"

They told him all they knew, and asked him to break it to Lord Dane. He had rather not, himself, break it to him, he answered : Lord and Lady Dane had not been very cordial with him lately, and he should drend the effect of the communication on Lord Dane. coming from him. He would, hewever, go with them to the castle, and join in consulting as to what was best to be done. "What will you take !" he asked.

They would prefer not to take anything. "Had you not better?" he wrged. "Tidings such as these require support of some earth, and the morning sun shope out to glad-sart. Which of the preventive-men, do you den it; but Harry Dane had not come. say saw the affray ?"

" Mitchel. A thousand pities that it should have been he. Any other of the men would not have lost his senses over it, and help might have reached Captain Dane in time. in case he was alive. There is sure to be some untoward fatality attending these cases !"

Herbert Dane tossed his hair from his brow and then leaned his forehead on his hand. his elbow on the mantle-piece. "Did Mitchel not distinguished the other on the cliff with Harry-with Captain Dane ?- who it might be?"

"Fast enough," cried the lawyer, who was a quick, fiery little man. "Who should it be, but the discharged man, Ravensbird?"

"Ab !" uttered Herbert Daue,a slow flashing into his pale countenance. " I told Harry, when I met him this afternoon, to take care of him."

"We are wasting time, Mr. Herbert," said the surgeon, " Lord Dane must be informed of this."

Herbert rang the bell for his hat, and went out with them. The man-servant addressed bis master as he was showing them to the door.

"If Captain Dane comes, sir, am I to ask him to wait."

" No," mechanically replied Herbert.

Arrived at the castle, they asked for an interview with Lord Dane. The butler resolutely refused them. "You know, Mr. out to see." Herbert," he said, in a tone of remonstrance, returning to the latter, "that my lord will now never be disturbed in the evening. Could not those gentlemen come to-morrow? Or perhaps they will walk in and wait till the captain enters. I don't suppose he'll be late : he dined at home."

"Bruff," cried the surgeon, who knew the servant, "we must see Lord Dane. An accident has happened to the captain, and-I do fear-you will never see him home sgain. Go in to his lordship ; say that we have heard had news, and have come to tell it to him; he will be sure to admit us."

The butler turned from them in doubt and dread, and entered the dining-room. "My lord will see you gentlemen," he said.

when he came out. "My lady and Lady They entered. Not Herbert; he lingered one pitched the other over and killed him. then."

him. I asked Mills if he had seen Captain Dane about, down there, this evening, but he said no; he had come on board with the colonel in the afternoon, for an hour, but he had not seen him since."

The inspector of police was the next to ar-"Fallen over the cliff!" he uttered. rive; but Mitchel did not come at all. He "When? How? When did it happen? I was not sufficiently well to venture out again stories, and received Lord Dane's orders to apprehend Ravenshird, and to bring him before aim the following morning.

At length the castle was cleared. But the old Lord and Lady Dane sat up the livelong night hoping that Harry might return, hoping against hope. Had they heard Mitchel's testimony by word of mouth, they might have been less sanguine; but they sat on in sick expectancy. The tide receded from the strip beach, leaving nothing on it, leaving no signs that anything dead or alive had been on

it. And the morning light dawned upon the

# CHAPTER IV.

JUST before entering Danesheid, standing in a somewhat obscure spot, though near to the fishermen's buts, was a small inn, or public-house, called the "Sailor's Rest." kept by a man of the name of Hawthorne, who had once been gamekeeper to the Dane family. It was a well-conducted inn, of rather a better class than a common public-house, professed to afford good bed and board, and had its share of custom. Among those fond of

frequenting its bar and parlor were the menservants from the castle; and it was to this place that Ravensbird proceeded when turned out by his master, intending to take up at it his temporary sojourn.

On the morning atterward the landlord was in the bar alone-or, at any rate, he thought he was alone. He was busy polishing his tans and setting things straight, according to his custom before breakfast, when one of the preventive-men, on his way down to the beach, came up the passage and entered.

"Half a gill of rum, landlord; the morning air's chilly." "Twana bit of a frost I fancy last night,"

responded the landlord, as he handed him what was called for. "but it'll be a fine day. " I hope it will, for the work that's got to be done. They'll be dragging for the body in shore, and all Danesheld, I suppose, will turn

" Dragging for what body ?" returned the landlord. "Has anybody been lost?" The man was in the act of putting the glass of rum to his lips ; he drew it back in aston-ishment, and gazed at the landlord. "Why, you don't mean to say you have

never heard?" 4.14

"What is there to hear?" "Of the calamity that has overtook the castle. Captain Dane's murdered "Captain Dane murdered !" echoed the landlord, doubting whether his ears were not playing him false.

"He was murdered last night. It's a odd thing you didn't hear of it-though perhaps 'ou were shut up when the folks came back from the castle. Mitchel was on his beat, and saw a scuffle on the heights between two Adelaide are there," he added, in a low voice. men, not knowing then who they were, and

lord, when they left alone. "What do you

know of this business, Hawthorne?" "If you were sitting in the screen, Mr. Ravenshird you must know as much as I. I have only heard what Dubber said."

"What do you think of it?" "I can't think. Who would do harm to Captain Dane? He had no enemies, that 1 know of. I'm sure the quarrel with you was quite unlike bim."

" Unlike his general nature. He was put up-aud so was I. Where's my hat? Up stairs, I think. I shall go out and ascertain the truth of this business?

He quitted the bar to go his chamber, and elemost at the same moment the inspector of police entered it. He ranged his eyes around and around, as it is search of some object, and then noticed to the landlord.

"Good-morning, Hawthorne. You have got Master Rovensbird lodging with you, I hear. Is he up yet?"

"He was here not an instant ago, sir. He's gone to kis room to fetch his hat. He wants to go out and leave the particulars of this sad business about the captain. Dublier had just been into tell of it. I'm sure you might have knocked me down with a puff."

The inspector withdrew from the bar to the passage, and there he propped himself against the wall. The position he had chosen commanded a view of the back door of the house as well as of the front. Almost immediately Revensbird appeared, and the inspector ac conted bing :

"A five morning, Mr. Ravensbird"

"Very. I am going out to enjoy it." "An instant yet. I want to say a few words to you."

"Not now," impatiently returned Mr. Ravensbird.

"No time like the present," was the reply of the inspector, as he laid his hand upon the man's shoulder. "Don't be restive : I must detain you."

Revenshind turned his sallow face on the officer, his eyes flashing with anger. "By what right? What do you mean?"

"Now, Bavensbird, don't be unreasonable take things quietly. You are my prisoner, and all the resistance in the world will not avail you.'

" Bavensbird's answer to this was resistance He strove to wrench himself from the inspector's grasp, and though short of stature, he was a powerful man. Had it come to a tussle of strength between the two, he night have gained the victory; but before he well knew where he was, or what had happened, he found a pair of handcuff's on his wrists.

"The most senseless thing a man can be guilty of is to try and resist an officer in the execution of his duty," observed the inspector. in a tone of pleasant argument, as though he were discussing the point with a knot of triends. "You need not suppose we do our work by halves, Ravensbird; had you escaped me, you would only have jumped into the sheltering arms of my men; who are planted outside of the house, front and back.

" Planted for what ?" fumed Bavensbird. "For you. And there they have been all night, since Lord Dane gave me the orders to arrest you. I thought I'd do the thing politely, and wait till morning; or I might have knocked up the house and taken you

over the cliff. I don't know what else you can call it, but murder."

"I never was on the heights last night. I never saw Captain Dane after he turned me from the castle in the morning," responded Ravensbird, "Who accuses me of this ?"

"Now, my good man," impetuously broke forth the lawyer, "this absurd equivocation will not svail you, and yon, only waste breath and my lord's time in using it. You have brought enough sorrow upon his lordship, without seeking to prolong this trying scene."

"I asked who was my accuser, Mr. Apperly," doggedly repeated the prisoner, "and I have a right to be answered.'

"Circumstances and your own actions are your accusers, and Mitchel is evidence," returned Mr. Apperly. "He witnessed the struggle on the heights, and he saw you push down Captain Dane."

"Could not Mitchel have been here by this hour ?" feverishly put in Lord Dane, looking at the supervisor.

"I thought he would have been up before this my lord," was the reply of the latter. " I'll go out and see after him."

" Does Mitchel say it was I, struggling with Captain Dane ?- that he saw me ?" inquired the prisoner, as Mr. Cotton left the hall.

" Of course, he does," answered the lawyer. Do you imagine he would conceal it ?"

"Then he tells a malicious, gratuitous lie," exclaimed Ravensbird. "And he must do so to screen the real offender."

Lord Dane bent his head forward, and spoke," Ravensbird, as Mr. Apperly says, this. line of conduct will only tell against you. Had no person whatever seen the transaction there could not have been any misconception upon the point, for who else but you was in ill-blood with my son? Of the nature of the quarrel between you and him, yesterday morning, I am in ignorance, but it is certain that you must have provoked him most grievously, and you quitted my roof uttering threats against him.

"My lord, so far, that is true," replied Revensbird, calmiv and respectfully. I gave Captain Dane certain information, by which I thought to do him a service, but he received it in a contrary spirit. It was connected with his own affairs, not pleasant news, and it called forth anger on his part towards me. I felt that it was unmerited, and I was harshly treated, and my own anger was aroused. I answered my master as I confess I had no business to answer him. We both grew excited he beyond control, and he ordered me out of the house, and knocked me down the stairs. I ask you, my lord, whether it was likely I could take it calmly, without a retort? I had been e good servant to my master, had served him aithfully for years, and that only made me feel the insuit more keenly. I left the castle, and for the next two hours all I did was to give vent to my feelings in harsh words-"You said you would be revenged," inter-

rupted Lord Dane, "Ten times, at least, I said it, my lord, and

many heard me, but, by the end of the two

hours, my anger was spent. Harsh words

they were, but idle as the wind. I never

veriously entertained the thought of taking

vengeance on my master. I had but spoken

in the heat of passion, and, before long, I ac-

nully heren in my own mind to find some ex-

cuse for him."

"You forget that your struggle with him WES witnessed by the preventive-mun."

and the second sec

"It never was, my lord, for no struggle with me took place. What Michel's motive for accusing me can be, 1 cannot tell; either his eyesight deceived him, or he is screening | iuward feelings. the real offender at my cost. But I don't fear, the truth is sure to come to light."

"The truth is to the light already," sarcastically replied Mr. Apperly. "I am astouished at your ridiculous persistence, prisoner. You may just as well hold to it that the sun is not shining into the room at this present moment. But all this is most irregular, and only a waste of time. Inspector, is there waiting for Mitchel ? Are there no witnesses to be examined ?".

The police-inspector stood forward and addressed Lord Dane. "Your lordship has must ask to be allowed to question a witness that I saw it was Captain Dane. -or that your lordship would question her. It has come to my knowledge that there is the affair ; I speak of Lady Adelaide Errol." There was a pause. Lord Dane did not re- his mouth.

ply. Mr. Apperly stared, and the inspector continued :

"I have been informed that the Lady Adelaide proceeded as far as the ruins last night, just about the time the affray must have happened, and came back screaming, in a question myself." a state of extreme terror.

It strikes me, my lord, that her terror may have been caused through having seen something of the affray; and I should like to question her."

"I have questioned her," replied Lord Dane. " She says not."

"Pardon me. my lord, if I hold my own opinion. Her ladyship is but young, most likely timid, and she may feel afraid to coniess to it. It may be necessary-with your lordship's sanction-to administer the oath."

Lord Dane dispatched a summons for Lady Adelaide. The reader must not suppose that things were conducted with the regularity that they would have been in a formal court. Nothing of the sort. Lord Dane ruled, and the rest howed to his will.

Adelaide came in, not daring to disobey. she was in a white morning dress, or-namented with blue ribbons. The sunlight fell upon her auburn hair, and her color went and came painfully; one minute she was crimson : the next, white as her robe. She shivered and shook as she took the oath.

"Had your ladyship any motive in going out to the ruins last evsning ?" asked the inspector.

"It was a fine night," she faltered, her voice scarcely auchible. "You had no suspicion that any quarrel or

affray was about to take place there ?

"Oh, no!" she vehemently answered " It took you by surprise, then. Will your

ladyship tell us what you saw ?" She barst into tears. But for her oath, she would have denied seeing anything, as she

had hitherto done. "Speak out," said Lord Dane, sternly.

"I ran across to the ruins; it was very stupid and thoughtless of me; and I went in side," she sobbed. "I stood a few moments to take breath, and I fancied I heard voices

as if in dispute." "And then?" easerly questioned Lord Dane, for she had paused.

"I crossed the ruins to the other doorthe one nearer the sea-and looked out. Two the precipice, and I saw one fall over. I was nearly terrified out of my senses; I believe that, for the moment, my senses did leave me; all I remember is, that I tore out of the ruins, and back here, screaming."

"Why did you not state this?" sharply demanded Lord Dane.

"Oh, I was too frightened," she shivered. I was sick with fear. I thought if the men should come after me, and kill me for watch-

"Thrown over by Ravensbird," said hottongued Lawyer Apperly. "Yes," responded Mitchel

"Were there no signs of life whatever in my son ?" asked Lord Dane, struggling with his

"None, my lord : he was as dead as ever I saw mybody. I wish I could have carried him away with me in my arms, my lord, instead of leaving him to be washed away with the tide ; but it was beyond my strength. I wish I had not fell into that fit; there'd have been time to get to him."

"You could not help it, Mitchel," replied Lord Dane, in a sad kind tone "Did you nothing we can proceed with in order, while recognize him to be my son on the heights before he feli ?"

Mitchel shook his head.

" Impossible, my lord. It was only moonlight, and the struggle did not seem to last a done me the honor to put the conducting of moment hardly before he was over. It was this case into my hands," he said, "and I only when I got to him, trying to lift him up,

An interruption came from the prisoner. He had fixed his stern, black eyes on Mitchel one of your lordship's family, who perhaps when the man first entered, never removing may be enabled to throw some light upon them; they seemed to devour every turn of his countenance, every word that fell from

"My lord," said he, turning to Lord Dare, the worst criminal brought to the bar is allowed an advocate, by the English law; but I have been hurried here without one. Having none, I should like to ask the witness

Ask it," asseuted Lord Dane.

" You have just sworn that it was impossible you could recognize Captain Dane, upon the heights, that it was only moonlight, and the scufile lasted but a moment," proceeded the prisoner to Mitchel, availing himself of the permission. "If you could not recognize him, how could you recognize me?'

"I did not reognize you," returned Mitchel. A pause. The prisoner spoke out again

agerly, passionately.

"Then why did you say you did?"

"I didn't say it." "You did. As I am told."

No I did not say it. My eyesight did not

carry me so far," was Mitchel's rejoinder ; but he was by interrupted the police inspector. " Do you mean to deny, Mitchel, now you

are on your oath, that it was Ravensbird who flung over Captain Daue?"

"I couldn't say that it wasn't, or that it was, sir. 1t might have been him, or it might have been anybody else in this room, for all I saw."

The inspector looked at Lord Dane.

"I understood, your lordship, last night, that Mitchel had seen and recognized Ravensbird as the offender." "I understood so," returned Lord Dane, "I

was so informed. You, for one, Apperly, certainly said so."

Mr. Apperly brought his spectacles severely down upon the countenance of Mitchel and spoke in a sharp quick tone.

"You know you said last evening in the guard-house that it was Raveusbird."

"I said it was sure to have been Ravensbird, because of the quarrel he had with his master in the morning," answered Mitchel "As I was coming to, after my attack, and telling which I had seen, somebody exclaimed-and I do believe it was yourself, Mr. Apperly-that it must have been Ravensbird, and I agreed, saying there was no doubt of it. But I never said it was Ravensbird from my own knowledge from my own eye-

sight." "Then are we to understand, Mitchel, that men seemed to be struggling on the brow of you do not positively know who it was that was engaged in conflict with my son ?-that you did not recognize the person?" asked Lord Dane.

"I did not, my lord. I surmised it to be Mr. Ravensbird, on account of the quarrel, but I could not see who were the people who weres cuffling on the heights. Had Captain Dane not fallen, I could not have known him to be one. The other might have been a woman,

for all I could see." he party felt rather nonplussed.

It however, by no means "settled" it. For not one believed him. They could not have been more fully persuaded that he was the culprit had they actually seen him with their own eyes pitch over Captain Dane.

"I gather," said Lord Dane, "that you were -according to your own account-absent from the jun somewhere about an hour and a half. Where did you pass that interval ?"

"My lord, I must decline to answer, promptly replied the prisoner.

"You refuse to state, sir ?"

"Yes, my lord. I was at the Sailor's Rest at the time the crime is stated to have been committed and could have had nothing to do with it; therefore I would respectfully submit to your lordship, that my movements, preceding it, have no right to be inquired into '

Now don't you go drifting against recks, prisoner, or mey be you'll split upon them,' interposed the inspector. "When a man's arrested on a capital charge, it is the business of the law to work up and bring to light, not only his movements and doings, but every particular respecting him. So you will do well to answer his lordship."

" I decline to answer," was the only response reiterated by the prisoner.

However convinced Lord Dane, the solicitor, and the police. might feel, that Ravensbird was guilty, it was yet necessary to show justifiable grounds for the opinion, ere the warrant was acted upon. Revensbird was detained in custody at the castle, while the inspector went to make enquiries in the town. And he brought back news which completely bafiled Lord Dane.

Hawthorne and his wife in conjunction with two or three other respectable witnesses, declared that Ravensbird was back at the Sailor's Rest by twenty minutes past eight, and that he did not quit it again. He sat in the parlor, common to the guests, till eleven, when the house shut up, and then retired to his chamber. The inspector confessed him-

self "floored" by the news

But what about the warrant? Why, it was of no use, and had been made out for nothing ; for it could not be put in force against Ravensbird. Neither was there any plea for detaining him in custody in the face of so distinct an alibic; and he was discharged. " Only to be retaken," observed Lord Dane,

as the man quitted the hall. "I do not clearly at present, understand how it could be; either there is an error in the stated time, or some other false plea has been set up ; but that Ravensbird is the guilty man, I feel a positive conviction. And he will soon bere-

taken on the charge." "Not he," angrily dissented Mr. Apperly, who was more vexed than any body at the termination; not that he was a malicious man, but his mind also was fully made np. " Now that he has got his liberty, my lord, he'll be putting distance between himself and this place with the seven-leagued boots of Jack in the fairy tale; and when anything fresh turns up to retake him upon, he'il be non est."

"I could not do otherwise," returned Lord Dane. I could not commit him in the teeth of evidence. Nevertheless, I am certain the man is guilty; and the very fact of his refusing to state where he was, or how he passed his time during a portion of the evening, would almost condemn him. An innoceut man has nothing to conceal."

Near the gate before mentioned, stood Herbert Dane, when Ravenshird was released from the castle. Not perched upon it, as was his wont in gayer times, but leaning against it in pensive sadness That the untimely fate of his cousin gave him much concern, was evident. He looked exceedingly surprised to see Revensbird approach, released from the handcuffs an unattended by the guardians of the law.

"What ! have they let you off, Ravensbird ?" he uttered, as the man neared him.

"Could they do otherwise, Mr. Herbert ?" was the response of Ravensbird, stopping short before him, as though he disdained to IRISH NEWS.

Mr. Arthur Moore has introduced a bill pro-posing to constitute the borough of Cashel and the towns of Tipperary, Nenagh, and Thurles into a parliamentary borough to return one member of parliament. The name suggested for the proposed constituency is the "Tipperary Boroughs,"

In consequence of party disturbances in the Streets of Omagh, the town commissioners on Monday presented a memorial to the bench of magistrates. The magistrates, in reply, an-nounced their determination not to a cept fines in future in any party cases, but toppulsh with imprisonment.

SHOOTING CASE IN COUNTY DONEGAL-A SHOOTING CASE IN COUNTY DONEGAL-A Sh-riff's bailiff named Mailey, of Convoy, was this evening dangerously shot in the back and ribs, while excending a civil bill decay, by a man at Pluck, near Letterkenny. The party who fired shot has not yet been arrested. Mailey, who is in a very dangerous staic, is being at-tended by a doctor. The county inspector and a magistrate have gone out to take his deposi-tions. Mr. Croghan, sub-inspector, and a party of police are in pursuit of the perturbation of the st police are in pursuit of the perpetrator of the outrage.

The Registrar of Coslmountain, Dunmanway, The Registrar of Coolmonntain, Dunmanway, says:—"A death has been registered in the past quarter at 15 years of age, and a death at 105; the latter I know to be correct, but I have my coubts about the other, although my informant in sisted upon registering the death at that age " The Registrar of Glendermot, London terry" says:—"The longevity of this district, shown in the quarter's returns, is remarkable. There was one undentable case of death occurring at the great age of 107 years. Into this case I personally inquired, and found my informant correct. The deceased was a farmer, in easy circumsta; ces and of regular habits.

On Friday last, 2nd August, by appointment, a On Friday last, 201 August, by appointment, a large coaringent of the tenantry on the Ballycor-ick, Furoor, and Sleevedooly estates, the pro-perty of Mr. T. Rice Honn, Q.C., Paradise hill, Kikkysart, waited on that gentleman for the pur-pose of bringing under his notice the extreme bardships imposed on them this year by the re-duced prices of cattle, butter, and agricultural produce generally, which rende edit almost im-possible for them to meet their rends. The learned gentleman entered b to minute details respect-ion the rend dupmerion in the thus, addimented ing the sad depression in the times, adding that their claim should meet the fullest consideration at his hands.

EVICTION IN THE COUNTY LIMERICK.--An ex-traordinary affair in connexion with the evic-tion of a tenant farmer from his holding is experced to take place at St. Patrick's well on Saturday next, and in view of probable distur-bances the authorities will draft a large force of police to this locality. The tenom in question, one John Tallant, who was tried at the last asone John Tailant, who was tried at the last as-sizes for sending a threatening letter to his lar d-lord, and acquitted on the charge, is to be evicted on the day in question, and a large force of mil-tary and police are to be despatched to the scene of the occurrence, as rioting on the occasion is anticipated. Considerable excitement prevails in the locality.—Cork Herald

in the locality.—Cork Herald TERRINLE DEATH OF A WOMAN.—Intelligence reached Fermov on the 3rd instant, of the death of a woman named Usney on the previous evening on the road between that town and Kilworth, through being thrown from a don-key's carl in which she was refurning from market. From what can be accertained at pre-sent it appears that deceased with two other women were on their way home to Araglen, seated together in the donkey cart, when some of the tacking gave way on the road above in dicated (mear the bridge over the river Fun-cheon). The animal becoming frightened took head upsetting the cart and preclipitating the occupants on the road. Deceased fell on her head and received such injurtes as terminated facalty in a very short time, dying in a few min-nice after the arrival of the parish priest of Ki--w orth, who was summoned hurfeldly by Mr. Morragh. Another of the women received con-siderable injury, but her life is not endangered. Mr. Rice, the district cor ner has made ar-rangements for the holding of an inquiry into the district cor ner has made ar-rangements for the holding of the Munster head by Correspondent.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Munster hank, Mr. Shaw, M.P., the chairman, referring to the condition of trade and agriculture, sold depression in Freland was the natural cause of depression in England, as England was Ireland's best customer. He believed that fo some years to come there would be considerable thancial distress. The bank had not met with any one great loss during the past half-year, but t was inevhable that there should be small had debts in times like the present : add therefore, thouch able to nay the usual dividend of 12 per c nt., and still leave a surplus, they had thought it more prodent to pay only 10, and keep a large balance for contingencies. We expressed a house that energetic efforts would be made to keep up the Irish butter trade by the adoption of the best modern methods of manufacture. Refer-ring to the condition of the land in Encland and in In-land, he remarked that large tracts in Fugland were undenanted in consequence of the agricultural decression, and he he-lieves that English landbords were beginning to see the mistake of leading large forms, and that in a few years they would have adopted the base moder of an angle to the science of the large forms, and that in a few years they would have adopted the base method of an large forms. and that in a few years they would have adopted the Irish method of small lettings. and that in a few years they would nove hoopted the Irish method of small lettings. DEATH OF LORD TRIMLETON.—We have to announce the death of Thomas Nicholas Barne-wall, Lord Trimleston, a Catholic peer of Ireland, who died on Monday morning at his residence-in Park-lane. The late Baron Trimleston, of Trimleston, county Meath in the peerage of fre-land, washorn in Dublin in 1796. He married in 1859 Margaret Rand Una, elder daughter of the late Mr. Phillp Roche, sister of Lady Louth, and nicce to Lord Dunsany, by whom he leaves issue an only daughter. A una Maria Louisa, married in 1858 to Mr. Robert Henry Elliot The decease of onls father, in 1738. If has been stated that the ancient burony, created by Edward IV. In 1461, becomes extinct by his death But Sir Reginald Barnewell writes to the papers that the peerage will be claimed by Christopher Harnewell, Esq., of Meadstown, county Meah, who inherits the greater portion of the estate of the late lord under an ent if Tie deceased nobleman was a lineal descendent of the baron of thet name who received such a crushing defeat from Hugh O'Neil's Lieutenant Tyrrell at THE CORPORATION ADDRESS TO THE EMPRESS THE CORPORATION ADDRESS TO THE EMPRESS EUGENTE.—'he address of condicience of the empress from the lord mayor and corporation of oublin has just heren turned out of the soudio of P. J. Lynch, 67 Middle Abbey-street. It is a gem of art, and can be seen for a few days at Mr. Lesage's, 40 Lower Sackville street. The word-ing is bordered by a beautiful 'citic design, the shamrock entwined on mauve and dove col-oured ground, with bu hished silver stars inter-mixed. It is surmounted with violets, the em-blem of the Napolcon family. At the bottom is emblazoned the imperial arms, with the French flags intertwined. Two exquisite medaillons, right and lef, contain 'designs of emblematic painting, representing the broken column with wreath of immortelles. Opposite, on a violet cushion, are the broken sword, the decoration of the legion of honour and wreath. This, with surroundings of ivy sprays entwined with vio-lets, mounted in black, with pale blue and scar-let bands, connel-tes this very beautiful work of art. The signature of the town clerk, with the city arms and seal, are affixed. It is well mounted in a black and god frame. Mr Lynch had also the honour of executing the address from the board of guardians of the North Dub-lin union. The Logic of Home Ruck=-WitAT tr MEANS THE CORPORATION ADDRESS TO THE EMPRESS from the board of guardians of the North Dub-lin union. THE LOGIC OF HOME RULK-WHAT IT MEANS FOR ENGLISHMEN.-Regarding home rule the London Times recently said:--"No public man can afford to daily with home rule. If any con-sp cuous politician, we care not who he may be, where to declare that home rule was an open question his career, would be destroyed. This feeling is too deep to be overcome by an attempt at dictation in a few English and Scotch con-stituencies where the Irish vo'ers hold the balance of power. But what is the conclusion to be drawn from this resolute attitude? Is it that English politicians are unwilling to listen to Irish demands? The pol tical hi-tory of the past twenty years tells a different tale, and those who have no pattence to read even recent his-tory may be asked to remember at least, what has happened during the present session. For our own part, we can speak with a clear con-science. In whatsoever respect Irishmen have claimed equal rights with Englishmen and Scotchmen we have contended that the claim should be examined, and if found to be consisi-ent with truth and justice, should be admitted. Unreasonable claims have been and will be pre-ferred, but all have a right, at any rate, to con-sideration and discussion. We have supported in union. ent with truth and justice, should be admitted. Unreasonable claims have been and will be pre-ferred, but all have a right, at any rate, to con-sideration and discussion. We have supported the demand for the equalization of the parlia-mentary and municipal framhises of Ireland with those of England; advocated the repeal of the convention act; we have deplored the re-jection of the Irish volunteering bill. Parlia-ment, on the same grounds, has essaved to give the Irish Roman atholics equal privileges with the Protestants of Great Britain in superior and intermediate cducarion; but home rule is a de-mand of a very different character. It is a de-ment of all Friglishman who have bestowed w momeat's thought upon the subject, to break un the empire and to sever the connection between Ireland and Great Britain. It is not a demand to the sever the connection between for equal rights and privileges, but one for the revival of obsolete inequalities and distinctions. As such we decline not only to grant it, but to

waste time in arguing about, any more than we should waste time with a political dreamer who should propose to save the community a vast sum of mones by resultang the national debt or to restore industriel prosperity by prohibiting the importation of foreign manufactures. In this feeling we are not singular. No nation in the world, which by slow degrees and through painful struggles has conquerred its unity, would consent to try the experiment of cutting itself upagain and reversing the processes of histor-ical integration."

MR. PARNELL, M.P., AND MR. GRAY, M.P.

The tollowing appeared in yesterday's Free man's Journal :-

# TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN. Thurles, August 14th.

My DEAR Sin-I have sincere pleasure in forwarding to you the accompanying joint-letter, which I have just received from Mr. Parnell and Mr. Gray. In doing so, I will candidates, of whom some had to come a only observe that the declarations it contains | distance of nearly twenty miles. afford me the sincerest satisfaction-a feeling which every true Irishman will share. No one auxious for the welfare of our common country, and the maintenance of an united an energetic Irish parliamentary party, will seek to perpetuate even the recollection of what is | end park. A much larger gathering both of standing.

## 1 am, my dear sir, yours, T. W. CROKE.

The following is the joint-letter referred to by his grace the Archbishop of Cashel and Emly :-

" TO HIS GRACE THE MOST REV. DR. CROKE, LORD ARCHEISHOP OF CASHEL, &C.

"YOUR GRACE-Your grace's letter, published in the Freeman's Journal of yesterday, is inspired by that spirit of true patriotism and devotion to the national cause for which you have always been so distinguished, and which makes you so loved and distinguished by every Irishman. We cannot but recognise the truth and justice of your grace's weighty words of admonition, and are sure that you will be gratified to know that the temporary misunderstanding between us is at an end.

"Probably, during its continuance, neither less; and, without entering into unnecessary details, we can have no hesitation in mutually withdrawing any injurious imputations which. in the warmth of controversy, may have been used on either side, and in recognizing that,

while on all occasions we may not take the same views as to the best methods to be adopted, our objects are the same-to secure in the speedlest manner practicable the legislative independence of Ireland and the amelioration of the other grievances under which the country suffers.

"We thank your grace most sincerely for the generous expressions of confidence and approval contained in your letter, and in which we at least can join each so far as the other is concerned.

"We concur with your grace in thinking that no one who has the Irish cause at heart can desire to perpetuate or prolong a dispute which, so far as those principally affected are concerned, has been frankly and completely terminated.

" Your grace's letter will be an incentive to both of us to redouble our efforts in the the defenders were not entitled so found on future to promote the cause we both have qually at heart ; to avoid and discountenance allowed parties a proof of their averments, tissensions between the representatives of Ireland, and to work unitedly for the regeneration of our country.

"We have the honor to be your grace's faithful servants.

" E. DWYER GRAY. " CHARLES S. PARNELL."

# MR. FINNEGAN AND MR. JENKINS.

Mr. Jenkins, the member for Dundee, has got into hot water with Mr. Finnegan over a -peech he made recently, severely abusing the Irish members for their obstruction of the Irish members for men cost action of an engine Keepen, which is a cost action, on the public road near to Coat-achieved three counts out in one week, a feat dyke in March in the year 1877. On the even-dyke in March in the year 1877. On the even-

# SCOTCH NEWS.

3

The Rev. M. Sheeban has now came to reside with the Bishop of Argyll and the Isles. in Oban, and to attend to the small, but increasing, congregation. F. Sheeban, who is nephew to Canon Sheehan, of Manchester, having completed his studies this summer at Waterford college, offered his services to the West Highland diocese, and was ordained priest by Archbishop Strain, in Edinburgh, on Sunday, the 27th July. In consequence or this arrangement Mass will now be said regularly in the temporary church at Oban; on Sundays, at 11.30 a.m.; and on week days at 8 a.m. On the 7th inst. the bishop left Oban for S Uist, where he will be detained for three Sundays, the 10th to 24th current. Confirmation will have to be administered in five parts of the island. Shortly after Easter his lordship confirmed, in the island of Barra, 201

ST. ALOYSICS COLLEGE, GAMETHILL .- The closing academical exhibition for the year 1879, by the scholars of St. Aloysius college, Gamethial, took place on Wednesday evening, the 30th of July, in the Queen's rooms, Westnow happily ended-a temporary misunder- the clergy, the parents and friends of the boys and others than last year showed the increasing interest taken in exhibitions of this sort in Glasgow. The programme was a varied and interesting one and carried out with great spirit by the boys. At the close the Rev. W. J. Amherst, rector of the college, made a powerful appeal to the Catholic parents present, and to all who value the training of youth, to do their utmost to second the efforts of those who were training their sons and trying to prepare them for and make them ready to meet the exigences of the times. He spoke of the increase of the college, both in members and in teaching staff, and showed that the work of advance was substantially proved by the success obtained in the past year at different public examinations. For the first time the college had sent up a boy to the London matriculation examination, and he had passed in the first class: for the first time they had sent boys to be examined at party to the dispute could claim to be blame- | the Glasgow university. The rector's speech was listened to with marked attention.

IMPORTANT SHIPPING CASE .- An interlocutor has been issued by Sheriff Fraser, in the case of Gorordo and mandatory, against the Clyde sugar refining company. The pursuers claim payment of the balance of freight due on a cargo of sugar brought to this country by the Spanish ship Antela, and which was purchased by the defenders. As part of the cargo was lost damaged during the voyage, the defenders paid part of the freight, but held a balance of £443.148 for the loss and damage to cargo from alleged defective stowage, and maintained that by the bills of lading act, 1855, they were entitled to do so. The pursuers held that the damage to the cargo was through stress of weather, the ship having been thrown on her beam-ends during the voyage; and further, that the defenders bought the sugar from the real owners, and were only to pay for what they received from the ship as weighed and sampled, and would not suffer loss by the sugar amissing, as they did not ourchase or pay for it. They also held that the bills of lading. The sheriff-substitute and the action was appealed to and debated before Sheriff Fraser, who now adheres to the sheriff-substitute's interlocutor, but holding that the defenders have no claim for the lost sugar, although they have a title to maintain their defence as regards the damaged sugar. The value of the sugar alleged to be lost is £318 8s 9d, and of the damaged lot £125 5s 8d.

SINGULAR RECOVERY OF A WATCH STOLEN Two YEARS AGO -On Friday last week an excellent silver lever watch was restored to its owner after having been amissing for upwards of two years. It was taken from the

ng them.<sup>9</sup>

"Did you recognize one to be Harry?" "No, no. How could I recognize them in correct inspector, had fully understood that that short moment?"

"My lady," interrupted Mr. Apperly, "did the other seem to bear any resemblance to the

prisoner here ?" "Not that I saw or thought of," she anthem was Ravensbird."

"If she could not recognize my son, she could not recognize Ravensbird," observed Lord Dane.

"My lady," struck in the inspector, "did no idea, ever so faint, convey to your mind who either of them might be?"

upon him.

"Did you not hear my replies to Lord Date and Mr. Apperly? Had I recognized moraing." Captain Dane or his adversary, should I be Lord Date looked annoyed at the appeal Captain Dane or his adversary, should I be likely to say I did not? To what end? What had the affair to with me?"

It takes a great deal to stop a police inspector. And this one proceeded as deliberately as though he had received no reproof. "Nor the voices either, my lady? Did you

not recognize them ?" "I recognized nothing," she impatiently answered, "I was too terrified. May I retire ?" she added, turning to Lord Dane. " If I stophere forever, I can say no more."

"An instant yet, my lady," interrupted the inspector. "Did the other-the one who did not go over the cliff-attempt to follow you, when you ran away ?"

"Not that I snw-not that I know of. I

did not look around to see." "My lady," continued the undaunted inspector. "I must ask you one more question ; and you will pardon me for reminding you that you are upon your oath, before you answer it. Have you told all? Is there nothing that you are keeping back ?"

But the question was never answered. For Lady Adelaide, overcome by emotion, caused perhaps by past remembrance, perhaps by present perplexity, turned deadly white, and fell back on a chair.

"She knows no more," said Lord Dane "frake her up-stairs to my lady."

# CHAPTER V.

Lord Dane grow impatient in his chair of state. The warrant, committing Richard Ravensbird for the wilful murder of his son, was already made out; it wanted only the signature, and that waited but for the for-mality of Mitchel's evidence. Mr. Apperly busied himself with his papers, the prisoner leaned against the wall, the inspector was in a brown study, his arms folded, while the servants collected outside in groups, to express their horror and aversion of their late comrade Ravensbird.

"Here's Mitchel, here's Mitchel," briskly criey out Mr. Apperly, seeing the approach of the man. "Now, then, we shall soon have it the immediate reply of Mitchel, "it was hard over 🦉

The preventive-man came in, under the wing of Supervisor Cutton. He looked pale back and ill still, and Lord Dane ordered him a "That settles it, then," said he, with the air Mr. Herbert," spoke liavenabild. the chair, while he gave his evidence. He testified of a man who has done with contention : "I tell you something more, shall I?" to hearing the disputing sounds, to seeing in- was back inside the Sailor's Rest at twenty distinctly the struggle, and to the fall of minutes past eight, and I did not stir out questioning eyes. Captain Daue.

one present, including the usually keen and Mitchel could swear to Ravensbird. The misapprehension had gone abroad, carried from one to the other.

"It makes little difference." cried Lawyer Apperly, who was the first to speak. "It swered. "It did not strike me that either of | could have been nobody but Ravensbird. He owed his master a grudge, and he paid him out; he may not have intended a fatal ter-

mination-"But it makes every difference," interrupted the prisoner, in agitation.

"If a credible witness says he saw a man

commit murder, he is believed; but, if it The question-from him-seemed to excite turns out that he never saw it, it makes all her anger, and she turned her face haughtily the difference. My lord," he added, "I swear I was not the assailant of your son: I swear I never saw him after I left here this

> His belief that Ravensbird was the guilty man was firm as a rock. Mr Apperly spoke up authoritatively.

"Assertions go tor nothing, prisoner. Perhaps you'd account for your time yesterday, hour by hour, up to ten o'clock at night."

"Yes, I can," somewhat doggedly returned the prisoner. "After I quitted the castle I went straight to the Sailor's Rest, and the landlord can tell you so."

"But you may not have stopped at the Sailor's rest."

"I did stop at it; and twenty people, going in and out, saw me there; and I dived and had tea with the landlord and his wife." "Well-after tea?"

Ravensbird hesitated.

"After tea I sat in the parlor with the landlady till it was hard upon seven, and then I went out for a stroll."

The inspector pricked up his ears and exchanged glances with Mr, Apperly. The latter continued, his dry, hard tone speaking volumes.

"Where did you stroll to ?" Which road? "I don't know that that matters to anybody," was the somewhat sullen answer,

"Perhaps it was up this road?"

"Perhaps it was, perhaps it wasn't," returned the prisoner. But all present felt that

"Why, bless my heart?" uttered the lawyer, nearly jumping from his chair with the suddenness that the recollection flashed upon him. "I met you myself, Ravensbira; I was on my way home from a client's and encountered you coming up this way. It was about seven o'clock. You cannot deny it." "I have not attempted to deny it, Mr. Ap-

perly." "Well, now, the question is, what time did

you get back again to the Sailor's Rest?"

Ravensbird answered the question by asking another, looking at Mitchel as he did so. "What time was it that you saw the scuffle

and the fall?" "It had gone the half-hour past eight," was

upon the quarter to nine."

Ravensbird coolly folded his arms and drew

l again."

shun inquiry. "Do otherwise!" echoed Herbert. "Why

the whole place is saying that there never was a clearer case. Mitchel testifies that he saw you push him over."

"No, he does not, Mr. Herbert," steadily answered the man, bringing his piercing black eyes to bear fully on the face of Herbert Dane.

"Has he eaten his words, then, before my lord ?"

"No, sir. He never spoke the words; it was a misconception altopether. When you see Mitchel, you had better inquire for yourself, and you will find that he did not distinguish who the strugglers were. He would not have known the captain, but for his falling at his feet."

" And so, on the strength of the uncertainty, they have given you your liberty | I suppose you will hasten now to put the sea or some equally effective barrier, between you and England."

"Why should I?" returned Ravenshird. "An innocent man does not fly like a conveu.'

Herbert Dane very nearly laughed.

" innocent !" he exclaimed, his tone savoring of ridicule. "You know, Ravensbird, it is of no use to be on the exalted ropes before me. The words you spoke in my presence, vesterday morning, in this very spot, the threats of vengeance you uttered against your master, would be enough to hang you.

"Do you believe me guilty, Mr. Herbert?" interrupted the man drawing nearer with his fixed, penetrating eyes.

"I was about to say, Ravensbird, that you are safe for me," proceeded Herbert Dane. "I make no doubt that you dropped the words in the heat of passion, almost unconscious (if I may so express it) that I was within hearing, to take cognizance of them. I felt sorry for you at the time, feeling that my cousin, in his passion (whatever may have called it forth), must have been unjustifiably harsh, and I will not put myself forward against you Moreover, were you gibbeted on the nearest tree this day, it would not bring your master hack to life.'

"Sir," repeated Ravensbird, in the same calm, matter-of-fact voice, "I asked if you believed me guilty."

"What a superfluous question !" was the retort. "Do you suppose there's a soul in the place but must believe it ?--although you bave contrived to escape bonds. You ask me if I believe you guilty, when I say that I could hang you."

"Then why don't you hang me?" returned Ravensbird.

"I have told you why. I do not care to go out of my way to do you harm; and it could not benefit the dead, But guilty you certainly are."

The way in which Ravensbird stood his ground before Herbert Dane, stony, self-possensed, not a muscle of his face changing, not a tremor in his voice, and his searching eyes never moving from Herbert's face, astonished

the latter not a little. "Then let me tell yon that I am not guilty, Mr. Herbert," spoke Ravenshird. "Let me

"Well!" responded Herbert, lifting his

Mr. Biggar, has written to Mr. Jenkins to-day,

taking exception generally to the tone of his criticisms, and informing him that his peronal comments on the member for Ennis are lies. Nobody expects anything will come of this squabble, which it is expected will remain purely personal, and on the part of the members discreetly private.

# Houesty of Dublin Cabmen.

In the criminal statistics of Dublin, recently published, there is an item which deserves -pectal mention. It records the extraordinary honesty of Dublin cabmen, a class of men who are hard worked, poorly paid, and much abused. The Dublin jarvey usually gets credit for being a sharp deceiver, and extorting unlawful fare from passengers; the following figures, however, will prove much in favor of the honesty of the men :-

More than three-fourths of the articles lost in Dublin cabs in the year were brought to the astle yard police office by the drivers, and the articles thus given up included gold rings, bracelets, guns, revolvers, opera glasses, and other articles of much value. More than this, thirteen sovereigns and sixteen half sove-

lings and sixpences, were brought to the castle by the drivers. In the year 1878 there were within the police districts 2,703 licensed vehicles, being

an increase of 382 as compared with the year 1877; these vehicles consisted of 1,112 hackney carriages, 864 cabriolets (including 64 phaetons), 131 job carriages, and 96 stage carringes (90 of the latter are tram cars.) There were 2,830 licensed drivers, being an increase of 260 as compared with the year 1877.

During the year there were 1,088 articles of property surrendered to the police by drivers, of which number 601 articles were claimed by and given up to the owners at the police office, and 5 at the different station houses, making a to pass through. This shade deck can be total of 606 articles claimed. The re- covered in with screens in rough weather, mainder were sent to the police store, Lower and to those who have been in a hot elimate castie yard. The articles surrendered included 477 umbrellas, 3 clocks, 2 gold rings, 3 bracelets, and other articles of jewellery, 2 guns, 1 revolver, 1 case of surgical instruments, 4 hand muffs, 14 shawls, and 19 opera glasses; 13 sovereigns and 16 halfsovereigns were received by drivers in mistake for silver coins, and were surrendered; 5 of the sovereigns and 1 half-sovereign were claimed by and given up to owners; the remainder were sent into store In twenty-tive instances, bank notes, gold. and silver, amounting in all to £54 118 9d (exclusive of the foregoing, were found in vehicles), and surrendered by the drivers These were all laimed except £4 3s 8d., which was sent into store. Recipients of property left rewards for drivers surrendering same to the amount of £16 15s 9d, during the year. The police on carriage duty, in the course of their inquiries after property, ascertained that the drivers had surrendered direct to owners 1 diamond bracelet, 1 gold locket, 1 opera glass, 9 umbrellas, 3 portmanteaus, 10 hand bage, 2 boxes, 6 coats, 1 sword, 1 shawl, 1 rug, 1 clock, 1 writing case, 2 cases of furs, 1 purse, containing 10s, and 11 other articles which had been forgotten in their vehicles, in addition to those above mentioned.

ing of Thursday week Inspector Cruickshanks, of the Coatbridge county constabulary received a somewhat mysterious looking parcel, sent through the post, and bearing the Hasgow post mark, together with that of some suburban office. It was directed to the care of "The Inspector of police, Langloan, Coatbridge," but the address was framed of capital letters, and neatly gummed together, apparently for the purpose of evading writing by hand, so that the identity of the sender could not be discovered by his penmanship. The parcel, which was made up of numerous tolds of paper, besides containing the watch, which was minus the glass and the minute and second hands, contained a note, likewise in letterpress, clipped in whole words from the ordinary print of a newspaper, to the following effect:-"Found. If not claimed to be returned to the trustees of the Glasgow royal infirmary." The number of the watch, the name of the owner, and the date when it was stolen, being all recorded in the police books, the owner was at once communicated with, and next day he took possession of his longlost timekeeper.

SHIPBUILDING AT LETTH FOR CHINA .- In the shipbuilding yard of Messrs Ramage & Ferreigns, given by fares, in mistake for shil- guson, Leith, there is at present in course of construction, and almost ready for launching, an iron screw-steamer of a novel description. The vessel is about 700 tons burden, and has been specially designed for the trade in the far east, while her holds below are of the usual kind, and capable of storing a large cargo of sugar or rice ; the space between the upper decks is left entirely free for the accommodation of several hundreds of native Chinese passengers, who are protected from the sun by a shade deck of wood, extending the entire length of the ship, and covered with canvas, while for ventilation a space about two feet wide extends fore and aft on each side, thus allowing a free current of air the advantage will be apparent. For the accommodation of the better class of native passengers a handsome saloon is fitted up aft, while below it is the treasure-room for carrying specie and valuable cargo in. The European officers and passengers are provided for in the deckhouses forward, and the crew are berthed in the topgallant forecastle, while above a roomy pilot-house is placed in a position from which every movement of the steamer in going up narro \* rivers will be controlled. A steam windlass, steam winches, and all appliances for working the vessel are fitted of the most improved description, and the engines have every possible appliance for economising fuel and developing speed, including a boiler of steel, made by the newly-discovered Siemen's process. This is the second steamer built for the Chinese trade by Messrs. Bamage & Ferguson, and it is to be hoped that their energy in meeting its requirements may yet bring many more orders to the port of Leith .- Daily Review.

> Dr. Schliemann, the explorer, speaks Russian, English, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Dutch, Polish, Swedish, Arabic and ancient as well as modern Greek.

(To be continued.)

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING FOST" IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, 761 ORAIG STREET

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3.

# NOTICE.

Babscribers should notice the date on the abel attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription. Subscribers who do not receive the TRUE WITNESS regularly should complain direct to our Office. By so doing the postal authorities can be the sooner notified, and the error, if there be any, rectified at once. See to it that the paper bears your proper address.

Subscribers, when requesting their addresses to be changed, will please state the name of the Post Office at which they have been receiving their papers, as well as their new address. When making remittances, always date your letter from the Post Office address at which you receive your paper.

## **Botice** to Farmers.

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

## Fossia and Germany.

The latest alarm in Europe is the growing hostility between Russia and Germany. Except thosy lehind the scenes, no one can tell what is the case of this evident hostility; but that it exists s b youd a soubt. People are, however, t liberty to conjecture and draw conclusions from premises advanced, and they do it pretty freely. Notes have already been interchanged ) etween Bismarck and Gortschakoff, the man of "blood and iron," enquiring how it is t at the Russian press, which is so completely the slave of the Czar, should indulge in threats again t Germany, if the Czar himself s friendly. To this bold enquiry a curt and evasive answer has been returned by the Muscovite-an answer which makes the Cossack look to his arms and the German strategist display more diligence pouring over maps of Russia. One could un erstand France and Germany going to war nine years ago, or Russia flinging herself against Turk y last year, but why the two great m lit iry powers of Europe should engage in deadly strife at present, with no ostensible cause of quarrel, is not so easily understood, though it may be guessed at. Germany's want of sympathy with Russia during the discussion preceding the Treaty of Berlin gave offence to the National or Slav party in Russia, and tha party, now power, backed as it is by the influence of the Czarewitch, is not slow in howing its resentment. The heir to the throne himself is an intense hate of Germany and Germans. He it was who, after the crippling of France in 1870, called the Germans "those parcenus of victory," and it is well known that he has done his utmost to thwart Bismarck's designs when and wherever he could. Then, again, the Russian Slav party view with extreme jeso sy the German element in Russia which, comparatively weak in numbers, has managed, some how or other, to monopolize a large share of the good ber ha at the disposal of the Government. Russian patriots do not like this and small blam - oth m. In a late number of the Golos an editorial writer save :--- It is all very well for the English to seize all the nice places and situations in Ireland, they have conquered that unfortunate country, but the same reason does tot exist for a German element composing our bureaucracy. Some few years ago Russian engineers were about lock splitting the ground on the Lithuanian frontiers with the bject of building four great fortresses or qua rilateral, bu' on receipt of a private letter from Kaize William the design was abandoued 'or the time. The Russians are now, towever, engaged in carrying out their original intentions. This same Prov ce of Lithuania is also a source of litter feeling. Most of the people speak German and some of them have German sympathies. Germany in the pride and arrogance of her wonderful victories over Fru catalked boldly of annex ing all the German land touching her frontiers where the German language is spoken; the Lithuanians hinted their willingness and all these newspaper utterances did not please Russia. Nations now-a-days are not so foolish as to act like two big boys at school, fight for the purp se of discovering "which is the better man;" the pastime is too costly and hence there must be something concealed which causes all those warlike preparations of which even special correspondents are ignorant. The cordial feelings which have sprung up between Russia and France is remarkable in view of the strained relations with Germany. Can it be that the next move on the European chessboard will be a Franco-Bussian versus an Austria-German alliance? Perhaps Russia wants to convince Germany and Ausula hat aided by the prowess of French arms, their imperial pride can be laid as low as it has been in timebefore by the cagles of conquering France, and that their united power cannot stay Russia. next march to Constantinople and the

what is very certain is that, according to what can be gleaned from current events, France and Russis are preparing for a terrible | difficulty. Canada lacks a great many of the conflict with Austria and Germany, a conflict which will shake the old world to the centre, and Heaven only knows how, effect changes too vast even for guessing at.

# A Word With the "Witness"

The Witness, if anything, is a newspaper that is painfully religious. It is by no means cheerful in its tone, but then, perhaps, that is because its readers do not desire to be cheered. The Witness has more than its share of texts of scripture distributed judiciously through its columns, and its bunday school reading is very nice. With all that our contemporary requires at least two virtues to make it perfect, and these are truth and charity. In its issue of yesterday headed "Education in Montreal," it charged the Catholic religion with being the cause of ignorance, small-pox, riots in Quebec, and many other disagreeable things, which it does not try to prove. It only asserts, and that. it imagines, is quite sufficient. If Montreal were partly destroyed by an earthquake, there is little doubt but that our amiable contemporary would place the blame on the Catholic religion. But, as it lays particular stress on poverty and ignorance, we would ask the Witness-a journal so fond of texts of Scripture-if the Saviour of men did

not say "Blessed are the poor in spirit." Did He, when choosing His Apostles, select them from among the wealthy Jews, or the learned philosophers of Rome and Athens? The Witness wants convents abolished, but, if its wishes were complied with, where would Protestant gentlemen obtain a sound, and at the same time a pure, education for their daughters? As regards the Brothers' schools, which it so condemns, if our contemporary takes the trouble of sending down an intelligent reporter to examine the pupils of Brother Arnold's academy he will come away convinced in his heart that, if not superior, they are at least equal in scholastic attainments to the boys of any Protestant school in the city. "A prominent Irish Roman Catholic of this city," says the Witness, " Told his son that if he wished to be a carter he should go to the Friars' schools, but if he wanted to rise to anything in the world he would have to go to a Protestant school." As the name of the prominent Catholic is not given we take the liberty of thinking that our contemporary is merely drawing upon its rich imagination, for, strangely enough, whenever the Witness wants to score a point it trots out an anonymous Irish Catholic. As regards the riots which are prevalent where the Catholic religion obtains, we would like to ask the Witness if it has heard by chance of riots in Toronto, in Hamilton, Glasgow, London, Manchester and a hundred other places where the Protestant religion holds sway? Have there not been plagues in England when the Protestant religion was in all its glory-terrible, all. devouring plagues at that-long before the the present "going over to Rome" of her most intelligent men was even thought of? Has our religious contemporary never heard of the Gordon riots of London, the Orange riots of Belfast, the Canadian riots of 1848, the plague of Memphis, the awful famine and cholera periodical in Iudia since the establishment of Protestant rule in that unfortunate country? Has our contemporary never rubbed skirts with a real pock-marked Protestant from England, Ireland or Scotland? But to go back to the subjects of education and poverty; is the Witness not aware that Catholic France is wealthier than Protestant Britsin, except, perhaps, in the matter of Bibles, which are printed, but not read, and that the masses of England are in a most lamentable state of ignorance, as shown by Parliamentary Blue Books and acknowledged by the Exeter Hall orators themselves? Spain is pre-eminently a Catholic country, and yet, oh, hypocritical confrere! we never bear a cry of famine or of plague issue from the land of the vine and olive. But where do our brilliant Catholic lawyers obtain their education, and the Witness will surely acknowledge there are many such in Montreal and Quebec. The Witness seems to think that any statement it makes, however gross, will be swallowed by its readers cam grand salie. and perhaps it is right in the main, but yet for our part we prefer to believe that there are also a number of Protestants in Montreal who do not believe that the Catholic Church wishes to keep her children in ignorance, nor that the Catholic faith attracts disease and toments riots. The Catholich Church must have a strange method of keeping her children in ignorance, as will be found out by turning over the leaves of an encylopædis, wherein the names of the majority of the world's great men of modern times are Freuch and Italian; and when speaking of great men we include scientists and scholars generally. The zel of our contemporary occasionally carries it too far beyond the bounds of truth, and rash exections do not convince even the most ignorant. We deny that the Protestants own the greater part of the real estate of Montreal, gate by rearing temples to the Lord. Advertor the property, but if they did it proves nothing in regard to the payment of the taxes for school purposes. The tenant pays the landlord and the landlord pays the Corpora- | sion of charity in completing so acceptable an tion. The Dominion of Canada. The Dominion of Cauada occupies a peculiar position to-day in this world of ours. That she is semi-independent the passage of the tariff which partly discriminates against England, is a proof, but that she is still a Crown Colony, the presence of a British Governor-General is also a proof. She can appoint agents in foreign countries with certain powers, but not ministers, and she has Mediterranean. This may or may not be, but | a confederation of Provinces which look to | the sight of God.

attributes of a nation, and until the opening up of Manitoba she was really poor in lands, that is to say good lands. The Province of Quebec cannot feed a great population; neither can any of the others, not excepting Ontario, the greatest of them. Canada has no literature worthy of the name, no poets, periodicals and magazines to teach the rising generation and form its opinions. For these things she has to look to the United States. Scribner's, Harper's, the Atlantic, and the leading periodicals find their way into educated circles in Canada, and Americanize them unknown to, or in spite of, themselves. The Herald and the Sun are taken for the news, while the Ledger the Weekly and the story weeklies generally, are just as common in Canada as in the states of Maine or Vermont. There is no field here, outside of polltics, for a clever young Canadian, and he goes to the States. As the aspiring young men of Ireland and Scotland go to London to win fame and fortune by their genius so do Canadians gravitate to New York, Boston or Chicago-Hence a large percentage of the clever journalists of New York and other American cities are Canadians, a number of terior, its teachers and directresses, its pupils, railroad men, from general managers down to conductors, especially in the of the establishment, I have taken the liberty Northern States, are Canadian; some of the of asking you to publish a few remarks upon most brilliant writers in America are Canadian, and, as a rule, the expression "I am a Canadian" carries a certain amount of weight with it among our neighbors. It betokens solidity, and the declaration is made with pride. During the great war Canada sent her hundreds of thousands to the front as well as | with the position and exterior proportions of New York or Ohio, and many and many an | the edifice. The interior of the establishment obscure grave mound along the Potomac, in is in accordance with what could be expected the Shenandoan Valley, and where the bloodiest of battles were fought, received their ate disposition of ubjects and an openness and quota of Canadian tenants, whose bones lie airiness in the different apartments, all of mouldering far away from the homes of their which qualities seem to render it at once a fathers in Canada. Nor did the exodus cease with the war. Since then the annual stream has been incessant, until there is scarcely a the Sisters of Charity. It is open to young family in the Dominion, whether of French | ladies of all nationalities and creeds, though or British origin, which has not a representative in the States. This accounts Euglish and Scotch origins. Yet several for the comparative smallness of our population and our slow growth. Canada raises stalwart men and bonnie maidens for the States. In a great many respects we are but a State in the Union, while deriving none of the advantages that would accrue if we were so altogether. And yet, strange to say, our orators in and out of Parliament, and our writers in and out of the press preserve a most singular silence on this subject, which, considering all things, is almost a phenomenon. Here are two countries lying

side by side, one a colony of Great Britain, thousands of miles away, and the other a great independent republic, but this colony, instead of rendering tribute to England, renders it to America, her rival. Is not this singular? Do we we not every year bring out a number of immigrants from Europe to swell the population of England's rival, and add to her wealth? Is not this a subject fer

A large concourse of laity, together with her, while she herself has to look across three clergymen of the Oblat and Jesuits, orders atthousand miles of ocean in moments of tended the ceremonies.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

Convent of Sacra Court Notre Dame OtiaW8.

To the Edutor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST. On the twenty-sixth of June last I had the

Sacre Cour, Ottawa. It was by special favor able. that I obtained the privilege, owing to the fact that public demonstrations upon such occasions have been done away with by the good sisters who preside over the institution. In years past, they were accustomed to conclude the labors of each year by a dramatic entertainment or some such display, but of late, and above all during the last two years, they have confined themselves to a comparatively private examination of the pupils-examination upon the divers matters which formed the objects of the young ladies' work throughout the scholastic year. Every one will agree-at least every one who has good and well founded ideas upon the grand subject of education-that the sisters deserve encouragement and praise for such a step. However, it is not my desire to speak of the manner in which any particular examination has been conducted within the walls of this convent; but having been forcibly struck with the tout ensemble of the institution, its exterior, its inand, above all, the happy mode of educating young ladies adopted by those who have care the subject of one of our first Catholic educational establishments in this portion of the country.

Situated on the corner of Rideau and Ottawa streets, in one of the most healthy localities of the city, the convent is a large roomy, airy house, surrounded by maples, giving to it a look of prettiness which contrasts elegantly and desired in such an institution, characterized principally by a neatness and proportionpleasant and most healthy place of residence. The institution is under the care of the Gray Nuns, or as they are otherwise known, the greater majority of the pupils are of Canadian and Catholic parents, of French. Irish, young ladies from the neighbouring republic and a few of other creeds are to be found at the desks and in the halls of the convent Such, in a word, is the institution so well known to the people of Ottawa, and the fame and name of which is gradualty growing more extensive. A word upon the system of education adopted by the Gray Nuns of Ottawaa system I can fearlessly say unsurpassed by any other-a system founded upon the first principles of the great Canadian system which received the approbation of the united nations at Philadelphia in 1876.

There is a distinction between the two terms instruction and education which is too seldom considered. Instruction is merely the imparting of knowledge, of book learning, of history, of literature, of the arts, of sciences and the numberless other branches to the young and untrained mind. Education is more, it is instruction combined with the formation of the character and the habits, which are to serve as the helm and compass to the voyager upon the ocean of life, to guide and the guard the frail barque when surrounded by the hundred and one shoals and rocks that

present themselves upon the route. A young dy may be well instructed in the literature and bistory of the divers nations and ages, she may be able to write a most elegant composition or execute the first and grandest works of the great masters of music and still be unable to go on through life a happy person rendering happy all who come in contact with her. She has received instruction but young lady may be charming and graceful, pleasaut and happy, useful in every sphere and kind towards all, in fact a real woman. and yet not be able to tell you the events that have marked the divers epochs in history, to speak of mathematics and literature; she has been educated well, save in the one branch, the instruction. There are establishments, so-called establishments of education, wherein the best instruction may be obtained. while the equally and perhaps more importaut teature is neglected. Not so in the conveut of Notre Bame du Saore Cœur of Ottawa. There the good eisters have happily chosen that beautiful and perfect system in which are blended these two grand qualities. The young lady who has spent a few years under visers, the care of these sisters and goes forth into the world, as so many have already from that institution, bears with her the culture of mind and the grace and elegence of exterior which render her happy and attractive, and render happy all who meet with her, and above all those friends and relations with whom she is in daily contact.

RELIABLE .- No remedy has been more earnestly desired and more diligently sought for by the medical profession throughout the world, than a reliable, efficient and at the same time a safe and certain purgative. Dr. HAR-VEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PUBGATIVE PILLS SUPPLY this want.

NIGHTS OF PAINFUL WATCHING with poor, sick, crying children, can be avoided by the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTH-ING SYRUP. It relieves the little sufferer from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the pleasure of being present at a distribution of stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and prizes held in the convent of Notre Dame du during the process of teething it is invalu-

> CHILLS AND FEVFR, THE CURSE OF new neighborhoods, can be effectually cured only by BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It quickens the blood. drives off the chill, and thereby prevents the fever. Its first application insures confidence. and the disease is eradicted. Ask any druggist, and he will endorse this.

# Notes From Quebec.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

QCEBEC, August 30.

As I write, the excitement in political circles in the ancient capital continues unabated. The unusual action of the legislative council, a body wholly irresponsible to the electorate, in refusing the supplies voted by the popular branch of the legislature, and in advising the lieutenant-governor to remove from office a ministry supported by a clear majority of the representatives of the people, is so bold a proceeding, and savors so much of the coup d'etat for which Mr. Letellier suffered, that it has taken the public by surprise, and multitudinous as well as anxious speculations are indulged in as to the outcome of the crisis which has presented itself, and as to its probable consequences upon the temper of the public. It is very generally felt that

THE ISSUE LIES IN THE HANDS OF LIEUT .-GOVERNOR BOBITAILLE,

and the public are exceedingly curious to ascertain whether that gentleman intends to act the part of an impartial judge under the circumstances and be guided by the doctrines laid down both for ex-Governor Letellier and Lord Lorne by the conservative party, during the discussion of the late constitutional question, that is to say, to be governed by the advice of his responsible advisers at all hyzards, or whether he proposes to play the self-same role of a partizan for which his predecessors was so vigorously condemned and rightly or wrongly punished, and eject the Joly government from office by all or any of the means at the command of one in his position. On these heads, opinions widely differ even in the two party camps. Many of the leading liberals and conservatives hold that

## GOVERNOR ROBITAILLE WILL NOT DARE TO REPEAT

the dangerous precedent inaugurated by Mr. Letellier; and that moreover he is too cautious a man and too desirous of recuperating his fortunes to run the risk of being ignomiviously expelled from Spencer Wood before the expiration of his five years' term, which would most certainly come to pass should the liberals return to power at Ottawa So many and so unexpected turns take place in our political wheel that it would be hazardous to predict that even a thing so un likely at present should not come about. At the same time there are liberals not wanting, who implicitly believe that Mr. Robitaille was not placed in Mr. Letellier's position for nothing, and that the dismissal of the latter, as well as the recent visit of Mr. Langevin to Quebec, and the tactics of the opposition generally during the session, were intended only as a means to an end, which end is

OVERTHROW OF MR. JOLY AND HIS PARTY, so as to bring this province once more into

line with the ruling powers at Ottawa. Nor are there conservatives wanting who glory in

Indo-European Corresponder	ice.j
I.—EUROPE.	•
Number of Catholics in France	.36,405,000
Austria-Hungary	. 28.357.000
Italy	27.942 000
Soain	. 16.952.000
German Fatherland	.15.050.000
Russia (including Poland)	- 8.300.000
England, Scotland, Ireland, Malta.	6.140.000
Belgium	5.45 000
Portugal	4.433.000
Holland	. 1.652.000
Switzerland	.1,127.000
Turkey	
Roumania	
Montenegro	25,900
Greece	10,000
Lichtenstein	
Monaco	7.000
Servia	
D-nmark	
Norway	-1.6.3
•	
IIAMERICA.	153,344,000

Catholic + tatistics.

Taken from the Deutsche Riechzeitung hver

	Brazil	
	Mexico	
	United States	
'	Columbia 2.950.817	
	Peru 2.699.945	F
	Bolivia 2,325,000	F
	Chili	
	Argentina	F
1	Venezuela 1,784.197	I
	Guatemala 1,190,754	
	Ecuador	
	Haiti	I
	Uruguay 440.000	
	Salvador	
	Honduras (census of 1858) 351,700	
	Nicaragua 300,000	
ļ	Paraguay	
	San Domingo	F
	Costa Rica 185,000	
	British America 2.100.000	Ĩ
	Spanish West Indies 2.080 000	
	French " 340,000	
	Dutch " 34,000	
	Danish " 26,000	
	51,400,301	
	III.—ASIA.	
	Phillippine Islands 5.700,000	
	British India 1,600,000	1
	Partner Timor and Macao	

Kritish India.	1.200.000
British India Portug, Timor and Macao	1,600,000
China	70,000
Cochinchins, Tonkin	423,887
Japan	510,581
Korea	20,060
Mongolia.	20,000
Mantchooria	5,000
Thibet	9,006
	9,306
Siam	11,150
Cambodia	11,000
Burmah	11.950
Malaya	6,006
Dutch Possessions	;;1;;24
Maronites	<b>5</b> :30,600
United Jacobites	35,006
Armenians in Syria and Asia Minor	19,000
Chaldeans	20,000
Melchites	20.000
Levant (Latin Tite)	60,000
Siberia and Caucasus	52,000
Siberia and Caucasus	
	52,000 9,166,192
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IV.—AFRICA.	9,166,192 270.000
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IV.—AFRICA. France { Algeria Reunion Noyotte, Nossi-be Spain { Canary Islands	270.600 270.600 150,760 20,000
IV.—AFRICA. France { Algeria Reunion Noyotte, Nossi-be Spain { Tetuan Canary Islands Fernando Po	2,166,192 270,600 150,700 20,000 15,000 283,000 5,000
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IV.—AFRICA. France { Algeria Reunion Noyotte, Nossi-be Spain { Tetuan Canary Islands Fernando Po Portugal. { Madeira Cape Verd Continent Variand { Cape and Natal	270.600 150,700 20,060 15,600 283.600 5,600 121,753 21,441 90,704 500,609
IV.—AFRICA. France { Algeria Reunion Noyotte, Norsi-be Spain { Tetuan Canary Islands Fernando Po Portugal. { Madeira St. Thomas Cape Verd Continent Continent	270.000 150,700 20,000 15,000 283.000 283.000 124,753 21,441 500,000 30,000

the grave consideration of our statesmen, if we have any, and yet they are profoundly ominously silent on the subject. Our merchants, our manufacturers and our traders see the phenomenon developing itself day by day and will not suggest a remedy. They know the cause and shut their eyes against | not a good education. On the other hand a it. Answer, Sir John, why is it that Canada has only four millions of a population ? No; Sir John remains silent or patches up a miserable protection policy, which is like keeping out the tide with a pitchfork. Come, Edward Blake, you are a man of splendid theories; have you no plan by which Canada can retain her children on her broad bosom? But no: Mr. Blake will keep thinking of compulsory voting, or the representation of minorities, until we have neither voters nor minorities left. Ask the intelligent merchant what is wanting for Canada, and he will whisper, annexation or independence. But listen to the same inspired man at a party meeting, and mark how he will grow eloquent over the flag and connection. There is very little truth in the country, and that is a fact or we should hear more of it.

#### The Chape) of La Misericorde Opened by His Loroship Bishop Dubamel.

Yesterday (Sunday) at 9 a. m. the opening services in connection with this church were celebrated by his lordship Monseigneur Duhamel, of Ottawa, the attendant descons being Canons Mongeau and Bouillon. The dedicatory services, which were of an imposingly grand and solemn character, commenced by his lordship, preceded by a cortege of acolytes and choristers moving down the grand aisle, and consecrating the outer walls of the edifice. This ceremony performed the procession re-entered the chasel which likewise received the episcopal hepe diction. On the conclusion of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass bis lordship delivered a sermon, taking as his text "This house is the house of God the house of the people, and the image of heaven on earth," and concluded a very eloquent and pious discourse by conjuring his hearers to be constant and fervent in their faith, which they would propaing to the church of La Misericorde, he hoped his hearers would continue in the good work they so ably commenced by aiding the good sisters who had devoted their lives to a misoffering in the sight of the Almighty.

The interior of the chapel, though yet unfinished, is in outline very handsome, the coastruction being in the form of a cross. The beauty of the internal appearance is greatly enhanced by a triple tier of galleries together with numerous grottoes and statues. One of the latter, a life sized figure of our Mother of Sorrows, claims particular admiration. The stained glass windows and several handsome Scripture pieces in oil executed hy a sister gives tone to the general effect. When completed this chapel reared by the good sisters with such painstaking energy and devotion will be a tabernacle worthy in

Perhaps no institution in our country is more deserving of a liberal encouragement than this convent. By the sick bed, in our hospitals, in our villages, amidst the heat of summer and the cold of winter, all along the Ottawa valley the sisters of this order are to be found bringing blessings and good, as Gerald Griffin so beautifully sings in his poem on the Sister of Charity :---

Her down-bed a pallet-her trinkets a bead; Her lustre-one taper that serves her to read. Her sculpture-tue crucifix nail'd by her beda Her paintings-one print of the thorn-crown'd

Her cushion-the pavement that wearies her

In their endeavors to spread piety and learning they have been ever successful, and the people of this district owe them a deep debt of gratitude, and if the institution were encouraged by our Catholic Canadiau people we would soon see it rising up to a most prominent position amongst the educational establishments of the land, and, in truth, such would be only a just reward for so much labor done, so much time spent, so much exertion so much devotion to a noble and just cause as has been shown by the Grey Nuns of Notre Dame du Sacre Cour of Ottawa.

Yours, &c., ORUX.

FOR BRONCHIAL, ASTHMATIC AND Pulmonary Complaints, " Brown's Bronchial Troches" manifest remarkable curative properties.

THE INGREDIENTS OF BROWN'S Vermifuge Comfits or Worm Lozenges, are entirely harmless to the human system. The smallest and most delicate child can and will eat them, because they are pleasant to the taste, and will do their work speedily and thoroughiy upon the worms.

E the action of the legislative council, and frankly avow their hope that the lieutenantgovernor will diamiss Mr. Joly, as Mr. DeBoucherville was dismissed. on the principle that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Between opinions and speculations so widely conflicting, it is not S easy to even vaguely conjecture which is likely to prove correct in the long run. The message brought down to the houses from the lieutenant-governor this forenoon is certainly not calculated to cast much light an the subiect. This message is

### MOST DELIGHTFULLY NON-CONMITTAL,

and may be interpreted in as many fashions as you like. It may be, for instance, looked upon as intimating the plain wish of the head of the executive to not interfere in any way | whatever between the contending parties while expressing his desire for peace; or it may be regarded as conveying an obvious snub to the legislative council by refusing the hint given him to change his present adwhile, at the same time, throwing upon the government the responsibility of bringing about a reconciliation, possibly by a coalition, though his honor does not say so in so many words. What the upshot of the situation will be, it is impossible to say. One thing is certain, however, that

# MR. JOLS WILL NEWER RESIGN

so long as he commands a majority in the assembly, and thus, should the deadlock continue, the onus of forcing him to resign, fuiling a coalition, will fall upon the lieutenantgovernor. But it is said on the one hand that the opposition are no longer anxious to coalesce, and on the other that Mr. Joly would not enter any administration with Mr. Chapleau, and that the ministerial party are so solid, and so determined to carry their point, that no terms that could be offered them for an alliance would be accepted. I cannot say now much of this is true, but it is publicly rumored that should an understanding not be Knees; Her music-the psalm or the sigh of disease; The delicate lady lives mortifies there, And the feast is forsaken for fasting and prayer."

### APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY,

suspending in the meantime all public officials throughout the province, as was not long since done by the Government of Victoris, under almost similar circumstances. It is to be hoped no such harsh, though, perhaps, necessary alternative will have to be resorted to. The council has yet time to back down gracefully from its untenable position, and avoid so much hardship to individuals, and so much injury to the public service. Moreover, it might be to its own interest to do so, as it is coufidently believed here that should Mr. Joly have to appeal to the country he will make the abolition of that fifth wheel to the coach the chief plank of his platform and come back with a largely increased majority, when the days of the council will be numbered on an appeal to England carried by that majority.



Sister St, Catherine, who formerly instructed the children of St. Bridget's school, Montreal, departed this life on exactly the seventh anniversary of her reception into the sacred order.

gypt	30,000
V.—AUSTRALIA.	1,686,998
lew Holland, Tasmania, New Zeal-	
and	590,000
andwich Islands	25,000
Vallis	
utuna	
onga	2,000
iji,	
amoa Islands	
n French Territory	
-	652,000
Total number of Catholics in	
Сигоре	53,344,000
merica	51,420,391
sia	9,166,193
frica	1,686.998
notralia	652,000

## Impressive Ceremony.

216,249,581

Australia....

On Saturday a religious ceremony of mose than usual solemnity was celebrated at the church of the Congregational Nuns on St. Jean Baptiste street. Four novices were admitted to the order, and eleven sisters renewed the yows taken when accepting the veil. The little church was crowded with interested spectators of the ceremony, which occupied from seven until nine o'clock. The following are the names of the young indices taking the veil :-- Miss Guenette, in religion Sister St. Joseph de la Craig; Miss Monette, in religion Sister Eleonore; Miss Baudouin, in religion Sister St. Clare d'Assise; Miss. Mathieu, in religion Sister St. Etienne de Hopgrie. The ladies who renewed their oblightions are Sister St. Concorde, St Alfred, St. Rose de Viterbe, St. Ignatios, St. Henedine, St. Louis de Toulouse, St. Elie, St. Palemon, St. Exuperie, St. Jeanne, and St. Donat.

-Leopold III., King of the Belgians, is a modest, kindly, timid personage, who would blush to hear his own magnificent titles and distinctions read.

It is said that Mr. Rose, who acted as special correspondent of the Scotsman during 'Le Russo Turkish war, is prepared to contest the Kilmarnock Burghs in the home rule interest -it his expenses are paid.

The efforts to discredit the ultras of the home rule party are renewed. The papers stated quite gravely, some days ago, that an English lawyer named Ward, who was imprisoned by order of the house of commons for having proposed to bribe some members of a private bill committee, was a home rule member. Another telegram says that at a meeting held in Dublin this week, at which Mr. Parnell, M.I., took a leading part, there was much fighting, &c. This, in all probability, is a gross exaggeration of some very trivial occurrence, if it is not an absolute faisehood. It seems probable that the ranks of those called obstructionists will be greatly strengthened at the next general elections. The British government and the majority in the British parliament are doing all they can to give them strength by forcing the Irish people to despair of obtaining justice by ordinary means.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

# ROSS-SMITH RACE.

فيعتبه ومعتبر العلال ووواديون بالتراب

# Boss Defeated by Un- Length and a Haif After an Exciting Struggle.

THREE MILE HOUSE, Sept. 1. At 3.30 the Bertha lays at the stake boat and whistles three times to "come out." Just now a St. John man refuses an even bet of \$300 on Smith. Any quantity of money is being offered on Smith at even, but caunot find takers. Ross appears at his shore quarters and quickly gets into his scull and pulls over to the referee's boat. He wears a blue cap, trimmed with red band and tassels, striped blue and white shirt and blue drawers. He playfully sculls up and down the water near the referee's boat. Referee asks where is Smith. An annoying delay of several minutes occurs here. The Bertha again sends up

## THREE UNEARTHLY VELLS,

intended for signals. At 340 Smith's boat appears in sight; he is being rowed down from his quarters by Messrs. Spelman and Macdonald. Ross pulls over to where Smith's shell is and waits for him. In the meantime the representatives of the two men, Wm. Rose and Hutton, toss for positions. Smith wins it he chooses the inside water. Ross rows over to his quarter and takes off his striped shirt, and comes back with only his drawers and cap on. Smith also appears in sight. when a wild cheer is heard from his friends on shore. He wears a blue cap with white star, white flannel and colored drawers. Both men are in magnificent condition, and handle the cars in beautiful style. Smith pulls over to the referee's boat and asks Mr. Townsend "which position?" "Inside," Mr. Townsend replies. Smith answers "All right, my boys," and pulls away. The two men quickly get into position, and are waiting for the word "Go," when a boat pulls directly under Smith's boat, and, notwithstanding the shours and remonstrances of those on shore, the boat stays there. Warren waves his hand, " What is it?" The man says

## "THE STAKEBOAT IS ADRIFT."

Ross says, "Never mind, let us have three miles straightaway," to which Smith replies, "You'll get it as straightaway as you want it." A moment later the four oars touched the water with lightning rapidity, and the men are off amid great cheering from the crowds on shore. The referee and a half dozen shout to them to "Come back, come back." They pull three hundred yards, and Warren's oar drops. "Not bad" is the universal remark. The had gone on a short practice. The delay is terribly annoying. The water is every moment getting rougher, but the referee has to go up to the turning boats to find that the outside boat has driften several yards out of position. The boats were moored at low tide, and the incoming tide had caused the boat to drift several yards. The men were detailed to put her to rights, and the Bertha steams back to the starting point.

After a vexatious delay, the signal is given that the boats are all right, and at 22 minutes to six both men appear in their boats, and being recognized by the multitude were heartily cheered. Smith was first in position, quickly followed by Ross. At this moment the excitement was intense, and when at its highest point, among those on board the Bertha, another annoying hitch occurs. A few minutes remedies this. Both men are waiting patiently, both as calm and collected as if nothing unusual was happening. At 5:59, the referee gave the word "Go," and both boats hounded forward with tremendous speed, Ross pulling 36 to the minute and Smith 33.

# ROSS TOOK FIRST WATER

and led for at least 700 yards. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed among the people on shore, and as the boats sped along the course it increased and became more intense. Ross promised to lead from the start and fulfilled nromise. At the Tanyard wharf he was ully one length ahead, pulling 33 sweeping strokes and steering a much better course than Smith, who had gone a great deal too far towards the shore, and several lengths out of his course, thus giving Ross a decided advantage, which the latter was not slow in making the most of. Both men now settled down to solid work, Ross at an average of 35 strokes. Ross gained perceptibly until off the Convent, when Smith's friends gave a tremendous cheer, which seemed to impel him to a new effort, ier in response he put on three successive magnificent spurts, rowing 36 strokes to the minute, until he was neck and neck with his powerful antagonist. By this time Smith had pulled into line, and was rowing a straight course, his strong, sweeping strokes giving a decided advantage, and a minute later he was fully a length ahead, and settled to a stroke of 35 to the minute. He appeared to sit in his seat more easily, and worked more freely than Ross, and was rowing in magnificent form. Ross was pulling a slower, but more powerful stroke than Smith, and did not appear to have so complete a command of his shell. He doubtless relied on his repeatedly expressed theory that he wag

ening cheers of his friends. The time officially stated by the referee was 21 minutes 81 seconds. Smith

COULD BASILY HAVE WON BY TEN LENGTHS

if he had been so disposed, as was acknow ledged by Mr. B. Brennan. At the conclusion Smith rowed over to Ross and shook hands, which was the signal for another outburst of enthusiasm. Smith rowed over to his float, and was shortly afterwards taken to his quarters. Ross then rowed over to his quarters where he was received with great enthusiasm. The deteated oarsman and his New Brunswick supporters took their defeat in a manful way. They frankly acknowledged Smith to be the hest man, and that he had squarely and ho-nestly defeated Ross. They speak highly of the treatment received from the Halifax Rowing association and the Haligonians, and return home freely acknowledging the continued supremacy of Halifax in aquatic affairs. It will be noticed that Smith and Morris made

better time at Silver Lake than was made today, but this may be accounted for by the difference between fresh and salt water.

# The Pen and Razor.

# [From the New York Star.]

Thomas Kiusella, editor of the Brooklyn Fagle, and Rev. Bernard Peters, editor of the Williamsburg Times, have been on very unfriendly terms for several months. During Kinsella's absence from Brooklyn one day, the Eagle printed an article in which considerable testimony was adduced to prove that Rev. Mr. Peters, before appearing in the role of a clergyman, was known as a first-class harber. In face of the strong case made out against him, Mr. Peters did not deny that he had for a considerable time wielded a razor, hut with great bitterness of feeling attacked Mr. Kinsella's social character. Mr. Peters to hand. next printed in his paper a column article, setting forth the righteous work he had accomplished after forsaking the barber shop for the pulpit. To this, Mr. Kinsella made the reply that Mr. Peters appeared to better advantage as a barber than as clergyman or editor. Thereupon, Peters cut Kinsella-not with his razor, but socially.

When the Sprague-Conkling affair was made public Mr. Peters thought he saw an opportunity for getting even with his old-time enemy, Kinsella, so he caused to be written an article entitled "What is the injured husband to do?" The query he answered in this way :

The injured hushand to right his wrongs, if he be a man of war and blood, will follow the ex-ample of -ickles or Cole and shoot the debaucher down on the spot where he first genoric him ample of sickles or Cole and shoot the debaucher down on the spot where he first accosts him. But if he be a man of peace and belleves in peaceful methods he will go to the courts and exact by law the penalty in dollars, 15,000 strong and then he will take the price of his rained peace of home to the betrayed and say to her: "This is the price of your soul. This the law grants for the wrong inflicted upon me, but I will beg or starve before I will touch one farthing of this sad gain. You have made yourself, by your in "delity to me, an outcase of society; here take it, and make the best of the good you may get out of it, in your dishonored seclusion from the world."

When it is remembered that Mr. Kinsella once plaid S15,000 for an indiscretion, Mr Peters' editorial will be understood.

Mr. Kinsella, in reply to his adversary's attack, wrote the following exasperating paragcaph:

What is the injured husband to do? If he is a barber he will apply for the custom of the de stroyer of his home, or sue for damages.

At this stage of the quarrel the reverend editor of the Times, forgetting the holy calling he once honored, fell to calling names. Re ferring to Kinsella he said :

An Indian who should tom-hawk his victim. who should next scalp him, and who should then the his body to a tree and kindle a fire under it, would not betray a more barbarous de-gree of inhumanity than does the b-g-headed comanche who controls our Western district contemporary.

But even this sledge-hammer blow failed to put a quietus on the " big-headed Comanche" of the Eagle, and the witless barbarian again a police detective and confessed that he was opened on the reverend editor of the mov In an article headed "The chivalry of the that he did not wish to die with the crime on harber's shop applied to a delicate subject," he says: If our contemporary met with a similar mis-fortune to t at which confronts Sprague, in his own opinion, at all events, we make no doubt but that he would instantly institute a soit but that he would instantly institute a smit against the sector scanter from New York for ever so many thousand dollars and he might be quite flattered by the size of his case. After he had got the scandal well under way, we have ho doubt our contemporary would then begin to think that he placed as unreasonable moncy value on his "honor." and he would incline to the bellef that he might take less and still make production enter of the profitable adventure of it. This argument ad hominem seems to have completely upset Rev. Mr. Peters' mental equilibrum. Epithets failing him, he sat down, interviewed himself for the Times and with a recklessness born of outraged sensibility launched out into profanity. Assured by himself that the " public mind is greatly excited, no doubt" over the fight between himself and Kinsella, the reverend editor declared : " The contest shall be prolonged so long as I have health and strength and that portion of talent with which I am gifted. From that contest, sir, although it may unsettle men's minds and excite their feelings, and render them incapable for the discharge of the every-day duties of ordinary life; from that contest, sir, I will never shrink till I have set my heel upon the bigheaded Comanche of the Fagle. I wish the people of Brooklyn, and the people of this country, to know, sir, that they may rely upon ME; that I will not desert them; that I am resolved to stand by them, sir, to the last." Here the interviewer grasped Rev. Mr. Peters' hand and exclaimed, "Your conduct is most noble, sir." The quarrel, as far as the Times and Eagle are concerned, rests at this point; but it is reported that Mr. Peters proposes to seek satis faction outside of his newspaper office. He has expressed the wish, it is said, that Kinsella will challenge him. In such an event 'he reverend editor will have a decided advantage over his opponent, for as the challenged party, he may select his own weapons. Armed with the flashing blade he is reputed to have once used so skilfully, his adversary will stand but a poor show for his life, Having finished Kinsella, Mr. Peters in the capacity of clergyman, can preach his funeral sermon; and, if looking for a more horrible revenge, as an editor write the " bigheaded Comanche's" ohituary, thus bringing into requisition the talents of the various professions he has adorned.

### M'scellaneous Reading.

"John Kelly's sour mash," on a big sign in front of the Prescott house, has no reference to Tammany's chieftain, but to a kind of whiske**y.** 

-The French academy has awarded a first rize for virtue to a sailor who saved nine lives at the risk of his own; and a second prize to two women for maintaining an orphanage by their own united labor.

-When John Dixon, a Savannah negro, sat up in bed in the midst of his own funeral services, the assembled mourners ran yelling from the house, some of them getting out through the windows.

-Chief Justice Morris of Ireland, and his wife and daughter, were recently driving through a pass in the Tyrol, when an avalanche was heard. They jumped out of the carriage and hastened on. The carriage was swept away, and tha driver was killed.

-The conjuring materials taken from a Georgian negro consisted of goose quills filled with broken needles, a vial of iron rust, the feathers of various birds, and a snake The negroes of his neighborhood had skin. long believed in and feared his power of working mischief with charms.

-The latest news from that interesting exile, Mr. Theodore Thomas, is encouraging. Field marshal Murat Halstead reports that he is "in the ascendant and rising," and that under his able instruction the pizzicato chords and staccato strokes of the Cincinnati orchestra already show improvement.

-News from Civita Vecchia tells of a striking act of courage performed by Garibaldi's daughter, a child of 12 years old. While bathing, a young man near, who could not swim, got out of his depth, and at his cry for help she struck out bravely for him, caught him as he was sinking, and brought him safe

-Red snow, which is usually found only in Arctic latitudes, is seen on a lofty summit near Mount Stanford in the Sierra Nevadas. For several acres the vast drifts are of a beautiful pinkish tint to the depth of three or four inches. It is a beautiful spectacle. One explanation of it is that myriads of minute organisms cover the surface.

-Mary Keesucker, one of the most enthusiastic of the converts at a camp meeting at Urbana, Ohio, fell into a trance while praying. Her friends believed that her condition was the result of a special blessing, and would not permit a physician to do anything for her. She lay unconscious several days, and finally died of spinal meningitis.

-Anua Mayer of Louisville was told by her parents to practise steadily at the piano for two hours. They heard her pounding the keys about half of the prescribed time, and then the sound ceased. Mr. Mayer soon went to the parlor, and found her lying on the floor unconscious from chloroform, while two negro thieves were ransacking in an adjoining room.

-The home for friendless girls at Deptford, England, was a murderous fraud. Laura Addiscott, its founder and matron, was assidnous in soliciting subscriptions, while she slowly starved the inmates on short rations of bread molasses, and oatmeal. Four little girls died. and an investigation disclosed the wretchedness of the place. The woman was tried on a charge of manslaughter, and narrowly escaped conviction.

-Although the French parliament sat at Versailles eight years, no four-in-hand was ever started for the regular conveyance of passengers thence to Paris and back. The drive takes only an hour and a half, and lies along capital roads, with picturesque scenery. But though several members of the jockey club kept talking year after year of their intention to set up "un mail," the project always ended in cigar smoke.

-George 7 hompson was on his death bed in a hospital at Lexington, Ky. He sent for

progression being about 30,000,000 francs, or \$6.000.000. After the war the deposits fell

suddenly from 720,000,000 francs to 515,000,-000 francs in 1872; then they began to rise gradually to 535,000,000 francs in 1875, and to successful efforts were made to propagate the system of savings banks, and the deposits rose to 660,000,000 francs in 1875, to 769,000,000 francs in 1876, to 863,000,000 francs in 1877, and to 1,010,000,000 franc in 1878. Thus, in the space of four years, the deposits augmented to exceed 1,000 francs; when this sum is exceeded the savings bank purchases rente, which it delivers to the depositor.

-The death, announced by cable, of Sir John Shaw Lefevre, formerly clerk of the parliament, and brother of ex-speaker Viscount Eversley, recalls the wonderful success of the descendants of those Protestants whom the

edict of Nantes and earlier decrees banished from France. What seemed a dreadful misfortune proved the making of the Bouveries, Lefevres, Laboucheres, Layards, and many other families, now of the first distinction in England. English and French combined ought to produce a superior animal, and no 'strain" is more endurable than that of French blood. The late Lord Taunton's father, Peter Cæsar Labouchere, was a man who remarkablo illustrated Dutch solidity and French finesse. He married a Baring, and lett a son who showed in his exquisite taste for the fine arts his French blood, and in his calm manners and shrewd common sense his Anglo-Dutch breeding. His nephew, the editor of Truth, has much that is French about him. In the large commercial cities of Germany and England may be found a considerable number of English married to Germans, but in the higher class of society English interna-

tional marriages are chiefly with Americans. -In an article on the Russian peasantry the Molva observes that the chief peasant in a village sometimes has more power than any

man in the empire except the Czar. He has the power for instance, of ordering a culprit to be flogged, a right which is denied by law to any other public functionary or citizen is the empire. Further, a majority of the peasants in a commune can sentence one of thtir number to be beaten with sticks, and there is no appeal against the sentence, and the commune can still sentence a man to banishment to Siberia for life. This sentence has been passed for such petty offences as stealing a handkerchief or a little honey, or opening a brandy shop without the permis sion of the commune In the government of Samara a man was sentenced to be banished together with his family. Shortly atter, however, the senate, to whom the case was referred, decided that the man should be permitted to remain in his village, on the ground that his health would not permit of his going to Siberia. The case of the man's wife, however, was not considered; and the sentence was carried out, so far as she was concerned. though she was innocent of any crime, and had been directed to go to Siberia merely in order that she should not be separated from

# The Parnell-Gray Quarrel

her husband.

Both in England and Ireland great attention has been attracted within the last ten or twelve days to something more than a controversy between Mr Parnell and Mr. Dwver Gray, which threatened to break up the thin appearance of unity still subsisting in the nome rule party. The controversy was concerned with two sets of facts, or alleged facts. The first set was the following :- It was said that on the night after the Ennis election Mr. Parnell was so elated with the victory he had achieved over the combined priests and moderate liberals that he quite forgot the decorum and reserve imposed upon him both by prudence and official position, and, while waiting at the Limerick Junction station for the mail train, addressed an improvised mob of peasants, describing in very caustic lan. a fugitive murderer from Tennessee, saying uage some of his home rule colleagues in that he did not wish to die with the crime on the thouse of commons. Now, any one who has the privilege of even a slight acquaintance with Mr. Parnell would know at once that such a slip was all but impossible. He is too much a gentleman-has himself too well in hand to allow himself to be betrayed into such grossieretes. But the report came to London, and it may well be that some of the gentlemen recognized their own portaits in the descriptions attributed to Mr Parnell, and the recognition did not tend to make them more amiably disposed towards a colleague about whose thoroughness neither friend nor for could make a mistake. The second incident was more serious, and made men forget for a time the first. It came about thus :- The Dublin Freeman's Journal, which is the property of Mr. Gray, contained a letter from its London correspondent, in which the rumors about the Limerick Junction speech were renewed, and it was jurther stated that at a meeting of home rule members a few days before, at which the attitude to be taken up on the Irish university question was discussed, Mr. Parnell had denounced the men who were not favorable to a vigorous policy as "a cowardly set of Papist rats. Meantime letters began to appear in the newspapers declaring that these rumors were part of a plot to discredit Parnell with the Irish Oatholics, who were beginning pretty generally to show their appreciation of his candor and stanchness. Some who were influential priests. The controversy threatened to be an angry one, which would gather strength and bitterness as it proceeded. People were beginning to speculate what would be the next step, especially as Parnell announced his intention to explain his conduct visited the morgue and said that the deceased before large public meetings in Ireland and ask the decision of his Catholic fellow-countrymen. Suddenly the / eus ez machina appeared in the person of Archbishop Croke, of entitled to. After he had taken his depart-Cashel, who addressed a letter to the editor of the Freeman's Journal, and at the same time he telegraphed a most emphatic request to both members to forget the past and become friends Dr. Croke is known to hold advanced views and to admire Mr. Parnell. The greater portion of the county Tipperary, for which Mr. Gray is member, is in his diocese. Hence there were reasons powerful enough to influence both men. A meeting was ar-ranged by mutual friends and friendship was restored. As a fresh indication of reestablished harmony we are told that Mr. Parnell will immediately accompany to Ireland Mr. Shaw, the recognized chairman of the home rule members, in order to make arrangements in view of the approaching general election. Thus ends the soundal which might easily have widened into an irreparable and most mischievous breach Doubtless the combatants will still retain some scars. But if all differences between Irish politicians could be as easily settled there would be hope for the Green Isle yet. all schooners clearing at the Quebec custom house must now ship their crews and take out articles at the shipping office. This regulation 18 now heing enforced here, all schooner captains having to furnish the collector with a certificate from the shipping master that the law has been complied with before they

#### Naturalist's Portfolio.

FIGHTING ANTS WITH ANTS .- The negroes of Mauritius have an interesting way of disposing of the termites, or white ants, which destroy their houses, and everything of wood 573,000,000 francs in 1774. At this date in the country. When they see the covered ways of the termites coming near a building, they drop a train of syrup from one of these ways to the nearest nest of black ants. Black ants are very fond of sweets, but still more fond of termites. The first ones that discover the syrup follow it up till they reach the 437,000,000 frances. No deposit is allowed termite passage, when they at once re-to exceed 1.000 frances; when this sum is exfew hours a black army in endless columns leaves the home, and starts for the white-ant stronghold. With great fury they rush into the galleries, and soon entirely destroy their enemies; and each one, on its return home carries a dead termite, probably to eat.

> THREATENED EXTERMINATION OF THE WILD PIGEON-Sportsmen are waking up to the fact that the indiscriminate and wholesale slaughter of pigeons is rapidly thinning out the species. Sporting papers are full of complaints about the manner in which netters and trappers capture and kill the birds at their nestings in Michigan and elsewhere. It is suggested that a law be passed by all states in which the pigeon brings forth its young, prohibiting the killing or trapping of the birds for three years. It is claimed that this would give the flocks a chance to recuperate to such an extent that similar laws would not have to be passed for years afterwards. As a substitute for the pigeon during the years that pigeon-destroying is barred, the marsh blackbird is suggested. This bird is very abundant on the Calumet, Kankakee and Illinois rivers. It is claimed that they are great corn and grain destroyers, and that they could easily be spared. To show the way in which sportsmen massacre pigeons, 14.000 birds have recently been caged for slaughter at l'eoria.

-Chicago Journal.

# Dakcof Kent.

A German Jew paper, the Israelitische Wochenschrift, has published the following historical reminiscence :- " In the year 1816, under the nominal rule of George III., his son, Edward, Duke of Kent, settled in Brussels in consequence of the unsettled state of his finances, and of the necessity of living more economically than was possible in England ---Pwo years later he married the widowed Princess of Leiningen, with whom he subsequently resided at her castle at Amorbach, in the Odenwald. There the prince was visited by Moses Montefiore (with whom he was acquainted), in order to arrange some financial matters, and during this visit the last mentioned personage took the opportunity of calling the attention of the royal duke to an expected change in the occupancy of the English throne, and advised him to return to his native country. The duke was, however, unwell, and postponed his departure, being desirous of awaiting his recovery before introducing his consort at the English court. Montefiore then betook himself to the duchess that no one could be heir to the throne unless he or she were born in England; that under the circumstances in which she was expected; that both the Prince Regent and the Duke of Clarence (aftrrwards WilliamIV.) were childless-the Prince Regent had lost his only child, the Princess Charlotte, in 1817 and that, consequently, after the two princes just mentioned, the throne would devolve on the Duke of Kent and his descendants. So earnestly did Mr. Montefiore press his point, especially with reference to the necessity for the helr to be born in England that the husband to accompany her to England. On

Mr. Wade was visited by a reporter last evening and said that he had been well acquainted with Mrs. Nagle's parents. Her maiden name was Taggert, and they resided in Willow street, Brooklyn heights. Her father was quite wealthy. Sarah, Mr. Wade said, was a spoiled child, and when she came to womanhood married Colonel Nagle, who went to Ireland in command of a Fenian expedition. The party was arrested and all its members confined in prison for a long time. The colonel after a few years received a pardon and was allowed to return to this country. He had been here but a short time, however, when he died. Mr. Wade said further that upon his own return from Europe he found her in poor circumstances, and knowing that she was entitled to some money brought suit against a relative to recover. In this he succeeded, but her money became exhausted about two years ago, and he had since continued to pay her board rather than have her become a charge upon the country. He had another judgment of \$3,000 against the relative, but was unable to collect it, as the defendant was without means. After the discovery made yesterday he accompanied her to one of her former residences, and, after furnishing her with some money, returned home.-New York Herald.

5

# Catching an Alligator.

On the end of a well worn afternoon our party turned back along the smooth paths through the natural park. At one lumber camp we passed logs which were being rafted down a creek to a bay in Florida. As the shadows were growing heavier under the trees. our host, L., paused opposite a small pond covering a quarter acre in an open. "Do you see that alligator ?" he said, pointing to a black log six or seven feet long lying half in mud and half in water a few yards out. "That tellow is stupid yet, just out of winter quar-ters and half torpid." A pine knot thrown and striking close by did not disturb him. The professor, roused to action, scented a prize. "Gentlemen, we must have that specimen for the Chicago academy of sciences. We must capture him. No eye to be bunged out or skull cracked by a musket ball. We'll ship him alive, and mount him afterward at our leisure." The good genius of our friend appeared on the scene at the instant in a longshanked darkey, mounted on that imp of wickedness, our scubby ponv acquaintance of the morning. Around the beast's neck was wrapped a lariat of length, evidently at the expense of some white man's clothes-line. That rope was just the thing to yank our dozing alligator out with. A bargain was quickly struck. L, as best posted in habits of the game, was to take the loose end of the lariat and, wading out, drop a slip noose ove the rough tail. The coloured gentleman was to start his steed, and we were to give a helping pull. The programme was carried out to that extent without a slip. The pony moved and so did the alligator. The darky yelled and struck his heels in, and everybody should The pony, checked and turned partly around by and urgently pressed on her notice the fact the resistance at the other end of the lariat, made the discovery to what he had become attacked, and at once devoted his whole attention to the subject. There ensued a system of then situated she owed it to berself and to kicking that caused the long-shanked coloured her coming child at once to repair to England. He reminded her that the position between the cars, where he hung like death of George III. was shortly a spider. Then followed a flight that drew the half grown alligator with a rush out of the water, and over the ground and against trees until the lariat parted. In the gloom that had now gathered, the terror-stricken pony disappeared among the trees in a dissolving view of high-litted heels, with a woolly head and rolling eyes hanging on somewhere. As the latter did not come back for his pay, it was presumed that he desired to terminate the contract. As to the alligator, however torpid duchess followed his advice, and urged her he may have been when the proceedings started, the mad race, tale foremost, over the the 24th May, 1819, she gave birth to a ground and against trees, effectually warmed daughter, eighteen years later, succeeded to the throne as Queen Victoria. This circum-sufficiently for all practical purposes. The stance, concludes our contemporary, was the jaws came together like a steel trap whenever

# GOING TO ROW SMITH DOWN,

pump him, etc., but he was deceived in the man. Smith had obtained the lead, and from that moment had the race in his own hands. He gained steadily, and the most strenuous efforts to lessen the gap on the part of Ross were unsuccessful. When off the four-mile post the cheering was most enthusiastic. Ross spurted for three or four boat lengths, but this had no effect on Smith, who replied by slightly increasing his stroke. When nearing Smith's quarters both men steered straight for the turning boats, and a terrible struggle commenced, in which Smith showed himself the best man. Ross was already rowed down; his friends on the referee's boat admitted it. Smith turned his boat at a minute to six o'clock. He mde a beautiful turn, pulling eleven strokes, and straightened for home before Ross commenced to turn, being fully three lengths ahead. Mr. Dolphin expressed the opinion that Ross was rowed out A tremendous cheer was given for Smith when on the home stretch, and when off his quarters Smith led by five lengths. At this point

# ROSS PUT ON A MAGNIFICENT SPURT

and made a desperate effort to diminish the distance, but it was futile, for Smith was master of the course. Ross now settled down to 30 strokes, and had evidently lost heart. Smith also lessened his stroke, and allowed Ross to gain on him until only a couple of boat lengths separated thom. 'Off the four-mile post the cheering was perfectly deafening and Ross looked over his shoulder and put on another spurt, pulling 35 strokes in mag-nificent form for three boat lengths, but the open water between the 'two shells was im-Dassable. As they neared 'the'finishing bost, Smith slackened his speed and kept about a length ahead of his opponent. The wildest excitement prevailed. Smith crossed into excitement prevailed. Ross' water, and many of his friends feared a foul, but the only reply Warren returned to of extra strokes. 'Warren passed the winning

-The first French secretary of state who had to do with foreign affairs was Louis Reval. appointed by Henri 111. in 1588; and from him to M. Waddington the present Minister, the post has been held by 106 persons-41 secretaries of state and 65 ministers. The most celebrated of them since the beginning of the last century were Cardinal Dubois [1718] Marquis d'Argenson (1744), Duc de Choiseul (1758), Gen. Demouriez (1794), Prince de Talleyrand (1797 and 1814), Duc de Richelieu (1815), Chateaubriand (1822), Prince de Polignac (1829), Comte de Mole (1830), Duc the shouts of his friends was to give a couple | de Broglie (1832), M. Thiers (1840), M. Guizot (1840). M. Lamartine (1848), Duc de showed a very marked increase in the mareboat a length and a hatf abead amid the deaf- | Gramont (1870), and M. Jules Favre (1870) | rial prosperity of the country, their annual | can clear.

his conscience. But he soon rallied, and there being hope of his recovery, declared that the confession must have been a freak of delirium. as he remembered nothing about it, and certainly had never killed anybody. However, he had time before he died to confess anew what was found to be the truth.

-Lieut.-Gen. Valentine Baker Pasha is likely to be nominated by the Ottoman government to an important civil and military post in Kurdistan. The continued excesses of the Kurds in western Armenia render necessary the presence there of a commander of ability. Baker Pasha showed himself such during the late war, he is popular with the Turkish army, and there is reason to believe that he will succeed in repressing the violence that now prevails, and in giving the country the advantages of peace and settled government.

-There are only eighty-one female telegraph clerks employed in the imperial telegraph service of Germany, and they are all in the grand duchy of Baden, where they were "taken over" with the telegraphs when, a few years ago, these were purchased by the empire. Their salaries average from \$515 to \$1,000 a year, besides an allowance for lodging. But it has been determined by the authorities that any vacancies which may occur shall be filled by male clerks, not by females. Even in the private telegraph service of the railway companies, female clerks are few and far between.

-In reply to an invitation to attend an anti-flogging meeting in Southwark a few days ago, the Bishop of Manchester wrote: "I am hardly prepared to throw myself without reserve into the agitation for abolishing the punishment of the lash in the British army. Officers whom I know, who were not brutes, but humane gentlemen, have told me that they doubt if the discipline of regiments can be fully maintained without it. It is a humiliating confession to make, for there in no doubt that the punishment is a depraving one, and flogging ought not to be inflicted unless in the most extreme cases, when the man would seem hardly capable of further degradation."

-Lord O'Hagan is the only Roman Catholic who has ever held the office of lord chancellor of Ireland, and, with the exception, we believe, of Lord Clare, the only one ever raised to a peerage in the United Kingdom. This last eward was the result of his services to Mr. Gladstone in the Irish church and land bills. It is a remarkable commentary on the ways of political life in England that while Mr. Gladstone has given titles and honors to scores of men, he himself has no handle to his name other than that common to all members of the privy council, nor any decoration whatever. Pitt and Fox were "the honorable" in right of birth, but neither ever had any order of knighthood. Pitt declined the garter, but accepted it for his brother, the second and last Earl of Chatham, a very weak vessel

-The Paris Petit Journal gives an interesting account of the progress of French savings, which shows what a wonderfully thrifty as well as wealthy country, France is. The deposits for the seventeen years before the war

result of the sensible advice given by Moses we approached, and, as it was late and we had Montefiore, and in part accounts for the es- no weapons, this valuable specimen was left teem in which the venerable baronet is held to himself, and lost to science. - Chicago Triby the court .-- Leisure Hour. hune.

## Mistakon Identification.

## A very remarkable case of mistaken identification was brought to light at the morgue in Brooklyn, yesterday. Ten years ago it seems Colonel Nagle, a well known Fenian died, leaving a widow, Mrs. Sarah Nagle, but no children. It is said that Mrs. Nagle, who is now forty-five years of age, was addicted to | rights of a class whose walks are through the the use of liquor. On Tuesday morning last, as reported in yesterday's Herald, the body of a woman was found in the river, near the Atlantic dock. Deceased, who was about fortyfive years of age, wore a black alpaca dress, white undergarments, laced shoes, and in her pocket were found a whiskey flask and lifteen cents. The remains were taken to the morgue, and in the evening an old lady and a middle aged woman called and asked to see the body. They were given a description of the deceased, and said that it corresponded with the woman they were looking for, though they did not give the name of the person. On seeing the corpse the younger woman remarked that it was the person whom they had supposed it to be. Her companion did not look at the corpse. On Wednesday afternoon several well-dressed women called at the morgue and said they were from New York. They identified the body and said to the keeper that she was well connected, but they would not give her name. The same day Mr. George Wade, of South Portland avenue, was Mrs. Sarah Nagle, a widow; that he had paid her board from week to week, and that he had given her more money than she was ure keeper McGuire was informed by persons who said they knew her that Mrs. Nagle was not dead. On Friday morning he ascertained that she was stopping at Mrs. McMahon's house on Navy street. He did not, however, apprise Mr. Wade of this discovery. Yester day several women visited the more ue and wept over the remains, Coroner Simms had, in the meantime, taken Mr. Wade's affidavit and those of the several women who identified deceased. The former recognized her chiefly by a scar or other mark on the forehead. He was summoned before the coroner's jury about two o'clock in the afternoon while the under- starving when we can get none, with no friends taker was in waiting without, and he reiterated his identification.

# A LITTLE SURPRISE.

"Well, then," said the coroner, " come out here and we will fix it up." Coroner Simms then conducted Mr. Wade to the front office of the dead house, where the real Mrs. Nagle was seated in company with a female friend. Mr. Wade threw up his hands and exclaimed, My God!" what's going to become of me! Mrs. Nagle arose from her chair and said

According to an act passed last session in a loud tone of voice, "Well, I don't blame you." A few words of explanation followed, in which she stated that Mr. Wade had in his possession \$16,000 of her estate. She then left the morgue in company with him and her the same period last year 322 wessels were female compauion. The undertaker was turned away and an inquest held on the body of the unknown woman, which was then in- | crafts have arrived against 3;303 up to this terred at the expense of the country.

A Letter From a Tramp.

The following letter appeared in Wednesday's N. Y. Sun :-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : In last Friday's Sun "Justice " and " Indigant" gave expression to sentiments that do credit to their humanity, and sonsideration for the darkest paths of life has been evinced by the Sun on many occasions. It is a solemn truth that fortune takes strange vagaries, and that a combination of circumstances may reduce any man to the condition of a beggar, through no fault of his, but in spite of his best exertions to prevent it. Yet the minds of many good people have been embittered of late against tramps by one or two sheets whose vituperative eloquence is not yet exhausted. The word tramp seems to be a synonyme for thief with these libellers, that know nothing and care less about the history of the lives or misfortunes of us wretched creatures, or of how we were reduced to our present situation

I know there are some tramps who will thieve, as well as richer folks; but my experience assures me that poverty is the only crime that most of them (especially the more wretched looking) can be charged with.

As I do not know the particulars of Taylor's battle with a tramp, I cannot, of course, say how far that constable's conduct was reprehensible; but I know that for a long time past any ill-minded officer could have a whack at a tramp, knowing that that tramp was too poor to get justice, and too uppopular to get pity.

As a rule, our wretchedness excites fear rather than commiseration, and although some of ur have seen happier days, and never wilfully injured a fellow creature, we are seldom anything but objects of contempt and reproach. If a trifling misfortune happens to a rich man the world knows of it, and he at once becomes an object of puclic attention and sympathy, while I and my fellows, wanting the comforts of a settled home, sleeping to-night on the board beds of a station house, to-morrow night on the benches of the park ; working when we can get a job, and begging ar to whem we can unbosom our trials and afflictions, none with whom we can share our thoughts, or to whom we can look for sympathy-we suffer unknown in solitude and silence, except when petty tyranny turns its. attention toward us in order to persecute us. Let criminals be punished, whether they be tramps or millionaires; but in this free land let no one be clubbed merely because he has the misfortune to be dirty or bare-footed. A TRANP.

-Since the opening of navigation this year 350 vessels have arrived in this port, and 312 the same period lass year 322 wessels were entered inwards and 282 outwards, leaving 38 vessels in port. This year 3,122 river date last year, showing a decrease of 181. id adda

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# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

A Pinner and a Kiss.

"I have brought your dinner, father," The blacksmith's daughter said, As she took from her armss kettle And litted its shinns lid. "There's not any pie or pudding, Bo I will give you this," And upon his tuil-worn forehead she left a childish kiss.

The blacksmith tore off his apron The blacksmith fore of his apron And diued in happy mood, Wondering much at the savor Bid in his humble food, While all about him were visions Full of prophetic bliss; But he never thought of the magic In his little daughter's kiss.

While she with her kettle swinging, While she with her kettle swinging Merrily trudged away, Stopping at sight of a sonirrel, Catching some wild bird's ky, And i thought how many a shadow Orlife and fate we should miss, If always our frugal dinners Were seasoned with a kiss.

-Pillsburgh Commerial.

# CATHOLIC NEWS.

Monsignor Turinaz announces the publication of a pamphlet in France, in which he intends to prove that freemasonry is destructive of religion. morality social order, liberty, equality, fraternity, and true progress; that it is the enemy of the country, and at once an insult to human diguity and simple good sense. He intends to refute all objections, and to demonstrate the truth of his assertions on the authority of the encyclical letter of Leo XIII. He means also to furnish a triumphant proof of the divinity of the Roman Catholic church now at war with these "iufernal sects."

A CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL FOR WESTMINSTER. -A scheme (says a London correspondent) is on foot for the purchase of the site and foundations of the opera house on the Thames embankment for the erection of a Roman Catholic cathedral for the diocese of Westminster. The idea huds great favour with the ecclesiastical authorities of the church. and is quite in harmony with the ambitious policy which they are pursuing. The scheme, however, would be very probably a costly one. and would take more than a generation to accomplish The purchase of the site and the foundations alone would take £30,000, and probably to erect a cathedral of great architectural pretensions, at least another, £150,000 would be required The project, therefore, must be carried out slowly; and in the meantime steps are being taken to ascertain if wealthy Catholics will subscribe the money necessary to obtain the site.

PROFESSION AT THE CONVENT OF MERCY, CLON-KILTY -The solemn and impressive ceremony of profession took place at the convent chapel, Clonakilty, on Thursday 3rd inst., in presence of a large number of clergy and lai/y The most Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, lord bishop of the diocese, officiated. assisted by the very Rev. P. Madden, P.P., V.T., and the Rev. P. Kingston, C.C. The other clergymen present were-Rev. A. O'Leary, P.P., Ardfield; Rev. J. Lucy, P.P., Barryroe; Rev. J. O'Brien, C.C., Ardfield: Rev. M. O'Hea, Dublin: Rev. T. Palmer, Glanmire; Rev D. O'Sullivan, C.C., Timolengue; Rev. J. O'Hea, C.C., Clonnkilty; Rev. D. O'Brien, Skibbereen ; Rev. T. O'Brien, and Rev. Eugene Sheehy. The names of the young ladies prof-ssed were-Miss Flabavin, in religion Sister Mary Dumpna, and Miss Delaney, in religion Sister Mary Benegna. Atter the ceremony his lordship and the accompanying clergy, with the friends of the newly professed ladies and the elite of the town and neighborhood, retired to a spacious room, tastefully prepared by the good sisters of the community, where a sumptuous de-jeuner awaited them.

## Splendid Testimonial.

The rev. sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary have just received a touching

# AURICULTURAL.

Hints for September.

Hins for September. Full grain —This month is the usual time for sowing wheat and rye, rrom the luth to the 15th is the most popular time, but it is a question if it is not better to sow earlier. On any but very rick soils, it takes some time for the crop to get thoroughly well rooted and tillered, and if tiller-ing is not effected before winter, it will rarely take place to any great extent in the spring. As the yield depends on the tilleriuw, the promise of an early sown crop, is better than of a inte one.

one. Exceptions to this rule occur with very rich soils, where an excessively strong growth may be looked for, and the attacks of the Hessian fly must be considered. These hints, it is obvious, cannot be made to meet every case in a wide range of localities; we give general information, which the intelligent reader will avapt to bisown elroumstances. circumstances.

circumstances. Late sowing for spring fodder.—It has been usual to sow ryce as late as October or November, for green-fodder in the spring. This is not a pro-fitable practice. The tyce comes up very thin and poor, and makes but a light crop. In the writer's experience, it has been found better to plow the ground in the fail, t-p-dress it through the wine-for with fine manure, and as early in the spring as possible, harrow in 4 bushels per scree of spring ryc, spreading the manure at the same time with the disk harrow. Unless there is some good reason for the late sowing of rye, it should be avoided. reason fi avoided.

Fertilizer for wheat.—Every year's experience prove the value of superphosphate of lime, as a special fertilizer for wheat. An experienced wheat grower informs us, that he has u-ed 500 ibs to the acre, and that the crop this year, has paid handsomely for the outlay. Where a smaller quantity was used, the yield was unsat-isfactory. isfactory.

isfactory. A frequent mistake is made in supposing that if a certain quantity of fertilizer will have a cer-tain effect, this effect will be doubled by doub-long the quantity of the fortilizer. This has led to much wa te and loss "The greatest possible effect is produced with a certain quantity, vary-ing according to circumstances; and each one must discover for binself, what this quantity is. In the case above quoted, 500 bs. per acre is the most useful quantity — Others have found it best to use 600 bs and others again, use only 300 bs. As a rule, the largest applications may be most safely made on soits well filled with barn-yard manare, or vegetable matter.

safely made on soils well filled with barn-yard manure, or vegetable matter. The Use of line, — in application of lime will be found useful upon any kind of soil, at least once in five or six years. It is generally used at this season, with a fall grain crop. But where lime is employed, it will be useless to apply superphosphate, as this combines with the line, and becomes simple phosphate of lime, which is insoluble. Many farmers who have applied superphosphate without effect, may find the ex-planation in the fact, that their soils were filled with line, which rendered it inert.

with lime, which rendered it inert. Smut and Rust.—These troublesome diseases of wheat and rye may be provented by picking the seed. The pickle may be made of strong brine, or of a solution of 4 onnees sulphate of copper, in one gallon of water. Sprinkle the seed grain, stir thoroughly to wet every kernel, and spread to dry. Eitoer of these will destroy the spore, which are the seed of the parasitic fungi, known by the above names.

known by the above names. Smut in Corn.—Smut is polsonous, or at least very injurlous, and care should be taken to pre-vent it from being caten with fodder. It is be-coming very common in corn. It might be well to pass throngh the corn-fields with a sharp knife and a basket, and out off all the binches of smut and smutty cats, and carry them out where they may be burned. As one-square inch of sur-face may contain 400,000 spores of smut, and every spore is capable of producing a smutty plant, it is important to carefully destroy every ball of smut. Them is —The cultivation of turning and suita-

Turnips .- The cultivation of turn tps and rulabagas consists of keeping free from weeds, and thinning out to a proper distance. One good root at every nine inches, is far better than two or three poor ones in that space. To have good sound roots of any kind, sufficient room must be given.

Beets and Mangels-Early sown beets and mangels, may be naryested fate this month. I mangels, may be margested rate this month. I left facts, the roots may become hollow and stringy. An over-grown root may be large, but its size is no indication of its value. We har-vest our early sown mangels as soon as the lar-ger ones become hollow, and find they ripen in the pits as well or better than if teft in the ground later. The tops may be fed to cows or sheep with benefit. neep with benefis.

sheep with beheft. Pitting Mangels.—In pitting mangels lifted this month, care must be taken to manage them so that they will not heat. If a cool and well ventilated root-cellar is provided, there can be no safer place for them. In pitting them in the field, we gather 20 rows together, which makes a long heap, not large enough to cause heating The roots may be covered with the tops, or with straw, held down by a few ralls. Afterwards these rows may be gathered together into pits and prepared for winter. Buckwheat.—This crop. heing easily injured

Jesus and Mary have just received a touching proof of paternal solicitude from the Sovereign Pontiff, Leo XIII. Wisbing to reward the zeal the erop will not be founded by light frost, and

pay to provide a sheet or blanket to cover it with as a protection from dust.

phy to provide a sheet of balake to core in a with as a protection from dust. ....Where swamp-muck is to be dug, it is best to give the work. by contract. A good man can make fair wares at 16 cents a cubic yard; if the workman is not a good one, he cannot expect higher pay on that account. Muck should be dug before coid weather comes, as it is disagree-able work when the ground is full of cold water ....Hay that is stacked -hould be hauled in, or the stack should be protected on the top by extra covering. Coarse herbage weeds, not in sect, may be cut and hauled into the barn-yard, and spread to form a basis for a deep coating of ma-nure and an absorbent for moisture. An abun-dance of litter will soak up the water and pre-vent the drainage which so often flaws from yards, and accumulates in foul pools.

### Trouble Ahead.

Mr. Parnell and his lieutenants before separating for the holidays-if holidays those

gentlemen can under the circumstances call the period-have held a tormal business meeting, whereat the most important of the government measures abandoned this year, and certain to be introduced next spling, were selected and carefully considered one by one. It was decided that the whole of the recease should be devoted to an elaborate study of all the principles and details of these measures, so as to greet their appearance next session with what Mr. Parnell calls useful amendments and serviceable discussion intended to far outstrip the army bill. With this view the bills have been divided or apportioned among the "action section," as Mr. Parnell's friends are called. Each gentleman is expected, between this time and next February, to make himself master of all that relates to the bills assigned to his case, besides acquiring a fair general knowledge as to the rest. I believe I am correct in saying that the design is to devise amendments that will be sound and useful, so us to exclude any charge of obstruction, but to go in for such thorough examination and amendment of every government bill as will, in my opinion. make two or three of them suffice for a session.-London Correspondence.

A STREET PREACHER IN TROUBLE .- At Berwick on Monday John Hunter, pitman, from Durham, was charged with obstructing the thoroughfare, and with begging.

Police-constable Frizzle said that on Saturday night, when on duty at Tweedmouth, he found the defendant preaching near the Rising sun inn. Witness told him he was obstructing the thoroughfare, and requested him to go away. Hunter would not move, and witness therefore gave him a push. The defendant came back again, and was very awkward. Witness saw Hunter receive some coppers. When the defendant got money he went to another place and commenced anew. People had complained about him.

Hunter-I am not what they call a Christian. was not begging. God has given me this

work to do. Dr. FLUKER-If you got yourself a suit of clothes, it would say more for you.

Defendant-But you must allow me to speak. You all know the state of the country; work is hard to get and I am out of employment. I was preaching the gospel, and nothing but Christ and Him crucified.

Superintendent Garden said Hunter had 1 31d on him.

Defendant-If the people had a mind to give memoney, well and good; no one has anything to do with that. The CLERK-How do you live.

Hunter-My friends always support me; I have some kind Christian friends.

The CLERK-The penalty for vagrancy is imprisonment.

Defendent-Well, God is with me, and His will be done. He suffered far more for me than I can for Him, but I am quite willing to suffer with Him.

Hunter was ordered to be fined 10s, or undergo seven days' imprisonment-

PHOTOGRAPHY CAN GIVE US ONLY THE IMAGES of the flowers, but in MURBAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, chemistry has preserved their aromatic essence. It is

Sr. Louis, Mo., Aug 7th 1879 — REMOVAL. — To our Frieuds, Patrons and the Public. We an-nounce with pleasure our removal to this city, owing to the great and increasing demand for our tools throughout the United States, Canade, and the Colonies and our ormer limited facili-ties for manufacturing, we in justice to our patrons, as well as to ourselves, have removed our entire business to this city, (St. Louis, Mo.) where we have the advantages of shipments by the great Mi-sissipi River and its Tributaries to almost any part of the World, at a very low rate of freight, besides having the advantage of numerous competing lines of rairoads, which gives us added facilities for making los rates in shipments to our justom stas well as giving us the advantage of low prices in the purchase of material, and allowing us to increase our manu-fa-turing facilities, so that we may fil all orders with promptness and de-patch. Trusting we may be favored with your valued orders, we are, Respectfully thine, GREAT WESTERN WELL AUGER WORKS, ST. LOUIS, MO.

**Pond's Extract.**—Used alike by the medi-cal profession and the people it holds a posi-tion held by no other medicine in this country, or, perhaps, the world.

# Encouraging to Dyspeptics.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Nov. 11, 1878. Mr. James H. Robinson, St. John, N. B.

Mr. James H. Kobinson, St John, N. B. DEAR SIE,-By, 1 may say, almost an acci-dent, early this spring, being conflued to my room for nearly three months, and during this time I was under the combined care of three of the most eminent physicians of Charlottetown, and by them and my friends given up as beyond all power to help me, Dr. Baxter, of Moneton, having occasion to call upon me on business, very neutrally observed my state of health, and after fully describing my trouble, which, by the doctor, attending me, was pronounsed dyspep-sia or indigestion (in fact, I was so had I could only eat brown bread, and that after being made at least three days, while tea, coffee or mills I dare not touch, and a slice of dry toast would invariably give ma the utmost distress. Dr. Baxter recommended Hontways's PHOR-HOR-IZED ENULSION, and I feel that I owe the public a debt which can only be paid by saying to all similarly affected-" Go thou and do likewisa," try Robinson's "Phos-hor zed Emulsion." To-day I am hearty and strong, and can without fear induce in all the luxuries of a flats-class

fry fublishing of Phoseneous and the second car without fear, indulge in all the luxuries of a first-class hotel. Yours, etc., (Sign+d). J. MCKECHNIE, For sale by all druggists and general dealers. 223 and the second second

Bells, &c. BUCKALLA ALLAND, COUNTRY, Evansation N.T. Sequence In us of Copper and Tim, Forther with the boat Softerry Manny-Forther Softer House, Country Manny-Forther Churcher, Softer Antropy, Forther Church, Churcher, Softer Forther Church, Churcher, Country Hustrated Hustrated Catalogue sent Free V A VIDUZECM & THFT, Hermit Di Kast Second St. Churchmath 102 and 104 East Second St., Cincinnat 11-g BUNNYER M'F'C CO Blymyer Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati,Q. ENEELY & KIMBERLY, М Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturer of a superior qualit of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. 7537 Illustrated Catalogue sent free. Feb 20, 78-23 Iy

Manufacture those celebrated Bells for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, &C. Price List and Circulars sent free HENRY MCSHANE & CO., Aug 27, 1875. Baltimore.Md



CAR B O dorized Extract of Petraleum as bedurized and Perfected—Is Ab-solutely the outy Article that will bestore Hair on hald Heads. And Curve all Diseases of the skin and scalp What the World Has seen Want-

And Currer all Diseases of the Skins and Scapp What th. Wo'ld Has neon Want-ing for Centuries The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a farge portion of bumanity is concerned, is 'AR-and which effects a complete and radical cur-in cases of buildness, or where the hair, owing to diseases of the scup, has become thin and tend-to fall out. It is also a speedy restorative, and while its use ecures a luxuriant growth of hair, it also brings buck the natural color one gives the most complete satisfuction in the using The falling vot at the hair, the accumulations of dandraf, and the premature change of color, are all evidences of a diseased condition of the scalp and the gl net scheduler visits of the fall out of and the gl net scheduler out in the using the fall out of the scale and the change of color, are all evidences of a diseased condition of the scalp and the gl nuder the scalp to be of per-menen and lusting benefit. Such an article is OARHOLINE, and, like many other woo-sist of elements almost in their natural state. Petroleum old is the article which is made to work such extraordinary results, but it is after i has been chen cally treated and com-pletely de dorized that it is in proper condition of the tollel. It was in far-off Rusria that the effect operroleum upon the bair was first ob-served, a government officer having noticed that a purtially hald-headed servant of his, when trimming the lumps, had a habit of wip-sing his of bases, closely hair than he ever had be fore. The oil was tried on torses and cattle that had their nort, were completely restored in a few weeks. These experiments were herald-ed to the world; but the knowledge was practi-ally useless to the prematurely baid and gray, as no one in civilized sociely could tolera or the hair. But the skill of once of our cheminsis has overcome the difficulty, and by a process how only to himself, he has, after very ele-borate and costly - xperiments, sucreeded in the deotorized liquid on the human hair with he deotorized liquid on th ing for Centuries

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE DUKE STREET, Toronto, Ont. DIRECTED BY THE BROTHERS of the ('HHISTIAN SCHOOLS This Establishment, under the distinguished patronage of his Grace the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the Archdioccse, affords every facility for a thorough Educational Course. The Institute offers particular advantages to French Canadian young gentlemen who wish to acquire the English language in all its purity. COMMERCIAL STUDIES FORM A SPECIALTY. Board and Tultion, per Session of ten months, (payable quarterly in advance,) \$150. For Circular and further particulars, address BRO. TOBLAS. 51-g. Director. The Loretto Convent Of Lindsay, Ontario. Classes will be RESUMED on MONDAY, SEP. TEMBER 2nd. In addition to its former many and great ad-vantages there is now in connection with the Convent a beautiful beech and maple grove, in-valuable as a pleasing and healthy resort for the young indies in attendance. Board and Tuition-only ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A YEAR-including French. Address, LADY SUPERIOR, Lindsay, Ont., Canada, Lindsay, Ont., Canada Aug. 28. I-tr. THACHER WANTED

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Re-opening of Boarding, Half-Hoarding and bay Schools WEDNESDAY, September 3rd, Board and Tuition, \$100 per annum, For further information and prospectus, address -2.3 LADY SUPERIOR.

FEMALE TEACHER WANTED Front the Roman Catholic Separate School, Cryster, Ont. No. 5 Section. Second or Third class, stating salary. Duties to commence im-mediately. French and English required. Ad-dress R. C. S. S. TRU-TEES, Cryster, Finch, tort, No. 5 Section.

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 insenticent 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 candidates.

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

YOUNG LADIES' Boarding and Day School, ST. ANDREWS, ARGI NTEUIL, P.Q.

This institution, under the direction of the Sisters of Providence, off re young indice all the advantages of a thorough English and French education. The uniform required is a plain black dress.

black dress. The Scholnatic Year begins September first. Terms payable quar erly and str cily innivance. Board and Tuition (French and English), \$6,0; Music, \$2 per month—Use of Bed and Bedding. Washing form extra charge. For further particulars, apply to the -3.3 STER SUPERIOR

manifested by those good religiruse in the education of young persons of their sex he has forwarded them the following benediction, which is at the same time a pledge of future success :---

## Коме, June 15, 1879.

We grant, most heartily, our apostolical benediction to the superioress and sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, as well as all the pupils, so that they may increase daily in fervor and piety, devoting themselves with the utmost fidelity to the service of the Lord.

### LEO P. P. XIII.

### Belgian Catholics and state Schools.

The secularisation of the communal schools by the new law of education has had the effect of proving the sincerity of the desire of the Belgian Catholics to secure the blessing of religious education. Their determination not to entrust their children to anti-Catholic teachers is put to the test by the provisions of the new law, and the exertions and sacrifices which they are making to establish Cutholic schools in place of those which can no longer be attended without danger to faith attest their enrnestness in the good work. From all parts of the country we hear of the opening of new Catholic schools and of the arrangements made by the purchase or erection of buildings to provide the necessary accommodation. Everywhere the people are firm in their resolution not to send their children to the government schools, and subscriptions are paid in with the greatest cheerfulness and liberality by all classes. The Catholic papers contain long lists of places in which either a school has been already opened, or arrangements completed for that purpose. In many cases the buildings are the gift of individual munificence, and everywhere the most admirable spirit prevails. Even workmen pay in subscriptions which in proportion to their earnings appear almost excessive, remarking that they would rather want bread than not provide for the religious instruction of their children.

The Syracuse, N. Y., Journal says :-- "The Waterville Times warns people to watch the Canadian bills that are just now floating around. Those on the broken banks are quite plenty. The Dominion bank bills are "all right." These are always "all right." Whatever comes or goes, "unbounded faith in the nation" remains. While Dominion bills are demanded at home in preference to any other, they are abroad deemed to be "all right," because their name bears the stamp of solidity and good faith. Were all the currency of the country of this kind, we should never be in fear of panic, leading to com-mercial disaster. No street corner rumors could affect it. No mismanagement on the part of any monetary institution would be able to jeopardize the general credit for a moment. All would be fixed on a stable basisthe bills would be found "all right" when called for. They would not be subject to any ten per cent share, or liable to take a tumble of 50 per cent just because some individual dealings come to be exposed, or some speculative plans set on foot. There would be no fluctuation, because the notes would be based on the public credit, on the faith of the whole country, and that we know is "all right."

here it may be left later. The grain should so easily that it should be harvested early in the morning, when molst with dew. After lying a few days to cure, it should be raked up when it is moist.

Beans-If wet weather occurs when beans are Beans.—If wet weather occurs when beans are ready to pull, it is necessary to protect them from the rain. This may be done by driving stakes in the ground, and stacking the beans around them, and then cov-ering the top with straw. In pulling beans by hand, three or four rows may be thrown together, and left loose y, so that they will cure. Then, in case of threatened rain, they may be quickly eathered into stacks. gathered into stacks.

gathered into stacks. Corn should be cut as soo as it is ready. Early corn will be read, for cutting this month, and the statks will be much more valuable when cut green than if left to be killed by frost. Frosted corn-todler will not cure well, and is damaged for use. When the grain is well glazed, and hard on the surface, the crop may be cut. Early cut they helps early curing, allows the husking to be done in good scason, and the fodder to be housed before winter. before winter.

In shocking coin, the use of good bands will In shocking co'n, the use olgood bands will save much habor and loss. Some sheaves of hand-thrushed rye-straw, thoroughly well wetted, will make tough and strong bands. What is much wanted is a permanent and strong sheaf-band for this purpose, which will last more than one season, and will serve for cory and other grain Osice willows may be profitably grown for sheaf-bands. bands.

Pota oes.-Early potatoes should be dug with rota loss. — Lerity pointees should be dug with out delay. A few rains will start the ripst be a should be the oughly cleared of beetles, before it is too late to prevent the narvie from retiring to the ground for maturing. It is the last broad of lusects which stocks the ground for the next season.

serson. Rats.-The damage by rats is one of the most serious losses to which farm is are subjected. On the whole, this 'oss is doubtless greater than that from all the fires which occur upon farms. We have trid a preparation called 'Polsoned Wheat,' put up for the purp se of destroying vermin and find it very effective. The rats of-appear; that is, all that can be noticed. But poison of any kit d should be used so that fowls or other animus cannot get it. To destroy the rats is now a timely work, and will prevent much future loss of grain.

much future loss of grain. Live Nicek.—During the hurry of work at this busy acason, the stock ought n it to be for gotten. One of the most important requisites for health and thrift is rugularity in feeding and watering. It is refers not only to times of forder. Now that grass is past its best state, the stock may have some roots pulled for them, or some con-fodder cut, and young an mais will be greatly benefied by a little concentrated food. It is important that live stock have a plenty of good fresh water, e-pecially at this time of the year, when the herbage does not afford the abundance of juices of spring growth.

or spring growth. Sheep.—A run in the field from which early roo's have been gathered will be beneticial to the flock. It will help to accustom them to the change of food which will soon be required. Small or imperfect roots may be left ungathered for them, which they will pick up for them-selves. Where arily lambs are not desired, the rams shuld be kept separate from the ewes; or. if it is not conven ent, the lumb may be aproved or "bratted." of spring growth.

or "bratted." Pastures.—The droppings of the animals on the pastures should be seatered and spread. This not only manures the field, out prevents in-jary to the sputs covered with droppings. A dressing of plaster over the pasture will be use-ful, sweetening the fouled spots, and so avoiding the unequal character of the su face caused by the neglect of cattle to eat down the her-bage in otherwise distantical places.

literally the bottled breath of the most fragrant products of the richest floral region in the world.

FOR MORE THAN A YEAR AND A HALF MY FACE was covered with pimples and blotches. Four bottles of Bustol's SAR-SAPARILLA and three of PILLS, have entirely cured me.-David BARE, Saudhurst, Victoria

## Cape Trinity.

In the Saguenay River, is one of the boldest promontories which skirt its banks. The excursion there is worth a long journey. Com-fortably seated on a good steamer, as one passes between the jutting hills he realizes how wondrous are the works of the Great Architect. From its entrance to extremity there is a succession of startling cliffs and romantic landscapes. The Village of Tadousac, with its neat cottages and well cultivated fields comes as an oasis. It is remarkable even among American rivers for its wild and picturesque scenery. Interrupted at the upper part by cataracts it is navigable for more than sixty miles from the St. Lawrence, and bears on its bosom the deal and lumber which come from the settlements. Among the workmen who fell the timber, diseases will show themselves and physicians are scarce. It is economy to have on hand a quantity of DR. HERRICE'S SUGAR COATED Pills which are valuable to remove from the system the effects of colds and biliousness, which exist everywhere.

# ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

DR. A. R. SCOVILL, of Cincinnati, says ;----For Coughs and all the early stages of Lung complaints, I helieve it to be a certain cure; and if every family would keep it by them, ready to administer upon the first appearance of the disease about the Lungs, there would be very few cases of fatal consumption.

POWER OF SPEAKING RESTORED. NEWASH, ONTARIO, D. C.,

March 30, 1870.

JONAT FOTHERINGILL writes :- Some two months ago my son lost his voice. None of the physicans could do him any good. Two hours after taking the second dose of Fellows Hypophosphites his power of speaking was perfectly restored.

CRAMPS are immediately relieved by taking a tenspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain Killer in a little milk and sugar ; it takes about two

-A trial which has just been completed at Kieff affords further evidence that the Nibilist movement has taken pretty deep root among the Russian peasantry. At the beginning of the year 1877 seven communes formed secret societies with the object of taking possession bage in otherwise distatchi places.
Sundry Matters.—Harvesting machinery should be cleaned and stored away. The bright parts may be kept from rusting by coating them with partsine or tallow. One of the best proparation the size of a hen's erg—the exact proportion not important. Melt the two distance to the authorities. These exact propertion not important. Melt the two distance to the authorities. These secure from dust, and use it on all parts of machinery itable to injury by rust...The bearings should be vell wiped, and olled with castor-oil. All dust should be removed, and, with costly machinery, it will
societies with the object of taking possession of the land in the district which did not belong to the passants, and dividing it in equal whates among the inhabitants. The scheme devised for carrying out this project involved an attack on the landowners and the clergy and armed resistance to the authorities. These secret societies were well organized, and, notwith the size of a hen's erg with the societies were well organized, and, notwith the size of the parts of machinery it will

Advocates, &c. )R. A. C. MACDONELL, 90 CATHEDRAL STREET, MONTREAL. 26-29-g D<sup>OHERTY & DOHERTY,</sup>

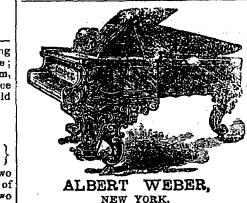
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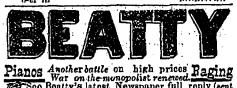


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CHAS, LANGLEY & CO., San Francisco.
Chas, CAN, SIRA-I Cake great plea-ure in informing on of the most gratifying results of the use of ABBOLINE in my own case. For three years the up of my bead has been completely hald and smooth, and I had guite given up any head of resorting the had had guite given up any head of resorting the had had guite given up any head of resorting the had had guite given up any head of resorting the had not week as go I notice different of a fortier weeks ago I notice different in any own case. For three years had smooth, and I had guite given up any head of resorting the had not week as the affect of the use of the diversity of my most agreeable assonishment, my head has completely covered with a fine, short, beating yro. the of hult, which has every appearance is continued growth is and I confidently beating yro. the of hult, which has every appearance is continued growth is and i confidently beating yro. the of hult, which has every appearance is continued growth is the state. The second is the second in the test was induced to try our way see the shore the second in the test work of November, 1878. JAMEN D. KING, NORAP Public.
JOREPH E. POND, JR., Attorney at Law, Notary Public.
JOREPH E. POND, JR., Attorney at Law, Notary Public.
JOREPH E. POND, JR. Attorney at Law, Notary Public.
JOREPH E. POND, JR. Attorney at Law, Notary Public.
Mond and free from hair as a billiard ball, but your choose, and may refer to me for its trut.
M. W. M. G. LD, NO. 70 River avenue, Allegand and the fact ball of the search or avenue and that CARBOLINE, and any weet he above testimonial its intermed an inch long where ber head has been seen for grow they up and and free from hair as a billiard ball.
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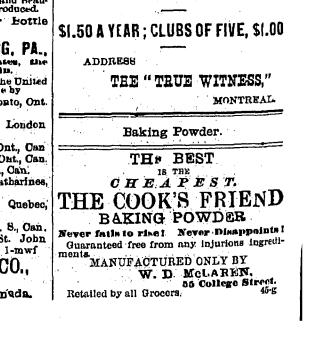
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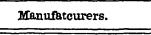
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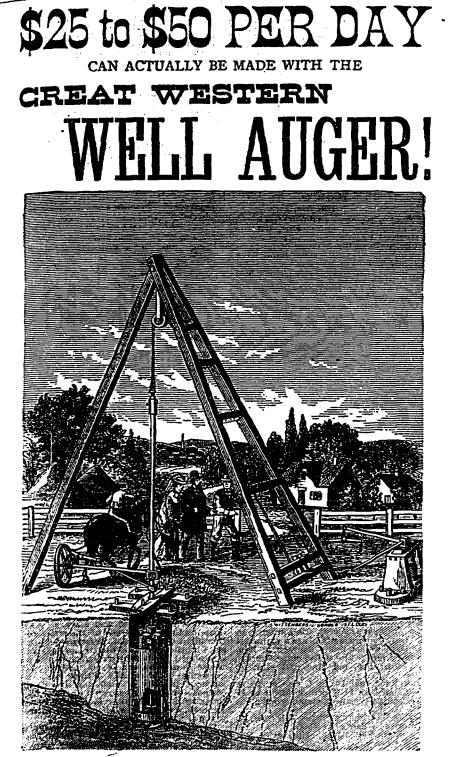
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Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stunach. Nose, or from any curse is speedily controlled and stopped. Our Nasal synthese (S conts) and En-haters (\$1.00) are great alds in arresting internal bleeding.

Lines to the First Fly of 1879.

Dance on my nose with your tickling feet, Blue-bottle fly ! Sing in my ears with your buzz to greet Me as I lie. You will seek me out in your dark retreat, With an eagor zeal that no screen can beat, And I try to slap you clear 1. to the sweet, Sweet, bye and bye.

I haven't seen you since 'seventy-eight, Little house fly; And I see you now with the bitterest hate You can defy. Oh, how I hate you, nobody knows, Author of half my summer woes, Oh, how I prayed that you might be froze, Vilialnous fly.

All through the winter you did not freeze, Not much, Mary Ann, Now all the summer you'll do as you please, That is your plan. When, in the warm afternoons we would sleep, Near us your wakefullest vigils you'll keep. Precious is sleeping, but waking is cheap, Sleep, man, it you can.

Oh, how I wish my two broad hands, Spread left and right, Stretched from the poles to Equator's bands, Glants of might. Some summer day in my wrath I would rise, Sweeping all space with my hands of size, And smash all the uncounted millions of flies Clearout of sight.

Vain are my wishes, oh, little house-fly, You're hand to mash; Strong men may swear and women may cry. 'Teething their gaush; But into the house your felends you'll lug, You'll bathe your feet in the syrup jug, And your cares you'll drown in the baby's mug. Checky and brash.

Still, precious lessons, dear little house-fly, You teach to me. Hated or loved, you tell me that I Happy may be. Why should I care when I tickle a nose, Whether I's owner's condu-t shows That he likes it or hates it, just so it goes Pleasant to me.

• This line should read. "Gnashing their teeth," but a little poetic license was necessary to bring in the rhyme.—Burlington Hark-Eye.

# Naturalist's Portfolio.

THE OLIVE IN SPAIN AND PORTUGAL-The THE OLIVE IN SPAIN AND PORTUGAL—The peninsula is nearer the centre of the geographi-cal habitat of the olive tree than any p-rt of France. The growth of the tree in Spain and Portugal is therefore more kindly, its produce more regular, more abundant, of b-filer quality, and the oil derivel of a fuller and richer flavor. Unfortunately the very excellence of this last unifies it for consumption among people of this country, whose taske has been educated to like the yapid prepared oils of France.

 Indicating the structure is the only special control is a surface to the special control in the special contend control in the special control in the special control in t last he exchaimed: "I have the secret?" (annhosville, Newark; Rev. P. Cody, Newark; looking in through the pupil of the eye be could see a live cysticerous, or embry o tape worm.— This was the first cuse in America and was ex-hibited to most of the physicians of Philadel-phia. An operation with a knife removed the "book of instruction to the derey." and number

CANON LAW IN THE UNITED STATES.

# Bishop McQuaid's Address to his Clergyopinion of Ecclesiastics.

Bishop McQuaid's Address to his Clerky— opinion of Evelesiastics. "My mission to this country is designed to lay if the foundation of canon law" were the memor-able words of the late Papat Ablegate, Right Rev. tishop Conroy, exactly sixteen months ago. His premature death in Newfoundiand four months afterward occasioned a widespread feel-ing of regret among the priests throughout the country, whose grievances had aroused the at-tention of the "ropaganda" The celebrated "Instructio" was issued, whereby the oishops were enjoined to appoint in every diocese a council of nive priests, to be known as "Judices Causarum," for the tr al of delinquent priests. It was intumated by Cardinal Franchi that, as repeated desputes might arise, a permanent Ablegate to North America would become nec-essary for the interpretation and strict enforce-ment of the order of" Instructio," in order te obviate continual appenis to the Holy See. The doceases in which the tropiles accurred immediately preceding the appointment of the Ablegate to make reparation to the injured preset. In one instance a public apology from the public was ordered. The surprise created by this new movement is erele station disclusioning when the announcement was mede several months ago that the Catholic the reparation law the figed from the figured in a missionary country the desire of the Holy See. an isonary country the desire of the Holy See to extend to it to full operation of the injured present the country was on the eve of the -stabilishment of canon law. This being then a missionary country the desire of the Holy See to extend to it to full operation of and is only advancement of the catholic chuch in the Bishop CoRRIGAN'S INITIATIVE. United States.

BISHOP CORRIGAN'S INITIATIVE.

INSHOP CORRIGAN'S INITIATIVE. The diocese of Newark has been the first in which carnon law has been proclaimed. Al-though the youngest prelate in this country. Bishop Corrigan has displayed wonderful activ-ity in the management of the affairs of his dio-cese. His eminence Cardinal McCloskey has been enjoying a few weeks of relaxation with him in Seton Hall college at South Orange, and it is no secret among the priests of the Newark diocese that a recommendation has been for-warded to Rome in favor of the appointment of Bishop Corrigan as coadjutor to the Cardinal *eum jure successionis*. The question was mooted when the cardinal also refired for a few weeks to Seton hall on the occusion of his indis-position a year ago. The promulgation of can-non law in that diocese just at this time acquires more than ordinary significance. THE STATUTES.

Portugal is therefore more kindly, its produced more regular, more abundant, of better quality, and the oil deriver of a fuller and richer havor. Unfortunately the very excellence of this last unfils it for consumption among people of this country, whose taste has been educated to like the vapid prepared oils of France. THE CLDEST OF KNOWN PLANTS.—The fossil fern from the staty formation of the Silveran opoch discovered near Angers, in France, by Monsieur de Sapo ato, has been fully described in the French Comptex Rendox. Peculiar interest attaches to this specimen from the fact that it is doubless the oldest of known plants. Its discoverer ranks high among European bolantsts and has brought himself into considerable prominence larely by some original speculations of vegetation in the Polar regions.

held before this t ibunal was that of the pastor of an uptown parish, who was found guilty and deposed from his pasto al charge. One of the judges, speaking to a Herafd representative on the introduction of canon law, reinarsed that "the Catholic Church has advanced at such a rapid pace in this country, and especially in the large cities, during the past twenty years, that the Propagand is astonished. Accordingly the Church here has been placed on a basis of infi-mate union with kome. In fact, there is no union more intimate, desirabe or practicable than that at present existing which 's necessary and sufficient for all the purposes of the unity of faith and discipting. You ask if this be not instain up to canon haw, and I reply that it is virtually, and at present lucks only certain forms and requirements relating solely to discip-me. There is certainly a crax ng and desire on the part of the priests for the complete establish-ment of the code of canon hay, and I believe it would be a panacea for many grie. Aness hereto-fore existing. The question of its practicabile inverse as soon as possible may dud that it works satisfactorily in his diocese, w' leanother might be indisposed ey in logive it a trial. But it is now at our do ris, and its adoption in every dioces is solly a question of the prime trep-son the secular clergy. The chief one of of the religious orders in this city known as the "regular" elergy spoke frankly on the subject. He agreed that in many respects canon haw is in operation here, but the 'dd not think there were Catholics enough in this country or Eng-mant to warrant the introduction of the full code of canon haw. Of course canon haw did not wait on any specified number, but the velative strength of the Catholic church in point of population must be taken into account. The holy See might be disposed to dispense with many of the old requirements and no dispense with many of the old requirements and no filte the introduction of the code but this country in re-conset hof the code but th

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cognition of a religious progres, which, like its material progress, has had no precedent. The material progress, has had no precedent. The Bishop of OTTAW A AT MANNIWAKL— Its Lord hip Bishop Dahamel pad his usual pastoral visit to the vest a few days as 7. The coasion of the annal visit of their heloved bishop is always one of rejoicing and joy to the good people of Manniwayl. A party of musicmas beloning to the college band under the leadership of Brother Gladu of the Othawa univversity left Ottawa is time to mrive at the Desert of Manniwayl. A party of musicmas beloning to the college band under the prosession of the analysis of the othawa univversity left Ottawa is time to mrive at the Desert of Manniwayl. They were recrived at the the Desert with a few de joie from a hundred indians in line, enumen dring and ringing of church bells. Immediately after the salt te a monster procession, about two niles in the salt te a monster procession, about two niles in the salt te a monster procession, about was included and started in line, hended by the Iodian riflemen, to meet the bishop at the Manniwaki church. The procession strived at the church, atter which semmens in Franch and English were drivered by the bishop and the Rev. Pere Nolin, and the parish prices, Rev. Pere Deling, and a guage. A ple-inte in honorof the college band took place next day on Lake Bitob, and the Rev. Mr. Valiancount took place, at the conclusion of which the annual or anumber of persons. These excretes having been gone through with some string the body many many graves and the distribution was presented with adoreses from the St. Patrick's sented, with addresses from the St. Patrick's sented with addresses from

#### Grand Trunk Mailway Extensions.

The Detroit Post and Tribune of yesterday says :—

We are enabled to assure our readers upon



NERVOUS DEBILITY Vital Weakness and prostration from overwork or other causes, is radically and HUEPHREYS' Homeopathic Specific No. 23. Been in use 20 years, and is the most successful remedy known. Price \$1 per vinl, or 5 vials and large vial powder for \$5, sent post free on receipt of price. , Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co. 109 Fulton Street, New York. H. HASWELL & CO., MCGILL STRFET - - - MONTREAL, WHOLESALE AGENTS. 61 g

creature.

The New Jesuit Province of New York. The New Jesuit Province of New York. The Jesuit mission of New York and Canada has just undergone a change. The Gamdian portion has been detached from New York and becomes a mission of the English province. A visitor from England will shortly go to Canada with very Rev. Th. Charaux, 8.4., its new superior, and make a rangements for the trans-fer. The new province of sew York will in the the missions of Maryland, Philadelphia, Washington, Boston, New York and Jersey City. The Very sey, Robert W. Brady, 5 J., provincial of what was formerly Maryland province, and attached to Loyola college, Baittmore, will occupy the same position in the new province of New York, and will make his head uarters in the city of New York.—Catholic Mirror.

# Mirror.

#### The Catholic Hierarchy.

The Catholic Hierorchy. The orders and congregations of regulars at present number 256 between cardinals, patri-archs, archbishops and bishops. The order of friars minor (osservanti), four ded by St. Francis of Assissi, is that which has the greatest number of bishops-mamely, 45. The order of Conven-tuals has 6, and the reformed franciscansor capu-chips, 22, muking for the order of St. Francis 73 prelates. The order of preachers has 2, the Paris society of foreign mission; 25, and those of the various congregations Ci black benedictines 23. The priesits of the mission have 18, the ob-lates of Mary count, 12 bishops, and the society of Jesus 10 The dermits of St. Augustine have 9, the pricess Ci the orarory of St. Philip Nerl 8, the barefool; of carmelites 7, and the basilian monks of Santilesimo Salvato e 7 likewise. The fathers Ci St. Alphonsus Liguori (Láguorinf), number 6 bishops, the congregation of the Sacred Heart of St. Augustine 8. The Barmabites, Scolopit, the religious of the Holy Spirit, those of the Most Precious Blood the Markis, the Mechtarists of Vienna, and the Calced carmelites, have each 2; and, finally, the servants of Mary. the Thea-times, the Passionists, the religious of Holy Cross, the Salesiaus of Annecy, the Italo-Greek basil-lans, the Olivetans, the Mechtarists of Venice, the Minims, the Mercederi, the Jeronymites, the Oratorians of Paris, the religious of the Imma-culvie Heart of Mary, and Lyons society of Mary have one each. Annuario Pontifito for 1578.

## Tab's Dotl.

till the meeting '1 the synods next year. DESPERATION OF CEMETRIDES. While several passages of bishop Bayley's "book of instruction to the clergy," and notably a severe letter on the curse of run selling, have been expurgnted from Bishop Corrigan's book, the issuance of regulations for the proper man-agement of cemetries, which a large number of the pricests were enxlously awaiting, has been postponed for consideration at a future Synod. It is entinently proper that such action should be taken in New Jersey, where the flerce excite-ment which almost culminated hus riot attend-ing the desceration of st. Peter's cemetry in Jer-sey city a few years ago will not soon be forgat-ten. It will be remembered that that portion of the centery set apart for the remoins of those whose friends were unable to pay for the inter-ment and usually termed the "poor ground" was sold to the belaware, Lackawanna and Western raliroad company. The graves were scooped out and the bones shovelled up a d carted off in a ruthless and indiscriminate manner. The Jersey city priests themselves joined at the time in the general outery of indigation. When the affair was reported no long afterward by some of the priests to the ablegate, Bishop Conrey, he was so asjounded that he sold he thought such an outrage would be impossible in a Christian country.

country.

### BISHOP M'QUAIDS MANIFESTO.

country. BISHOP M'QUAIDS MANIFESTO. The next diocese where canon law is to be faily established is that of hockester. Bishop McQuaid, in a recell address to his clerky explaining the extent and keeps of the "In-structio" and the explanations given on certain points which adm to diversity of opinion, says:-It is quite sure that bishops and priests will accept these explanations with a good grace and little by little, the wisdom of the Holy See guiding us, we shall be able to establish in this country a canon law suited to its needs and cir-cumstances. The true interests of priests work-ing in the American missions, their honor and stardong, necessarily concern all right minded ecclestailes. To place our older established and well settled missions on a footing of equality with the parish sof canon law in the Store on oountries is to work in harmony with the spirit and wishes of the ' abloic church. To see the as a tight, and not as a charity, ample pro-vision for the maintenance of worthy priest, no longer able to toil in the ministry through age or sickness is simply answeing the da-mand of justice as required by the same authority which acceps the vows and life service of the young priest at his ordina-tion." The bishop the proceeds to state under what conditions rectories should be formed so as to meet the requirements under which can-non law may be established as follows;-" When the members of a mission have erected a suit-able and substantial church, a commodious presbylery and a school house or he-uses suffi-cient for the accommodation of all its Catholie children, they may well be honored with the title of rector." It will be seen that this bishop adheres to the new appellation of "rector" by which pastors are to wapellation of "rector" by which pastors are

rector." It will be seen that this bishop adheres to the new appellation of "rector" by which pastors are hereafter to be known, and he parish freeif is a "mission," the terms being fixed by the "In-structio."

In bolding a synod annually Bishop Corrigan In holding a synod annually Bishop Corrigan literally fulfils the requirements of the canon law as well as the injunction of the Holy See. Home bishops in this country have never yet held a synod, notwithstanding the order requir-ing them to do so. The gradual introduction of canon law will, however, afford a remedy for all irregularitis in ecclesias ical observances. In this connection it is proper to remark that the de-crees of the last plenary council of Haltimore have never been Specifically approved in Rome

# THE ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW YORK.

<sup>1</sup> Says:— "We are enabled to assure our readers upon ab-ohitely reliable authority, that the result of the conference of railroad men was substan-tially the Wabah extension from fletroit to Toledo is to be built this senson, the Grand Trunk, Great Western and Wabah, each to fur-nish an equal quota of the necessary means, not in the shape of bonds or guarantees, but in neural funds. The three roads will occupy a union deput in this city, probably that of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwankee company. The work of constructing the road is to be commenced at the earliest moment. General Manager Hickson and shaff left for Lansing last night on a our of inspection. They leave Lan-sing to-day, and expect the western division of the Chicago and Lake Huron will be purchased in the interests of the Grand Trunk railway on Wonday. The party then go direct to Chicago tolet the contract for the construction of the gap of twenty-seven miles from Vatparalso to Thornton, which is the western terminus of the Chicago and S ate Line road. This will give the Grand Truck entrance to Chicago. The chicago and S ate Line road This will give the Grand Truck chicage to Chicago. The chicago and S ate Line road This will give a find the spatch in addition to what is

rad is expected to be built in about forty-five days. A Detroit despatch in addition to what is stated above says:— Fx-Governor ashley, who controls the Toledo and Ann Arbor road, offered to sell that road to the Wabash in order to solve the problem of the j action of thiat road with the Grand Trunk. The offer was declined as the route is considered too circuitous. Dr. Potter, of the Fint and Pere Marquette, also offered the use of that road, the southern terminut of which, at Monro, is only 20 miles from Toledo and affords a junction with the Grand Trunk at Fint and at Plymouth with the Detroit. Lansing and Northern, over which the Wabash might come to Detroit.

The New Am-rican Telegraph Lines.

The following is taken from the Burlinging Free Press and Times of Saturday last:

The following is taken from the Burling-ing Free Press and Times of Saturday last: "The new telegraph of the American union company has reached Colchester and will be in this city the first of next week, the force engaged in the work being sufficient to put up some three or four miles a day. The office here, however, will not be opened until about the first of Octo-ber, when the circuit between Montreal and New York will be completed. On the north the wires new reach from Montreal to Colchester, and on the south, from New York to Glens Falls, and the 'missing link' will be completed in a few weeks. From this cily the wires two in number-one for local and one for through bosi-ness) will run through Vergennes, Middlebury. Hutland and intermediate points, and theres to Saratoga, into the competition thus established with the wester Union cannot fail to benefit our business people and the public at large. The work of erecing the American Union wires is in charge of Mr. Charles R. Hoemer, who, slichough will a young man, has had a long experience in al branches of telex aphy, and who, besides be-ing a most competent superintendent, is a genial and popular gentleman. Under his competent supervision the wires are being erected in a thorough and excellent manner, as we are in-formed by old and experienced telegraphers, and everything about the time shows an abun-dance of canital - d of machical skill."

What a blessed thing a baby is, and how one of these tiny creatures moves the human hearts to deeds of sweetest charity ! Yester day a poor blind man stood leaning againsta tree acc.oss the street from the Time's office, waiting for the pennies that were slowly dropped into the cap which he held in his outstretched hand. A mother wheeling a habe came along, and met two ladies with whom she stopped to chat in front of the blind mendicant., The mother was the first. to notice the poor man. "Bless me," she said half to herself, but the remark nevertheless, was overheard, "suppose my child should be-come like that ;" and instinctively, as if to avert so great a blight, from her babe, she THE ARCHIDIOCESE OF NEW YORK. The "Instructio" is now in full operation in the Archdiocese of New York and the forms of ennon law are slowly but s early obtaining a foothold. The Judices Causar in for thi. year appointed by the cardinal are:-Rev. E. J. U'Rielly, ML. Mary's, preident; Rev. Dr McGiynn, St. Stephens; Rev. Feilt H. Trelly. McGiynn, St. Stephens; Rev. Feilt H. Trelly. Andrew's and Rev. William H C wr Mt. Gabriel's. Among the recent import n trials.

and the second second

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

# Why allow a cough to Incerate 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 in-wardly 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, excoriations and abrasions of the skin are healed by it with gratifying rapidity. All medicine dealers sell it. Price, 25 cents.

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1996年後後回回後、1月1日間に、1月1日間では1月1日間に、1月1日間には1月1日間、1月1日目前に1月1日間には1月1日に、1月1日間に、1月1日間に、1月1日間に、1月1日間に、1月1日間に、1月1日日日に、1月1日日に

Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont. NOTE.-Eclectric-Selected and Eclectrized.

# FINANCE & COMMERCE. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, TUESDAY, September 2.

Financial.

The demand for suspended bank bills has fallen off somewhat, though the sales were reported fair to-day. Brokers are paying 95c to 974c on the dollar for Exchange; 90c to 92c for Consolidated; 90c to 91c for Ville Marie, and 25c to 35c for Mechanics', with no quotable demand for the last named bills.

The shareholders' committee of the Consolidated bank have commenced an investigation into the affairs of that institution.

The Bank of England lost £531,000 specie during the week; the withdrawals yesterday were mainly for shipment to New York. The reserve of the bank is now 68% per cent. of liabilities, against 58 9-16 yesterday; and the posted discount rate is still 2 per cent., or about double the rate outside on prime bankers' 3-months bills.

-The Molsons' bank has declared a dividend of 3 per cent. for the current half-year.

-The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation company has declared an interim dividend of iwo per cent. Last year three per cent was paid.

-The trailic carnings of the Grand Trunk railway for the week ending Saturday last show an increase of \$808, as compared with the amount for the corresponding week of last year :---

1879 1878 Passengers, mails and express freight......\$60.315 \$65,624 Freight and live stock.......104,7-1 98,544

Total..... \$165,016 \$161,208

### Business Troubles.

-Mr. J. M. (Hass has taken out a writ of at-tachment against Charles H. Doughy for \$213.40. Mr. A. H. Bain, assignce.

-A writ of attachment has been issued grainst F. X. Marsoin et Flis, deniers in raw bides, for \$800, at the instance of Dame Rose Delluna Marsoin.

-Mr. A. T. Holland has been appointed assignce to the estate of E. Schultze, general storekeeper.

Field & Sons, London, manufacturers straw and Leghorn hats, have failed. Liabilities, £30,000.

The Molsons bank has taken a writ of at tachment against Edwin Brokovski for \$1,-250. P. S. Ross, assignee.

Mr. H. S. Evans has made a demand of assignment on John Gardner, druggist, for \$520,68. A. B. Stewart, assignee.

Wm. Head, drover and trader, has taken a writ of attachment against Wm. McDuff Lamb for \$231.64. Jno. Taylor, assignee. McDuff Simpson, hatter and furrier, has as

signed to John Taylor, assignees. Demand made by Gault Bros. for \$523 50.

Wm. H. Marshall has caused a writ of attachment to be issued against Charles Drake, manufacturer, of Lachute, for \$200. John Taylor, a signee.

Commercial Items.

-The sugar refinery of Messrs, John Redpath & Son has been transferred to the Canada Sugar Refining Co., of which Mr. Peter Redpath is president.

-The London Timber Trades Journal, in the course of an article on the opening up of western Siberia, and the probable future source of the timber supply of Europe says :----"When the Caundiaus have also cut down and wasted all their forests, Europe need be in no great fear for the supply of timber, if she is able to pay a good price for it, as there is sufficient along the shores of the rivers and lakes of Siberia to satisfy her for generations."

### WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CITY WHOLDSALE TRADE.

The volume of business done in a single week, in the month of August especially, annot be expected to show any marked improvement; but as the result of full enquiries, we can safely say as the result of full enquiries, we can safely say nearly all lines of business in Montreal show signs of an active fail trade. Now that the crops have everywhere proved equal to expectation-, confidence is being restored as rapidly as can be expected. In produce and provisions trade has g-n-rally been dull, and sales have been neither numerous nor large in the home market. The receipts and shipments of wheat continue large, but it is all American passing through, and though there are samples of new Canadia. wheat being shown there is none of this s-ason's crop coming forward yet. In other

Canadia: wheat being shown there is none of this s-ason's crop coming forward yet. In other g ains there is livie deing. Ocean grain freights here for shipment by steamer are quiet at 58 % to Liverpool, Glasgow and London. F our, 28 3d. For forward ship-ment, rates are firm at 68 3d to 68 9d. Ocean freights have advanced in New York to 68 4d for Liverpool. Liverpool.

Liverpool. The p-st week has elapsed without any special feature developing or event transpiring in local lina-scial circles Mr. Angus, manager of the Bank of Monreal, has intinated bis intention of remaining in his present position until the lat of November next, which has tended to st-ady the slock of this blank on the market. The lady shareholders of the Consolidated bank h-ve had an important meeting, and have de-cided to attend the annual general meeting of sharehole ers on the 18th inst. The r presence will, doubtless, have a good moral effect The rates of interest at the banks to good com-mercial borrowers are? to 8 per cent; short-dated loans on approved collaterals are made at b to 6 per cent. Sterling exchange rules dail; rates are lower, quoted ta S to 8 premium for round amounts between banks, and S; to 8; premium cash to customers. Jocum-ntary and produce bills are negotiated at 2; to 7; premium. BOOTS AND SHOES.—Orders through travel-The past week has elapsed without any special

BOOTS AND SHOES .- Orders through travel-BOOTS AND SHOPS.—Orders inrough invol-lers for fall goods have been increasing in num-ber, and the factories are now all running on fulltime and to the fullest expandity. Business is ex e-ted to be brisk during this month. Prices firm and unchanged. Remittances night be better, but they are fair, and show an im-provement over the corresponding period of last

year. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Trade in the local market remains quilet, at unchanged prices. Sorting up orders from the country are fairly num-roue, but they are all for small par-cels. The feeling in the trade, expecially in the west, is more hopeful for the fall trade, which usually op ns about the lst October; until then not much change is expected. Travellers will start out in a week or ten days, when dealers will lock for larger orders likemittances with some houses are slow, and with others "very fair indeed " Liverpool advic s la the trade re-celved here yesterday state that there has teen an improved de and for alkalles, and a good deal has been done for delivery to the end of the year. All the favorite orands of carbonated and coustle asn are now well bocked for weeks ahead, and makers are consequently asking prices that foroid business. Some round trans-actions have been put through in Newcastle for prompt and September-December delivery, and ngures there are stiffer. Continential buyers have operated freely in caustic soda at £912s con to £4 los is quite the cheapest figure for any high-class make. Crystals and blearbonate are quiet but steady. DRY (OODS —There has been a fair number of buyes in the market during the week, but as vear. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS-Trade in the

DRY GOODS -There has been a fair number DRY GODS — There has been a fair number of buyers in the market during the week, but as the majority of them, in this province at least, had but a short time previously placed orders with travellers, sales here were generally small. Orders for fair sized parcels continue to be re-ceive i from travellers, and the general outlook of the trade seems to be hopeful. Remittances are anything but satisfactory, but this is traced to t effect that farmers as a rich have only just housed crops and have not yet converted the abundant yield into money. OROCERIES — Trade has teen steady, with-

GROCERIES.—Trade has i cen steady, with-out any special activity or improvement either in the demand or in prices, except for *icas*. espe-cially Japan grades, which have advanced in yaine fully so per 1b in Yokohama. Since the

best qualities; a couple of hundred lots will be shipped to England on trial this week. Early rose, new crop, were offering at 45c per bag. Green corn worth 5c per doz ears for field, and 8c to 10c for sweet qualities. Tomatoes were selling at 20c to 25c per bush. Farmers and gardeners flooded the market with common mushuelons, which were sold at 5c to 25c each, as to size, and red plums, which were sold at all prices. Apples, plums and peaches are each a drug in the fruit market.

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

VEGETABLES-New potatoes, 20c to 25c per bush; new carrots, 10c to 15c per dozen bunches; new onions, 20c per dozen bunches; parsnips, 40c do; beets, 25c do; turnips, 60c to 00c per bushel; celery, 25c to majority of the American buyers present were

30c per dozen heads; radishes, 15c do; new cabbage, 30 to 35c per duzen or 4c per head; lettuce, 10c to 15c per dozen bunches. French string beans, 50c to 60c per bushel; green peas. 40c per do; cucumbers, 40c to 75 per brl: cauliflowers, 50c to \$1.25 per dozen; tomatoes, 20c to 25c per bushel; green corn, 5c to 6c per dozen ears; sweet corn, 8c to 10c do.

FRUIT-Apples-New, \$1 50 to 2 00 per brl, and 30c per peck; lemons, 25c to 30c per doz; \$8 to 9 per case; oranges 00c to 00c per doz; 00 to 00 per case; cranberries, 60c per box; cocoanuts, 00c per doz; bell pears, S3 to 4 per bil; Bartlett do S5 to 6 per brl; Delaware \$2 to 0 00 per crate; mushmelons, \$1 50 to 3 per dozen; watermelons, 40c to 50c each; blue and green plums, \$1 00 to \$2.50 per bush, in crates; green guages, 30c per gallon; peaches, \$1 to 2 50 per crate, or 75c to \$1 25 per basket ; grapes, Concord, 6c to 7c per 1b, by the basket ; blueberries, 50c to 65 cents per box.

MEAT .- Beef-Roast beef (trimmed), 10c to 12c; sirloin steaks, 10c to 12c; spring lamb, Sc to 10 per lb, as to cut; mutton, 8c to 10c veal, 5c to 10c; pork, 8c to 10c; ham, 12c to 13c; bacon, 12c to 13c; fresh sausages, 8c to 10c; Bologna sausages, 12c to 15c; dressed hogs, \$6.00 to \$6.50 per 100 pounds.

FARM PRODUCE .--- Butter --- Prints, 15c to 20c per lb; roll, 00c to 00c per lb, Eastern Townships, tub, 9c to 10c. Fine cheese, 7c to Sc per lb; ordinary, 6c to 7c. Maple sugar, 6c to 8c per lb. Lard, 8c to 9lc. Fresh eggs, 15c to 17c per dozen; packed do 9c to 11c. GRAIN, ETC.- New oats, 75c to 80c per hag; huckwheat, \$1.20 to 1 30 do; new peas, 80c to 90c per bushel ; bran, 80c per cwt; cornmeal, S1 20 to 1 30 per bag; barley, 50c to 60c per bushel; corn, \$1.15 to 0 00 per bag; Canadian corn, \$1.20 ; moulie, \$1.00 to 1.20 per bag ; flour, S2.50 to 2.60 per bag; oatmeal, S2.50 to 2.60 per bag. POLLTRY AND GAME. -Turkeys, 99c to \$1.25

each; geese, 75c to \$1.00 per pair; ducks, tare, 50c to 60c; pigeons, 20c to 30c per pair; chickens, 25c to 50c per pair; quails, S2 per dozen; prairie hens, 70c to \$1.00 per pair.

# THE CATTLE MARKETS.

# St. Gabriel.

MONDAY, September 1. The arrivals of live stock at Point St. Charles during last week were large, comprising 31 carloads cattle, 29 cars sheep, one car hogs, and about half-a-dozen horses for through shipment to Europe, and the remainder, which have been previously reported, were for sale in the local markets.

The receipts at St. Gabriel market on Saturday night and this morning comprised some 14 carloads cattle and one carload hoge. offered as follows -T G Conn, Stratford, 3 Cars cattle; William Roberts, Eastern Townships, 2 loads cattle; Matthew Elliott, Kingston, 2 loads cattle; and Wilson & Montgomery, Perth, W. Wilder, Eastern townships, R. Clyesdale, Norwood, T. Bonner, Toronto, S. Burnett, Toronto, Jas. Cuisack, Ailsa Craig, and J. Deonis, Stratford, each one load of cattle. Mr. Dennis had also a load of 81 hogs, which he sold to Mr. MasMontreal Horse Market.

SATURDAY, August 30. The supply of horses has cousiderably increased in this market during the past week, and accordingly business has been more active than for some time past. The shipments from this city to the United States during the week, according to official statement, comprised 165 horses, at a total cost of \$12,834, against 107 horses at a total value of \$8,142, shipped during the week previous. At the American house yards the stables have been better filled than during any week for two months past. The offerings, however, were chiefly common working norses, with a few good draught animals included. There was very few driving horses under offer, but we were informed that the in search of working horses. Mr. Snow, of Boston, shipped the largest number from these yards; there are at present about 40 horses in the stables, and some 10 or 12 buyers at the American house.

At the corporation horse market, on College street, business has been considerably more active during the week than for a cousiderable time past. There were six carriage horses sold at from \$70 to \$75 each, and a span of heavy draught bay horses, weighing 2,800 lbs, at \$350. The following private sales were also reported :-- 1 pony at \$64; 1 carriage chestnut mare at \$140; 1 bay horse at \$165; and another bay at \$31.

The following is the list of horses exported from this city to the United States through the U.S. Consul-General here during the week :- August 25, 4 horses, at \$357.00; August 25, 1 horse, at \$50.00; August 25, 17 horses, at S1,184 50; August 26, 17 borses, at \$1,628.50; August 26, 2 horses, at \$150.00; August 26, 20 horses, at \$1,655 00 ; August 27, 10 horses, at \$693.00; August 27, 21 horses, S1.631.50; August 28, 9 horses, at S608.50; August 28, 8 horses, at S406 50 ; August 28, 12 horses, at \$991.00 : August 28, 15 horses. at \$1,476.00; August 28, 16 horses, at S1,025.00; August 29,13 horses, at \$977.50.

### British Cattle Market.

LIVERPOOL, August 11,-Cattle at market, 2010: sheep and lambsat market, 12.56. Beef, 'd to 8d per lb; mutton, 7d to 9id p r lb. The supply of cattle was much larger than on last. Monday. The dem and was slow at rather lower prices. Sheep and lambs in small supply. De-mand good at higher prices for each,

(On August 14th.)

LONDON.—Trade is redu-ed to a minimum, and prices of both beasts and sheep have de-clined 2d per 8 lbs, Quotations: Beer, 4s to 5s 6d; mution 5s to 6s ld; veal, 5- to 5s ldd; pork 3+ 8d to 4s 6d, Number at marker, Beests, 520; sheep and lambs, 11,000; calves, 200 ju-cluding foreign beasts, 80; sheep and humbs, 3020. 3 030

BRISTOL .- There was a large supply of beef at BRISTOL.—There was a large supply of beef at the market to-day, but ve y little was wanted, butchers having rought American; best descrip-tions sold at 72s per cwt, and mid ding 83s to -6s. Mutton and lambs were plentiful, and a good trade was done at 8d to 9jd.per ib. for the former, and lid for the latter. Store cattle met with a slow whe; 1.500 were penned. The 400 pls son offer realized 10s 6: to 11s per score. DUBLIN —There was an increased supply of all ci sees of stock on show to day under the unflu-ence of which, together with had markets in Eugland, business was exceedingly dail even for

Eagland, bu-fness was exc-edingly duit even for the primest qualities of stock. Prices := Prim-helfer and ox heef, 65s to 70s per owt; secondary, 57s to 58s 6d: inferior irregul or; welber mutton, 8d to 3d per ib; ewe ditto, 7d to 8 t; choice veal, 7d to 8d; inferior, 4d to 6d; lumbs 16s to 34s each Numbers at market := Beasts, 2,234; sheep and junbs, 8458.

Numbers at market: -Beasts, 2,234; sheep and lambs, 8,458. GLASGOW. -The supply was dull for everything Prices Top Scotch 78s to 04; s-condary, 72s; to 75s; top Irish 75s; secondary, 70 to 72s; in ferior, 60s to 70s; top mutton, 8jd; other sorts, 7d to 8d; lambs, 20s; o 40s each; small pigs, 38s to 45s; large, 36s. Cattle at marken, 90; sheep, at market, 8,206. B-st beef 8d to 8jd per (b); in-ferior and secondary. 6jd to 6d per (b); best mutton, 9d per (b); inferior and secondary 7jd to 8j per (b). There was an or ina ysupply of cattle at market; demand for all kinds ve y d dl, and prices rather lower than 14st week. Fair supply of sheep and lambs; top sorts in demand and prices a shade lower

The New York Live Stock Market.

**The New York Live Stock Market.** Trade in horned cattle opened slow in New York on Monday, and closed weak at '40 per lb; reduction on last quotations. Good quality steers were scarce and not quite so depressed a-were those of inferior quality. At Sixtleth street yards prices were '30 to lie per lb, weights to 10 g cwt. At Harsimus cove yards prices ranged from 63 to 10 to per lb, weights 5 to 10 cwt; quality poor to fair, with a good top; from 54 to 55 ib has been allowed net; general allowance 55 to 55 ib has been allowed net; general allowance 55 to 56 ib het. Mileh cows held on saie. 4rass-fed calves so d at 2c to 23 per lb; meal-fed calves 3c to 44c per lb; veals, 5o to 6c per lb; demand slow and above quotations. Sheep and lambs were in moderate demand, and ranged in quality from poor to good; sheep sold at 53 to 5.7o per cwt. Live hogs sold a \$L60 to 56 oper dwt; city-dressed opener slow on an over-supply of poor quality hogs at 4gc to 64c per lb. per lb.

### Hallfax Markets. Halifax, August 30

A fair arrival of fish came in during the week, notwithstand ng ti e rain and storms, but the quantity received by coasters is very small, in fact, only one-tenth of the average of previous fact, only one-tenth of the average of previous weeks. The shipments, an the other hand, have been also light, and in consequence we have a stagnation in the current between buyers and selters with a weakness in prices. The recel, is of prekled fish have not been large and the ex-ports have been correspondingly small, and were chiefly to Canada and Chicago. Inward cargoes mane 628 bhds, 91 bris sugar and 157 puncheons and 2 ticrees molasses.

DRY FISH — The receipts are 12,598 quintals and the shipments 1,125 bris. Vackerel dull and prices unchanged. Of alewive, no receipts, and no sulpments have been made this week and prices are stationary.

COD OIL — Has moved considerably in the past week; receipts about 6,620 gallons and shipments 9 360 gallons, about evenly divided between Roston and Montreal.

FLOUR.--Dull; r ceipts, 8,983 brls, of which 5,460 brls came via Biston; the total receipts for the past el iht weeks were 38,945 brls. CORNMEAL. -- Unchanged in price; receipts were only 839 brls.

SALT-IS very irregular in price; the secret of the disturbance of the market is in he large amount of eargoes that came into the port this week, 1645 tons of Liverpool bulk, 3,50 thids and 1,10 bag\*;  $3.1^{\circ}2$  bushels of 'I nrks Island; 5,520 bushels Inagua and 1,200 hhds of Cadiz. Cadiz.

SUGAR-Unchanged, and receipts of Scotch retined small, only about 40.000 pounds; we sent up to Montreal in the week about 400 hhds of re-diaing, and received 623 hhds and 91 bris.

MOLASSES-Unchanged; receipts, 157 punchcons 2 tierces.

per ton. There has been no charge in the salt market, selling ex-store at 5° cents per sack. The pig fron market is dull; Summerlee, No. 1, selling at \$ S per ton. Fire brick, Carr brand, is selling ex-wharf, at about \$27 per M, and inferior quality at \$25 per V

M.

## **Liverpool Provision Market.**

# [From Lodgson Bros' Market Report, dated 18th Aug.]

If rom Lodgson Bros' Market Report, dated lift Aug.] Each of which, together with had markets in Eagland, business was exceedingly dall even for here rand ox beef, 55s to 70s per owt; secondary, 57s to 55s 60: inferior irregult or were matten and and prices rule firm, but a con-siderable quantity is now arrivin. out of condi-tion, evidently injured by heat in transit-this description is not easy to sell. We quote, to 45s, table and the receiver the matten in bot easy to sell. We quote, to 45s, tap trish 75s to 0; secondary, 72s; to 75s; to 55s. Cattle at marker, 31; sheep and to 55s; tap trish 75s; secondary, 70 to 72s; th prices - Top Scotth 78s to 0; secondary, 72s; to 55s; targe, 35s. Cattle at marker, 31; sheep at markel, 8,266. B-st beef 8d to 8jd per 1b; in-ferior and secondary, 6j to 6d per 1b; in-grices rather lower than 14st week. Fair supply of sheep and for good new hay has improved here during the past week, but the supply has been small, the receipts for the week not ex-ever, been offering the better qualities of hay, and, as we paredicted in our last report, prices and as we predicted in our last report, prices and 6d, per cwt, advance-market colorg the market sign 30 loads. The farmers have, how-ever, been offering the better qualities of hay, and, as we predicted in our last report, prices and as we predicted in our last report, prices and as we have and for all kinds ve parts the sear fur the search is lage from the search at 28 6 per cwt. Ponk - There is no alteration to report. Been small, the receipts for the week not ex-ever, been offering the better qualities of hay, and, as we predicted in our last report, prices and as we predicted in our last report, prices been samall, the receipts for the week how-ever, been offering the better qualities of hay, and, as we predicted in our last report, prices been somall, the receipts for the sear have, how-ever, been offering the better qualities of hay, and, as we predicted in our last report, prices

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

at 49s. 3d., against 28,279 qrs. at 45s. 2d. for the

at 495. 3d., against 23,279 qrs. at 45s. 2d. for the same period last year. The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending: August 10, 1870 were 1,456,598 cwts. Of wheat and 28,221 cwts. of fi bur In Mark Lane yesterday (Mouday) there was a moderate consumplive demand for wheat at 6d. per qr. advance on last Monday's prices. Flour steady. Maize slightly lower. Oats 3d to 6d per qr. higher.

# Fqual to Telegraphy.

Fqual to Telegraphy. It is not so many years and when Telegraphy was looked upon as a chimera, and Professor Morse as visionary. We all know now its won-ders. More recently pharmacists sconted the idea that Castor Oll could be made pleasant to the taste but Mesars. Noott & Howmer, with their Palatable thator will, have solved the problem, which is a feat in medicine almost equal to that of "rolessor Morse. It is not the inspected oll of our childno-d's days. It is palatable and agreeable to the taste. Price 25 Cents. 71 tts 71 tts

ADVERTISEMENTS.



With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA WILD HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA, Is combined in a perfectly palatable form that is taken readily by children and most sensitive persons without the shightest nause. It is the finest food and medicane ever offered to the weak and debilitated patient. Itre-stores feeble digestion, enriches the blood, add fiesh and strength, and for Consumption and all affections of the throat, Scrofulz, Rheumatism, and all disorders of the Blood and General debility, no remedy has been found to equal it. For sale by all Druggsts at \$1 co per bottle. SCOTT & BOWNE,

Belleville, Ont.

# 29-1, MoVEIGHS SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

COBS 2 therees. The Quebec Markets. QUEBEC, August 28 — There is no improve-ment in our timber market, and the accounts from Great Britain are very discouraging to shippers. The only transactious are a orime lot of white pine, of the feet cubic average, at 19jc, and one of farr average and 46 feet cubic average at 19jc, and one of farr average and 46 feet cubic average at 19jc, and one of farr average and 46 feet cubic average at 19jc, and one of farr average and 46 feet cubic average of sales. The demand for coal is light, one cargo of cwts, and one cargo Welsh ex elenor wood at Si per ton. The rhe has been no charge in the salt market, selling ex-store at 50 cents per sack. The pig from market is dull; Summerlee, No. I, selling at \$ 5 per ton. Fire hrick, Carr brand, is selling ex-wharf, at Fire hrick and the salt market. Fire hrick and the salt market is dull for the salt market. Fire hrick and the salt market is dull for the salt market. Fire hrick and the salt market is dull for the salt market. Fire hrick and the salt market is dull for the salt market is dull for the salt market. Fire hrick and the salt market is dull for the salt market is the salt market is the salt market is dull for the salt market is dull for the salt market is dull for the salt market is the salt market is the salt market is dull for the salt market is the salt market is dull for the salt market is the salt ma

cases For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists
In the city, and at No. 222 St. Paul street.
Put up in Pint Bottles. Price, St.06.
THOM AS MCVEIGH,
Manufacturing Depot, 222 St. Paul Street.
P. S.-May be consumed from 10 a. m. to
4 p. m. free of charge.
Hotel-Lieu of St. Joseph.
Montreat, July 21st, 1879.
Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Hotel du Feuple, St.
Paul street:

Paul street: Please send by bearer two bottles medicine (McVelgh's Sovereign Remedy), same as before, and oblige, SISTER BONNEAU, Superioress. Montreal, June, 187. Mr. Thomas McVelgh, Cit.-D. ar Sir-l am glad to bear testimony to the good effect of your Rheumatism Remedy. I have suffered from Rheumatism for some few years, and especially during the last eighteen months, and have taken your medicine for nearly three months with excellent effect, and can recommend it with contidence.

A writ of attachment for \$326.97 has been served on E A Hodgson, trader, of Hudson, Que, at the instance of the Bank of Montreal A. D. Simpson, assignee.

-John Taylor, of Messrs. Taylor & Simpson, has been appointed assignee to the estates of Cyrille Pare, Montreal; J H. Maguire, Quio, and U. R. Lanthier, Hull.

-At a meeting of the creditors of Henry Beattie, grocer, the insolvent presented a deed of composition for 10c on the dollar, cash, which was signed by the necessary number of creditors and accepted. A general meeting to confirm this action has been called.

-Dividends have been prepared in the following estates :- I. L. Bangs & Co. (final), A. Bourbonniere (first), Regis Labelle and A. J. Helliwell (real estate), by Arthur M. Perkins, the assignee.

Mr. A. M. Perkins has been appointed assignee to Mr. W. H. Riley, lumber merchant and mill owner, of this city, and Messrs. A Campbell, Consolidated bank, R. W. Harrison, of G. B. Hall & Co., Quebec, and John Shorr inspectors of the estate. The liabilities amount to \$93,853.64, and the assets to \$54,455.83. The meeting was adjourned until September 3rd, to enable the insolvent to make an offer.

-The creditors of Messrs. Fish, Shepherd & Co. met yesterday afternoon in the office of Mr P. S. Ross, assignee, at which statements of the affairs of the firm were read. Mr. P. S Boss was appointed assignee, and Messrs. J. Rankin, H. L. Smith, J. L. Morris and J. B. Stevenson inspectors. The direct liabilities amount to \$171,000, and the indirect \$75,000; \$185,000 in all was due the Consolidated bank. Assets nominally \$54,000.

-Mr. Arthur H. Murphy, of Quebec, has assigned. His failure has been hastened by the issue against him of a seizure on behalf of the Quebec harbor commission for \$5.000 due them for rent of the commissioners wharf for the past ten years, and during that time has paid the commissioners the sum of \$100,000. He has lost very heavily by the shrinkage in stocks, holding, as he does, sixty thousand dollars of Tow Boat country stock, which at one time could have been sold at par Timber limits and other stock held by. the involvent and valued at \$50,000, are also at present unsaleable. Mr. Murphy has further lost by the recent failures, and by the fallen value of goods beld by him. His seat in parliament is not effected by this failure, as he has been able to qualify upon other property.

-The following cool and pointed communication was received the other day by a Montreal merchant from one of his creditors :-DIGRY, AUGUST 12, 1879 -DEAR SIR,-After careful consideration I have concluded to ask my creditors to accept a compromise of mo ths. This is the best offer I can make. of my friends. Please advise me by early mail if you will accept this offer. Should the larger proportion of my creditors agree to accept this. I will have a deed of composition prepared at once. If they refuse, I shall not be able to pay anything. Yours truly, F. A. BRAMAN."

value fully 26 per lb in Yokohama Bloce the lst Jan. lsst Japans and the low grades of greens have advanced fully 3% per cent. In this mar-ket a considerable quantity, in round lots, have changed hands during the week, at from 20 to 3c per lb higher prices than at this time last week. The supply of low, up of fine mediums is short, and prices rule very firm. Advices for New York stale: We have to report a very strong market for all kinds of teas and spe-cially greens, which have advan sed in avoices and third Young Hysons have advanced to 16c and 16c in New York, and seconds have also d and third Young Hysons have advanced to 16c and 10c in New York, and seconds have also ed-vanced 2c per 1b. Japans worth below 2c are very strong; no heavy transactions reported. Sugars are slightly easier. If anything, in this market; the demand in New York, however, has increased, and orices there have advanced jc for nearly all kinds. Here there is no quota-ble change and sales are small. Cod Fish is be-ginning to come forward more freely, but the wrives of North Shore are eather inferior in size and quality. We heard of a sale of 10 quin-tuls of cod fish at \$1 25, and some very choice lots sold at \$5 ex-ship. Other thes are quiet, with no quotablettransactions. The following are the prices for flour:

The following are the prices for f	lour	:	
Superior Extra *	5 00	0	5 10
Extra Superfine	4 95	0	5 00
	0.00	ø	4 90
Soring Extra, new ground	4 75	ō	4 80
Superfine	55	ä	4 60
Dupul Duput entre the transferre	5 00	ō.	5 25
Strong blacestreeters	4 10	ă	4 20
	3 85	ŏ	8 50
middlings	2 90		8 10
		Ø	
	282	0	2 40
City Bags (delfvered)	2 50	0	2 55
	4 75	0	4 80
	0 00	Ø	2 60

IR IN AND HARDWARE -Trade is slowly IR IN AND HARDWARE —Trade is slowly but ure'y, we think, improving; dealers report more disposition on the part of inyers to do busi-ness, and at advancing prices. In pig iron there has been considerable improvement in England, and prices have advanced recently to equal to \$1 per ton all round. Canada and its plates have advanced is string per ton and is 3 ster-ling per box, respectively. There has been a corresponding advance for other leading lines.

LEATHER—A healthy demand continues at 22c to 23c per lb. for  $\sim 0.1$  Spanish sole, in fair-sized lots but this description is becoming very scarce. Splits are in good request, which show an u, ward tendency, and upper is moving off in smail lots at steady prices Other kinds of leather are quiet at unchanged prices. Remit-tancer are gradually improving.

tances are gradually improving. PETROLEUM.—Trade has been reported brisk during the last few days Prices as expected have begun to advance, and the increase of con-sumption has sot in. Some la ge lots have been sold here during the past week, at an advance of ic to ic per gal. Sar lots now quoted at 12c to 12 c per gal. Sar lots now quoted at 12c to 12 c per gal. Sar lots now quoted at 12c to bris at 13 c to 10 bri lots at 13c, and single bris at 13 c to 10. The syndicate in the wet a se working harmoniously, and prices are firmly maintained.

WO'L-A few lots of domestic wools continue to the charge hands at previously quoted rates-vic to 25c for Canada pulled, and 20c to 23c for florce. There is very little doing in foreign wools; a few small parcels are-sy CRape have sold at 164 to 1 c rices of wool are very low in England, and a few speculators have com-menced to operate menced to operate.

### THE FARMERS' MARKETS. The Bonsecours and St. Ann's-Prices at Farmers' Waggons, &c.

As early as 4 o'clock this morning farmers' and market-gardeners' waggons were arriving and taking up positions at Bonsecours market twenty five cents, payable in three and six and Jacques Cartier square The loads of produce continued to pour in until the supply of and I can only do this through the assistance all kinds of vegetables and fruit was far in excess of the demand. The turn-out of buyers was comparatively small, and the greater part of the offerings were unsold at noon. Prices suffered accordingly. New and old oats sold at 75c to Soc per bag; new barley at 50c per bushel for the few bags offering, and for new peas \$10 to 30 each, as to quality; htmos, which were \$1.60 per bag was asked; other grains un-changed. Potatoes were very cheap, selling at 20c per bushel for some of the hogs were not yet sold, at noon. for the few bags offering, and for new peas Mr. Braman doubtless has a keen | \$1.60 per bag was asked; other grains unere to economy, and generously wishes to save his creditors the usual costs of insolvency. at 20c per bushel for some of the

terman at about \$4.80 per cwt Messrs. De Sola Bros. & Collins, of this city, received 61 head of cattle by consignment from James Aikins, of Port Hope, which had been bought previously at 4c per lb. They averaged 1,200 lbs. each. The cattle were all grass-fed, and strictly speaking there were scarcely any fit for shipment; but Messrs Alderman McSoane, Dan Cochlin and John Cochlin were on the market, purchasing for export purposes. Mr. McShane purchased 16 head from William Roberts, averaging 1,300 lbs each, at \$46 each : 14 head of cattle and 1 steer from R. J. Hopper at \$44 each for the cattle and \$35 for the steer; 5 head oxen from James Aikins for \$240; 2 steers from N. Taillefer for \$75; 15 head cattle from T. G. Conn, averaging 1,200 lbs each, at \$48 each; and 4 head cattle received from the Eastern townships for \$155. Mr. Dan Cochlin bought 98 head cattle, at from 34c to 5c per lb:-21 head from each of T Bonner and Matt. Elliott at \$53 each for the first lot, and he paid Mr. Elliott \$1,100 for his load ; 19 head from S Burnett at \$45 each ; 2 steers from James Alkins, weighing 2,400 lbs, for \$85; 6 head more from Matthew Elliott at \$40 each; 12 from Mr Marshall for \$532; bead 2 head from Wm Roberts at \$135, and 2 head more from the same seller at \$37.50; and a few other small lots. Mr. J W Dennis sold 24 head cattle to RJ Hopper & Co for \$864, or about 3%c per 1b; they averaged 1,000 lbs each. T. G. Conn sold two loads cattle, averaging about 1,100 lbs, to John Cochlin at \$50 each ; R. J. Hopper sold three steers to local butchers for \$116, and two others for \$81.

### SHIPMENTS.

Mr. Dan Cochlin is shipping 170 head cattle, and John Cochlin 160 head cattle, to Liverpool, per the ss. Brooklyn, which clears port this evening; Messrs. Thompson & Fianagan, Toronto, 200 cattle and 500 sheep, to Glasgow per the Cybele to-morrow; Mr. Ald McShane, 120 head cattle to Glasgow p-r the Lucerne; Mr T O Bobson, St Mary's, 100 head cattle and 500 sheep per the as Viking, to London, and DeSola Bros. & Collins, 110 cattle to London, per the ss Stevenson-all three vessels sailing on Wednesday uext.

#### Viger.

TUESDAY, Sept. 1 The receipts of live stock at this market so far The receipts of live stock at this market so far this week and not compare favorably with those of last week, and the business done also is not nearly so large. Yest-rday the offe ings com prised about 150 head cattle, or which the major-ity came from SL Gabriel market; 500 sneep, or rather lambs; and about 20 each of calves and hogs. The quality of the stock offering was fair, but the attendance of local butchers was rather small; nearly all offering was sold, however, at the following prices:-for cattle, 2½ to 40 per lb, live weight; calves, \$150 to 400 each, as to size, etc; lambs, \$2.0 to 810 each, and hogs, which were all of lean quality, at \$300 to 500 each.

each. To-day (Tuesday) business was dull; the re-To-day (Tuesday) business was dull; the re-ceipts were light, including about 40 head of cattle, half of which number were from the western market and upper market, 16 mileh cows, 10 calves, half a dozen lambs, and some 16 hogs. The demand for all kinds of stock was slow, and sales were comparatively few. A small number of cattle sold at within the range of yesterday's prices The cows brought from \$10 to 30 each, as to quality; lambs, which were e. norelly in good condition, ware sold at shout

ceeding 300 loads. The farmers have, how and, as we predicted in our last report, prices have advanced, from \$6 50 to \$8 per hundred bundles being paid for the best, and S5 to \$6 for inferior qualities. The demand for straw continues fair, and the quality of the new crop is good ; prices rule nominal at \$4 to \$6 per hundred bundles.

" here is a very fair demand for pre-sed hay at \$8.50 to \$9 per ton, but pressed straw, which is quoted at \$5 to \$6 per ton, meets with no enquiry.

## Montreal Fuel Market. WEDNESDAY, August 15.

The coal trade here continues quiet, with out essential change in the market since our last reference. There continues a steady demand for small lots of hard coal at the same low prices which have ruled for several weeks past, and about the only new feature to note is a further advance in the rates o freight on cargoes from New York state to this city The receipts of anthracite coal from New York ports during the week have been only moderate, but it is reported that a fleet of barges is now on the way bither. We have heard of a few cargo lots of anthracite, red ash, selling at \$5 per gross ton. There has been very little steam coal coming forward during the week but, as the supplies were already large, it was not wanted. The usual fall fleet of English and Scotch steam coal is expected to arrive

here about three weeks hence. The shipments in coal at Pictou, N S., for the season up to the 11th inst. amounted to 111,918 tons; and the quantity of coal shipped from the same port during the corresponding period of last year was only a little over 50,000 tons. This pleasing contrast is doubtless due to the effects of the national policy; judges state that but for the protective duty on coal our eastern mines would have been compelled to sbut down this sesson.

The condition of trade in wood is still dull and unsatisfactory. The Victoria pier is filled with barge loads of all kinds brought from points down the river, and some 6 or 7 barge loads of first-class hard wood brought from the Ottawa districts have been unloaded on the hanks of the Lachine canal near the new Wellington bridge during the week. There is scarcely any demand for it, however. aud sales are very slow and almost entirely for small lots. Following are the prices asked at the canal :- Long beech, delivered, \$4.25 to 4.50 ; do maple, \$5 to 5.75, as to quality ; do hirch, \$4.75 to 5.00; and long tamarac \$3.50 to 4.00.

COAL.-Retail prices per ton, delivered for cash: Stove, \$5.25; chestnut, \$5.00; egg, \$5.00; furnace, \$5.00; Bcotch grate (noft), \$5.00 to 5.50; Scotch steam, \$4.50 to 4.75; Sydney steam, \$3.25; Pictou do, \$3.75; Newcastle smiths', \$5.50; coke, per

chaldron, \$3.50. Wood.-Retail prices per cord at the wharf cartage extra: Long maple, 31 feet, \$5.00; long birch, 31 teet, \$4.50; long beech, 31 feet, \$4.00; short maple, three feet, \$4.50; short three feet, \$4.00; short beech, three birch, feet, \$3 75; short tamarac, 21 to 3 feet, \$3.00 to 3.50; short hemlock, 21 to 3 feet \$2.00 to 2.25.

prices slight y in buyers' favor. We quote nnext prime mess us to 56s; medium brands, 40s to 50s per 200 pounds. BEEF. —There is no alteration to report. We quote extra India mess 3 st 50 928 6 per 100 bs. CHEESS... The general demand this week has been disap cointing to holders, who have be-n compelled to accumulate stock, though every temptation is held out to buyers to operate. We quote a furthe decline on the week of about s. per ewt, the fines: being now offered at 39s to 4s. With few exceptions the goads now arriving are only ordinary second quality—valued at 26s to 29s. Medium and low grades sell less feely at los to 22s; per ewt. We note a continued failing off in the American shipments, which are now small, and if continued for another week of two will probably cause our market to have a firmer appearance, as our present slight accumulation is the result of receipts equal to about double the present shipments. Total shipments leaving about 75,000 boxes. BUTTER is lower, owing to the continued fail in price of continental and Irish. The finest ceamery is saleable in American or Caundian, and it does not go off feely at 73s to 75s per ewt. FLOUR AND W HEAT.—There is a fair consump-

or Canadian, and it dues not go off freely at 73s to 75s per cwt. FLOUM AND W HEAT,—There is a fair consump-tive enquiry for wheat at our quotations which are about 1d. per cental lower since last week We quote American white wheat, & to 9s 6 per 100 lbs.; Canadian white, Ss 11d to 9s 3d; American red, 7s 6d to 9; Canadian red, %s 6d to 9s 2d; Californian, 8s %t to 9s 10. Flour—extra state and Canadian, 11s 6d to 12s 6d; lower qualities, 10s to 11s per 100 lbs. Indian again denrer—mixed now quoted at 4s 8d to 4s 10d per 100 lbs. Canadian pease, 6s to 8r 2d.

### The British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express of the %th ult. reviews the grain trade for the week as fol-

The Mark Lane Express of the %th ult reviews the grain trade for the week as fol-lows:-The heavy rain storms of the past week have seriously laid the crops in many parts of the northern and midland countles, while the sub-mersion of the low-lying and has caused the wheat plant to rot at the root and develop mil-dew in the ear in large quantilities. Hay has been washed away in Lerbyshire by floods. N. arly everywhere the fields are choked with weeds, and there is every sign that the present year will be as bad or worse for the farmers than its immediate p ederessors. In the more she tered districts some pieces of wheat and barley are ready to be cut but this is not at all general. In Scotland the farmers during tree events short spell of fine weather secured a good deal of hay, which is not so mich injured as was at one ulme feared. Cereal crops in the north are still quite green, and much of the grain in the up-lands may never ripen at all. October rather than September will probably be harvest month in Scotland. Turnips there are improving and potaties are generally free from disease, but the yield will be late and deficient. The revipes in the weather has caused a revival in the wheat trade, in some instances enabling sellers to re-cover the recent decline of is per qr. Imports having exceed the usual summer comparish that high prices would doubless have been obtainable; hut it is difficult to per-suade millers to buy exceed in metail in face of a upply considerable exceeding 800,000 as is three the element, the strength of the stand share to perts of such a harvest are admittedly bad. America's expective for grines. Barley maintainen previous prices, but cased slightly under the pressure of increas ed supplies. Ar-rivals at ports of call harve been moderate, supply entire the pressure of increas ed supplies. Ar-rivals at ports of call harve been moderate. Wheat fluctuated with the weakter, but the continued heavyishipment scabledfrom America prevented any a vance beyond about 60, per qr. on whost Ma

Montreal, June, 1879. Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Alivion Hotel-Dear Sir, --I have much pleasure in stating, for the benefit of hose affilered in Mon real, that three bottles of your Sovereign Remed. has com-pletely cured me of benraigla, of which I was dreadiuly affilered for the last thirtien years, I may say I have been treated by some of the best physicians in the city without receiving any p manent benefit whatever. I feel thank-ful to Divine Providence for making you the medium by which I am cured of that painful disease, Neuralist in the h-rad. ANNIE SMITH, at Henry Morgan & Co's, St. James Street.

## Montreal, June 1879.

Montreal, June 1879. Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Albion Hotel-Sir-Your Hovereign Internal Remedy h-sdone good work for me. I have suffered -o much with Neu-ralgia for the tast nine years, and having tried everything within reach without reo lying any permanent relief. I am now able to state for the benefit of those afflicted in Montreal, that I have used two bottles of your remedy, and am now online well. quite well.

MARY ISABELLA CRITES, Dress-Muker, 1981. Monique street.

Montr-al, 19th June, 1879. Thomas McVeigh, Esq.,—Dear Sr.—I have for the past two years and six months been at times a sufferer from acute Neuralgia in the head. One half of one of your botiles of medicine has given me complete relief and I now feel no pain and none of the symptoms. I am, Sir, very

and none of the symptotic to the symptotic respectivity yours, JOHN CORCORAN, Head waiter, "Ablou Hotel."

Montreal, June 15th, 1879. Mr. Thomas McVelgh, Hotel du Peuple,-Dear Sir,-My wife has been troubled considerably with neuralgia, and having used one i-ottle of your -overeign Internal Remedy, has experi-enced a most entire relief. I have much plea-sure in re-ommending it to any person suffering ented a most entire reflet. I have much please sure in re-ommending it to any person suffering from above complaint. I am very truly yours, A. M. \* LLAN, Dry-goods Merchant, 77 and 79 St. Joseph street.

Montreal, June, 1879. Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Albion Hotel---Sir,--I wish to state for the benefit of those afflicted in Montreal, that I have used your Ramedy for Neura gia and Dyspensia and find it vory good; my Neuralgia is completely cured with one bottle. Yours very tru'y. G. H. HOLLAND. 210 St. James Street.

Montreal, June, Montreal, June, Montreal, June, Montreal, June, Montreal, June, Montreal --Dear Sir,----I have much pleasure in testifying to the value of your Sovereign Remedy in Dyspepsia, having used one Bottle with good effect. Respectfully yours, MRS. MCNEILL. 98 Hypolite street. Montreal, June, 1879.

98 Hypolite street.

Montreal, 14th July, 1879.

Montreal, 14th July, 1879. Thos. McVeigh, Esq., City: DEAR SIR,—Having been recently suffering with a severe attack of Neuralgia, I was advised by Mr. Birss, chemist, to try your remedy for that discuse, and I have pi-neure in stating that it curves me completely, and am glad to add this testimony to the many before. Yours truly, MM. MACAULAY, Agent Western Express Line of Propellers,

Byrson, March 1st. 1679, I do certify that the medicine of Mr. Thomas McV igh, for muscular and Chronic Rheuma-tiam and Neuraigia. Is really go d I havoscen cases of long standing cured by the use of it, and specially a case of Neuraigia that I havo witnessed myself (when all other remedies have failed) on a lady in a pregnant state. I would recommend it as a safe and sure cure in those cases. DR. RUULEAU, Graduate of Laval.

# Montreal, 16th May, 1879.

Montreal, 16th May, 1879. Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Albion Hotel-Sir.-I have much pleasure in testifying to the good ef-fects of your Sovereign Remedy in my cuse, hav-ing suffered periodically for the last four years with Neuralgia of the worst type; but in March last, hearing of the many cures you had made on the Upper Ottawa with your r-medy. I pro-cured one bottle of your Sovereign Intercal Remedy, and having taken it according to directions. I wish here to state, for the benefit of those afflicted in Montreal, that I am entirely and satisfactorily cured. W. SE +TH, of Robert Seath & Sons, 44i Noire Dame. 50-th-mi

EXPERIENCE DOOOK (French and English), nurse and general servant; want situations. Miss Neville, Registry office, 51 Bonaventure street