

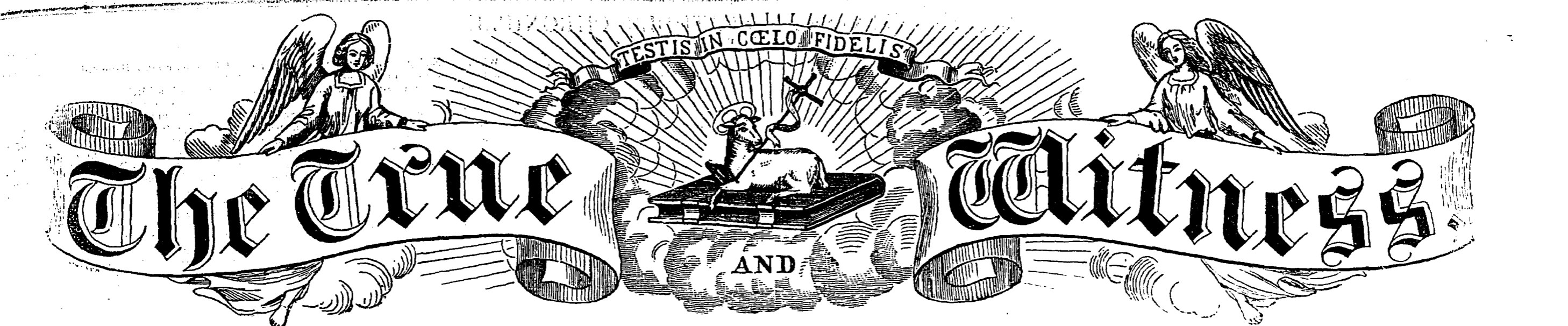
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VOL. XXX.—NO. 3. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1879. TERMS: \$1.50 per annum In advance.

Looking Back. A barefooted child, by the meadow stile...

Whitely and silently falls the snow On the meadow still, and cold winds blow...

ARE CATHOLICS BIGOTED? "OUT OF THE CHURCH THERE IS NO SALVATION."

One of the greatest sources of the many errors which afflict the human enquirer in his search after truth...

It has been the source of much misrepresentation to those who have not seen the answer to give...

It is the duty of all men to seek for truth; that is the duty of all men to seek for truth; that is the duty of all men to seek for truth...

admit her authority and to those also who deny it, claiming to-day as she did centuries ago...

These writings of the Frangellists have ever been, wild fanaticism of religion, which often in the immortality and their consequences...

It is not every one that differs from you in religion, who should be considered as having desecrated the world with errors...

It is well known that, immediately after Sir Garnet Wolseley's appointment, Lord Chelmsford's brother...

But let one who is in doubt decide himself by the comfortable rule that even if he be in error, his salvation cannot be in question...

he would refuse to examine into his doctrines if it were known that in the Church alone can be found the truth...

It is not every one that differs from you in religion, who should be considered as having desecrated the world with errors...

It is well known that, immediately after Sir Garnet Wolseley's appointment, Lord Chelmsford's brother...

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THE IRISH CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT UNION. The Presidents and Officers Elected at the Convention.

The seventh annual convention of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of Canada assembled on the 1st inst. at Belleville, Ont.

The convention assembled as per adjournment on Wednesday, August 28th, 1879.

On re-assembling of convention at 1:30 o'clock the committee on resolutions presented a report...

On the 2nd inst. the convention adjourned until the 3rd inst. at 10 o'clock.

death of his lordship Dr. O'Brien, bishop of Kingston, have suffered an almost irreparable loss...

The Young Irishmen's Catholic Benevolent Association, Kingston, P. J. Barry.

The convention adjourned on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

On the 2nd inst. the convention adjourned until the 3rd inst. at 10 o'clock.

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Not to Be. The rose said, "Let not this long rain be past, And I shall feel my sweetness in the sun..."

How Horace Greeley Wore His Shoes. Mr. Greeley rolled into the shoemaker's store with that heavy, lumpy sort of a gait...

The Legend of the Ivy. It is an old legend a German one, I think, and it runs in this wise...

On the 2nd inst. the convention adjourned until the 3rd inst. at 10 o'clock.

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Tears that twinkle down our eyes, they do not fall so easily and dry; they seem like angels to the skies; And like the angels cannot die.

RETURNED FROM THE GRAVE

By MRS. HENRY WOOD

Author of "East Lynne," "Oswald Gray," etc.

CHAPTER III.—CONTINUED.

"My lord it 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."

"Why, who were they? who was pitched over?" cried the doctor impatiently. "Captain Dane, sir." The name startled them all. Their thoughts had been cast to nothing more than some poor fisherman or smuggler, certainly not to Lord Dane's son. Mr. Apperly broke the silence.

"Do you say there was a scuffle between two people on the heights, and that Captain Dane was pushed over?" he asked of Mitchell. "As it seemed to me, sir. They were quarreling and struggling; and it is not likely Captain Dane would throw himself down."

"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 afternoon; 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 smoke 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."

"Nothing at all. The tide was up and the beach underneath was covered with it. Everything seemed calm and quiet." "Where were any traces of the scuffle 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."

"How dare Lord Dane order me into custody?" "That's his affair." "He is no magistrate, by what right does he grant warrants? He—"

"You forget that your struggle with him was witnessed by the preventive man." "It never was, my lord, for no struggle with me took place. What Mitchell's motive for accusing me can be, I cannot tell; either his eyesight deceived him, or he is screening the real offender at my cost. But I don't fear, the truth is sure to come to light."

"Thrown over by Ravensbird," said hot-tongued Lawyer Appery. "Yes," responded Mitchell. "Were there no signs of life whatever in my son?" asked Lord Dane, struggling with his inward feelings. "None, my lord: he was as dead as ever I saw anybody. 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 felt into that fit; there'd have been time to get to him."

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

IRISH NEWS. Mr. Arthur Moore has introduced a bill proposing to constitute the borough of Cashel and the towns of Tipperary, Nenagh, and Thurles into a parliamentary borough to return one member to the House of Commons. The object of the proposed constituency is the "Tipperary Boroughs."

SCOTCH NEWS. The Rev. M. Sheehan has now come to reside with the Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, in Oban, and to attend to the usual, but increasing, congregation. F. Sheehan, who is nephew to Canon Sheehan, of Manchester, having completed his studies this summer at Waterloo 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 of 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 candidates, of whom some had to come a distance of nearly twenty miles.

St. Aloysius College, Gamthill.—The closing academic exhibition for the year 1879, by the scholars of St. Aloysius college, Gamthill, took place on Wednesday evening, the 30th of July, in the Queen's rooms, West-end park. A much larger gathering both of 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 exigencies 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 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 the Glasgow university. The rector's speech was listened to with marked attention.

CHAPTER V. Lord Dane grew 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 formalities of Mitchell's evidence.

"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?"

"What time was it that you saw the scuffie, and the fall?" "It had gone the half-hour past eight," was the immediate reply of Mitchell, "it was hard upon the quarter to nine."

THE LOGIC OF HOME RULE.—WHAT IT MEANS FOR ENGLANDERS.—Regarding home rule the question has been raised in the House of Commons. It is a question which will be discussed in the course of the session.

MR. FINNEGAN AND MR. JENKINS. Mr. Jenkins, the member for Dundee, has got into hot water with Mr. Finnegan over a speech he made recently, severely abusing the Irish members for their obstruction of business.

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

The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING POST"

761 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL. By M. C. MULLIN & CO. Proprietors.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3.

NOTICE.

Subscribers should notice the date on the label 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.

Notice 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 proprietors of the TRUE WITNESS...

Russia and Germany.

The latest alarm in Europe is the growing hostility between Russia and Germany. Except those behind the scenes, no one can tell what is the cause of this evident hostility; but that it exists beyond a doubt. People are, however, free to conjecture and draw conclusions from premises advanced, and they do it pretty freely.

what is very certain is that, according to what can be gleaned from current events, France and Russia are preparing for a terrible 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.

Her, while she herself has to look across three thousand miles of ocean, in moments of difficulty. Canada lacks a great many of the 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.

The Dominion of Canada 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.

A large concourse of laity, together with clergymen of the Oblat and Jesuits, orders attended the ceremonies. CORRESPONDENCE. Notre Dame du Sacre Coeur Convent of Ottawa.

On the twenty-sixth of June last I had the pleasure of being present at a distribution of prizes held in the convent of Notre Dame du Sacre Coeur, Ottawa. It was by special favor 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.

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.

The Chapel of La Misericorde opened by His Lordship Bishop Daoust.

Yesterday (Sunday) at 9 a.m. the opening services in connection with this church were celebrated by his lordship Mgr. Daoust, Bishop of Ottawa, the attendant deacons being Canons Moncau and Bouillon.

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.

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FOR BRONCHIAL, ASTHMATIC AND PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

THE INGREDIENTS OF BROWN'S Vermifuge Comfits or Worm Lozenges, are entirely harmless to the human system.

NIGHTS OF PAINFUL WATCHING with poor, sick, crying children, can be avoided by the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Notes From Quebec.

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 multi-tudinous 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.

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 hazards, or whether he proposes to play the self-made 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.

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Catholic Statistics.

(Taken from the Deutsche Reichzeitung by the Indo-European Correspondence.)

Table with columns for regions (EUROPE, AMERICA, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA) and rows for various countries listing the number of Catholics. Includes sub-sections for 'EUROPE', 'AMERICA', 'ASIA', 'AFRICA', and 'AUSTRALIA'.

THE ROSS-SMITH RACE.

Ross Defeated by One Length and a Half After an Exciting Struggle.

THREE MILE COURSE, 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 cannot 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 YELLS, intended for signals. At 3.40 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. Ross and Kinton, 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 oars 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 shouts and remonstrances of those on shore, the boat stays there. Warren waves his hand, "What is it?" The man says

"THE STAKEBOAT IS ADRIPT." 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 oars drop. "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 posts to find that the outside boat has drifted 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 5.55, the referee gave the word "Go," and both boats bounded forward with tremendous speed, Ross pulling 30 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 his promise. At the Tandy wharf he was fully one length ahead, pulling 33 sweeping strokes and striking 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, or 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 was

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 unavailing. 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 hearing Smith's quarters both men started straight for the quiling 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 made 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 them. Off the four-mile post the cheering was perfectly deafening and Ross looked over his shoulder and put on another spurt, pulling 36 strokes in magnificent form for three boat lengths, but the open water between the two shells was impassable. As they neared the finishing boat, Smith slackened his speed and kept about a length ahead of his opponent. The wildest excitement prevailed. Smith crossed into Ross' water, and many of his friends returned a shout, but the only reply Warren returned to the shouts of his friends was to give a couple of extra strokes. Warren passed the winning boat a length and a half ahead amid the deaf-

ening cheers of his friends. The time officially stated by the referee was 21 minutes 8 1/2 seconds. Smith

COULD EASILY HAVE WON BY TEN LENGTHS

if he had been so disposed, as was acknowledged 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 defeated oarsman and his New Brunswick supporters took their defeat in a manly way. They frankly acknowledged Smith to be the best man, and that he had squarely and honestly defeated Ross. They speak highly of the treatment received from the Halifax Rowing association and the Halifaxians, 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 Kinsella, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, 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 barber. 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, but with great bitterness of feeling attacked Mr. Kinsella's social character. Mr. Peters 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-Cooking 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 husband to right his wrongs, if he be a man of war and blood, will follow the example of Sikes or Cole and shoot the deceiver through the spot where he first assaults him. But he be a man of peace and believes 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 ruined 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 not let you take the price of my ruined peace of home to the betrayed and say to her: 'You have made yourself, by your infidelity to me, an outcast 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 paid \$15,000 for an indiscretion, Mr. Peters' editorial will be understood.

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

What is the injured husband to do? If he is a barber he will apply for the custom of the destroyer 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. Referring to Kinsella he said:

An Indian who shot a tom-hawk his victim, who should next scalp him, and who should then tie his body to a tree and handle a fire under it, would not betray a more barbarous degree of inhumanity than does the big-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 opened on the reverend editor of the Times in an article headed "The chivalry of the barber's shop applied to a delicate subject," he says:

If our contemporary met with a similar misfortune to that which confronts Sprague, in his own opinion, at all events, we make no doubt that he would instantly institute a suit against the senator from New York for the sum of ten 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 no doubt our contemporary would then begin to doubt if he should not place an unreasonable money value on his "honor," and he would incline to the belief that he might take less and still make profitable advantage of it.

This argument ad hominem seems to have completely upset Rev. Mr. Peters' mental equilibrium. Evidently falling 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 big-headed Comanche of the Eagle. I wish the people of Brooklyn, and the people of this country, to know, sir, that they may rely upon us; 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 satisfaction outside of his newspaper office. He has expressed the wish, it is said, that Kinsella will challenge him. In such an event the 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 skillfully, his adversary will stand but a poor show for his life. Having finished Kinsella, Mr. Peters in his capacity of clergyman, can preach a more horrible revenge, as an editor writes the "big-headed Comanche" obituary, thus bringing into requisition the talents of the various professions he has adorned.

The first French secretary of state who had to do with foreign affairs was Louis Reval, appointed by Henri III. in 1583; 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 year celebrated of them since the beginning of the last century was Cardinal Dubois [1718] Marquis d'Argenson (1744), Duc de Choiseul (1758), Gen. Demorieux (1794), Prince de Talleyrand (1797 and 1814), Duc de Richelieu (1815), Chateaubriand (1822), Prince de Polignac (1820), Comte de Mole (1830), Duc de Broglie (1832), M. Thiers (1840), M. Guizot (1840), M. Lamartine (1848), Duc de Gramont (1870), and M. Jules Favre (1870)

Miscellaneous Reading.

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

The French academy has awarded a first prize 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 the 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 skin. The negroes of his neighborhood had 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 riding," 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 to land.

Red snow, which is usually found only in Arctic latitudes, is seen on a lofty summit near Mount Stanford in the Sierra Nevada. 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 Keesicker, 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.

Anna Mayer of Louisville was told by her parents to practice 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 Adiscott, its founder and matron, was assiduous 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 "an mail," the project always ended in cigar smoke.

George Thompson was on his death bed in a hospital at Lexington, Ky. He sent for a police detective and confessed that he was a fugitive murderer from Tennessee, saying that he did not wish to die with the crime on 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 South-west 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 ardent, 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 is no doubt that the punishment is a degrading 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 reward 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 showed a very marked increase in the material prosperity of the country, their annual

progression being about 30,000,000 francs, or \$66,000,000. 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 573,000,000 francs in 1877. At this date successful efforts were made to propagate the system of savings banks, and the deposits rose to 650,000,000 francs in 1875, to 769,000,000 francs in 1876, to 863,000,000 francs in 1877, and to 1,010,000,000 francs in 1878. Thus, in the space of four years, the deposits augmented 437,000,000 francs. No deposit is allowed 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 Bouvieres, 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 Tamton's father, Peter Cesar Labouchere, was a man who remarkably illustrated Dutch solidity and French finesse. He married a Barling, and left 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 international marriages are chiefly with Americans.

In an article on the Russian peasantry the Mova 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 in the empire. Further, a majority of the peasants in a commune can sentence one of their 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 permission of the commune. In the government of Samara a man was sentenced to be banished together with his family. Shortly after, 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 her husband.

The Parnell-Gray quarrel 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. Dwyer Gray, which threatened to break up the thin appearance of unity still subsisting in the home 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 Etna 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 language some of his home rule colleagues in the house 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 grossness. But the report came to London, and it may well be that some of the gentlemen recognized their own portraits 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 foe 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 further 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 Catholics, 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 before large public meetings in Ireland and ask the decision of his Catholic fellow-countrymen. Suddenly the *Leuz en machine* appeared in the person of Archbishop Croke of Cashel, who addressed a letter to the editor of the Freeman's Journal, and at the same time 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 arranged by mutual friends and friendship was restored. As a fresh indication of re-established 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 scandal 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.

According to an act passed last session all schooners clearing at the Qu-bec custom house must now ship their crews and take out articles at the shipping office. This regulation is now being 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 can clear.

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 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 termite passage, when they at once return to their nest and prepare for war. In a few 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 EXTINCTION 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 cared for slaughter at Peoria. —Chicago Journal.

Duke of Kent.

A German Jew paper, the *Israelitische Hochenschrift*, has published the following historical reminiscence:—In the year 1810, under the nominal rule of George III., his son, Edward, Duke of Kent, settled in financial consequence of the unsettled state of his finances, and of the necessity of living more economically than was possible in England—Two years later he married the widowed Princess of Leiningen, with whom he subsequently resided at her castle at Amorbach, in the (old) Bavaria. 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 and urgently pressed on her notice the fact 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 then situated she owed it to herself and to her coming child at once to repair to England. He reminded her that the death of George III. was shortly expected; that both the Prince Regent and the Duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV.) 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 heir to be born in England that the duchess followed his advice, and urged her husband to accompany her to England. On the 24th May, 1819, she gave birth to a daughter, eighteen years later, succeeded to the throne as Queen Victoria. This circumstance, concludes our contemporary, was the result of the sensible advice given by Moses Montefiore, and in part accounts for the esteem in which the venerable baronet is held by the court. —Leisure Hour.

Mistaken 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 chief, 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 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 forty-five years of age, wore a black alpaca dress, white undergarments, laced shoes, and in her pocket were found a whisky flask and fifteen 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, visited the morgue and said that the deceased 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 entitled to. After he had taken his departure 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. Yesterday several women visited the morgue and wept over the remains. Coroner Simms had, in the meantime, taken Mr. Wade's affidavit and those of the several women who identified the 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 undertaker 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 in a loud tone of voice, "Well, I don't blame you." A few words of explanation followed, in which she stated that Mrs. Wade had in his possession \$10,000 of her estate. She then left the morgue in company with him and her female companion. The undertaker was turned away and an inquest held on the body of the unknown woman, which was then interred at the expense of the country.

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 Taggart, 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.

Catching an Alligator.

On the end of a well worn afternoon out 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 fellow is stupid yet, just out of winter quarters and half torpid." A pine knot thrown and striking close by did not disturb him. The professor, roused to action, scouted the prize. "Gentlemen, we must have that specimen for the Chicago academy of sciences. We must capture him. No eye to be lunged out or skull cracked by a musket ball. We'll ship him alive, and reward him afterward at our leisure." The good genius of our friend appeared on the scene at the instant in a long-shanked darkey, mounted on that imp of wickedness, our assembly pony acquaintance of the morning. Around the beast's neck was wrapped a lariat of length, evidently in the expense of some white man's clothes-line. The 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 nose over 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 ducky yelled and struck his heels in, and every body shouted. The pony, checked and turned partly about by the resistance at the other end of the lariat, made the discovery to what he had become attached, and at once devoted his whole attention to the subject. There ensued a system of kicking that caused the long-shanked coloured gentleman to vacate the saddle and take up a position between the ears, where he hung like a spider. Then followed a slight 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-lighted 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 he may have been in the proceedings started, the mad race, into foremost, over the ground and against trees, effectually warmed him up, and the blood commenced to circulate sufficiently for all practical purposes. The jaws came together like a steel trap whenever we approached, and as it was late and we had no weapons, this valuable specimen was left to himself, and lost to science. —Chicago Tribune.

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 "Indignant" gave expression to sentiments that do credit to their humanity, and consideration for the rights of a class whose walks are through 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 our wretched creatures, or of how we were reduced to our present situation.

I know there are some tramps who will thrive, 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 unpopular to get pity.

As a rule, our wretchedness excites fear rather than commiseration, and although some of us have been 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 piteous 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 or scavenging when we can get none, with no friends to whom 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 TRAMP.

—Since the opening of navigation this year 350 vessels have arrived in this port, and 312 departed, leaving in port now 328 vessels. For the same period last year 322 vessels were entered inwards, and 282 outward, leaving 338 vessels in port. This year's 122 river craft have arrived against 3303 up to this date last year, showing a decrease of 181.

A Dinner and a Kiss.

"I have brought your dinner, father," said the blacksmith's daughter...

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Monsignor Turinaz announces the publication of a pamphlet in France, in which he intends to prove that freemasonry is destructive of religion...

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...

PROFESSION AT THE CONVENT OF MERCY, CLONKERRY.—The solemn and impressive ceremony of profession took place at the convent chapel, Clonkerry, on Thursday 3rd inst...

Splendid Testimonial.

The rev. sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary have just received a touching proof of paternal solicitude from the Sovereign Pontiff, Leo 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.

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 bank bills are quite plenty. These are always 'all right'."

AGRICULTURAL.

Hints for September.

Full grain.—This month is the usual time for sowing wheat and rye from the 15th to the 25th. It is the most popular time, but it is a question if it is not better to sow earlier.

Exceptions to this rule occur with very rich soils, where an excessively strong growth may be looked for, and the sowing of the rye should be delayed. These hints, it is obvious, cannot be made to meet every case in a wide range of localities; we give general information, and such local intelligent reader will adapt to his own circumstances.

Late sowing for spring fodder.—It has been usual to sow rye as late as October or November, for green-fodder in the spring. It is not a profitable method, the rye grows up very thin and poor, and makes but a light crop.

Fertilizer for wheat.—Every year's experience proves the value of superphosphate of lime, as a special fertilizer for wheat. An experienced wheat grower informs us, that he has used 500 lbs. to the acre, and that the crop this year, has paid handsomely for the outlay.

The Use of Lime.—An application of lime will be found useful upon any kind of soil, at least on the heavy soils. It is generally used at this season, with a full grain crop. But where lime is employed, it will be useless to apply superphosphate, as the combination of the lime and the superphosphate is insoluble.

Smut and Rust.—These troublesome diseases of wheat and rye may be prevented by picking the seed. The pickle may be made of strong lime, or of a solution of 1 ounce sulphate of copper in 1 gallon of water.

Smut in Corn.—Smut is poisonous, or at least very injurious, and care should be taken to prevent it from being eaten with fodder. It is becoming very common in corn. It is to be seen in the form of a white, cottony mass, with a sharp taste, and it is found in all the bunches of smut and smutty ears, and carry them out where they may be burnt.

Planting Mangels.—In planting mangels lifted in the month, care should be taken to manage them so that they will not be injured by frost.

Beets and Mangels.—Early sown beets and mangels, may be sown at this month. It is a good plan to sow them in rows, with a narrow spacing. An over-sown row may be large, but its size is no indication of its value.

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 drawing the soil up to the plants, and stacking the beans around them, and then covering the top with straw.

Corn should be cut as soon as it is ready. Early corn will be ready for cutting this month, and the stalks may be cut up for use as winter food, or left to rot down. The grain should be cut when it is ready to be cut.

Live Stock.—During the hurry of work at this busy season, the stock ought not to be forgotten. It is important to see that the stock is well fed, and that they are kept in good health.

Allen's Lung Balm.—DR. A. R. SCOVILL, of Cincinnati, says:—"For Coughs and all the early stages of Lung complaints, I believe 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.—NEWBORN, ONTARIO, D. O., March 30, 1870. JONAS FOTHERINGILL writes:—"Some two months ago my son lost his voice. None of the physicians could do him any good. Two hours after taking the second dose of Feller's Hypophosphites his power of speaking was perfectly restored."

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

A trial which has just been completed at Kief affords further evidence that the Nihilist 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 of the land in the district which did not belong to the peasants, and dividing it in equal shares among the inhabitants.

Albert Weber, New York, Maker of the finest PIANOS in the world, has his Wholesale and Retail Store for the Dominion in their beautiful Rooms, 138 St. James Street, Montreal, where any Piano can be seen and prices compared.

H. Haswell & Co., Montreal, Que., General Agents for Canada.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug 7th 1870.—Removal.—To our Friends, Patrons and the Public. We announce with pleasure our removal to this city, owing to the great and increasing demand for our tools throughout the United States, Canada, and the Colonies.

Mr. Parnell and his lieutenants before separating for the holidays—if holidays those gentlemen can under the circumstances call the period—have held a formal business meeting, whereat the most important of the government measures abandoned this year, and certain to be introduced next spring, were selected and carefully considered one by one.

Encouraging to Sympetetics. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Nov. 11, 1873. Mr. James H. Robinson, St. John, N. B. Dear Sir,—By, I may say, almost an accident, early this spring, being confined to my bed for nearly three months, and during this time I was under the combined care of three of the most eminent physicians of Charlottetown, and they all advised me to give up my hope of ever being able to do any business, and to have my doctor attending me, was pronounced hopeless or indigent (in fact, I was so bad I could only eat brown bread, and that after being made to fast three days, while tea, coffee or milk I dare not touch, and a slice of dry toast would invariably give me the utmost distress).

Dr. Fucker.—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 150 in him.

Photography can give us only the images of the flowers, but in Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, chemistry has preserved their aromatic essence. It is 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 Dr. HERRICK'S SARSAPARILLA and three of PILLS, have entirely cured me.—DAVID BARR, Sandhurst, Victoria.

Advocates, &c. DR. A. C. MACDONELL, 80 CATHEDRAL STREET, MONTREAL. 20-29-c. DOHERTY & DOHERTY, ADVOCATES, &c. No. 50 St. James Street, Montreal. T. J. Doherty, B.C.L., C. J. Doherty, A.B., B.C.L. 51-1.

MENEELEY & KIMBERLY, Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. See Illustrated Catalogue sent free. Feb 20, 75-28 1y

MESHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacturers those celebrated Bells for Churches, Academies, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free. HENRY MESHANE & CO., Baltimore, Md. Aug 27, 1875. 1

Advocates, &c. DR. A. C. MACDONELL, 80 CATHEDRAL STREET, MONTREAL. 20-29-c. DOHERTY & DOHERTY, ADVOCATES, &c. No. 50 St. James Street, Montreal. T. J. Doherty, B.C.L., C. J. Doherty, A.B., B.C.L. 51-1.

Furniture. OWEN MCGARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE, Nos. 7, 9, and 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET, (2nd Door from MCGILL), Montreal.

Musical Instruments. ALBERT WEBER, NEW YORK, Maker of the finest PIANOS in the world, has his Wholesale and Retail Store for the Dominion in their beautiful Rooms, 138 St. James Street, Montreal, where any Piano can be seen and prices compared.

Principal Convents. Durability, Power and Purity of Tone. Liberal terms made to Dealers, Convents and Musical Institutions. For Catalogues and further particulars, apply to NEW YORK PIANO CO., 138 St. James Street, Montreal.

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H. Haswell & Co., Montreal, Que., General Agents for Canada.

Carboline. THE BALD HEAD'S FRIEND. WONDERFUL Discovery. A Deodorized Extract of Petroleum now improved and Perfected. It is absolutely the only Article that will cure every kind of Itch, Scald, and other Diseases of the Skin and Scalp. What the World has seen Wanting for Centuries.

Carboline. The greatest discovery of our day so far as a large portion of humanity is concerned, is CARBOLINE, an article prepared from petroleum, and which effects a complete and radical cure in cases of baldness, or where the hair, owing to diseases of the scalp, has become thin and tends to fall out. It is also a speedy restorative, and while it secures a luxuriant growth of hair, it also brings back the natural color and gives the most complete relief to the itching of the scalp.

THE GREAT AND ONLY Hair Restorative. READ THE TESTIMONIALS. CHAS. LANGLEY, AVIS, 11 St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 8, 1873. Dear Sir,—I take great pleasure in informing you of the most gratifying results of the use of CARBOLINE in my own case. For nearly two years I have been afflicted with a severe form of baldness, and I had quite given up any hope of restoring the hair.

Carboline. I certify to the above, besides selling Dr. Lawrence's Carboline, besides selling Dr. Lawrence's Carboline, besides selling Dr. Lawrence's Carboline.

Carboline. In now presented to the public without fear of contradiction as the best Restorative and Restorer of the hair that the world has ever known. PRICE ONE DOLLAR per Bottle.

H. Haswell & Co., Montreal, Que., General Agents for Canada.

Educational. DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE DUKE STREET, Toronto, Ont. DIRECTED BY THE BROTHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS. This Establishment, under the distinguished patronage of His Grace the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the Archdiocese, affords every facility for a thorough Educational Course.

The Loretto Convent of Lindsay, Ontario. Classes will be RE-OPENED on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2nd. In addition to its former many and great advantages there is now in connection with the Convent a beautiful orchard and ample grounds, valuable as a pleasant and healthy resort for the young ladies in attendance.

LORETTO ABBEY, Wellington Place, TORONTO CANADA. A Branch of the Ladies of Loretto, Dublin, Ireland. Re-opening of Boarding, Half-Boarding and Day Schools, WEDNESDAY, 8th September 1870. Board and Tuition, \$10 per annum. For further information and prospectus, address: LADY SUPERIOR, 2-11

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA. This chartered College, directed by the Oblate Sisters of Providence, is situated in one of the most healthy localities of the Capital, and commands a magnificent view of the Ottawa, Gatineau, and Rideau valleys.

Boarding and Day School, ST. ANNE'S, ARGENTEUIL, P.Q. This Institution, under the direction of the Sisters of Providence, offers young ladies all the advantages of a thorough English and French education. The uniform required is a plain black dress.

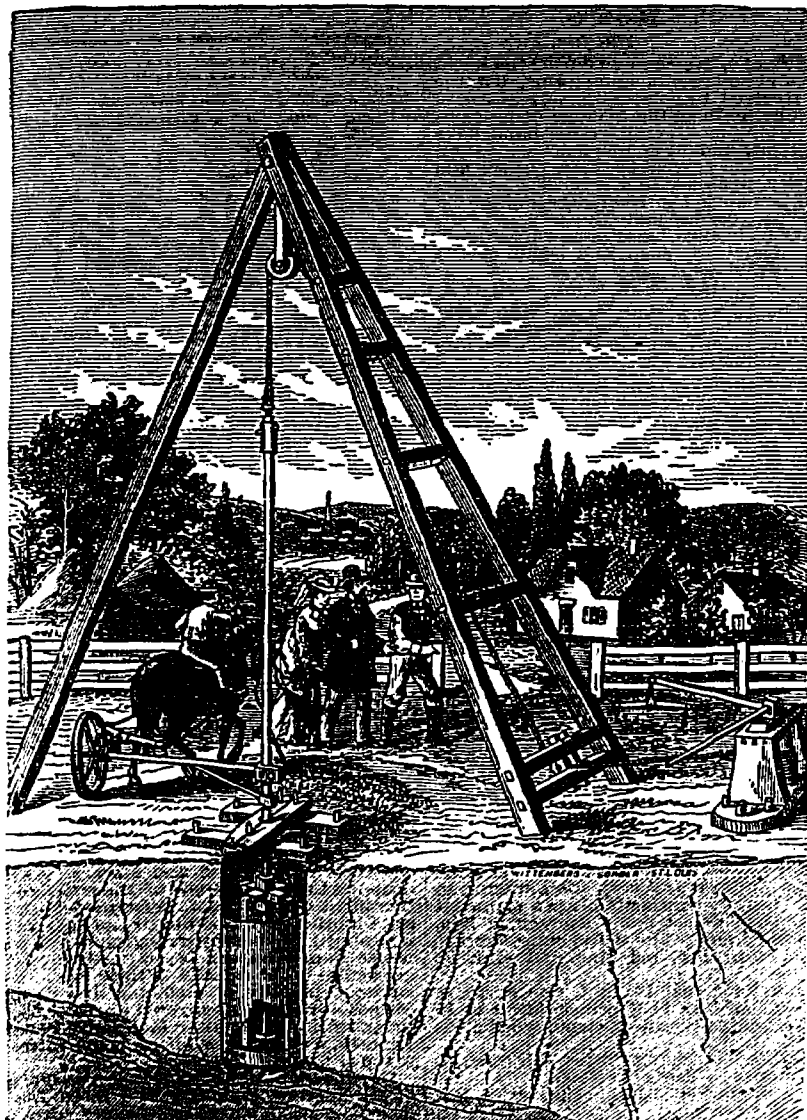
Newspapers. THE "TRUE WITNESS" Cheapest Catholic Weekly Printed in the English Language. Its Price is only \$1.00 Per Annum, or \$1.00 for Eight Months.

NO CATHOLIC FAMILY Should be without a Good Newspaper like the "TRUE WITNESS." You can subscribe now: the sooner the better.

THE BEST CHEAPEST THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER. Never fails to rise! Never disappoints! Guaranteed free from any injurious ingredients. MANUFACTURED ONLY BY W. D. McCLELLAN, 85 College Street, Montreal.

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Manufacturers. \$25 to \$50 PER DAY CAN ACTUALLY BE MADE WITH THE GREAT WESTERN WELL AUGER!



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

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

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

They are Easily Operated, Simple in Construction, and Durable! The Cheapest and Most Practical in the World!

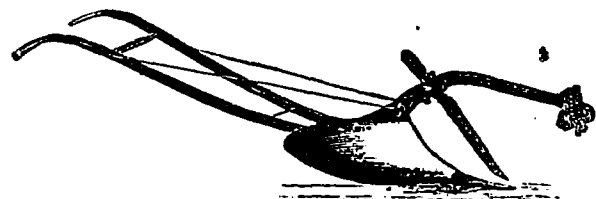
MANUFACTURED AT OUR OWN WORKS, from the Very Best of Material, by Skilled and Practical Workmen.

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

GREAT WESTERN WELL AUGER WORKS, ST. LOUIS, MO.

FROST & WOOD, Smith's Falls, Ont.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, such as MOWERS and REAPERS, HORSE HAY RAKES, STEEL PLOUGHS, etc., etc.



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

LARMONTH & SONS, 33 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL.

EMPIRE WORKS, MONTREAL (PAGE'S OLD STAND)

Manufacturers of every description of Agricultural Implements, including MOWERS, REAPERS, PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, &c., &c.

The above cut represents the WRIGHT PATENT CULTIVATOR. This is the best Cultivator ever offered for Corn, Potatoes and all Root Crops.

EMPIRE WORKS, 27 DALHOUSIE STREET, MONTREAL.

Church Ornaments. For Sale.

T. CARLI MANUFACTURER OF ALL SORTS OF RELIGIOUS STATUARY FOR CHURCHES.

PLANNING, SAWING, MOULDING, AND OTHER MILL MACHINERY, for sale at half price, or exchange for lumber.

BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS FOR SALE.

In the thriving Town of Simcoe, Norfolk Co., Ont. Highest well established. An excellent chance for an energetic Roman Catholic man.

Successor of O. CATELL ET CARLI 66 Notre Dame Street.

Mr. T. CARLI has the honor to inform the Clergy, Religious Communities and the public generally, that he will continue the business in Simcoe, and that in his new building, he will have the best assortment of Religious Statuary, Paintings and Decorations, Architectural Ornaments, Rosettes, Cornices, &c. all executed at the shortest notice.

PRICES MODERATE. A visit is respectfully solicited.

Medicine, &c.

EYE AND EAR. DR. L. O. THAYER, O.F.L.S.A., LONDON, ENGLAND. Surgeon to Regent's Park Eye Infirmary, OCUList and CURIST. May be consulted daily at No. 49 Beaver Hill Terrace.

NO MORE RHEUMATISM OR GOUT ACUTE OR CHRONIC SALICYLIC SURE CURE.

Manufactured only under the above Trade Mark, by the European Salicylic Medicine Co., OF PARIS AND LEIPZIG. Immediate Relief Warranted. Permanent Cure Guaranteed.

POND'S EXTRACT. THE GREAT VEGETABLE PAIN DESTROYER and SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION and HEMORRHAGES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the Extract.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Nose, or from any cause, is speedily arrested.

Diphtheria & Sore Throat. The Extract is promptly and sure cure.

Catarrh. The Extract is the only specific for this disease. Cold in the Head, Croup, Bronchitis, etc., are cured.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. The Extract is a cooling and cleansing agent.

Burns and Scalds. For alleviating the pain, and shortening the cure.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It is used without the least fear of injury.

Earache, Toothache and Faceache. When the Extract is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding, or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. The Extract is clean and efficacious.

Female Complaints. No physician can be called in for the treatment of female diseases.

CAUTION. The genuine is the only one to be used.

POND'S EXTRACT. Price of POND'S EXTRACT, per bottle, 25 cents.

NERVOUS DEBILITY. Vital Weakness and prostration from overwork or other causes, is radically and promptly cured by HUXFORD'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC NO. 28.

H. HASWELL & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS. 51g

LOOK HERE! Money can be made in a few days, and your neighbors working for us.

FREE. We will furnish employment to all who are willing to work.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples sent free.

\$72 a week. Address TRUE & CO., Montreal, Que.

\$9 a day. Address, RIDBOUT & CO., Montreal, Que.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms \$1000 cash on hand.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. Superior Court. Dame Meville Meignel, of the St. Jean Baptiste Village, Contract, &c.

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.

NO MORE RHEUMATISM OR GOUT ACUTE OR CHRONIC SALICYLIC SURE CURE.

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CANON LAW IN THE UNITED STATES.

Bishop McQuaid's Address to his Clergy—opinion of Ecclesiastics. My mission to this country is designed to lay the foundation of a canon law, to preserve the memorable words of the late Pope Alexander VI.

The diocese of Newark has been the first in which canon law has been proclaimed. Although the youngest prelate in this country, Bishop Corrigan has displayed wonderful activity in the management of the affairs of his diocese.

THE STATUTES. The new statutes of the diocese of Newark are now in the hands of the clergy. They were promulgated by the bishop on the 15th inst.

IN ACCORDANCE with this charge the bishop has commenced the visitation of all the churches and congregations of his diocese, which, by the way, are designated in the new statutes by the strict canonical name of parishes.

THE NEW JERSEY PROVINCE OF NEW YORK. The Jesuit mission of New York and Canada has just undergone a change. The province has been detached from New York and becomes a mission of the English province.

THE CATHOLIC HIERARCHY. The orders and congregations of regulars at present number 256 between cardinals, patriarchs, archbishops and bishops. The order of friars minor (assumption), founded by St. Francis, is the largest of the order.

THE BISHOP'S MANDATE. The new diocese where canon law is to be first established is that of Rochester. Bishop McQuaid, in a recent address to his clergy, explaining the extent and scope of the instruction which the regulations of the new statute points which aimed at diversity of opinion.

THE ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW YORK. The instruction of New York in full operation in the Archdiocese of New York and the forms of canon law are slowly but surely obtaining a foothold. The Judges Casarini for the year appointed by the cardinal.

Tab's Doll. On the curb-stone up Brush street the other day sat a girl of nine or ten in the hot sun, but so busy with a woe-begone rag baby that she seemed not to mind the heat and the glare.

What a blessed thing a baby is, and how one of these tiny creatures moves the human hearts to deeds of sweetest charity! Yesterday a poor blind man stood leaning against a tree across the street from the Times office.

THE BISHOP OF OTTAWA AT MANNINGWELL. His Lordship Bishop Duhameau paid his usual pastoral visit to the resort a few days ago. The occasion of the annual visit of the bishop is always one of rejoicing and joy to the good people of Manningwell.

held before this tribunal was that of the pastor of an uptown parish, who was found guilty and deposed from his pastorate in charge. One of the judges, speaking to a Zeno representative on the introduction of canon law, remarked that "the Catholic Church has advanced as such a rapid pace in this country, and especially in the large cities, during the past thirty years."

So much for the opinion of a prominent representative of the secular clergy. The chief one of the religious orders in the city is known as the Propaganda and is distinguished by its piety. He agreed that in many respects canon law is in operation here, but he did not think there was anything to be gained by its introduction to warrant the introduction of the full code of canon law.

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Why allow a cough to lacerate your throat and lungs? Why incur the imminent danger of consumption...

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.

best qualities; a couple of hundred tons will be shipped to England on trial this week. Early rose, new crop, were offered at 45c per bush.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

The demand for suspended bank bills has fallen off somewhat, though the sales were reported fair to-day. Brokers are paying 95c to 97c on the dollar for Exchange; 90c to 92c for Consolidated; 90c to 91c for Ville Marie, and 25c to 35c for Mechanics.

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

The Bank of England sold £231,000 specie during the week; the withdrawals yesterday were mainly for shipment to New York.

The traffic earnings 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.

Mr. J. M. Evans has taken out a writ of attachment against Charles H. Doughty for \$234.30. Mr. A. H. Bain assigned.

Mr. A. H. Bain assigned. A writ of attachment has been issued against F. X. Marston & Co., dealers in raw hides, for \$100, at the instance of James K. D'Amico.

Mr. A. H. Bain assigned. A writ of attachment has been issued against Charles Drake, manufacturer of Luchute, for \$200. John Taylor, a signee.

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.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CITY WHOLESALE TRADE.

The volume of business done in a single week, in the month of August especially, cannot be expected to show any marked improvement; but as the result of full equities, we can safely say nearly all lines of business in Montreal show signs of an active fall trade.

The receipts and shipments of wheat continue large, but it is all American passing through, and though there are samples of new crops, the bulk of the wheat is not of this season's crop coming forward yet.

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THE FARMERS' MARKETS.

The receipts 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 hogs, 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. Clydesdale, Norwood, T. Bonner, Toronto, S. Burnett, Toronto, Jas. Cuisack, Ailsa Craig, and J. Dennis, Stratford, each one load of cattle.

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Montreal Horse Market.

The supply of horses has considerably increased in this market during the past week, and accordingly business has been more active than for some time past.

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 100c per bushel; celery, 25c to 30c per dozen heads; radishes, 15c do; new cabbage, 30c to 35c per dozen or 4c per head; lettuce, 10c to 15c per dozen bunches.

FRUIT—Apples—New, \$1.50 to 2.00 per barrel 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; coconuts, 00c per doz; bell pears, \$3 to 4 per barrel; Bartlett do \$5 to 6 per barrel; Delaware \$2 to 0.00 per crate; muskmelons, \$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, 60c to 7c per lb, by the basket; blueberries, 50c to 6c per bush.

MEAT—Beef—Roast beef (trimmed), 10c to 12c; sirloin steaks, 10c to 12c; spring lamb, 8c to 10c per lb, as 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, 10c to 10c. Fine cheese, 7c to 8c per lb; ordinary, 6c to 7c. Maple sugar, 6c to 8c per lb. Lard, 8c to 9c. Fresh eggs, 15c to 17c per dozen; packed do 9c to 11c. GRAIN, ETC.—New oats, 75c to 80c per bush; buckwheat, \$1.20 to 1.30 do; new peas, 80c to 90c per bushel; bran, 80c per cwt; cornmeal, \$1.20 to 1.30 per bag; barley, 50c to 60c per bushel; corn, \$1.15 to 0.00 per bag; Canadian corn, \$1.20; moulie, \$1.00 to 1.20 per bag; flour, \$2.50 to 2.60 per bag; oatmeal, \$2.50 to 2.60 per bag.

POULTRY AND GAME—Turkeys, 90c to \$1.25 each; geese, 75c to \$1.00 per pair; ducks, tame, 50c to 60c; pigeons, 20c to 30c per pair; chickens, 25c to 50c per pair; quails, \$2 per dozen; prairie hens, 70c to \$1.00 per pair.

THE CATTLE MARKETS. 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 hogs, 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. Clydesdale, Norwood, T. Bonner, Toronto, S. Burnett, Toronto, Jas. Cuisack, Ailsa Craig, and J. Dennis, Stratford, each one load of cattle.

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The New York Live Stock Market.

Trade in horned cattle opened slow in New York on Monday, and closed at 43c per lb. The quotations, however, were not quite so depressed as were those of inferior quality. A. S. Smith's best yearling calves were 70c to 75c per lb, 5 to 10 cwt. at Hartman's cow yards prices ranged from 60c to 10c per lb, weights 5 to 10 cwt; quality poor to fair, with a good top; from 54 to 60c per lb. There were all-winter allowances 55 to 58 lb net. Milch cows held on sale, crass-fed calves 50c to 40c per lb; veals, 50c to 60c per lb; calves, 40c to 50c per lb. Sheep and lambs were in moderate demand, and ranged in quality from poor to good; sheep sold at 50c per lb; lambs 50c to 60c per lb; mixed stock, \$5.00 to 8.00 per cwt; city-dressed open slow on an over-supply of poor quality hogs at 4c to 6c per lb.

HALFAX MARKETS. Halifax, August 30. A fair arrival of fish came in during the week, notwithstanding a rain and storm, but the quantity received by coasters is very small, in fact, only one-tenth of the average of previous weeks. The shipments to the other ports have been also light, and in consequence we have a stagnation in the current between buyers and sellers with a weakness in prices. The receipts of pickled fish have not been large and exports have been correspondingly small, and were chiefly to Canada and Chicago. Inward cargoes comprised 28 hds, 91 lbs sugar and 157 puncheons and 2 tuns molasses.

DAY FISH.—The receipts are 12,808 quintals and the shipments 1,155 bbls. Vackerel dull and prices unaltered. Of alewives, no receipts, and no shipments have been made this week and prices are 10c per cwt. CODFISH.—Has moved considerably in the past week; receipts about 6,820 quintals and shipments 9,380 quintals, about evenly divided between Boston and Montreal.

FLOUR.—Dull; receipts, 8,838 bbls, of which 5,490 bbls came from the mill; the total receipts for the past six weeks were 35,045 bbls. CORNMEAL.—Unchanged in price; receipts were only 839 bbls. SALT.—Is very irregular in price; the secret of the fluctuation is that the amount of cargoes that came into the port this week, 1,645 tons of Liverpool bulk, 3,800 hds and 1,100 bags; 3.12 bushels of 4 lbs salt; 5,520 bushels Inguin and 1,200 hds of 4 lbs salt.

SUGAR.—Unchanged, and receipts of Scotch refined small, only about 4,000 pounds; we sent up to Montreal in the week about 400 hds of refined, and received 1,000 hds of refined. Molasses unchanged; receipts, 157 puncheons and 2 tuns.

THE QUEBEC MARKETS. Quebec, August 28.—There is no improvement in the market for the accounts from Great Britain were very discouraging to shippers. The only transactions are a prime lot of white pine, of 99 feet cubic average, at 18c, and one of red pine, of 100 feet cubic average, at 12c per foot. Oak, red pine and elm, no sales.

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at 42s. 3d., against 28,270 qrs at 45s. 2d. for the same period last year. The imports of the United Kingdom for the week ending August 10, 1876 were 1,465,588 cwt. of wheat and 291,231 cwt. of flour.

Equal to Telegraphy. It is not so many years ago when Telegraphy was looked upon as a chimera, and Professor Morse as visionary. We all know now its wonders. More recently pharmacists scouted the idea that Cod Liver Oil could be made pleasant to the taste but Messrs. Scott & Bowne's "Palatable" is a real oil, have solved the problem, which is a feat in medicine almost equal to that of the weaker Morse. It is not the nauseous Cod Liver Oil of our childhood's days. It is palatable and agreeable to the taste. Price 25 cents. 71 St. Louis.

ADVERTISEMENTS. SCOTT'S EMULSION. PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA. It is combined in a perfectly palatable form that is taken readily by children and most sensitive persons without the slightest nausea. It is the finest food and blood purifier ever offered to the weaker debilitated patient. It restores feeble digestion, enriches the blood, adds flesh and strength, and for Consumption and all affections of the throat, Scrofula, Rheumatism, and all diseases of the Blood and General Debility, it is a remedy well found to equal it. For sale by all Druggists at 50c per bottle. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.

McVEIGH'S SOVEREIGN REMEDY. Please read the following testimonials of prominent and respectable citizens of Montreal who have used my remedy, and who are living witnesses of its value and efficacy. I do not doubt in the genuineness of the remedy in the treatment of Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Spasmodic Cholera, and all other ailments, and still further by referring to the names of those who appear below testifying to the good effect of the remedy in their case. Never again will I be troubled with any of the above ailments, and I attribute this to the fact that I have used your Sovereign Remedy, which is now about being introduced to the citizens of Montreal.

Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Cit.—Dear Sir—I am glad to bear testimony to the good effect of your Sovereign Remedy, which is now about being introduced to the citizens of Montreal. I have used your Sovereign Remedy, and I attribute this to the fact that I have used your Sovereign Remedy, which is now about being introduced to the citizens of Montreal.

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