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VOL. XXXI.—NO. 4.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1880.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

PROCLAMATION

THOMAS AQUINAS,

XIII., POPE.

In Perpetual Remembrance.

(From the N. Y. Freeman's Journal.) It is a custom at once founded on nature and approved by the Catholic Church, to seek the patronage of men celebrated for their eanctity and the examples of those who have excelled in, or attained, perfection of some kind so as to imitate them. For this reason a large number of Religious Orders, and of Literary Societies, have already desired for a long time, with the approbation of the Holy See, to choose for their Teacher and Patron, St. Thomas Aquinas, who has always shone

like the sun in wisdom and in virtue. Now, as the study of his doctrines has in our day everywhere increased numerous requests have been made to have him assigned by this Apostolic See as the Patron of all Colleges, Academies and Schools throughout the Catholic world. Many Bishops have manifested that this was their desire, and they have sent us special or united letters looking to this end. The members of many Academies and learned Societies have sought the same favor through humble and urgent applications.

It was deemed advisable to defer satisfying the ardor of these prayers and supplications, that they might increase in number; but the opportuneness of this declaration appeared after the publication made last year, on the same day, in our Encyclical Letter on the Restoration in Catholic Schools of Christian Philosophy according to the spirit of the Angelic Doctor, St. Thomas Aquinas. Indeed, Bishops, Academies, Deans of Faculties, and savants from all parts of the earth, declared; with one accord, and, as it were, with one voice, that they were, and would continue to be, docile to our prescriptions; that they even desired, in teaching Philosophy and Theology, to fol-low altogether in the footsteps of St. Thomas; they declared, too, that they are, like us. convinced that the Thomist doctrine possesses, to an eminent degree, a singular power and virtue for remedying the evils which afflict

We, then, who have for a long time earnestly desired to see all schools flourish under the protection and patronage of so excellent a Master, in view of the formal and so striking manifestation of a general wish, deem that the time Las come for adding this new honor to the immortal glory of Thomas Aquinas.

No s, here is the chief and a summary of the reasons by which we are actuated : it is that St. Thomas is the most perfect model Catholics can propose to themselves in the various branches of science. In him, indeed, are centered all the lights of heart and mind which justly command imitation; a learning most fecund, most pure, and perfectly ordered: a respect for faith and an admirable harmony with divinely revealed truth; integrity of life and the splendor of the most exalted

His learning is so vast that, like a sea it contains all the wisdoms that comes down from the ancients. He not only fully understood everything that was said of truth, everything that was wisely discussed by Pagan philosophers, by the Fathers and Doctors of the, Church by the superior men who flourished before his time, but he added to it, completed it, classified it with such perspiculty of mind such perfection of method and such proprietory of terms, that he seems to have left his successors nothing save the faculty of imitating him while depriving them of the possibility of equaling him.

There is also to be considered; that his doctrine, being formed and, as it were, armed with principles of wideness of application. meets all the necessities, not of one period alone, but of all times, and it is fully calculated to overcome the errors that are continually cropping up. Sustained by its own power and its own worth, it is invincible and strikes its adversaries with the greatest

We must appreciate, none the less. especially in the judgment of Christians, the perfect accord of reason and faith. Indeed, the holy Doctor demonstrates with evidence that truths of the natural order cannot be in discord with truths accepted upon the word of God: that, consequently, to follow and to practise the Christian faith is not a humiliating and despicable debasément of reason, but a noble obedience which sustains the mind and raises it to grander neights; finally, that reason and faith both come from God, not to be in opposition to each other, but that, being united together by a bond of friendship, they may materially assist each

Now, the model of this union and of this admirable accord is to be seen in all the writings of the Blessed Thomas. Because, there may be seen, at one time, dominating and shining forth, reason, which preceded by faith, has attained the object of its researches in the investigation of nature; at another, faith, explained and defended by the aid of reason, in such a manner, however, that they each preserve their force and dignity intact; finally, when the subject requires it, both march side by side like allies against their common enemy. But, if it has always been most important that an accord exist between reason and faith, it has become all the more so since the sixteenth century; for, at that | band.

time men began to sew the seeds of a liberty exceeding all law and limit, which has led human reason to repudiate openly all divine authority and to seek in philosophy for weapons wherewith to undermine and combat

all religious truths.

Finally, if the angelic doctor is great in wisdom he is none the less so in virtue and in sanctity. Now, virtue is the best prepara-Patron of Catholic Schools, tion for the exercise of the powers of the mind and for the acquisition of wisdom; those who neglect it falsely imagine they have acquired a solid and fruitful wisdom, because "wisdom will not enter into a malicious soul, nor dwell in a body subject to sins." (Wis. i., 4.) This preparation of the soul, which proceeds from virtue, existed in St. Thomas not only to an excellent and eminent degree, but in such a manner that it merited to be divinely marked by a striking sign. Indeed, having come out victorious over a very strong voluptuous temptation, this most chaste youth was permitted by God, as a reward for his courage, to wear a mysterious cincture around his loins and, at the same time, to experience an entire extinction of the fire of concupiscence. Thenceforth he lived like one exempt from all contagion of the flesh, and could be compared to angelic spirits no less for his innocence than for his genuis.

For these reasons, we deem the angelic doctor in every respect worthy to be chosen as the patron of all students. And in cheerfully pronouncing this judgment, we do so with the idea that the patronage of this most great and holy man will be most effective in the restoration of philosophical and theological studies, to the great advantage of society. For, as soon as Catholic schools shall have placed themselves under the direction and tutilage of the angelic doctor, we shall see the easy progress of true wisdom, drawn from sure principles and developing itself in a rational order. Pure doctrines will beget pure morals both in public and private life, and good morals will result in the salvation of nations, in good order, peace and tranquility. Those who devote themselves to sacred sciences, so violently attacked in our day, will find in the works of St. Thomas the means for fully demonstrating the foundations of the Christian faith, of enforcing supernatural truths and of victoriously defendng our most holy religion against the criminal assaults of her enemies. All human aciences will understand that they will not, on that account, be interfered with or retarded in their onward march; but, on the contrary, stimulated and increased. As for reason, all causes for dissension having disappeared, it will return to friendship with faith, and will tak it for a guide in the search after truth. Finally, all men thirsting after knowledge, fashioned after the example and precepts of so grand a teacher, will accustom themselves to a careful preparation for study by integrity morals, and they will not pursue that knowledge which, separated from charity, puffs up minds and leads them astray, but Lights and the Master of Sciences" leads back to Him.

We have been pleased, also, to ask the advice of the Sacred Congregation of Rites, upon the subject, and their unanimous opinion | SPEECH OF A NATIONALIST being fully in accord with our wishes, by virtue of our supreme authority, for the glory of Almighty God and the honor of the Angelic Doctor, for the increase of learning and the common advantage of human society, we declare St. Thomas the Angelic Doctor, the Patron of Catholic Universities, Academies, Faculties and Schools, and we desire that, he be by all regarded, venerated and honored as such. It is understood, however, that nothing is changed for the future in the honors and rank given to Saints whom Academies or Faculties may have selected as special patrons.

Given at Rome, near St. Peter's under the Fisherman's Ring, on the 4th day of August, 1880, and of our Pontificate the third.

TEODOLFO Card. MERTEL, Secretary of Apostolic Briefs.

CARDINAL NEWMAN.

The Richmond CATHOLIC VISITOR publishes the following beautiful letter from H. E. Cardinal Newman.

To the Catholic Young Men's National Union, United States of America:

My Dear Friends.—I wish I knew how duly to express my sense of the great honor that you have done me by the judgment you have passed upon my life and writings, and by the congratulations with which you have accompanied

gratulations with which you have accompanied it.

But there are acts of kindness so special that to attempt to acknowledge them worthily is almost to be unworthy of them.

Such it has been my happiness to receive from various quarters on the great occasion which has given me yours, and each of them has had its distinctive claim upon my grateful and lasting remembrance.

For yourselves, it has touched me especially, and made me very proud, that severed as I am from you in place, in nation and in age, you should have greated me with that genuine personal interest and that warm sympathy, which is the best privilege enjoyed by an old and familiar friend

Nor is it a private gratification only which I

illar friend

Nor is it a private gratification only which I derive from your address. A Cardinal has of all things nearest to his heart the well-being of Holy Uhurch, and how can I have a greater consolation and encouragement in mylastyears than in your persons, to be reminded by the distance between us, of her expanse of territory, by your zeal in her behalf, of her life and strength, and by your youth of the promise of her future?

May her glorious future and the career of every one of you be bound together by an indis-soluble ite, to the prosperity and peace of both Mother and children! I am, your faithful servant and friend,

JOHN H. CARDINAL NEWMAN.

entre de la companya de la companya

the other day, 8,000 pilgrims were gathered civil war" in .reland. England-bafiled for a trip to Lourdes. A large number owere and beaten and laughed at-chooses to lose cripples and bedridden. The station was her prestige in Afghanistan, where Ayoob blocked up with stretchers and mattresses | Khan "licked" her, without demonstration, upon which emaciated and helpless forms were reclining. Bables abounded, and their wan and scared faces were pitiable. The pending and inevitable European war she incapable numbered one-fourth of the entire must take part; that Ireland would not then

MINISTERS DENOUNCE THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

That ever active Mr. Parnell.

London, September 3.-The House of Lords to-night adopted the Burials Bill and the Employers' Liability Bill, as re-amended by the Commons.

Mr. O'Connor will move to omit from the Appropriation Bill the item of £32,000 for salaries in the House of Lords.

To-night Mr. Parnell introduced his amendment, adding clauses of the Registration Bill to the Appropriation Bill. Mr. Forster, while opposing the amendments, blamed the Lords severely for their contemptuous treatment of the Registration Bill. He said that if such proceedings were persisted in in the future there would come a time when some change in the constitution of the House of Lords would be necessary. This declaration was received with tremendous cheering.

Sir Stafford Northcote rose to reply, and said he must enter his emphatic protest against the expressions used regarding the House of Lords, to which, coming from a Minister of the Crown, he had listened to with amazement and regret. He hoped the sentiments were not shared in by other Ministers. These remarks created considerable rensation.

On Motion to go into committee on the Appropriation Bill, Mr. Parnell's amendment was rejected by 58 to 23.

The amendment moved by Mr. Dillon, tacking the Compensation for Disturbances Bill on to the Appropriation Bill, was rejected by 60 to 18.

In Committee, a debate arose on Mr O'Connor's amendment throwing out the item for salaries in the House of Lords.

Sir Vernon Harcourt, Home Secretary, said Lord Redesdale had indicated that the House of Lords had rejected the Registration Bill to save the seat of a Tory Member.

John Bright said it appeared that while the Commons was endeavoring to conciliate Ire-land, the Lords were determined to make a declaration of war upon the Irish people.

Mr. Aylmer, Conservative, declared Bright's speech was suppressed treason against the

The amendment was rejected by 181 to 18 Mr. Callan, Home Ruler, in a speech on carliest to embrace the Divine religion, her and the Appropriation Bill then passed. local grievances, spoke of infidel members of the House, and of intolerant ignorant Pres-byterians. He refused to retract, and was suspended for the remainder of the sitting. that which "proceeding from the Father of After some difficulty he was induced to quit the House, and retired bowing, smiling and kissing his band.

What Dr. Quinn, of Belfast, Said.

At a demonstration held at Barrow, Ireland, on the 14th August, Dr. Quinn, the chairman, said :--

Did the majority of the Irish people comprehend the meaning of Home Rule, they would rise in their wrath against it. For few recognise the fact that Home kule means a sub-legislative assembly sitting in Dublin. making laws under the shadow of the Castle | Smith O'Brien and Mitchell-(applause)-to and a British Viceroy; without army, without pavy, without a single one of the safeguards despisers? Are our people to be for ever which nations deem indispensable to their trampled and robbed, and when landlordism liberties. Moreover, it would be a sub-assembly which England could at any moment clothed in rags, and send gentlemen around quash and extinguish provided it came in contact with her superior pretensions and greater powers. (Loud cheers.) The majority of Home Rulers have a vague idea that Home Rule means, or will lead to repeal or separation. But Home Rule never means, and never can mean, that ism which even the least intilligent man can comprehend-Nationalism—(applause)—Ireland for the door of our oppressed accursed oppressors! Irish, Ireland a nation. This, gentlemen, is an "ism" which England vill never grant until Ireland forces it; till England, according to Mr. Froude, "has been beaten to her knees." I was in New York when that Eng- Ireland ever a beggar, and her children made lishman delivered his series of lectures upon our country. England will never yield us Ireland seeks no revenge. No; nothing but Home Rule or independence till "she has justice. But the vengeance of the Almighty been beaten to her knees," and I assure you, is on the track of her persecutors. (Applause) my fellow-countrymen, you will never beat They by whose bloody hands our people have her to her knees by demonstrations, by tall suffered so long-so enduringly-will astalk, by banuers, by resolutions, by indignant suredly be soon chastened; and when that protests, by menacing gestures, by Parlia- perilous hour comes upon our enemies every mentary obstructions. by any means under true Irishman will be up and doing—will Heaven, save one. (Loud applause.) "But strive that his country be no longer the scoff your talk is of war, of revolution," ories out and scorn of aristocracy—every true Irishman some moral force Home Ruler. "You are will rise in his might, and swear before the rather premature, my friend, I reply. My observations and conclusions are simply his. torical and logical. God forbid that I should imitate the language of some gentlemen of the Land League, and try to force a premature rebellion. I would wish to see Ireland

EVER READY FOR BATTLE,

but I also hope to see her win her liberty, as might the volunteers, without the loss of one drop of blood; but, if blood must be spilt, well-(Cheers). England now knows that -At the Orleans railroad station in Paris there is, as somebody says "smouldering banners, or Home Rule speeches. (Cheers.) be a thorn in her side, but a dagger in her | Price, 25 cents a box.

heart. Therefore she strives to goad Ireland Scene in the British Parliament heart. Therefore she strives to goad Ireland into rebellion by sending soldiers and bullets instead of compensation bills to the West. instead of compensation bills to the West. the throat and strangle her before the terrible day of retribution comes. Thus Ireland will be rendered powerless and prostrate, trampled, swooning in her own blood; she would be unable to strike the tyrant to the earth. Terror would have seized men's souls, and our claims would be postponed for twenty years. Oh, Irishmen, be on your guard! Let not your impetuosity provoke you into retaliation. Take a lesson from that tiger, the English Government, which lies in wait for its prey days, weeks, months, aye, years, in order to make the spring more certain, more deadly. (Cheers.) Gentlemen of the Home Rule associations of Great Britain, organize, educate, read. Do whatever you will as regards registration and Parliamentary action, pro-vided you make it an imperative condition that every member under forty-five shall possess a rifle and prepare to shoot for the Queen of England's prizes. (Laughter and on the Metropolis, a few remaining at Alpena applause.) Remember the nearer you are to the centre of the bull's eyethe nearer you are to the accomplishment of genuine Home Rule. (Laughter.) Even if you didn't hit the bull's-eye, you might be able to kill the cow in the next field," and meat in those hard times is so expensive that, if we could obtain the animal, we would probably hail the stray marksman as a good shot. (Laughter and cheers.) Let our young men not forget to take lessons in the rapier. The exercise is admirable, and imparts a grace to the figure that charms the eyes of the young ladies. Let them be adepts in all the manly arts, running, boxing, stone-throwing and swimming. Let them read and study; avoid all party association (for the Orangemen are our brethren, though ignorant); and never forget that temperance will crown the whole, Above all, let them concentrate their attention upon one grand sim—the redemption of their native land-

IRELAND A NATION. (Loud cheers.) Yes, Ireland a nation is sentiment that rises to every lip and thrills the hearts of millions of our countrymen who are scattered over the world. Our beautiful Ireland, with its ancient and magnificent history, is too great to be the handmaid of any other Power. Two thousand years before England had emerged from barbarism, Ireland had her poets, her legislators, her parliaments. Contemporaneous with Egypt in her high and early civilization, before Solomon had built the Temple of Jerusalem, before Athens had risen to her marvellous splendor, under Pericles, Ireland was a nation, great and renowned. (Hear, hear.) Among the very children became the missionaries of Europe, the teachers of the Saxon hordes, and bearers of the Christian Doctrine to every land and every people, the evangelisers and illuminators of the earth. What need to name the host of wondrous men she has given to the Senate, to the bar, to the pulpit, to the State? But it is in the battlefield that her genius has shone out most pre-eminent and giorious. From the Tuatha De Dansans to Conn of the Hundred Battles, down to the days of the gallant O'Neills and Sarsfields—(cheers)—on to '98, '48, and '65, where is the "slave so lowly" as not to feel that his ancient and proud country can sink to the level of a provinceto the rule of a fee whom our forefathers ever despised, and often scourged. (Loud applause.) Is our country, so rich, so lovely, so fertile, with resources unbounded, with women so pure and men so gallant, ever to re-

main the footstool of the DESCRNDANTS OF ROBBERS,

and of beggarly, nay, bastard aristocracy? (No, no, and cheers.) Is the Ireland of Tone, of the Emmetts, of Fitzgerald, of Meagher, remain for all time the lickspittle of her has done its worst, and must our children be the world to beg for Indian meal? Aye, worse! Are many of them to remain absolutely naked, as has been proven, and go down to the grave amidst the ravings of hunger and want? Remember, oh! my country, that one million and a half of unfortunate wretches perished in the famine of '47, and remember that the guilt lies at the Remember, too, the bishops have testified that the scenes of '47, and worse, would have been re-enacted but for the efforts of noble Parnell and the charity of the world! My God! to appear the offscourings of the earth! will rise in his might, and swear before the throne of heaven that come what may Ireland must and shall be a nation. (Loud applause.)

NEVER FAILING SUCCESS. - MRS. Winslow's Scottling Syaur is a certain remedy for all diseases with which children are and quieted the fears of other passengers, in a sortic made by the Candahar garrison afflicted during the process of teething. It has many of them men, until rescue was at stood the test for thirty years. Never known hand." to fail. Gives rest to the mother and relief to the child. Cures wind colic and regulates

STARTING UP IN SLEEP IS A SURE sign of worm trouble. There need be no to the lower deck, young McElroy remained hesitancy in using BROWN'S VERMIFUGE | quiet until nearly all had gone below, when COMFITS or Worm Lozengers; they will he buckled on a life preserver and went to the not do any harm, and if there be worms lower deck. No somer had he reached there thereabouts, they will destroy them. Worms than a lady rushed to him and criect, "For are the cause of many infantile ailments. God's sake, give me your life-preserver!" first Chinese steamer, owned and manned by

Burning of the Marine City

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE LAKE HURON HORROR.

A Canadian's Story.

The steamer Marine City was burned off Alcons, on Lake Huron, about 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon. She had a large number of passengers, most of whom were rescued by the tugs Vulcan and Grayling. The exact loss of life is not known, but the latest estimates place the number at eighteen. Most of

WILLIAM A KING, of St. Catharines, Ont., who has been engaged

in getting out ties at Cheboygan for the Detroit & Butler Railroad, was a passenger. He was smoking in the bar-room at the time the Marine City left Alcona. In the room at the time were Messrs. Cady, Cole and another. Mr. King remarked, "The boat is on fire-I smell smoke." It was about twenty minutes after the steamer had backed out from the dock and headed on her course. He went aft, finding it difficult to go through the smoke, but groping his way att to the after cabin stairs, he proceeded to the hurricane deck at the stern. The crew were throwing water with pails about the smoke stack. The water had no effect. Mr. King picked up the hose, but the fire at that time had shut off the engine and it was useless. The crew still labored drawing up water with ropes attached to the pails. It being observed that the flames increased, Mr. King urged the crew to launch the boats. There were no passengers at the after hurricane deck that Mr. King could see. Two of the boats were launched-one a life-boat and the other a yawl. They were immediately filled with passengers, who stood upon the guards and lower decks. An effort was made by Mr. King and the crew to launch the life raft-a big construction of lumber piled on the hurricane deck, but nothing could be done with it and the attempt was abandoned. Mr. King climbed down over the staunchion and broke in the window of one of the staterooms and found therein three life preservers. In coming out he met two women and a little girl. The woman said, "For God's sake, give us the life preservers!" He put one on the little girl, gave one to each of the which he found lying near by and jumped overboard. The fire was crowding him close at this time. It was after the Vulcan had rescued the passengers forward. He did not see the women jump, but saw them afterwards in the water. He thinks Clerk McIntosh saved one of the women and the little girl. Mr. King, after swimming five or ten minutes, was picked up by the Vulcan's yawl boat. About eight others were picked up at the same time. The water was alive with swimmers when he struck it. There were men hanging to chairs. Mr. King, after getting on board of the Vulcan, observed a big, stout man in the lake sinking, and while in the act of doing so pawing the water in a vain effort to keep afloat. A woman with a ltttle girl, perhaps eight years of age, in her arm, clung to a rope which hung from the after-gangway of the Marine City. The woman's hold was low down, and the waves as they rolled up dashed over her and the child. At last the child resigned her grasp and went down, the mother powerless to save her. What became of the woman, Mr. King can't say. He thinks the Marine City was on fire before she left the dock. The blaze could hardly have acquired such headway in so short a time-less than half an hour. It was burning like a lumber pile when Mr. King reached the hurricane deck. While taking his supper at the Alcona hotel, Sunday night, Mr King heard a citizen remark that as he (the citizen) stood on the deck, looking at the Marine City backing out, his little boy observed: "Papa, look at the smoke; the boat is on fire." The citizen's eyes were not so sharp and he simply thought the boy had reference to the usual smoke from the smokestack. Mr. King lost everything but the clothes on his back.

A BRAVE WOMAN.

"The bravest, coolest, woman I ever saw," said Dr. Stockwell, of Port Huron, " was Mrs. Clough, of Marine City, who was accompanied by her ten-year-old boy. I saw her all of the time from the first alarm of fire until she was rescued, and not once did I hear her utter a scream or act anything but the cool, brave woman that she is. Her little boy, too, never cried—and he fully realized the situation, too -and did just what his mother told him to do. With her boy standing bravely at her side and obeying every word, Mrs. Clough busied herself attending to a small boy named Voigt. Twice young Voigt attempted to jump overboard, and both times Mrs. Clough held him back, telling him to be quiet; that he was safer on the boat than in the water. In this way she kept the two boys at her side,

A BRAVE BOY.

On the ill-fated steamer was a 15 year old hoy named McEiroy, whose home is in Cleveland. While the passengers were hurrying to and fro seizing life-presorvers and climbing Without a moment's hesitation the boy took | Chinese, which has ever crossed the Pacific.

off his life-preserver, and not only gave it to the lady, but helped to adjust it about her

A SICKENING CONTRAST

to the action of the brave young McElroy was the action of two men whose names are not known, who, in quick succession, forcibly took life preservers away from Mrs. Clough, of Marine City. The second life-preserver was taken away from her just as Dr. Stockwell approached and observed the cowardly act. The doctor ordered the man to return the life preserver to the lady, at which she said, "Let him have it if he needs it more than I;" but the doctor insisted, and the cowardly man handed it back to her and slunk away from sight.

THE CAPTAIN

was off watch when the fire broke out. He was asleep and rushed out in his pantaloons and shirt, as did Mr. Voigt. He soon realized the situation and did all that could be done to save life. Communication with the atterpart of the steamer was cut off by the fire. Yesterday Mr. Voigt asked the second mate why he did not launch the life-raft, which would float fifty people. The mate answered that he tried to launch it with three men, but the raft was jammed and could not be lowered, and finally the second mate himself managed to get on a bit of plank and safely swam to the Vulcan. The sea was quite rough, about as rough as it is ordinarily seen in the Detroit river, although the wind was light. Mr. Voigtsaw one man, apparently one of the crew, drown when near the Vulcau. The man threw up his hands and screamed : "Save me! save me!" His efforts only served to send him down. The life-saving, station was about six miles away from the, scene of the disaster, but the life-saving crew came up in their beat at tremendous speed.

'The Campaign in Afghanistan

London, September 4.—A Candahar de-spatch gives the following information repecting the routing of Ayoob yesterday:-The plans for the attack were carefully made and based upon reconnoissances which put. General Roberts in full information of the location and strength of Ayoob's camp. The attack was made with four brigades, who marched over the difficult road, dragging their artillery and never complaining of fatigne. The troops were burning to avenge the disaster to General Burrows, which took place near the spot on which the prospective engagement was to be waged. The long, wearisome but rapid march, over 300 miles, hetween Cabul and Candahar seemed to have made the men more anxious to meet Ayoob and redeem the reputation of the British army in Afghantstan. On arriving in front women, grabbed a short piece of wood of Ayoob's camp the assault was begin at which he found lying near by and jumped once with vigor. His entrenchments and outworks were less formidable than had been antici ated, and the defenders were driven from them by a heavy artillery and infantry fire. The Afghans resisted stoutly for a time, but their lack of discipline made their dejest a foregone conclusion at close quarters. With the loss of his guns Ayooh's army took to flight by way of the ford across the Argandab River. He lost all his camp equipage. The loss of the British was considerable.

LONDON, September 5 .- It appears by the last despatch that General Roberts commenced his attack upon Ayoob Khan's force at 9 o'clock on the morning of last Wednesday at Bababawali Kotal, a village 600 yards from the English position, which had first to be taken. This was done gallantly by the 92nd Highlanders and 2nd Ghoorkas, covered by artillery, with a new screw gun battery. The two brigades advanced steadily until Pierpaymal was reached, where the Afghans were in great force, but the enemy could not resist the British advance. Shortly afterward Ayoob Khan's camp became visible, and by noon the English vistory was complete, and the camp was in the British possession. There were 210 British soldiers wounded: 11 natives were killed and 72 were wounded. The cavalry are marching to Kakoran. The Bombay cavalry have started to open communication with General Phayre. General Roberts requested General Phayre not to push on too many troops, but to utilize the transport conveyance for stores and supplies.

London, September 6 .- A despatch from Quettah says Ayoob Khan's mountain battery escaped. A large quantity of Snider and Martinl ammunition was found in Ayoob Khan's camp previous to Ayoob's flight. He left Colonel Maclaine and six Sepoys prisoners. The guard soon after paraded them for execution. Maclaine's diary ended August

15th. London, September 4 .- A despatch from General Roberts states that the defeat of Ayoob Khan is complete, although figures could not be given, General Reberts hepes that the British loss will prove slight. Ayoob's camp was captured and two lost guns of the Royal Horse Artillery taken by Ayoob after the defeat of General Burrows, were recovered, and several wheeled guns of various calibre captured. General Roberts. adds that the attack upon the camp was evidently a surprise to the Aighan, who apparently did not dream of being assaulted and defeated so easily in their stronghold. When the British troops arrived at Ayoob's camp, they found the freshly murdered remains of Lieutenant McLaine, who was taken prisoner some days ago. Lieut. McLane had manifestly been retained as a prisoner until Axoob realized the certainty of his defeat, when, he foully murdered him. The Afghan horse was disintegrated and fled in different directions, although Ayoob and the main body are supposed to have fled towards Rerat. At last accounts General Roberts' cavalry were in hot pursuit.

-The steamer Hoching, from China, arrived at San Francisco last week. She is the OTHER FELLOWS THINK SO TOO.

There's just one thing a man can have There's just one thing a man can have
In all this world of woe and strife.
That makes the business not too bad.
And that one thing's an easy wife.
Dost fancy that I love my girl
For rosy cheeks or raven hair?
She holds my heart because she laughs—
Because she laughs, and doesn't care.

I put my boots just where it suits,
And find them where I put them, too?
That is a thing you must allow,
A chap can very seldom do.
I leave my papers on my desk;
She never dusts them in a heap,
Or takes to light the kitchen stove
The very one I want to keep.

On winter nights my cozy dame
Will warm her toes before the fire;
She never scolds about the lamp,
Or wants the wick a trifle higher.
On Sandays she is not so fine
Bat what her ruffles I can hug;
I light my pipe just where I please,
And spill the ashes on the rug.

The bed is never filled with "shams"—
A thing some women vily plan
To worry servants half to death,
And spoil the temper of a man.
She lets me sleep to any hour,
Nor rai es any horrid din.
If it just happens, now and then,
To be quite late when I come in.

I tell you, Jack, if you would wed, Just get a girl who leis things run;
She'il keep her temper like a lamb,
And help you on to lots of fun.
Don't look for money, style, or show.
Or blushing beauty, ripe and rare;
Just take the one who laughs at fate—
Who laughs and shows she doesn't care.

You think, perhaps, our household ways
Are just perchance a little mixed;
Oh, when they get too horrid bad,
We stir about and get things fixed. What compensation has a man Who earns his bread by sweat of brow, If home is made a battle-ground, And life one long, eternal row?

One Night's Mystery.

By May Agnes Ficming.

PART II.

AT THE PLAY AND AFTER.

The first week of October there was brought out at a fashionable Broadway theatre a new play by an old actor and dramatist. The new piece, like all the new pieces by this popular playright, was stolen bodily from the French-so all the other players and playrights said at least—the mis en scene changed from Paris to New York. The little three-act comedy, sparkling with epi-grams, peppered with satire, rich with old jokes, juicily done over, and as full of capital situations as a pudding of plums, was an immense success. Whatever carping critics might say, the good-natured public were disposed to forgive many sins to the dramatist because he charmed much. The great man himself, just over from Europe, was to play the principal part, a fascinating old servingman; the scenery and effects were exceptionally fine, and the music-but everybody knews what the orchestra of that theatre is like.

The house was filled half an bour before the rising of the curtain, and packed at a quarter to eight. At eight there was not standing room—people had secured their seats a fortright ahead. A brilliant assemblage was there, the women beautiful, with that rare delicate beauty of America, to be no change in her. She wears her own abundsurpassed nowhere in the world, and the curtain arose before one of the most fashionable audiences the city could show. In one of the stage toxes sat a lady who

had attracted considerable attention before the rising of the curtain. This lady, tall, blonde, beautiful, very simply dressed, at-tracted for a few moments, a steady fire of lorgnettes, and was Mrs. Lewis Nolan. An- The recognition is mutual. For the space other lady a dashing brunette, much more of five seconds she france, brush in hand, her brightly arrayed, and wearing coral orna-ments, was Miss Kate Macgregor. Behind his wife sat Mr. Nolan, partly screened by her with her little part Other personages apchair surveying the house with a look of pear, the comic valet among them, who made amusement at the attention he and his party | the sort of love comis valets do make to singwere receiving. The young ladles g_{at} in full view, with that inimitable air of utter unconsciousness which comes so naturally to

blast with a grand march, and Mr. Nolan, for husband's—with an intensity that may be whom music had charms, resigned himself surprise, recognition, dislike—it is hard to deto listening and waiting for the rising of the curtain. Just then Mrs. Nolan, perusing her bill, uttered a little exclamation.

Well, Sydney, her husband said, 'what She glanced back at him, a startled ex-

pression in her eyes.
It is a name here in the play bill—a name

that I have seen before.' Nothing very startling in that, I should say. The names on your play-bill, one and all, should be tolerably familiar by this time.

a name near the end of the last. He looks,

Let me see.1

here?

and reads Dolly de Courcy.

It has startled Sydney. In one instant the scene changes, and it is a stormy November night, and she and mamma, Cyrilla and Bertie, are seated in the primitive playhouse, waiting for Lady Teazle. Five years ago only, and what great and saddening changes. Papa and mamma dead, Bertle murdered, Cyrilla worse than widowed, she alone of them all happy, and here, and again to see Dolly de Courcy. She had been happy then in a different way. Yes, positively happy, although she had not knew such a being as Lewis Nolan existed on earth. How impossible to conceive of any happiness now where he was not the central figure. She leans back and glances at him, a smile in the

Are you committing it to memory, monseigneur? The curtain is rising-my bill

lovely eyss, and holds her hand for the

please.' The gravity that has left her face seems to have found its way into his. He hands her back the paper with no answering smile. 'Where uid you ever see this name before?' he inquires. 'It is her first appearance

'I saw her over five years ago at a theatre in Wychcliffe.'

'It is odd you should remember the name

so well after so many years.' ·It would be under ordinary circumstances,' Sydney says, in a low voice, 'but I knew her under rather extraordinary ones. I lost a very dear friend, and she was at one time supposed to be associated with his death. I will tell you all about it another

time—it is impossible here.' For Sydney, five months a wife, has not yet, in any outburst of connubial confidence, told her husband the story of Dolly De Courcy and Bertie Vaughan; the name of either, in fact, has not passed her lips. She has a vague theory, but men are averse to knowing that the woman they marry has had a former lover and actually been on the brink of matrimony with another man. And

even at this distant date, a black cloud of the past, that will only needlessly darken the sunlight of the present. Besides, they made a compact before marriage to let the dead past stay dead on both sides. She has told him she was once engaged, he that he was once before in love—disagreeable facts both, best forgotten.

They play goes on—it is very bright and witty, and Sydney laughs. The music is fine, the scenery and costumes perfection. It is a drawing-room comedy, one of the Charles Matthew's sort, in which people seem to behave themselves as they might in their own drawing-rooms at home---cnly such badinage, such repartee, such smart epigrams, such flashes of wit and wisdom, unhappily one rarely hears in conversations of everyday life. Mrs. Nolan lying back in her chair and enjoying it immensely, forgets all about Dolly De Courcy, and the memories the name brings, and at every telling hit glances back at her husband to see how he takes it He takes it all rather absently, Sydney thinks, his very answering smiles are distrait; thinking of his eternal (it she had been a man she would have thought infernal) law business, she thinks, half-impatiently. But it is not of law business Nolan is musing, for when the curtain falls he leans over his wife and resumes the subject of the ac-

You have made me rather curious, Sydney,' he says, 'by your remark. How was it possible for this actress to be in any way associated with the death of any friend of

'She was suspected at one time of having killed him,' Sydney answers, in a nervous tone. 'Don't let us talk of it, Lewis, please -at least not here.'

One more question: What was your friend's name?

There is something more than mere curiesity in the young lawyer's face, as he puts this question, but that face, in which Sydney's eye can read all changes, she cannot see as

'Are you trying to get up a case at this late day? His name was—' she pauses a second, with the strongest feeling of repug'Tell me all about it, Sydney,' he say nance to uttering it Bertie Vaughan.

'Sydney,' exclaims Katie, leaning forward, here comes Mr. Vanderdonck. I thought he would run us down before the evening

ended.' Her venerable lover enters as she speaks, makes his bow to the ladies, and accepts a

seat beside his betrothed. Another gentleman, a poet and journalist of halt a century, with a snowy beard and a dreamy brow, a professed admirer of beauti- | hand on his shoulder, she tells him all that ful Mrs. Nolan, follows, and takes a seat for the remainder of the performance by her

side. Conversation becomes general; but Sydney notices that although her husband drops a remark now and then, and so avoids notice, he is singularly silent, and that a sort of grayish pallor has come over his face.

'You're not looking well, Nolan, upon my life, you're not,' remarks Mr. Vanderdonck. Don't overwork yourself among the big books, my boy. Distinction will come soon enough. It never pays to burn the candle of life at both ends.'

The curtain rises again, and a coquettish chambermaid is discovered dusting the furniture, and talking to herself, as is the way of chambermaids-on the stage-singing between whiles snatches of popular songs, in a very nice voice. The chambermaid is Dolly de Courcy. Sydney looks at her with interest. So far as she can see, years have made and black hair under a natty cap; and the plump figure, she can recaii, is as rounded and ripe as ever. But to Sydney the face is repulsively bold, the high color coarse, the

manner brazen.

Presently, as she dusts and sings, and vivaox, glances up, and stares full at Sydney. every other instant on the Nolan box. Not Presently the orchestra burst forth in full on Mrs. Nolan, but on the face behind-her fine what. She takes so little pains to conceal at whom she stares, that they all, perforce, notice it.

'Is that little soubriette an old acquaintance of yours, Nolan?' inquires old Vanderdonck, with an unctious chuckle. 'She doesn't seem able to take her eyes off you.'

She does watch you, Lewis, says Sydney, in wonder.

I have seen her before, Lewis answers. quietly.

'To be sure you have,' says old Vander-donck. 'Don't be jealous, my dear Mrs. She hands him the play bill, and points to | Nolan; we have a'l been acquainted with pretty actresses in our day.'

What a horrid old man,' thinks Mrs. Nolan, disgusted. I jealous of Lewis-absurd!

But suddenly there returns the words, halfspoken by Dick Macgregor-she could hardly recall them, but something of a grande passion once entertained by Lewis for somebody. Was it for this actress, with whom Bertie Vaughan and Ben Word used to flirt? Lewis himself had owned to a former attachmentwas it for Dolly de Courcy? It seemed odd, indeed, if Dolly could twice cross her path as rival. She certainly did watch him in a very marked manner.

During that act and the next, the chambermaid was off and on in several of the scenes. Perhaps none in the house paid as much attention to the dashing little coquette as the party in that particular box. Mrs. Nolan looked and listened to her with a growing, and, very likely, unjust sensation of dislike. She was coarse, bold, vulgar; what could men see in her? what could Lewis, whose very instinct was fastidious and refined, see to attract him to a creature like this? In the annoyance of the bare thought, gentle Sydney absolutely called poor Dolly a creature, than which there exists no word of more bit-

ter contempt from one woman to another. The play ended delightfully; everybody was dismissed to happiness, the singing chambermaid and comic valet among the rest, and even the critics to whom gall and bitterness are the wines of life, went home and only mildly abused it. The two gentlemen made their adleus; Miss Macgregor went to Madison Avenue, and Mr. and Mrs. Nolan entered their carriage, and were driven

home. It was an exquisite October night, moonlight, mild, even the streets of New York | cases surmounted by busts of eminent lawyers looked poetical under the crystal rays. It and statesmen, portraits of sundry fathers of was still early, the city clocks were only | their country, a carpet like moss, the tube of striking eleven as they crossed their own

threshold. 'I must run and have a peep at my boy,' says Madame Sydney, tripping away. In the last month she has become the abavoids. It is an exceedingly painful subject | ing him as thoroughly and completely as any she is gone the pen drops from his fingers, and you cwying bout? Gimme some more woman's words; one thing she feels that for

doting mamma. With the fine discrimination of his years and sex, Teddy, on the other hand is indifferent to all Auntie's kisses and caresses, and has bestowed his juvenile heart on Uncle Lewis, at the sound of whose footsteps he precipitates himself down the stairs and into his legal coat sleeves with jubilant shricks of welcome. Ted is in his crib asleep, rosy, plump, lovely, a very cherub in outward seeming-alas! in outward seeming only, as his victimized nurs; but too well knew. She kisses him, throws off her wraps, and hastens to the apartment where she is prttty sure of finding her husband—a little gem of a room that is called the master's study by the household, and where he answers letters, etc., that he does sot find time for duing the day. He is there now, the gas is lit over the green table, but turned down to one minute point. It is the moonlight streaming between the curtains that lights the room, and Mr. Nolan sits near one of the windows gazing out.

Oh! wise young judge! of what is your honor dreaming? his wife exclaims, standing behind him and clasping her fingers across his breast. 'To-morrow's business, I am certain. Whoever heard of a lawyer looking at the moon?"

Nolan smiles. 'I was neither thinking of to-morrow's business nor of the moon. I was thinking— will you wonder?—of the strangeness of your knowing Dolly de Courcy.'

'You know her, Lewis. It is not a question, it is an assertion, and as such he answers:

'Yes, well—too well, years ago. But this Bertie Vaughan' (how pat he has the name, Sydnsy thinks) 'what friend of yours was

She perches herself lightly on his knee, and lays her pretty golden head against his

Lewis, she says, caressingly, you will not care, will you? You will not mind. He was the person I was to marry.' There is a pause. The shadow of the cur-

tain throws that immobile expression over her husband's face, perhaps, but in the half 'Tell me all about it, Sydney,' he says.

'I would have told you long ago, Lewis-I often wished to—but I was afraid it might pain you ever so little, dear, to know that once before my wedding day was named, my wedding-dress on, and that I was ready and waiting to become the wife of another man. I was only tond of him as a brother, Lewis, but still, to please my father, I would have married him.

And then her arm around his neck, her strange, tragical story of the past—the mystery still unravelled of that night.

Whoever killed Bertie, if he were killed, committed a double murder, for he killed papa as well. But I cannot think he was murdered; he had no enemies, poor Bertie; and what motive could any one have for so dreadful a deed? It has changed my whole life-it brought on papa's death, as I say; it broke up our home. Papa certainly believed he had been thrown over the cliff, and on his death-bed, Lewis, made me promise to bring the assassin to justice, it it ever was in my power. 1 premised, and that promise troubles me sometimes, for I do nothing, of course, to discover the guilty person. If papa had lived be would never have given up

until he had done it.' 'But if you ever do meet him'-how hollow a sound has Lewis Nolan's voice-'you will keep that promise-you will deliver up this murderer of Bertie Vaughan?

Lewis! how hoarse you are?' She lifts her head, but she can only see that rigid outline of his face.

Well-what else can I do? My promise to my father binds me, and it would be only just. Still it would be a very dreadful thing to have to do. I hope I never may ciously says her lines, she approaches their | find him—it would be hard indeed to let him go unpunished. Do you remember, Lewis, last time.' She looks wistfully at him, but how deeply I felt about Mrs. Harland, how indignant I was with you for defending her? Well, I was not thinking of her at all, but of poor Bertie; thinking how I would abhor the lawyer who would stand up and defend his

assassin.' Even if he were thrown over the cliff, as Harland was shot, in a moment of reckless

passion?' Even so. To give way to reckless passion is in itself a sin-how can a lesser crime stand as excuse for a greater? What right has any one to give way to reckless passion and lift his hand against his brother's life, taking that gift which God gave, and which all the power of earth cannot restore?'

'You are quite right, Sydney. If ever you find the man who killed Bertie Vaughan, you will be fully justified in giving him up to the punishment he has so richly earned. You think he was killed, then?

'I think so,' She remains still, her eyes fixed on the glory of moonlight on earth and sky, her head vaguely troubled.

'I hope I may never meet him,' she says I do not want to be an avenger. I wish papa had not made me give that promise. I believe I could not keep it after all-it would haunt me all my life to bring punishment on

He sits silent. She lifts her head and looks at him once more.'

'Lewis,' she says, uneasily, 'it has not vexed you, this story I have told, or my keeping it from you so long?" Vexed me? You vex me, my Sydney?"

Then he suddenly rises and gently puts her from him. 'It is almost twelve, and time you were asleep. You were dancing all last night,

remember. Don't sit up any longer.' He turns up the gas, floods the room with light, and begins assorting letters and papers on the table.

'And you, Lewis? You are going to burn the midnight oil, as usual, I snppose, and have everybody telling you how badly you are looking, and that you are working yourself to death. People will begin to think your married life is so miserable that you are wearing away to a shadow.'

He smiles, but he does not look at her. 'No one will ever think that, my princess, but 1 promise not to write long to-night.' Mr. Nolan has retained a bad habit of answering a dozen or more letters every night,

when he should be viriuously asleep. With his countryman, Tom Moore, he believed that "The best of all ways to lengthen your days Is to steal a few hours from the night, my dear." and all expostulations to combat this vicious

custom was futile. She lingers a moment at the door to watch him as he begins work. It is a picture she recalls with what pain and bitterness it would be vain to tell in later days.

The cozy room, rich in every costly and elegant appointment, the well-filled bookgas pulled down to the table, and the rapid hand dashing over the sheet. It is a scene that stands out vividly to the day of her

death. neither pauses nor looks round. Only when dy, opening his brown solemn eyes. Was horrible meaning lies beneath this wreiched

he takes it up no more. His elbows on the table, his face bowed in both hands, so he sits, heedless of time. The mellow morning hours pale and pass, the little brown English sparrows in the trees outside twitter and talk as the pink dawn breaks, and up-stairs Sydney lies asleep, an innocent smile on her lips. But Lewis has not slept, has hardly stirred the night through.

CHAPTER XIV.

A VISIT AND A GOLDEN WEDDIXG.

Five days after this, on Wednesday, the eleventh of October, an event of very considable importance in certain circles was to transpire-the golden wedding celebration of the famous Mr. and Mrs. Ten Eyck. Mr. Ten Eyck (so let us call him, although of course we dare take no such liberty with his highly respectable name as to introduce it into those pages) is a man whose invitations, like those of royalty, are equivalent to commands. No man dreams of refusing. Lewis Nolan even, who is indifferent to most invitations, and rarely cared to court favor, does not consider it derogatory to accept promptly and with pleasure this card for Wednesday night. In certain political dreams which this aspiring young man has dreamed, Mr. Ten Eyck's favor and patronage may be of immense advantage, for among the rulers who sit at the gates and administer wisdom and equity his name has been a tower of might. A mighty sachem in the wigwams of the pale-faces; an old-time Democrat as to politics, ex-governor of a State, owner of a line of ocean steamers, and whose millions no man presumes to count—that is Mr. Ten Eyck.
'You really will go, then, Lewis?' says

Mrs. Nolan, with pleasure, when the cards arrived, for Lewis had an adroit way of slipping out of unwelcome invitations at the eleventh hour. 'I may count upon you for the golden wedding?'

'Who refuses Ten Eyck? Not I!' laughs Nolan. 'Little men must bow down before great ones. I expect to ask a favor or two of

the great T. E. before very long.' This had passed on the day preceding the theatre-going, and no mention had been made of the subject since that night when Mr. Nolan had still further recklessly risked his health by falling asleep over his odious papers, as Mrs. N. indignantly found out. He had been more absent, more silent, more serious, more preoccupied, than she had ever seen him since. Once or twice—quite a new thing—he had not come home to dinner, and when he did return, he looked so haggard, so weary, that Sydney was growing seriously alarmed. His was a countenance that told but little of what was passing within; but something more than ordinary-something more than mere press of business, was weigh-

ing upon him now. 'Do you still intend to go to the Ten Eyck's, Lewis?' she asked on Wednesday

morning at breakfast. She asked it half timidly, for something in her husband's looks and manner of late almost awed her. She was growing bewildered and frightened, poor child, by the change in him; in spite of her clinging affection he seemed slipping away from her; there were places in his life, it seemed, and shoughts in his heart, she could not share, and her cup of felicity was not quite without alloy, at last.

'Do you still intend to go?' she repeats. You have accepted, you know.'

Ho looks across from the morning paper he holds, with eyes whose depth of tenderness she cannot doubt, and wet with something besides she does not understand.

I will go, Sydney-I shall not fail you to

night. The answer is simple enough, surely, but somehow it makes Sydney vaguely uneasy. 'I shall not fail you to night.' It sounds Sydne oddly as though he had added. 'It is for the quietly. he has gone gravely back to his paper. How worn that dear face grows! Oh! what is this that is coming between them, this dark vague cloud that has neither shape nor name? She De Courcy. goes with him to the door, lingering beside him as he puts on his light overcoat, still silent, still wistful, still troubled. Is it a presentiment that this is the last time she will ever so linger? Does he feel it, too, or is it some secret knowledge that makes his parting embrace so tender?

'Good bye, my princess,' he says, and is

gone. She wanders about the house, that vague, restless trouble still haunting her. What is the matter with Lewis-what secret has he Has he had trouble with Mr. Graham?losses, disapointments in business? Oh, how foolish to trouble about such trifles, and they so rich. She tries to read and fails; attempts fancy work and throws it aside in disgust; no time to waste.' sits down to practice a new song Lewis has brought her, and fancies she can't sing. She goes to the nursery and proposes a game of romps; but Teddy is going out in his great to you. But it's queer oh, 'good Lord!' it's carriage with his bonne, and loftily declines. Shall she go down town and see Lucy, and so pass the dragging hours? No, she is too listless to go out of doors-she must dawdle about as best she may until dinner hour brings Lewis, and dressing time. An intense longing to see him again takes possession of her; she will put her arms around him, and beg him to tell the trouble between them. Her entreaties, her tears, he can never resist; whatever the cloud is, it shall be dispelled. Why has she not thought of this before?how silly to go on wondering and fretting when a few words would have broken down the barrier of reserve. So strong does this longing grow, that once she rises and stretches forth her hand to order the carriage own fixed and white. and drive down to the office immediately. But she stops and laughs at her own impaclerks; and Lewis' look of silent wonder and would wait until evening and drive down for him then.

'I grow worse and worse every day,' muses Mrs. Nolan. One would think I was mar-mind to hunt him up and just scare him a ried yesterday, and could not bear Lewis out little; but I didn't think,' cries Dolly, with a of my sight. I will do nothing so ridicularity tragic air, I didn't think he would have lous; I will wait; only I wish it were five dared to marry you. instead of eleven o'clock.'

Half-past twelve is luncheon hour. As Mrs. Nolan sits down with Teddy to that sorbed and gazing at Dolly, and listening to mid-day refection, a boy from the office comes | Dolly. with a buff envelope addressed in Mr. Nolan's none to legible hand:

'MY DEAREST: Do not wait for me this evening; I shall be detained, and will probably not reach the house until after eleven. Go at your own hour-we will meet there.

actually cried over this note! She had made up her mind to have that explanation, to go to the golden wedding in a golden glow of doing what he has done, and then marrying you, peace, proud and happy on her husband's and me turning up, knowing everything. arm, and now she must go slone, and he But he ought not to have married you—it would put in an appearance after midnight, wasn't the square thing, and that I mean to

or perhaps not at all. Was the matter, Auntie Syd?' pipes Tedchicken pie. Was you cwying for? I ain't done nossin, has I?', Auntie Syd wipes away those rebellious

tears, and laughs and helps Ted to chicken-Was I cwyin' 'bout-what, indeed! Auntie Syd is only an overgrown baby, after all, Master Ted, not half as much of a hero as

yourself. Auntie won't cry any more.'

She keeps her word, but the afternoon is utterly spoiled. She takes a book, les down in her own room, darkens it, and tries to read herself asleep. She succeeds, and the slanting, yellow lances of sunshine that makes the way in, tell her when she wakes that it is her pocket. late. She looks at her watch—past five. She sits up refreshed, and buoyant once more, for the troubles of her waking life bave not followed her into dreamland. She goes down saw any one prettier-and rich, and respect. stairs at once towards the dining-room, and able, and everything. He isn't handsome_ at the hall-door hears bell-boy Jim in magis- at least I dont think so. Never could hold a terial discussion with somebody who wants | candle to Bertie Vaughan.'

admission. . : Master ain't home, I tell ver; and if he was, why don't you go round to the airy door. He ain't home, and I dunno when he will be, and you can leave your name, and call again'

'I can't call again what's more I won't,' replied a shrill feminine voice. 'I want to door, indeed! I knew Mr. Lewis Nolan ever tell your husband you were going to he when he had neither areas nor hifalution houses, nor impudent little niggers like you. 'What's this?' says the gentle tones of Mrs. Nolan, and bell-boy Jim clothed in a little brief authority,' falls back before his

'It's a young woman, missis, wants to see master. I've told her he ain't home yet, but she won't go.'

Sydney looks, then recoils with a strange shrinking; for the young woman, pert of aspect, loud of dress, is Dolly De Courcy.

There is a moment's silence; even audacious Dolly seems taken aback, but not for

'I want to see Mr. Nolan,' she says with a defiant toss. 'He lives here, don't he? I've had trouble enough hunting him up, Lord knows; I ain't going back without seeing

him now.' 'Mr. Nolan is not coming to dinner-will not return until eleven, probably. If it is anything I can do in his place-

Will you see me?' says Dolly with a certain incredulity in her tone. 'Undoubtedly,' if it is anything I can at-

tend to as well. 'I don't know but that you can,' says Miss De Courcy, with a disagreeable little laugh : perhaps better than Lewis-oh, beg pardon! mean Mr. Nolan.

Something in the tone of the speech brings

the blood to Sydney's cheeks, and her manner changes from gentleness to cold for-'Will you walk this way? And I must beg you to make your business brief, for I am

very much occupied this evening. 'I won't keep you long,' is Dolly's answer. 'She follows Mrs. Nolan into one of the smaller reception rooms, and gazes in undis-

guised wonder and admiration at the stately magnificence. 'Ain't this just splendid! Dolly says halfaudilly; and all his! Well it's better to be born lucky than rich. I guess he ain't sorry, when he looks at all this, that I didn't marry

him when he wanted me to.' The color deepens in Sydney's face. Can it be, indeed, that Lewis—her Lewis—has ever loved and wished to marry this woman? In the thoughts there is unutterable pain and humiliation. In the pure, piercing light of day, without stage paints or powders, the actress looks haggard and repulsive, on her unblushing front a brand there's no mistak-

Sydney shrinks a little, but she waits

'What do you want?' see asks.

They both still stand; Mrs. Nolan canno quite ask her to sit down.

'I saw you at the theatre last week.' 'He saw me, too, didn't he ?-Lewis, you know. Oh! I beg pardon again; of course I mean Mister Nolan.' A toss of the head, an plums and let boil again, returning to the insolent giggle. The Dolly De Courcy of to-plums; repeat this process three days; then day, it is evident, has sunk pitifully below

the Dolly of five years ago. fore.

Did he say he wanted me to marry himthat he was dead in love with me-that he from her? Is he ceasing to love her? No, she was jealous of-no matter who-that he does not doubt that, whatever she doubts. prayed and begged me to marry him, and that I wouldn't? Did he tell you that?' insolently demanded Dolly.

Will you tell me your business?' says Mrs. Nolan with a stately coldness. I have

With such as me, I understand. mind, you offered to see me yourself-I didn't come to see you. I never expected to speak the queerest thing I have ever heard ofthat you, you of all people, should go and marry him!

Sydney stands looking at her—the color fading from her face.

'I knew you the minute I set eyes on you, pursues the actress and I declare, it almost knocked me over. I had heard Lewis had married a New York heiress, but never heard her name; and if I had I wouldn't have thought it was that Miss Owenson. Why it's horrid of him to deceive you so, because, if you knew, I don't believe you would have

married him.' What is this? Sydney stands quite rigid, holding a chair, her eyes on Dolly's face, her

Of course he knew, pursues Dolly, and it's what I wouldn't have expected of him, betience. Mr. Graham will be there, and the cause, with all his flery temper and jealousy, he isn't like that. But I suppose he thought disapprobation would be terrible. No, she it a great thing to carry off a beauty, and an heiress, and a fine lady. He doesn't think I know as much as I do, and the minute I heard he had married rich, I made up my

Still Mrs. Nolan stands fixed, white, every faculty of mind and body seeming to be ab-

What I want is money, pursues the actress, coming briskly back to business. (Its what I've come after, and what I must have. I am going to leave New York, and I want two or three thousand for a suitable wardrobe, and that Mr. Lewis has got to give me, Affectionately, or—well, never mind what, now. If you'll will it be believed—she has been married let me wait, I'll wait till he comes; he won't nearly half a year, remember-Mrs. Nolan refuse so old a friend,' Dolly laughs again. And besides I want to congratulate him. Why, it's like one of our pleces exactly, his doing what he has done, and then marrying you,

> tell him.' Sydney wakes from her trance. Whatever

some misdemeanor of the past she intends to annoy and torment Lewis Lewis who is sufficiently annoyed by business already She takes out her pocket-pook.

'If you are poor, she says, 'I will help you. If you have any claim upon my husband's kindness, it will not be disregarded. I will tell him you have been here, and he will know what is right to be done. Meantime take this from me, and do not return Leave your address, and you shall hear from

Dolly looks at her curiously, but she takes the bills, counts them over, and puts them in

What did you marry him for, I wonder she says, as if to herself, with a puzzled look at Sydney. 'You're awfully pretty-I never

Sydney recoiled at the sudden sound of tha

name. 'You never found out who killed him did you? He was thrown over the bank, you know, and they suspected me.' Here Miss De Courcy laughs with a certain savage light in her black eyes. 'He was a sneak and a liar anyway. It was good enough for him see Mr. Nolan, and I'll wait till I do. Area telling lies to you and lies to me. Didn't you married to him?

'I don't know what you mean.' (To be Continued.)

THE HOUSEHOLD.

FRECKLE LOTION .- Muriate ammonia, one dram; cologne water, two drams; distilled water, seven ounces; mix and use as a wash. It contains nothing injurious.

TOMATO SAUCE - Eight pounds of tomatoes, one quart vinegar, three pounds sugar, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one of cloves, one of English mustard, and one of red pepper; boil down till quite thick.

CARAMELS .- Of grated chocolate, mild, New Orleans molasses, and sugar, one cup each; a lump of butter the size of an egg, Boil until it drops hard—say about three-quarters of an hour-stirring to prevent burning; run in buttered tins.

COLD CATSUP .- To half a peck of ripe tomatoes, three green and three red peppers, and a large bunch of celery, all cut fine, add three pints vinegar, one teacup salt, one teacup mustard-seed, one teacup grated horse-radish, and two tablespoonfuls black pepper; mix well and bottle. CREEPING CHARLIE.-To arrange " creeping

charlie" to grow luxuriantly in a vase, place some broken pieces of charcoal in the bottom of it, with some beach sand on it to the depth of two inches; place the stems of the plant in this sand, and fill the vase with water. Place in the coolest corner of the room.

APPLE CUSTARD.—Two eggs, six tablespoonfuls sugar, one cup cream; beat the mixture thoroughly and flavor strongly with lemon, unless some other flavoring is preferred. Then take a teacupful of stewed apples, mash them, and add them to the other ingredients; make crust and bake same as egg custards. They are delicious.

CANNED PEACHES -The best way of canning peaches, pears, apricots, and all small truits: Pare, cut in half, and take out the stones, when there are any; lay the fruit in a stone jar; the fruit should be in every instance ripe and of the richest flavor; make a syrup of half a pound of granulated sugar (some persons allow only a quarter of a pound) and one gill and a half of water to each pound of truit; when it boils, skim well and pour boiling over the fruit in the jar; let it stand until next day, then put all over the fire and boil slowly for one-quarter of an hour. Put in

cans and screw on the cover. CANNED PLUMS .- To one pound of fruit, which should be ripe, allow one half-pound of sugar and a gill and a half of water; prick each end of the plums quite through with a 'You know who I am?' demands Dolly | darning-needle; wash and put in a stone jar; make the syrup, skim and pour boiling over the plums, and turn a plate over them to keep the plums under the syrup, and let stand until the next day; pour the syrup from the put the syrup over the fire, and when it comes to a boil add the plums and let cook slowly 'Mr. Nolan saw you, and recognized you, lone quarter of an hour; fill the cans as I believe. He said he had known you be the can to keep it from breaking; take the spoon out, of course, and screw the top on.

IT SEEMS IMPOSSIBLE that a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops, Buchu. Mandrake, Dandelion, &c., should make so many and such marvelous and wonderful cures as Hop Bitters do, but when old and young, rich and poor, Pastor and Doctor, Lawyer and Editor, all testify to having been cured by them, you must believe and try them yourself, and doubt

no longer. See other column. SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Pianos manufactured by Weber & Co., of Kingston, Ont., are acknowledged to rival the best Imported Instruments in durability and elegance of finish, while in delicate even-ness of touch and purity of tone they are unsurpassed by any other. They are also much lower in price than any Imported Instruments. Montreal Ware-rooms: 419 Notre Dame street.

Probably no one article of diet is so generally adulterated as is cocoa. This article in its pure state, scientifically treated, is recommended by the highest medical authority as the most nourishing and strengthening beverage, and is strongly recommended to all as an article that will tone and stimulate the most delicate stomach. Rowntree's prize medal Rock Cocoa is the only article in our markets that has parsed the ordeal to which these articles are all submitted by the Government analyist, and is certified by him to be pure, and to contain no starch, farnia, arrowroot, or any of the deliterious ingreidents commonly used to adulterate Cocoa. When buying be particular and secure "Rowntree's." Other kinds are often substituted for the sake of larger profits.

"The pure flour of the finest Mustard Seed without any adulteration or dilution." This is the report of the Government Analyist on Colman's Genuine Mustard. Users of this article may just as well buy the best. This is the only pure brand in the market, all others being what is called "Mustard Condiments," that is mustard mixed with farnia cic.,-and do not possess the pungent aromatic flavour of the genuine article—Be sure you get "Colman's" with the Bull's Head on every

Never ask a Dyspeptic person what he wants to eat, but let him take a few doses of Baxter's Mandrake Bitters and his appetite will be all right. Price 25 cents per

An artist is not so strong as a horse, but he can draw a larger object.

Square miles

The Eternal City.

A RECEPTION AT THE VATICAN

The Appearance and Manner of Pope Leo XIII.

THE HOLY FATHER'S SENSE OF HUMOR

AN INCIDENT.

The following sketch, written by a Protestant correspondent of the Brooklyn (N.Y.) Eagle, will be of interest to our readers, and though of course we cannot expect the same reverence as it from a Catholic, it is, on the whole, fairly written :---

Rome, August 10, 1880. morning shot and glinted through the blooming vineyards and silver olives of the hillside where we paused to rest and take a general take my first view of the city. The whole to the far snow-crested Apennines. A semitransparent sea of mist lay in the hollows and brooded over the broad Campagna. The cupolas and domes of the city uprose through it like a cluster of shining isl nd in a summer sea. Presently the mist rolled off. The landscape cleared. Was that Rome in very deed-that city solitary amid broad miles of undulating moorlike waste? For a moment there swam before me a vision of Rome the Great, with her million-voiced life, diademed with temples and towers all quivering

"With alabaster domes and silver spires
And blazing terrace upon terrace high
Uplifted; here, serene pavilione bright
In avennes disposed; there, towers bedight
With battlements that on their restless fronts
Bore stars."

And I contrasted that visionary Babylon of the brain with the city I now saw before me for the first time. How shrunken and dis. honored was my first impression, yet how splendid in dishonor and decay! The circuit of the ancient walls was there. I could trace it. But then I remembered that old Rome overshot its walls far into the Campagna, whereas it was now the Campagna that came inside the walls—barren hill, green earth. The roundness of youth and beauty had shrunken in, and the girdling line hung loosely about the city. There was Rome, islanded in an expanse of waste. The Campagna seemed like some immense arena circled by hills, peopled with funereal hollows, a vision that fell dead on the heart. it-was an amphitheatre, but an amphitheatre on the morrow of a festival-mute and sepulchral. Marbles gone, palaces in ruins, aqueducts gapped in their long stride across the plain, like teeth in the jaws of a skull. The multitudes who had striven were now silent. The gladiaters were gone. The dead had been dragged off. The seats were empty. The innumerable crowd lay mingling with the clods, forgotten, confounded. pid and dignified pace. As he reaches the You felt that a whole world had perished off that spot—that those scent vestiges were down as he raises his hand to bless them. mere suggestions of what had been. One Then he takes his seat upon the throne, the thing I caught in that first look; it was the cardinals gather around him, and the preline of the Appian road.

old the funeral street—were visible even from extends from wall to wall. For a moment so far away. Once it swept in solemn magnificence up to the very gates of Rome. I could trace its course (trodden by St. Paul) straight as a dart across the Champagne, till it climbed the Alban Hills and was lost on the horizon. Fancy followed to the three Taverns, to Appli Forum, to its goal at the little by of

But first and foremost, from my point of view (the brow of the Ianiculum) my eye fell

upon. THE PALATINE HILL.

This was the nucleus of all Rome. From this she extended her circumference till she took in the whole world. What changes have passed over the Latin fields since then! What a mystery still is Rome! The Casars' imperial seat was on the Palatine-hence the word pasace. Augustus thought to build for all time. But now the halls of the Casars are a mass of stupendous ruins, cropping up amid the tresh bloom of terraced gardens and vineyards; and to-day, to me, a degenerate modern of the nineteenth century, on his third visit to Rome (for what I have penned above is simply an endeavor to recall my first impressions of many years ago) not the Palatine and its extinct Casars, but the Vatican and its chief tenant, the Pope, seem more worthy of study than any curiosity within the

walls of Rome. Certainly, the head of the Roman Church is a figure as strange as he is unique, both in himself and on account of his office. For one thing I have discovered during my sojourn here, that he is one of the most accessible personages in Europe, and this very facility of approach to his presence has made him the best visited individual alive. Of the thousands who come to Rome every year few in deed are they who leave it without seeing the Pope. A letter of introduction to the superior of a college or to a prelate, or an appeal to one in authority, is the usual method employed by strangers to compass their desire of seeing the head of the ecclesiastical system that prevails here. But in whatever form the request is urged it rarely remains unsatisfied. The apeal is banded in at the Vatican, and in due time an official document is delivered at the hotel or residence of the applicant. Besides announcing that the audience will be granted on a certain day and hour, clear directions are given with regard to the costume appropriate for the occasion, and these directions are rigorously enforced. According to the etiquette prevailing at the Vatican, civilian gentlemen must be arrayed in evening dress, with white cravat; military men and diplomats in uniform; ladies in black, with a black lace vail instead of a bonnet or coquettish hat, and both sexes must appear without gloves.

Armed with the Vatican document, and arrayed as directed therein,

THE PERSON DESIROUS OF SEEING THE POPE

presents himself at the bronze doors of the palace at the end of the right colonade. Here an armed Swiss guard, in partistairway on the right, he indicates, more by crimson silk, the noble guards with burnished sins and received absolution, he was pinioned gesture than speech, that your steps must swords and helmets, the bishops in purple, and conveyed to the scaffold. A few minutes Stair after stair, all of the the much decorated chamberlains and others later he had ceased to live. Surely no grim- Man and Beast. tend upward:

tensive (courtyard, surronded by a portico, and, strange to say, occupied by numerous carriages, is finally reached. Here Papal gend'armes page you on to other palatial stairs, which you ascend slowly. Once more you reach level ground, and here again the many colored Swiss, bearing a long shafted me-dieval halberd, is found pacing along a corridor opening into a great hall. Now you forcibly realize the fact that the exterior plainness of the Vatican is no key to its interior magnificence. Great and brilliantly painted frescoes adorn the arched ceiling and the side walls; the floor is formed of variously colored marbles set in curious Mosaic like designs, that picture the coats of arms of long gone Popes; around the walls are benches, that are also chests in their way, formed of brightly polished wood, and from the ceiling hangs an immense gas chandelier of gilded bronze, with the arms of the Pope prominently displayed. The room is filled with bright colors, and the figures which move about add a wondrous charm to the scene. There are servants dressed in red damask tunics, with knee breeches and silk stockings of the same loud hue, and resembling very strongly to a profane mind a series of animated arm chairs. There are monsig-

nors and prelates in purple, an aged cardinal or two in robes of scarlet silk pass along slowly and with painful steps from this hall to a side room; groups of nuns, some in blue, " Eccola, signor, eccola! Roma!" I had tra-! others in black or brown or gray robes, sit asveled all night, getting into a sound sleep, as tonished and silent; monks or various ages people usually do just before dawn, and now, and costumes, with shaven crowns and sanwhen the early sun of a glorious summer dalled feet, gather together, and the Pope's chamberlain, with chains, or rather collars, of gold round their necks and no end of stars and crosses on their breasts, come and go survey, my companion guide roused me to continuously. Yet this is but the antercom take my first view of the city. The whole to the hall of Papal receptions. Handing scene lay spread out, reaching to Tivoli and | your pass to one of the animated arm chairs. you are ushered into another hall, the Consistorial, where great audiences are given. Here the walls are hung with red silk and almost covered with immense oil paintings, representing Scriptural subjects, while the roof is a marvel of wood carving and tright gilding. A pretty gilded chair or throne, raised on three steps, stands at the end of this hall on a dais, which is itself raised one step above the well carpeted floor. Above the

throne rises a square canopy of dark red da-

mask. Here you generally have sufficient

time to observe your companions or to study

the works of art upon the walls, for the Pope,

like other great personages, is not especially

remarkable for punctuality, and time in Rome is the cheapest thing going.

THE HOLY FATHER. When your patience is almost exhausted, and you have recovered from the nervous shock occasioned by the firing of the midday gun at Castle St. Angelo, and have wearied of listening to the hum of voices speaking strange tongues in your neighborhood, and become accustomed to the monotenous rattling of rosary beads and crosses, which are brought in bundles by pious people to be blessed by the Pope for themselves and their friends, a new and intense feeling of expectation is produced by the opening of a crimson colored door in the victnity of the throne. All eyes are turned in that direction. Two noble guards, with polished steel helmets mounted with brass, in blue coats and dark trousers, with shining swords in their hands, enter the hall and stand on each side of the door, as if they were heralds. A great silence prevails, only broken by the clank of distant spure, that announce the approach of more noble guards. Monsignors and hishops form a circle around the door, and in the midst of the crowd th re enters a tall personage, clothed in creamy white. Though 70 years of age, he walks with a rathrone and turns to the people they all kneel lates and monsignors and noble guards and The scattered wayside tombs-for it was of chamberlaius form together a guard which you might imagine yourself suddenly transformed into a sixteenth century portrait gallery, where the pictures had left their frames and, having assumed life and flesh and voice, were parading before you. But your everyday companions of this nineteenth century press up to the dals, and then the audience

begius. On special occasions, when many people are gathered together in this hall, an address is read by some distinguished individual among them, and gifts are offered to the Pope. And as the reading proceeds, while your eyes are directed to him with that curious interest and attention which are so natural at such a time, this is what you see: A thin, almost meagre, figue; the outline of the face bony and ascetic; a clear, pale complexion, dark brown eyes well set in under bushy eyebrows; a look of keen intelligence on the countenance; a very large nose, thin and fine and apparsently drooping; a wide mouth, full of expression and which exhibits in the readlest manner changing phases of mind; the chin clean and pointed; the jaw firm and well defined; the head, crowned with snow white scanty locks, rising in dome-like form, and the forehead, not smooth and shini- , but diversified by bumps that would

DELIGHT THE HEART OF A PHRENOLOGIST,

constitute the principal characteristics which impress themselves on your mind. As he sits and listens to the address, you rerceive that he is a nervous man, he fidgets, his long fleshless fingers grasping the arms of the chair; his knees shiver with a trembling motion, over which he seems to have no control, and he can scarcely keep still for a moment. When the address is concluded he rises to his feet and delivers a discourse in reply, using generally the Italian, sometimes the French and from time to time the Latin language. Scarcely has he opened his mouth than you note that he has a strong nasal twang in his speech and that his acceut is not what you have been accustomed to listen to bere in Rome, where the language "melts like kisses from a female mouth," but partakes of provincial pronunciation and has harsh sounds. Slowly and ponderously does be proceed, and his sentences are so long and bis nominative cases so far away as almost to | and a young woman were tried for murder by be forgotten, that you tremble for their final safety; but by and by the sentence finishes happily and a well expressed thought underlies its heaviness. He seems to think aloud a long, many sided idea. As he talks there is a certain grace of manner in the gestures he authorities to be united in matrimony ere the uses and a brightness in the face that he is dread sentence of the law should be carried pleased to look upon. His tall, bony figure into effect, that their child, a little girl 5 in the cream white gown, the white silken | years old, should be legitimized. Their petisash around his waist, the heavy gold cross. that haugs by a gold chain from his neck, the white silk little skull cap apparently no their union on the morning of the day aplarger than the petal of a good sized rosethat covers the silvery bair, and the scarlet background of the canopy under which he stands render his appearance picturesque in they took an eternal and affecting leave of the extreme, and as rich and warm in tone one another, after which the bride was recolored costume, stops the way, and and color as a masterplece by Titian or moved to the scene of her future punishment, is only appeared by a sight of the ma- Giorgione. And then, if you can contem- and the bridesgroom was conducted to the gical passport. Pointing to a wide marble plate the surroundings-the cardinals in condemned cell, where, having confessed his

grandest character, is ascended, until an ex- around-you are forced to admit that, however the fortunes of war have gone with the Papacy, the Papal court is still a fine thing to look upon.

As the speech is drawing to a close the people kneel again, when another blessing is bestowed upon them altogether. Then come the individual presentations. The name and country of the person presented are mentioned to the Pope; he offers his hand, on one finger oi which is a large ring, which his followers kiss; others generally give him a cordial shake of the hand. A few questions are asked about one's country and pursuits, a few kindly words are spoken by the Pope, and thus terminates the the Papal "at home," which in this respect has the character of a private levee.

In his private privacy, however he is more simple and familiar. A long room, with many chairs and a large table covered with papers and furnished with writing materials, is a common scene for what is called a "particular" audience. There are no guards surrounding him on these occasions; not even a solitary monsignor intrudes on the privacy of such a conference. His Holiness is then dressed in what may be termed his working clothes. A white overcoat reaching to his heels, and somewhat threadbare, is worn over the gown. He sits on an armchair, and, desiring his visitors to be seated beside him so that he can take their hands in his, he begins to talk at his ease. If the theme for which a particular audience is sought be one of importance, he gives it all his attention; if it be but a visit of courtesy that is paid to him, he bears the burden of the conversation, is full of anecdotes and reminiscences of his past career, and is, in fact, a very pleasant narrator. And, although to see him with his ascetic figure and serious face, and to hear him speak in his markedly nasal voice, you would never imagne that there was the smallest element of humor in his composition, yet there are

ENJOY THE LUDICROUS ASPECT OF & SITUATION. Archbishop of Perugia, he was troubled by large fortune, which M. Hardy Rickey has complaints made to him by his parishioners of a certain priest who was fond of shooting, and who frequently left his people waiting for service on Sundays through his passion for sport. The Archbishop himself was a devoted sportsman in his youth, and the hills around his native Carpineto have often resounded to the shots of his rifle. Therefore he had a soft heart and a fellow feeling toward the youthful priest. But the complaints increasing, he finally determined to cure the evil. On Sunday morning he set out for the parish of the offending priest, and finding him absent, he took his place and proceeded with the service. The hunter returned in the meantime, and seeing that he was found out by the Archbishop looked upon himself as lost. After service was over the Archbishop addressed the pale and trembling culprit, and reterring to the inconveniences caused by his frequent absence recommended him to notify him (the Archbishop) in future the Sundays on which he might be inclined to go shooting and that he would send a priest or come himself. It is unnecessary to say that no such request ever reached the Archbishop and that no further cause of complaint was afterward given.

Miscellaneous News.

Austria does not imitate the bad example of either Russia or Prussia in trying to force an alien nationality on the people. Count Taaffe, who has been at the head of the Government of Austria for some time, is a man of Irish extraction, and, faithful to his origin, he stands up valuantly in favor of national freedom and Home Rule. In Bohemia one-third of the people are of German race, and twoof the people are of German race, and two-thirds are Tcheks, and hitherto the latter had been much oppressed by the former. Directly Mexican line, from New York on the 25th of August from Hayanand Vera Cruzwent down Count Taaffe came into office he issued a decree on the use of languages, which provides that in Bohemia the Tchek language is to be placed on a footing of equality with the German. This is strictly in keeping with the existing law, but the Germans had bitherto managed to evade that law, and force their language upon others. In the same way the people of Moravia, Galicia and Ladomiria are now allowed to use their native tongues without any let or hindrance. The Germans take Count Taaffe severely to task for what they call his retrogression, but the oppressed nationalities bless him for it .- London Universe.

Scarcely less astonishing than Dr. Tanner's recent feat of fasting is the condition of a young lady, the daughter of the Mayor of Grambke, a village near Bremen, who is said to have been fast asleep ever since the second week in January, with the exception of a few hours of semi-wakefulness at intervals of from six to eight weeks. The Hanover Courier says she lies plunged in a profound slumber and entirely unconscious of all that goes on around her, night and day, reclining on her left side, warmly covered up and with light gauze spread over her head. Nourishment, chiefly in a liquid form, is daily administered to her, which she swallows without awaking for a second. She is a pretty. slender girl, of a pallid complexion, but she does not lose in weight during her trances of an from forty to sixty days, and, when awake, exhibits a cheerful disposition and eager desire to perform such small household tasks as her strength enables her to fulfil. Her father is a well-to-do man, who has consulted several eminent medical men in the hope of discovering some remedy for his daughter's abnormal condition, which entails serious inconvenience and constant anxiety upon the other members of his family; but all efforts hitherto made to keep the unlucky girl awake have resulted in total failure. Since the case of the sleeping Unlan at Potsdam, no such interesting subject for study and observation on the part of the faculty has arisen as that of the strangely sompolent bu:gomaster's daughter of the village of Grambke.

On the 22nd of last month a melancholy marriage ceremony was celebrated in the principal gaol of Madrid. Some days previously a young man named Alvarez Oliva the criminal tribunal in the Palacio de Ju-tiz, and, having been proved guilty, were sentenced, the former to death, the latter to ten years' hard labour. Shortly after their condemnation they craved permission of the tion was granted, and the gaol chaplain pronounced the blessing of the Church upon pointed for Alvarez' execution. Having duly exchanged rings and pronounced vows of mutual fidelity "till death should part them,"

នានេះ ទៅថា ព្រះ ព្រះមានសម្រាស់ នេះ នាន់ព្រះ នាំមានស្រឹក្សាស្តាំ នេះទេ នេះ មន្ត្រីនៅសេសិសិសិស នៃថា មិន្ត្

mer expiation of a capital offence has ever been suffered by the most atrocious of criminals than to be inexorably strangled on his wedding morning by the public executioner.

The Parisian correspondent of the London

Tablet Writes :-Although the result of the late elections has raised the satisfaction of the Government to a tone of triumph, it has just given proof of the sense of weakness which is likely to do it considerable damage. M. Harden Hickey, known in literary circles under the nom de plume of St. Patrice, founded in 1878 a comic paper called Triboulet, which soon became the tashion of a Legitimist organ, and a reckless scoffer at the powers that he. Its cari catures were often more remarkable for wit than good taste, but the present Government felt their sting keenly, and added to their importance by perpetually visiting them or the editor with ponalties and warnings. Triboulet in his two-year-old career has had twenty-one proces with the Government, consequently twenty-one condemnations: the last added six months' imprisonment to the usual maximum fine of 3,000 francs. Triboulet laughed all the more for his troubles, and the more he laughed the more M. Gambetta raged. When the journey of the three Presidents was announced Triboulet dressed them up as three sailors add exhibited their Excellencies dancing a bourre before the port of Cherbourg. This seems to have exasperated them beyond all further patience. M. St. Patrice immediately received an order to wait on M. Andrieux, at the Prefecture of Police, and there M. Andrieux handed him a paper with the following notice; "Art. 1. It is enjoined on the sieur Harden Hickey (James Aloysius), otherwise called St. Patrice, to quit the French territory. Art. 11 The Prefect of Police is charged with the execution of the present decree." Here tollow the various official signatures. "Why incidents related of him that show his capaincidents related to the composition of him that show his capaincidents related to the composition of him that show his capaincidents related to the composition of him that show his capaincidents related to the capaincident this he was shown out, and next day left for Brussels. The exile is Irish by birth, natur-For instance, it is told of him that, while alised in America, where his father made a been spending in France with a noble liberality for many years. His charities at Audilly,

his country place, have made him beloved by the poor. He is about twenty-nine years of age, a Catholic of Catholics; he has been undaunted in his attacks on the Government throughout the late crisis, and indeed on all occasions when the honor and liberty of the Church have been threatened. His expulsion has made a great stir, and Triboulet is sion has made a great stir, and Triboulet is now the hero of the day. Le Temps asserts that his dismissal from France was not owing FARMS FORSALE to that disrespectful dance which he led the three presidents, but to a decision previously come to at a conseil de minisires, held on purpose to discuss his iniquities, and his influence generally as a party power. A carious coincidence here occurs to show how Governments repeat themselves. In 1870 an Italian named Cernuschi, who was connected with the Siecle, made himself obnoxious to the reigning authorities by his attacks on their actions and characters, and one day received an order to quit the country within twentyfour hours. The greatest indignation was roused by this act of high-handed tyranny, and a strong protest against it was drawn up and sighed by M. Grevy, M. Jules Ferry and M. Gambetta.

Throat affections and bronchial diseases are relieved immediately by the use of **Downs** $oldsymbol{Elixir}$.

LOSS OF THE S.S. CITY OF VERA OAUZ.

Mails Washed Ashure on the Florida Coast-The Passengers List.

little doubt the steamer City of Vera Cruz of the Mexican line, from New York on the 25th of August from Havanaand Vera Cruz, weat down in the recent hurricane. Portions of the mail carried by the ill-lated vessel were washed ashore some miles south of this City. One mail bag contained letters for Cuba and Mexico, which had been posted in Paris, France, August 18th, and another lot was found with envelopes bearing the postmark New York, August 25th. This at once indicated that the lost vessel was a mail steamer, bound for southern poris, and the surmise was that it must have been the City of Vera Cruz, as she left New York on the day last named. On closer examination of the mail matter, these suspicions are believed to be confirmed by the discovery of several bills of lading of the City of Vera Cruz. On Saturday afternoon a steamer to have been the Vera Cruz On Saturday afternoon a steamer supposed to have been the Vora Cruz passed the brig Caroline Eddy, then about 60 miles from the coast, off St. Augustine; this brig was soon after struck by a hurricane and wrecked, drilting on the beach near the place where the lost letters were discovered. At the time the steamer was sighted she was headed south, the wind then blowing very hard and the gale was rising. The City of Vera Cruz must have been struck by the hurricane, and probably foundere on Saturday night or Sunday morning. Warning of the approaching storm had not been wanting; for some time past little vessels off our coast had been reporting heavy northeasterly winds and unfavorable weather, and coming trouble was predicted. Two sailing vessels in addition to the brig Eddy have come ashore since the gale near here, and the signs are that this hurricane has been very fatal to shipping. Every hour brings news of some startling discovery in regard to the supposed wreck. The sad tidings come now that the bodies of a lady and a child have been found on the shore, having been cast upon the beach by the waves. They were buried by a pariy of weeklers on the store. some starting discovery in regard to the supposed wreck. The sad tidings come now that the bodies of a lady and a child have been found on the shore, having been cast upon the beach by the waves. They were buried by a parly of wreckers on the sands, near the place where they were found. This makes already five bodies found, the three others being corpses of unknown men, two from their dress, thought to be passengers, and the other evidently a satier. The shore for over forty miles south of this place is strewn with the cargo of the steamer. A trunk has been found marked "Hernandez;" this corresponds with the name of a lady on the passenger list of the City of Vera Cruz, as 't appeared in the New York papers last Thursday. The mails, or at least all that could be recovered of them, were brought here on Wednesday, and will be forwarded to whence they can be submitted to their destination. People along the coast are very much excited by the discoveries made and several parties are out looking for the remains of the lost, and engaged recovering properly weshed ashore.

New York, September 3.—The agents of the Havana line say the cargo of the Vera Cruz was valued at \$50,000. The telegraph wires to Havana also not open, and the agent knows uothing about the reported disaster. He is in clined to disbelieve the steamer is lost. She is a wooden vessel of 1,800 tons, built in 1874. The passengers list is as follows:—Adolfo Bosque Enfentas, Filip Hernandez, Rafael Arrue, John Gledull, Walter Ritchie, J. A. Garcia, Mrs. J. A. Garcia, J. Ravensburg, John Gombay, Arodiguez Martinez, H. Glashof, Mrs. Sadie Fay, A. K. Owen, T. Mamer. Miss R. Burns, Mrs. R. Aurre, Mrs. A. Clark, Geo. W. Cole, E. Li tlefleid, O. P. Siloa, Mrs. F. Hernandez, M. Welsh, Mrs. M. Welsh and child, Alexander Wallendge and son, Miss T. Rublo.

Siloa, Mrs. F. Hernandez, M. Weish. Mrs. M. Weish and child, Alexander Wallendge and son, Miss T. Rubio.

NEW York, September 3.—The agents of the Alexandria Line do not give up hopes of the sefety of the Vera Cruz. The mails and passengers' trunks were in a house on the main deck and a heavy sea may have swept them away. One of the first callers at the office of the Alexandria steamenip line thir m. raing was Captain Van Sice. whose father commanded the steamer City of Vera Cruz. Other callers were anxious to know if the Niegara was sale, no news having been received from her. Sheleft this port the day before the City of Vera Cruz did, and it is thought she must have encountered the southern tornado. The cable having been out of working order to Havana, no direct news has been received from there, and communication with that city is not yet resumed. The Vera Cruz had nine bags of French letters and newspapers, two bags of newspapers from New York. The mail that was saved is expected to arrive here at neon to-morrow.

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Department of Crown Lands

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UPPER OTTAWA AGENCY.

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CONDITIONS OF SALE.

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Plans exhibiting these timber limits will be open for inspection, at the Department of Crown Lands, in this city, and at the Agent's Office for these localities, from this day to the day of sale.

E. E. TACHEL.

Asst. Commissioner of Crown Lands.

N.B.—According to law, no newspapers other than those named by Order in Council, are uthorized to publish this notice. A 18.25—3 1.8.15.22.23—0 6.18.

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Notice to Correspondents.

Communications on all matters concerning Catholic interests are respectfully solicited, and will be cheerfully inserted, when written in conformity with the spirit of this Journal. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions that may be expressed by correspondents. respondents.
Correspondence communicating Catholic news

will be gladly received. We solicit the attention of our friends in the Dominion to this matter.

We cannot undertake to return rejected manuscripts.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR For September, 1880.

THURSDAY, 9 .- Of the Octave of the Nativity. St. Gorgonius, Mariyr. PRIDAY, 10.-St. Nicholasof Tolentino, Confes-SATURDAY, 11 .- Of the Octave. SS. Protus and Hyacinthus, Martyrs

SUNDAY, 12.—Seventeenth Sunday after Penteeost. Holy Name of Mary. Less. Ecclus.
xxiv. 23-31; Gosp. Luke 1. 26-38; Last Gosp.
Matt. xxii. 35-46. Bp. Barron died, 1854.

MONDAY 13.—Of the Octave. Bishop Fenwick, Cincinnati, died, 1832. Cons. Bp. Hogan St. Joseph, 1868.

TUESDAY, 14.—Exaltation of the Holy Cross. Cons. Bp. Vertin, Marquette, 1879. WEDNESDAY, 15.—Octave of the Nativity of the B. V. M. St. Nicomedes, Martyr. Ember the B. V. M. Day. Fast.

THE World is the title of a new Toronto daily issued by Messrs. Horton & McLean. two experienced journalists. It is independently liberal in politics, what may be termed Blakeite, and promises to smount to something. It is certainly well written.

REAL harmony exists at last between the Irving Hall and Tammany Democrats. At a meeting held on Wednesday a sub-committee of each organization elected their number, who are to form a Committee of the Whole and select Congress and Assembly men. This action is viewed with delight by the Democracy throughout the States.

L'INSTITUT CANADIENNE being in financial difficulties would like the city to assume its seven thousand dollars liabilities, and take over their building and library. We scarcely imagine the city will do any such foolish thing. If the directors of the Institute could not stand the pressure the city would be foolish to undertake the job. There are libraries enough in Montreal besides that of the Canadian Institute.

THE idea of exhibiting a set of burglars tools at the coming Exhibition was a grand one, and could only have emanated from the brain of an original tinker. We would suggest to Alderman Gilman as a marked improvement, that one entire day be set apart for the exhibition of this branch of industry, that a dozen real live burglars be brought from Kingston Penitentiary, that the pupils like it, while standing on his head on the of all our schools be sent in batches, and that the Kingston professors of the art show the brit and brace and dummy and explain their relative uses. It showed exceeding bad taste on the part of the citizens committees who rejected this beautiful idea, but it is to hoped they will reconsider their decision.

ALL is not peace in South Africa yet, notwithstanding the mild despatches received by the Imperial Government and the answers | Constantinople. As a matter of course, we to questions in Parliament. The Basutos, firmly believe all that the telegrams state, and except in a few isolated cases, retuse to give a good deal more, but what surprises us is up their arms, and not only that but threaten that His Excellency did not himself send tribes who are disposed to be "loyal" if they more detailed proceedings tot he Ottawa press give up theirs. The Government have left which so, puffed him for a number of years in the ministers who declined to adopt them, are South Africa to defend itself as they did New-Zealand in 1867. But there is no parallel between the two colonies. The colonists of New Zealand were numerous and powerful while the natives were few and divided power (Puissance) Canada has become, and In South Africa it is precisely the reverse; it is the natives there who are numerous, warlike, and intent upon desperate enterprises, the end of which no one can foresee. In plain language, Lord Beaconsfield and his assistant destructionist; Sir Bartle Frere, have been there as in Afghanistan, and the result is about the same. The primary cause of the present bitter feeling is the proclamation ordering the natives of Basutoland to give have swellen to a million and a half or more, up their arms, and the annexation of the and are now forming alliances with the Zulus and other warlike tribes. If another war European affairs, she has looked abroad on

far more serious than the late one in which Chelmsford and Cetywayo played such prominent parts.

In last weeks issue we tried to show that the Lords of England, especially during the past half century, had done nothing to uphold the prestige of England, or extend her conquests, but that on the contrary they lived at home at ease, while the base plebeians were carrying the Union Jack around the world. But it seems now that there has been one exception in the person of Lord Chelmsford, who, so brilliantly lost the battle of Isandula. Since Lord Chelmsford's advent in England, has seldom taken his place in the Upper House, and never spoken. Lord Strathmaire, better known by the name of Sir Hugh Rose, gave notice some twelve months ago, of a vote of censure on Lord Chelmsford, but public excitement attending the disasters in South Africa having died out, the subjugator of Bengal felt uneasy and was anxious to let the notice be buried in obscurity. It was however hinted to him, that it would be better to act on the notice, if only in order to give Lord Chelmsford an opportunity of vindicating his military genius, and consequently it has been done, and the hero of Isandula shines as bright as the stars at noon. He read a long statement vindicating his action, and has succeeded in laying all the blame on dula. Poor dead Durnford, and poorer live Chelmsford!

THE RIGHT HON. MR. FORSTER, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, dealt severely with Mr. Dillon, M. P. for Tipperary, for his Kildare speech advising the tenants to organize. Mr. Forster is a Quaker, but that did not prevent him using strong language and stigmatizing the speech of the Irish member, during his absence from his place in Parliament, as wicked and cowardly. Mr. Dillon is, it seems, not the kind of man to be bluffed by "Bullism," for when he took his seat he answered Forster in just as strong, sarcastic and scathing words as it was in the power of man to use. He repeated his assertions at | tell of a battle fought but of a camp betrayed-Kildare, his advice and his hatred of injustice, until the Irish Chief Secretary felt uneasy and the House of Commons was startled, for as the Times remarked, such bold language has never been heard in the Commons before. If not it is b'gh time it were, and we much mistake if something still stronger and more proudly defiant be not heard there again ere long, for the blood of the people of Ireland is up, and their representatives must give voice to the feelings and passions raging in their indignant breasts. After all, it is Forster who is cowardly, and not John Dillion, son of the '48 man, who would not blench from the frown of any mortal man., The sooner Bullism and its step-brother Jingoism, realize that the generations of Irish sycophants, place hunters, informers and hungry barristers are no more, the better it will be for all rarties. Keogh is dead, Sadler is dead, and their imitators are as good as dead, for never again will Ireland send one of them to Stephen's Green to disgrace and to sell her. Indeed it might be just as well if she withheld even Dillon and Parnell for all they can do except hurl defiance, but, we expect, that will also come.

THERE are some men in the world who from maturity to old age are continually engaged in the pursuit of fame and glory without success, while others again find fame, so to speak, waiting at their doorstep. Of the latter class is Lord Dufferin, late Governor General of Canada. In his office of British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, we are informed by telegrams now and then, that he is the observed of all observers, and such is his social standing that even great princes and diplomats are refused the entree to his receptions, and "at Homes." If this be so His Excellency must have changed considerably since when in Ottawa, he was so accessible to the bourgeois, and when one's name on the visiting book at the Rideau Hall and possession of a clawhammer coat were deemed sufficient credentials. We are also gravely informed that Lord Dufferin astonished the folks at St. Petersburg by placing a table on a few chairs and reading a Greek tragedy, or something table aforesaid. It is truly a nice situation for a British Ambassador, and we can, at this distance only account for it by supposing it represented soms profound stroke of diplomacy. Perhaps it was a subtle way of hinting that the British lion could kick the Russian bear as high as the sky, and the Greek tragedy may have been intended as a forecaste of what would happen the Muscovite if he did not take his covetous glances away from

to eternal glory. FRANCE has of late taken a kindly interest in her daughter Canada, she sees what a feels proud of her, and she regrets that through the imbecility of the Bourbon and his mistress the Pompadour, she has lost such a fair possession as Canada. Outside of France there is no country in the world where the French language, race and manners prevail to a greater extent than in Quebec Province. She also realizes that the 60,000 Moncalm died to preserve to his country scattered through Canada and the States, but portion as France has withdrawn from break out in South Africa it will be serious, her long neglected offspring, and having vast | dicated that the House of Lords had rejected | At a meeting of the Tammany faction held | where payment would come from, for, Mish- | considerable stock in the company.

to benefit them and herself and draw the bonds | Tory member." But this was not all. John of sympathy and consanguinity closer. If Bright also had something to say in the matshe had done this from 1730 to 1780, it would | ter, and as John Bright is becoming old and behard to say how this continent, and perhaps | cautious, his words may be accepted as not India, would fare at present as regards mas- only giving expression to the views of the ters, though perhaps it is just as well as it is. | Ministry, but the great majority of the The good feeling being re-established between | people of Great Britain and Ireland, whose old France and new France is largely owing | pulse the great Radical statesman is accusto the brilliant French Canadian writers, who | tomed to feel with consumate ability. " While have gained such fame and distinction within the past decade; among these are such men as Garneau, (the historian), Casgrain. Ferland. Senate Fabre. Frechette, the poet, now a member of the French Academy de a year ago, he has lived under a cloud. Ho | Gaspe, and others of our Quebec literateurs. As the Toronto Mail expresses it referring to the French loan, "literature prepared the way for Wurtele and made his path straight." As another result of the new feeling it may be stated that a Franco-Canadian Credit Foncier with a capital of \$25,000,000 has been formed. a French company are investing in the phosphate mines around Ottawa, and French money and enterprise are beginning to do for Canada what English capitalists should have done, and are, perhaps, now induced to do as much in a spirit of rivalry as on the representations of Sir John Macdonald. Let them all come on, Canada is wide and long enough to absorb millions of capital and yield billions in return, whether it comes from France or England, but irrespective of sordid interests poor Colonel Durnford who was killed at Isan- it is pleasant to observe the rapprochement between two such blood relations as Canada and France.

DEFEAT OF AYOOB KHAN.

European valor, discipline, and superior arms have once more triumphed in Afghanistan against an Asiatic horde, and British prestige, which was for awhile in great danger, is for the present restored. The victory of General Roberts over Ayoob Khan is of so crushing a nature that one is inclined to suspect the conqueror of General Burrowes of treachery. Ten thousand prisoners and twenty-seven guns captured, with a ridiculously small loss among the victors, do not From the moment that Ayoob Khan won the battle before Candahar, which has brought his name into prominence (or that some one won it for him) he has been whining against his good fortune like a school boy who is sorry for, by accident, whipping one who he knows can turn the tables on him. He is reported to have asked General Roberts for leave to go to Cabul, telling him at the same time that he was forced to beat General Burrowes. The fact of his having been able to save his own mountain battery, is a pretty sure indication that he was the first to run away. Ayoob now relapses into what he was known before as, the fool of the family, with, perhaps, the addition of being the coward of the family as well. Uunder any circumstances, the probabilities are that he would have been beaten. for the Asiatic army has yet to be found that can stand the pressure of five or six thousand British troops under a half decent commander, at least in our day. It is true the Sikhs gained the victory at Chillanwallah, on a wellcontested field, but that was before the time of Armstrong guns and Martini-Henry rifles. We can imagine the sigh of relief that must issue from the breasts of the English Ministry, and the intense feeling of thankfulness experienced by the white rulers in India, for assuredly the loss of a great battle would have caused the Empress of India to revert to her ancient and more respectable title of Queen

The question now to be considered is what will be done with Candahar? The feeling in England seems to be in favor of its retention, but it is doubtful if the present Ministry will consent, fearing that the finances of the empire will be put to a greater strain than they can bear by a continual warfare against the Afghans, if any portion of their territory be torn from them, and as finance must in the future be taken into account as well as prestige in dealing with India, it will have great weight with a liberal Government. Besides, Mr. Gladstone condemned the invasion in the strongest possible terms he could use, and it is scarcely possible he will so far stultify himself as to follow in the steps of his predecessor; the more especially as, after so brilliant a victory, the British can leave Afghanistan with flying colors.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS. The Imperial House of Lords is still movthe Averni to certain destruction. The Home Rulers initiated the movement against one of the proudest oligarchies the world has yet seen, but the English Radicals are beginning to take the plan of attack out of their hands, and the crusade against an effete and sought to bring both houses into direct collision, have been rejected, but the opinions of fraught with peril to the existence of a privileged and pampered class. The Right Hon. Mr. Forster said that "if such proceedings cheering. He was led to use such language the Irish should have the same facilities for

means and intelligence to spare, she is trying | the Registration Bill to save the seat of a the House of Commons," said Mr. Bright, " is endeavoring to conciliate Ireland, the Lords were datermined to make a declaration of war upon the Irish people." For this assertion a Mr. Aylmer, a Tory it must be supposed, declared Mr. Bright's speech suppressed treason against the Constitution. It is not treason it appears, according to this respectable Tory, to deprive a whole people of the rights the Constitution allows them, but it is suppressed treason to denounce the action of a few hundred peers, who are but the most elegant and useless of loafers.

It is clear that the war between the Lords

and the people has begun, and that it is the peers who are responsible. So long as they were content to act as a registration office for the House of Commons they were allowed to exist on sufferance, but when they assumed the role of governing the Empire, and making a comedy of what was a legitimate drama in the times of the Plantagents, the audience rises and demands its money, for it was not a comedy which was advertised. The absurdity of the Lords' action will be fully illustrated if we imagine a merchant, whose sense of eternal justice is strong, coming forward and saying that laborers and mechanics have rights which employers are bound to respect, and bringing in an employers' liability bill to make law of justice, and then imagining a peer of the mature age of twenty-one, hastening from a monte table at Monaco, where he had been sojourning for years, squandering the fruits of the English and Irish tenants' toil, to vote against the measure in the House of Lords. It is the most flagrant act of injustice which can be conceived, and yet this thing happened in the rejection of the clause in the Employers' Liability Bill, which is set forth in our telegraph columns. A despotism is infinitely better than a constitution which allows such legislation or such negation of Government. Under a despotism an idiot can rule, it is true, but, under a system wherein an idle lot of lords are paramount, we can see a hundred idiots collected together, each one of which, though he cannot spell the names of his estates, can nullfy the acts of such statesmen as Bright and Gladstone. The people called Bright and Gladstone to rule, whereas no one calls the Lords but themselves or their grandmothers. Lord Dundreary is not such an exaggeration as some people imagine. We must not judge the lords of the empire from the governor-generals of Canada; they send us out here their choicest specimens, for the other side of the picture we have to look on the gambling hells of the continent, or ask the night watchmen

of London to describe it. A revolution is going on in England, which, if the Lords submit to, they may exist for awhile, as it were in a state of suspense, but if they resist they doom themselves to destruction. France is teaching England how a country can grow wealthy and powerful without hereditary legislators, and Ireland is teaching her that the time is gone by when she will tamely submit to the rule of lords and landlords. A great change has taken possession of the minds of men, the fruits of which will develop themselves next year or the year after.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN. While we poor Canadians are dragging out

our political existence in the humdrum fashion natural to our institutions, our American cousins are undergoing the excitement to be decided between the two political present) is which of them shall rule the destinies of the Great Republic for the next four years-perhaps, the next quarter of a century. Both the Democrats and Republican are enthusiastically certain of gaining a great victory, but, as we belong to neither party, we know that one of the parties will be defeated. although the other will, as a matter of course, achieve a moral conquest. But, which of them? That is the difficult question. As the contest wears on and the political kaleidescope ing with accelarated speed down the Hill of is turned in all its aspects before our eyes, we are but dazzled. Now the Republicans show cause why they are bound to win, and public belief inclines in their favor, when, hey, presto! the Democrats give a cheer and announce the coming shadow of victory perched on their immaculate banners. The tional character. It is true that the amend- even G. F. Train-can predict the final rements of Parnell and T. P. O'Connor, which | sult, ean even say that the battle will be a close one. A month ago the Democrats were rejoicing in their accession of strength, and pointing with exultation to this General and that Colonel who were about swearing allegiance to Hancok and English, but as a few weeks rolled over they discovered, with alarm, were persisted in, there would come a time | that their own ranks were broken, and that when some change in the constitution of the the feud between Tammany and Irving Hall House of Lords would be necessary," and this | had broken out afresh. This news was, indeclaration was received with tremendous | deed, matter for legitimate rejoicing to their opponents, for it is needless to say that all by the rejection of the Irish Registration the Colonels and Generals they might gain clause, a clause which provided simply that over would not counterbalance the loss of the fifty odd votes of New York State, a loss recording their votes as the English and which would be certain as fate if the Demo-Scotch. But the Lords, having resolved on cracy were divided among themselves. Anwar, thought the rejection of this clause as other turn of the kaleidescope added fresh ungood a casus belli as any other. Nor was easiness to the minds of the Hancock men, the Hon. Mr. Forster the only Minister who and it was discovered that the party felt so

on the 31st August, it was resolved to forego the intention of calling a State Convention to nominate a ticket, a step which, if persevered in would infallibly widen still further the chasm which was bridged over at Cincinnati, and, as it never rains but it pours, it was resolved by the Maine Democrats to fight the State battle, with reasonable prospects of success. Although the impending misfortunes Asia, whence he should never have emerged. referred to did not befall the Democracy it is But Canada remains. She is young, honorsive, for the regaining of the ground they once possessed cannot be set down as the winning pursuing an unprecedently active canvass __ | shent" on their capital. The collapse of the Republicans silently and energetically, Turkey and the poverty of South America the Democrats energetically and noisily. Personal abuse of the candidates, except by remote editors who have not as yet received the cue, has ceased and bribery has commenced with a vengeance. From words to Canada be known (as she is beginning to be) Republicans have the most money. They in sustaining the existing order of things an impetus the circulation of the

and supporting corruption. There are in the States upwards of 100,000 Federal officeholders, who are assessed for Republican election purposes at the rate of ten dollars a man, though, as a matter of course, some of them will give more. This would amount to a million dollars at once, but then there are the State officials, of Republican sympathies, and there are the wealthy senators, congressmen and active politicians generally, who will swell the amount. This is. of course, a miserably wicked, immoral system, and as such it is bitterly complained of by the Democrats. But they, in fact, have little cause to complain, if the Republican newspapers tell the truth, for they also have a fund subscribed, not by officeholders, but by those who hope to become officeholders, and who only regret they are not officeholders at present. It Tilden had received the nomination, it was expected he would have distributed one of his many million dollars judiciously in the proper quarter, but as he did not there is no money, and, notwithstanding the charge of the Republicans, that English "has tapped a barrel," the Democracy, of whom Petroleum V. Nasby is one, think it is too good to be true. Although the candidate for the Vice-Presidency is wealthy, it is understood he knows how to take care of his cash.

It is noticeable that in the present presidential campaign now being fought out, less than usual is said of the Irish vote, and the Democrats are less confident of receiving it. The Irish are no longer so politically ignorant as to march like serfs to the poll at the tail of any particular party, and they fail to perceive what special favors the Democrats have conferred upon them lately to entitle them to their support. The Germans are also pretty well divided, and on the whole there is less "nationalism" in the present contest than in any heretofore, which is nothing but right and proper. The Maine election will take place this month, and indiana and Onio will elect their State ticket in October. Those by-contests will be watched with feverish interest. If the Republicans carry them all they will increase their any one of them they will be pretty sure of victory, for those States went Republican last year. But it is the empire State of New York on which the elections will turn, as on a pivot. The party that carries that State will, in all probability elect the President.

THE GOOD TIME COMING.

Ir Canada has not up to the present progressed as rapidly as her neighbours, or grown as prosperous as her resources legitimately permitted, it was owing to several causes. of a great political contest. The question | chiefest among them being the ignorance of the world regarding her extent, her great parties (we ignore the Greenbackers for the natural wealth and her really fine climate. The English, who should have known better, spread reports abroad detrimental to Canada, and English officers especially, who fancied themsalves in exile while serving in this country. There is a story current in the English Barracks, to the effect that the sentries in the Province of Quebec have to be relieved every ten minutes, and that if this precaution is neglected, which is sometimes the case, the relieving officer on his next rounds is apt to discover a whole line of sentinels standing grimly at their posts, with sloped arms, dead as door nails! Any one in England priding himself on a knowledge of geography would feel ashamed if he had to confess ignorance of the chief cities of any of the European countries, or even the United States, but who do not blush worthless aristocracy is fast assuming a na- truth we suppose is that no mortal man-not to be caught talking about the Province of Toronto and the city of Ontario. This may seem exaggerated, but Canadians who have spent any time in the British islands will at once recognize its truth. Within the past ten years, however, or perhaps since the Fenian raids and confederation, Canada has become more widely known, and its geography been studied with more care. But for prying into the resources of a country and discovering its resources, commend us to the capitalist who has money to invest. They are the real explorers and civilizers of the present age; and to them Canada is fast becoming a subject of interest and curiosity. There are always millions of pounds lying in England ready for loan to those who were ready and willing to pay high interest, and sometimes to those who were neither, and now France after a period of peace is looking round for profitable investments. Turkey, Egypt, Spain. the South American republics, absorbed an Transvaal. This the Basutos refuse to do, with their headquarters in Quebec. In pro- accepted the situation with its guage of battle diffident of success that they had given up the enormous amount of capital in times past Sir Vernon Harcourt, Home Secretary, said idea of contesting the State of Maine. But more particularly Turkey, which took the

allah God is great and Mahomet is his only prophet. While the English investors now grind their teeth at the prospect of hundreds of millions thrown into the Heliespont, the unspeakable (or gentlemanly) Turk sits cross-legged, smokes his chibouque, and gravely awaits the inevitable when he will be kicked bag and baggage into clear they are at present acting on the defen- able, strong, and fertile in resources. She is the latest discovered land put down on the maps of the millionaires who have money to of a battle. Meanwhile, both parties are lend, and who expect to gain "shent per rendered the task of Sir John A. Macdonald all the easier; indeed it is doubtful if he would have succeeded at all if those investing could find other channels. But once let actions, and every dollar represents an action and we can borrow with such facility that while a word is scarcely worth a cent. The money will become cheap. That is exactly what we want, cheap money; it is the lack of carry the majority of the banking institutions money, either cheap or dear, which has reand millionaires with them, ever prominent tarded our progress. Just imagine what sums spent on the Pacific Railroad will give to the languishing trade of this country, how it will develop our resources, open our mines, start fresh manufactories and establish trade on a firm basis. by giving us a population who will at once become producers and consumers. And the English capitalists were not a moment too soon in acceding to the request of the Canadian ministers and forming a syndicate, if they refused, the chances are the French would undertake the enterprise, for they also have money and do not require so many inducements to make them invest it in Canada. It is calculated that before another year has rolled over, from thirty to forty millions of French capital will have been sunk in Canadian enterprises one way or the other. Their agents are now prospecting and seeking where they can invest most profitably, a credit foncier company is about being established by them in the Province of Quebec with a capital of \$25,000,000, and French capitalists have already lent the Provincial Government, four millions of dollars.

Who shall say then that brighter times are not dawning upon the land of Canada, and that once we have got a start we shall keep moving forward on the road of prosperity until the Dominion becomes the great nation her political prophets have foretold.

THE Irish Canadian of the 1st September says in an article headed " Fair Play is a Jewel ":-

"We do not love Mr. Mackenzie Bowell. He it was who, with that hanger-on of Sir John Macdonald and the main chance, Mr. Rufus Stephenson, choused a certain Irish Catholic out of his right to be declared the Parliamentary Printer. But we would none the more repay Mr. Bowell with injustice: and therefore take pleasure in stating, on the faith of the Belleville Intelligencer, that since his accession to the Customs Department, he has chosen twenty-nine appointees in the Province, ten of whom are Catholics. The names of the latter are :- T. A. Heffernan, Guelph; John Brennan, Clifton; C. T. Horan, Ottawa; P. S. McRenry, Hamilton; D. Cameron, Sault St. Marie; D. Dawson, Point Edward; P. Potvin, Collingwood; John King, chances of winning, if the Democrats carry Port Lambton; J. J. Flynn, Clifton; Daniel McAllister, Cobourg.

Personal.

-Hanlan sailed for England last week to compete with Trickett.

-Hon. Mr. Cockburn, M.P., for Northumberland, is seriously ill.

-It is now denied that Gooderham is negotiating for the purchase of the Q. M. O. & O. Railway.

_The Shamrocks beat the Toronto Lacrosse club on Saturday, by three games against onc. -Biley won at the Geneva, N. Y. regatta

on Friday last. Courtney backed out at the last moment. -Gen. Skoboleff, with 25,000 men, is pro-

gressingin Central Asia. He is within seven days journey of Geoktive. ...The Marquis of Buteshas built a winter

residence for himself and his family on Mount Olivet, over-looking Jerasalem. -Miss Coolidge, of Michigan, has become

law-partner with her father. The firm is called "Coolidge & Daughter, Counsellors-at-_Mr. Frechette, who has lately gained

such high literary honors in France, will be entertained at a public dinner on his arrival -The Crown Princess of Germany, who for

many years endeavoured to make her household at Potsdam as English as possible, has gradually given up her English attendants, and is now the most popular lady in Germany. -Mrs. Stephens, wife of the President of

the Bank of Montreal, has received a letter from the Queen, accompanied by an oil painting cortrait of Her Majesty, thanking her for her care of Prince Leopold during his illness. -Mr. Pender, M.P., recently entertained

at his country residence, Footscray Place, near Dartford, Sir John Macdonald and the other members of the Canadian Government now in London about the construction of the Pacific Railway. -Lord Ashburnham refuses to accept the

Legion of Honor from the French government. He probably thinks it is too common. The reason of his being offered it is that he restored a valuable fragment of the Pentateuch, stolen in 1847 from the public library at Lyons. : -The reason why the Baroness (then Miss)

Burdett-Coutts did not marry Lord Charles Wellesley, second son of the late and now heir presumptive of the present Duke of Wellington, was because the provisions of her inheritance made it necessary that her husband should assume her name.

-The financial arrangements of the Globe are said to have been completed. The principal shareholders are: Mr. Neison, \$175, 000; Taylor Bros., paper manufacturers, \$75,000; D. A. Smith, \$40,000; the Hon. Mr. Lord Redesdale (an old Tory fossil) had in- later intelligence has come to cheer them. sheckels with the sublimest indifference as to dicated that the House of Lords had rejected At a masking of the Tammany faction hald

The Montreal Exhibition.

Ten Days of Exhibiting and one Holiday ...The Arrangements for Visitors-An Energetic Committee-Any Amount of Music, Birds and Flowers-Regatia, Swimming Match.

If the great Montreal Exhibition does not turn out a grand success, it will not be the fault either of the committee, the press, or the general public, who have worked for it, advertised it, and given with an open hand of their money, for money is the sinews of war, and without it neither an exhibition nor a mare can go. A meeting of the Committee is held every day, and prominent among its most energetic workers are M. P. Ryan, M. P., Bichard White, Mr. Cleghorn, Mr. Stewart, of the Herald, Mr. Thomas White, M. P. and Mr. Graham of the Star. The exhibition is to be both gigantic in its dimensions and duration and cosmopolitan in its character; such a one in fact as Canada as never witnessed before. The daily papers of the city, both English and French are full of it, and as their circulation touches all Canada, it is pretty certain that we shall have here during the period from the 14th to the 24th of September an immense concourse of people. But Canada is not the only country which will send its thousands and tens of thousands; the United States, England and many of the European countries will be represented, nor must Brazil, and the war worn republics of Chili and Peru be forgotten, nor even Mexico, where exhibitions and revolutions are so common and monotonous. The exhibition may be said to be a triumph of journalism, for it is chiefly due to the city press that it has been thought of at all. The great difficulty surrounding the exhibition is as regards what shall be done with the unflux of visitors. How are they to be taken in," housed and fed, and where shall they sleep? It is true Montreal is blessed with hundreds of hotels, but even those will not hold all or half the visitors, let them be as much like spoons as they may. There has therefore been a committee organized to provide board in private houses, and up to this more than two thousand notices have been received by Mr. Ryans committee, from persons willing to incommode themselves for the sake of the success of what Montreal has set its heart upon. The citizens committee has decided that irrespective of business, our visitors will not have reason to complain of the sources of amusements furnished for them during their sojourn in Montreal. There will be bands of music almost innumerable placed in the squares of the city, and select bands at that. Gilmore's band made an application, but it was retused, as protection to native industry, (not including ears) is the sentiment that obtains. Besides Patrick Sarsfield, Gilmore is too dear. Arrangements have been made by which four concerts will go on concurrently, not to mention a bird show of large proportion, which, may be counted in as a fifth. And there will be a regatta. And there will be a swimming match, and as for gymnastics, lacrosse matches, crickets, base ball, there shall be no end to them. The Irish Protestant Benevo-lent Society, famous for such things, will hold a grand pic-nic exhibition and games in which a large number of gold medals and money prizes will be given away. There is to be a shooting match for which the great prize will be, amongst others, the handsome some of \$250, which is not so slow. And talking of military, there is to be a grand military torchlight procession in which the interests of the beet root sugar industry yet was I in such an abject state of terror as volunteers will take part. Pyrotechnics, horse racing, will also be included in the programme, so that every one will be satisfied, and every one who excels in anything can march off with prizes. The premiums for stock, agricultural implements, improved machinery and inventions will be respectable, as this Montreal Exhibition is more lke a world's fair than one of your one-horse shows, as seen in the countries. All seem to take an interest in it, and the excitement is becoming something intense as the 14th of September approaches. Not counting the \$1,000 given by the press, or the grants by the City Council and from other public bodies, the private subscriptions reach a large sum; and here it may be mentioned to the credit of the French Canadian banks and wholesale houses, that they are far more willing to give than their English speaking citizens and branches of industry owned by them. But, nevertheless, the whole city is liberal according to its means, and perhaps its expectations, in helping on the great event. It may be stated that the work of the daily press is entirely disinterested, as it will gain nothing as an advertising medium, though for ten days it will of course gain in temporary circulation. As regards the military torchlight pracession, the Gazette Bays :-

Amongst the many attractions that the energy of the Citizens' Committee, aided by the liberality of the public, has provided for the forthcoming Exhibition, by no means the least, will be the torchlight procession. Indeed we imagine that we should not be very far wrong if we stated that this feature will be to a great many of the citizens and visitors the most attractive part of the shows outside of the Exhibition itself. It is to be managed by the military authorities, and the procession is to be composed of members of the militis, whose commanders have taken the matter up with great spirit and cordiality, and with a sincere desire to promote the success of the fete. We have had torchlight processions in the winter, and they have always proved a beautiful sight, and there can be no doubt that this, where the bearers will march with the steadiness and precision of military men, will be a great success. The citizens are very much indebted to the gallant commanders for the manner in which they have corresponded with the desires of the Committee.

The following is the list of attractions settled upon by the Exhibition Committee: Tuesday, 14th September-Opening of the

Industrial and Horticultural shows. Display of fireworks in the evening.

Thursday 16th—Third day of Industrial and Horticultural shows. First day of the Lacrosse tournament on one of the lacrosse

Friday, 17th-Industrial Exhibition. Horticultural Shows ends this day. Second day of Lacrosse Tournament. Display of fire

works in the evening.
Saturday, 18th—Industrial Exhibition continued. Lacrosse match between Montreal and Shamrock clubs, Races at Lepine Park. Monday, 20th-Industrial Exhibition. First day of Agricultural show, Grand Sailors'

concert in Victoria Skating Rink, Torpedo Tuesday, 21—Grand formal opening of the

Exhibition by His Excellency the Governor-

and the second second

Protestant and Benevolent Society on the Shamrock lacrosse grounds. The Oddfellows and DeZouche's grand vocal and instrumental concert. Industrial and Agricultural Shows. First day of dog and pet stock show in Shaw's sale rooms.

Wednesday, 22-Dominion Exhibition, Inetc. dustrial and Agricultural Shows, dustrial and Agricultural Shows, etc. Caledonia Society grand competition in athletic games, feats of strength, speed, endurance, etc. Second day of dog and pet

stock show. Fire works display.

Thursday, 23—Dominion Exhibition, Industrial, Agricultural, etc. Third day of dog and pet stock show. Grand review of Fire Brigade. Races at Lepine Park. Military torchlight procession and fire works.

Friday, 24th-Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition. Races at Lepine Park. Fireworks.

Besides these there will be every day pilot captive and free balloon ascensions on the Exhibition grounds by Professor Grimley, of New York. Art Exhibition in the Art Gallery, Philip's Square, open day and evening. Museums, etc., will be open. There will possibly be a military review and an illumination of all the ships in port, one of the grandest sights of the whole programme.

EXHIBITION NOTES.

Intending exhibitors at the Horticultural Show are reminded that to-morrow (Thursday) is the last day that their entries will be re-

Posters.-Any persons who would like to send posters to friends in the country to extend the publicity given to the Exhibition can be supplied by application to the Secretary, 184 St. James street.

THE CITIZENS' EXHIBITION COMMITTEE ATO very much gratified at the response to an appeal for sleeping apartments, to provide for the flood of melody poured out by a solitary those visitors whom the hotels cannot accommodate. There are now registered over thirteen hundred and fifty rooms, but appearances indicate that many more will be required. Citizens who can spare one or more rooms, will kindly send without delay their Miss Gushington broke the silence. address and terms to the Secretary, 184 St. James street.

THE EXHIBITION-REDUCED FARES .- From stations between Brockville West, Point Levi and Coaticooke East, tickets will be issued to Montreal and return, from September 14th to 24th, both days inclusive, at one-third more than single fare. From stations East of Montreal, tickets will be issued at single fare for the round trip on the following days:—14th, 17th, 20th and 23rd. From all stations West of Montreal, at single fare, on the 15th, 17th is a sweetly musical name. I do believe I and 21st. Between Kingston, Coaticooke, St. prefer O'Regan to Gushington. Now, uncle Johns, Rouses Point and Province Line, single (playfully), you see Mr. O'Regan has a bold fare on 13th, 15th, 18th, 20th and 22ad. On the 14th and 21st, tickets will be issued from St. Johns, to Montreal and return, at 75 cents; and from Rouses Point, on same dates, at \$1.50. In all cases tickets will be good to return up to the 24th inclusive.

FRANCE LOOKING AFTER HER LONG LOST CHILD.

Mons. de la Londe, Mayor of Longnerin, France, arrived in this city on Saturday mornng, his object being to make a tour of the and Victorine."

Dominion, with a view to learning the prosThey left, and pects for a profitable investment of French capital in the country. In company with Mr. Joseph Perrault, the delegate visited Mr. C. O. Perrault, Vice-Consul of France. Mons. de la Londe is especially commissioned by the Rouen and Seine Societies Central d'Agri-culture. Mr. de la Londe's visit will be in ground to the right" from Ki-Wi, but never and agriculture generally, and delegations at that moment. Something within told me from the various parishes will be notified to the great drama of my lite was about being meet him. A Franco-Canadian line of steam- enacted, and that if Victorine popped the is stated, he established to run he tween Montreal and Ottawa, the French Gov- But I made a desperate effort. I realized ernment having decided to grant a subsidy of that he who meets danger half-way and looks one hundred thousand dollars towards the itsteadily in the eye, deprives it of half its object. Messrs. Dion Brothers, a French firm | terrors. largely engaged in the manufacture of superphosphates, have been making investigation in the Ottawa Valley, and have secured a large area for future work. Associated with this firm is a Mr. Eschand, who intends engaging in the shep and cattle trade.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR SIR,-It is with pleasure that I read in last week's issue the hope that you have of again coming to the fore with the EVENING Post, that great little Post which until a few months back had been such a stumbling block in the way of bigotry and insolence. Let me remark that it is curious the English and Irish Catholics cannot support one representative paper when other elements manage to keep four of a kind in running order in Montreal. Well, I hope that the call which you have now made to your subscribers in Canada and the United States will prove effectual, and that the few dollars wanted to purchase a press will soon be paid up. For my part, I have my subscription paid up to next year, but I will consider it my duty to subscribe gratis to what I would like to call the Post Press Fund. I shall remit my small mite on Monday next (September 6th), and I think if the rest of the subscribers to the TRUE WITNESS in Grenville would also contribute each a small sum to the PRESS Fund it would give a start to the enterprise, and a good example which might be followed throughout Canada. would like the people of Grenville to show the public how they appreciated the Evening POST while it existed. So, hoping, Mr. Editor, that I shall once more be the recipient

of the Evening Post, I remain, yours, &c. A CANADIAN. Grenville, September 2nd, 1880.

OBIT .- It is with regret we have to ancounce the death of Mr. Francis Monaghan, senior, of Stanbildge, P.Q., which sad event took place on the 20th of August. The de-Industrial part of the Exhibition and of the fifty years, and was universally respected for ceased gentleman lived in the locality over Horticultural show in Victoria Skating his many sterling qualities. He was born near Maguire's Bridge, in the County of Fermanagh, and was 77 years old when he died. May his Soul rest in peace.

> EPPE'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.
>
> "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever these is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Rervice Gazette. Sold only it packets is belied. "Taxas Erra & Co Homos matric Chemists London, Eugland, EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND CUMFORTING.

-Upwards of one hundred of the Jesuit Fathers recently expelled from France are General. Grand fete and pionic of the Irish | said to be now living in London.

Letter from Ottawa.

ADVENTURES OF MYLES O'REGAN, ESQ.

Our long expected garden party came off on Friday night. It was a brilliant affair, but for want if space was not as well attended as it might. The parties were: Mrs. Gushington, Miss V. Gushington, Myles O'Began, Master George Frederick Gushington, a youth of nine, Miss Albertina, (and other names) Gushington and Obadiah Gushngton, a country uncle. The night was fine but rather dark. Were it not for that the lonely geranium might have been seen to advantage, but then to counterbalance this defect, the aspect wore that dreamy, sombre appearance which Salvator Rosa so graphically paints on his canvas. Lights in a garden are vulgar, at least so said Mrs. G., and as for the party, as she whispered into my ear, "why after all it is purely a family affair, you know, and there is no vulgar crowd to criticise domestic affection." It was very kind of Miss Gushington to say so, but it was also coming it rather strong, and the perfidious designs I saw lurking in the corners of the Gushington's eyes made me so nervous that wished an earthquake would move in our direction, or a battery of Ayoob Khan's mountain artillery would descend and blow the great majority into smithereens. My ideas of a garden party were fireworks, champaign, maske, brass bands and lots of pretty girls, but here was I in the centre of one which possessed nothing more romantic than a big wart on the side of Mrs. Gushington's nose, and the shiny pate of the country uncle. A silence more profound than that of the directors of the Consolidated bank while they were scooping in those millions of dollars, reigned around and nothing could be heard (at least by me) but the beating of my heart, and at intervals toad which was located somewhere near my feet, and which seemed to say: "Ahal aha! they have you, they have you; you'd better say yes or jump the fence and make off." The suspense was becoming intolerable when

"Maw," she warbled, "what a sweet and romantic scene. It reminds me of the evening we spent at Bideau Hall, when the dear Lady Dufferin dispensed its hospitalities. Are you very romantic, Mr. O'Regan?"

I started; was it coming. I looked at the fence, but in my present prostrate condition felt I could not clear it at a bound.

"O'Regan," said the bald-headed uncle, "I knew one of that name who was hanged in Australia for bushwhacking."

"Oh, uncle i how can you say so; O'Regan defender."
"Ob, I did'nt mean anything; is there no

fruit for the garden party?"
"Oh," exclaimed Mr. Gushington, "I declare I had nearly forgotten. Georgy, dear, bring the melon from the sideboard, and you, Albertins, accompany your brother. Come Frederick let us have a promenade on the sidewalk and leave the young folks together. Alas, we have had our day; our glorious youth is fied forever, but that is no reason we should mar the happiness of Mr. Myles and

They left, and I was alone with the scraggy Victorine. I was the intended victim. I was the lamb about being led to the slaughter. I confess that I was somewhat agitated when I went to murder the helpless old woman at Lachine, and that my iron

" Dearest Myles" murmured Victorine, her eyes suffused with tears and emotion, "with what sublimity the stars shine in the sky.' (Pretty good for a beginning I thought.) Behold yonder pair of scintillating orbs, how gloriously beautiful they are, how they seem to entwine round one another like faithful lovers. Who knows, perhaps our destinies are in those stars." I failed to perceive how stars could with any degree of comfert to themselves twine round anything,

but I let that pass. "Yes," dear Miss Gushington, "I too have noticed those stars which have attracted your romantic eye. Happy is the man who will induce you with your fine feelings, your cultured intellect, your beautiful, -ah-toes, your refined—ears, happy, I say,—ah—I think some one is calling me."

"It is your sympathetic soul, my beloved, which, obeying the voice of destiny and the stars, calls upon its mate to come forth, that together they may enjoy the serenities of heaven. All nature is hushed, it is the hour when-when-"

"Greek meets Greek,' I suggested. " No, no, my predestinated, not that, it is

the hour when two hearts are united. "Miss Gushington, Victorine," I shouted, "I can control my feelings no longer, will you be mine from this minute?"

"Thine for ever, mine own," exclaimed Victorine, as she bent her lengthy figure and stretched out her scraggy palm, "Let the stars be satisfied."

"Stay beloved creature and listen, you must make a slight sacrifice, you must abjure your religion, you must-"

"Anything dearest Myles, know you not what your national bard, Thomas Moore, Esquire, says :-- "

Thou for my sake at Alla's shrine, And I at any god's for thine. Just so Victorine, you see I am a Mahom-

etan of the shute sect, which does not forbid a plurality of wives. I have a wife in Limerick with three small children, I-I shall never forget the shriek. It certain-

ly brought the cherubs Georgie and Albertina out, each with a slice of melon in his and ber respective mouths, and it brought the old couple in quick as lightning.

"Ha! said Mrs. G—" you proposed, dear Myles, and she fainted with emotion. Bles-

sings on you both.

What do you mean, roared the gentle Victorine, you old fool we have been harboring a serpent in our bosom all this whilewhy the horrid galloot is married.

I defended myself as long as I could from the onslaught and notwithstanding my starved condition succeeded in planting a blow on the conq of old Frederick that sent him quivering on the geranium, and spoilt that last rose of summer for ever. After receiving a few kicks in the shins from Georgy, and Laving a few handsful of hair torn out by the old rat-rap, while the gentle, lovesick Victorine called me all manner of names, I made my escape and looked up It does its work surely. another boarding-house, where although there is less aristocracy and chivalrous feeling, the more of it. But this I am fully determined victory for the former.

upon. I shall never again trust myself alone with a tall scraggy young woman of thirty, who has nerves and culture enough to tannerize her boarders as she did me, and then. in the moment of their weakness, bring them out for a garden-party and talk love and

Mr. Editor, I no longer believe in female suffrage.

Yours respectfully. MYLES O'REGAN.

SUCCESSFUL PIC-NIC

In Aid of St. Finan's Church, Alexandria -An Immense Crowd.

(From our own Correspondent.)

ALEXANDRIA, September 2nd, 1880. The pic-nic to-day, in aid of the building fund of St. Finan's Church, in this Village, was the most successful ever held in the vicinity. The attendance was very large, probably five thousand would be below than above the mark. A pleasing feature of the affair was the great number of Protestants present, probably over one-third of those on the ground. I will not bore you with the usual moralizing on this fact, as it will become rather trite; nevertheless, such manifestations of good will are highly gratifying, and speak well for the kindly good will of the Glengarry people.

There is a beautiful grove on the outskirts of the village, which of itself is worth money to merely look at. With "as you like it" under your arm, and a proper appreciation of the divine Williams," one might fancy himself in fairy vistas of umbrageous woods. But all the Shakspeares that ever lived could not etherealize the banquet tables, which, seen from the wooded slope, led one back to Aneas' Sylvan feast, though we had better viands than Virgil's hero, and, luckily, not a

All kinds of amusement, both artificial and natural, was provided, and, as to music, the florest was heavy with concord of sweet sounds. There was a band from Dominionville, which volunteered its services. It was very kind of them, considering that Dominionville is fifteen miles from Alexandria. It is not organized long, yet, for beginners, the performance is very respectable; as to fiddles, their name was legion. Every Glengarry Scotchman is a fiddler, when he is not a piper.

Another thing I must specially particularize. The hotel-keepers of Alexandria, led by Mr. Donald McMaster, closed down honestly on "inspiring bold John Barleycorn' for the whole 2nd of Sept. They kept their word like honorable men, and the sacrifice will not be forgotten. For this reason, (although the Glengarry folks are a temperate people in general,) there was not a drunken man to be seen on the grounds. When the Coteau Bridge is built-they

are just going to commence, and when the railway is a act—it is just going to be a fact, and when the difficulties with the contractors are settled,—they are just going to be settled, and when the wicked partners are going to be converted and "push things,"-and they are just going to be converted and push things, the delightful Alexandria grove may yet cmbrace within its cool shades large pic-nic parties from Montreal or Ottawa, which cities will be about equi-distant from this village. It (the grove) is a genuine article and needs no putling.

The Rev. Fathers Graham, Masterson Gauthier and Corbett, of Lochiel, St. Raphael's, Williamstown, and St. Audrews respectively, were on the ground. Ex-Governor D. A. Macdonald and his accomplished daughter, Miss Ida Macdonald, were also prominent on the ground. The exgovernor, I believe, intends turning the grounds into a park and presenting it to the municipality when the rat road is built. I am sure the Glengarry public will hear of this with delight, as it will be something by noon naps. The Prince is a great eater and which the honorable gentleman's memory worker, though a poor sleeper. shall be held green in the souls of his country-Although it may prevent the growth of the village toward the depot, the billy grove lying between it and the proposed track, nevertheless it will be a boon. As for Terpsichore,-well, the genius of the

groves cried, modifying McLeod's words :-

"Dance, my children, lads and lasses! Cut and shuffle, toes and heels; Piper, roar from every chanter Hurricanes of Highland reels!"

" Make the platform shake with laughter. Beat its flooring like a drum, Batter it with Tulluchgorum, Till old jubice is come!"

I must not forget to inform you that a Saltimbanque, or rope-walker, made his anpearance on the ground from parts unknown. He placed about twenty teet of wire at the brain-dizzying elevation of ten feet from mother earth. Then, with a balance pole, as long as the wire itself, he dared the dreadful issue, and amid the breathless awe of the spectators succeeded in his foolhardy attempt. There was great applause, greater, I opine, than his receipts, for the artist was observed a few minutes later sitting under a tree extracting from the penetralia of a very greaky cap fifteen or twenty cents, with an expression of mulcontent and disgust, evidently betokening contempt for the want of appreciation of high art in these " settlements."

The weather was beautiful, and a pleasanter day has been rarely spent in old Glengarry. Not an untoward incident marred the pleasure of the day. When twilight came the great assembly dispersed well pleased with the varied enjoyments that had been furnished by the zealons pastor, Rev. Father Macdonald. and his good parishioners of Alexandria. The net receipts ran as high as fifteen hundred dollars. Pretty good that for a farming district. The people worked with a will, and deserve great credit.

SORE THROAT, COUGH, COLD, AND similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" reach directly the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief.

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

IN CERTAIN SEASONS, BOWEL COMplaints run into chronic weakness, and end in Oholera. There is no need of this, if people would only be advised, and keep by them BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, and take it according to directions, whenever the bowls get deranged.

-The swimming match between Boynton beefsteak is more succulent, and there is and Fearn for \$1,000 a side resulted in a

ROUND THE WORLD.

-Half Scotland is owned by seventy per-8028.

-Peapack, Massachussets, was lately the rendezvous of 2,000 Smiths and Schmidts. -A company with a capital of \$25,000,000 has been formed in Paris to buy land in Cau-

-Peace terms have been signed between Peru and Chili much to the advantage of the latter.

ed and board against her husband, Senator to-day.

August.

-There have been 140 duels in France within eight months, without the loss of a single life.

-There is great distress among the workmen of Toronto, but the sufferers are chiefly -Lord Lytton brought home from India a

fine cream-colored Arab horse and three

buffalo cows. -The Ontario papers are not yet decided as to whether Blake or McKenzie is leader of the reform party.

amnestied when the Queen of Spain's accouchement takes place. -Wind lifted all the tents off Barnum's show at St. Louis, and tore there to pieces too

small for patching.

-The Cuban political prisoners will be

-A bride of a week returned to her parents, at Bay City, Mich , because her husband made her black his boots.

-Although her mind is still confused, the Empress Carlotta has so far improved as to be able to talk rationally.

-There is religious excitement at Shefdahl, Iowa, because a Methodist pastor drank lager beer at a public bar. -James P. Voorheers, a son of Senator

Voorheers, has been received into the Roman Catholic Church at Terre Haute. -The value of articles recently carried oft

by burglars from Lord Eldon's residence at Encombe, England, is \$200,000.

-The French Crown jewels, except those of artistic value, are to be sold. It is thought they will realize seven million francs. -There is a dearth of gold in Germany,

Bismarkism, and even that is beginning to -The marriage of General Grant's son, with Miss Flood, the Irish American millionaire, will not take place till after

and indeed a dearth of almost everything but

Christmas. -The Massachusetts Society for the Provention of Cruelty to Animals recommends that all kittens that cannot be provided for be killed at birth.

-A return issued by the German Postmaster-General shows the number of post cards used in Europe in the year 1878 to have been 342,000,00**0.**

-The Powers have notified the Porte that the naval demonstration will take place, its latest proposal concerning Montenegro not being satisfactory. -China has a coal field that will last the

world several thousand years. It may perhaps create itself in the future, the centre of the world's empire. -The three brothers Littlefield were all killed at Gonzales, Texas, in a fight with three

members of the Martin family, one of whom was badly wounded. -Prince Bismarck, at Kissingen, following

of vulcanology, and therefore it has been built at the base of the central cone.

-A hut on Mount Grammont, in the Valley of the Aosta, 2,700 feet above the sea level, built at the instance of the Italian Alpine Club, has been formally opened.

-The congregation of the Rev. John Jassun do move."

-"Every politician isn't a statesman," remarked John Lay, in a Texas saloon. This expression was regarded by Den Moore, the town constable, as a personal insult, and he shot Lay at once.

-The Emperor of Germany has returned to Bablesburg, bis summer residence, near Potsdam, much the better for his visits to Ems and Gastien. He will remain there till the autumn manceuvres.

-The daughters of the present European rulers do not support the common theory of the novel and the stage, that aristocratic blood causes delicacy and refinement of face. They are, as a rule, rather coarse and common as to features.

FRANCE.

The Decrees Against Religious Congregations.

A cable despatch from Paris contains the

A cable despatch from Paris contains the following:—
The declaration of the unauthorized religious orders, an outline of which has just been published by the Bordeaux legitimist paper. La Guienne, is evidently the result of negotiations between the French Government and the Vatican. It is, therefore, of considerable importance. The following is the sense of the declaration:—The congregations do not ask for legal authorization, which they assume to be a privilege but not a necessity of congregational existence. They take their stand upon common law, while at the same time expressing profound respect for the existing institutions of France. It is supposed that in consideration of this concession the Government will, except in the case of the Jesuits, refrain from taking further measures against the congregations.

the Government will, except in the case of the Jesuits, refrain from taking further measures against the congregations.

The **Republique Francaise** ridicules the proposed arrangements, and remarks:—" The second decree of the 20th March will, we are convinced, be executed." The Siecte refuses to believe in the existence of the declaration, and calls upon M. de Freycinet to execute the decrees at once.

The police found the Jesuit schools in Paris, Lille, Toulouse, Montpellier and elsewhere evacuated, except by civil representatives. At Poictiers, nowever, they found six Jesuits, three of whom claimed to be proprietors. The other three, offering no snoh claim, were ejected, causing a slight demonstration by the crowd outside. It is understood that the form of the letter which is to take the place of a demand for authorization from religious schools affected by the March decrees was agreed upon by the Archbishops of Paris and Rouen and the Papal Nuncio. The Liberte reports that the letter to take the place of an application for authorization is merely a draft of a proposition settled between the Vatican and the religious communities. The Government has not yet had occasion to come to any decision in the matter. The Temps says all the superiors of congregations signed the letter, which will be officially handed to M. de Freycinet as soonas he returns to Paris. The superior of the Alsatian Jesuits, in the Ruc Lafayette, Paris, has been informed that the Government has consented to consider him a regular priest and the other Jesuits his curates.

—In consequence of the decision of the

-In consequence of the decision of the Lancashire weavers to go on strike, it is

BY TELEGRAPH.

London, September 2. — At a meeting of Home Rulers last night, Parnell presiding, it was resolved to issue a whip asking the Irish members of Parliament to return to their places and support the request to the Government to tack the chief clauses of the Registration bill to the Approprintion bill. A resolution was proposed that the Government be also asked to do the same with the main clauses of the Compensation bill and Limitation of Costs bill. Considera-Hon. Mrs. Trudel is suing for separation of tion of this resolution was postponed till

The resolution of O'Connor, the Home -Some companies of the 14th Canadian | Ruler, that it is no longer just or expedient Militia mutinied at Clifton on the 30th of that all measures for improvement of the condition of the people of England, Ireland, and Scotland should be at the mercy of a body consisting of legislators, hereditary and irresponsible, was moved in the Commons in the small hours on Weduesday morning, and second by Mr. Labouchere.

The Marquis of Hartington humourously depicted the raising of the great constitutional question at half-past three in the morning. He said he hoped the House would proceed with as little delay as possible to more serious business.

The House divided on the question—13 vens to 71 navs. The minority consisted of five Irish members and Bradlaugh, Briggs, Broodhurst, Ashton W. Dilke, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Labouchere, Chas. McLaren, and Whaley. The majority included four Irish members. Parnell declined to have anything to do with the resolution.

Mr. O'Connor will preside at an Irish demonstration against the House of Lords in Hyde Park on Sunday. A number of Irish members of the Commons have promised to participate. The Board of Works refused permission for the erection of alphatform in the

The Times save it is much to be regretted the House of Lords should have refused the bill for the registration of votes in Ireland. It was a waste of their power. When struggles can be foreseen on matters of great moment, it is imprudent to provoke ill-feeling over trifles. The bill provided facilities for the registration of votes in Ireland which were identical in the main with those existing in England, and the Lords might wisely have assented to it as dealing with a matter peculiarly within the province of the Lower House.

London, September 3 .- A Madrid corres-

pondent telegraphs the particulars of a frightful catastrophe at Logrono, a beautiful town built on the right bank of the Ebro, where the river is deep, and opposite a bank picturesque with vineyards and mountains, with Navarre rising in the distance. A regiment of the line was crossing on a pontoon bridge, the band playing gaily, when an awful crash was heard. The bridge gave away, carrying into the river more than one hundred men and officers. The scene that followed was of indescribable horror. The panic-stricken soldiers on shore were unable to assist their drowning comrades, who were clinging to the debris of the bridge. The result was that most of them sank to rise no more, all being in marching attire, and armed with Remington rilles and a supply of cartridges. The inhabitants of Logrono crowded in thousands to the bank of the river. Many of them having relatives among the victims were trantic with grief. The authorities procured boats and had the river dragged with nets and hooks. The search was prolonged with the aid of torches until late in the night. The bodies of five officers and seventy men have been recovered in this way, and others have been found by villagers lower down the river, where they were carried by the stream.

LONDON, September 3 .- There was a great the advice of his physicians, indulges in afternoon naps. The Prince is a great eater and worker, though a poor sleeper.

The observatory on Altan will soon be an accomplished fact. The object is the study of yulcanology, and therefore it has been been the debate Mr. Philip Callan, member for Louth County, repeatedly denounced Protestants County. nounced Protestants, Orangeism, associations, etc. The chairman, Mr. Playfair, repeated his request for him to confine himself to the subject before the House. Mr. Callan continued his remarks, and Mr. Playfair called him to order on three different occasions. Thereupon Lord Hartington, under the regulations passed at the last session, moved that Mr. Callan be per, at Richmond, has grown so large that a suspended during the remainder of the sitting. division is to be amicably made. Brother Jas- The motion was carried, and after an excited per is the reasoner who maintains that "the protest from the Irish members, the House adjourned. The Home Rulers were very much excited, but did not protest against Mr. Callan's suspension, as his conduct was grossly offensive. Mr. Callan, when leaving with the Sergeant-at-Arms, bowed gracefully to the House and kissed his hand to the Speaker. It is believed Mr. Callan

> was drank. It is stated that Mr. Parnell will move in the next session of Parliament an amnesty for Irish political exiles.

The Eunis branch of the Land League is organizing a monstrous meeting for the 18th instant. Messrs. Parnell, O'Shea, Finnigan, Biggar, Barry and O'Gorman Mahon will be asked to attend. The branches of the League

throughout the country will be represented. TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

-Mr. Gladstone attended a Cabinet meeting on Saturday. -There will be a monster Land League

meeting at Ennis, on the 19th Soptember. -Captain Carey, of Zululand notoriety, intends to resign his commission and enter the church.

-Three men have been arrested by the Moscow police, white digging a mine near the railway. -A London cable announces the death of

Mr. Wills, a confrere of the late Charles Dickens. -General Roberts is said to have captured

10,000 men in his pursuit of Ayoob Khan, who has fled to Herat. -Two mines were discoverd on the railway over which the Czar passed on his

journey to Livadia. -Lancashire cotton weavers have determined on a strike, which will throw 200,000

hands out of employment. -A delegate from each county in England has been selected by the Farmers' Alliance Society to visit the colonies,

-The Germans were entlusiastic in the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Sedan, on the 3rd September.

-A great demonstration was held in Hyde Park yesterday to protest against the recent action of the House of Lords. -A St. Petersburg despatch says the re-

ports of Lady Dufferin's illness have been greatly exaggerated, and that she is now much -The Czar is tired of his crown. His son, who is prepared to take charge of affairs is.

anti-German, has French sympathy, anti-English and pro-Sclavonic. -New York cattle dealers are said to have

received word that the laws regulating the probable that the masters will order a general entry of cattle into England are to be considerably modified in a few weeks.

THE IRISH LAND

The Speech of Mr. Dillon at Kildare.

HOLDING ON TO THE LAND.

(Dublin Freeman.)

eting under the auspices of the Land was held in the market square on -hortly before three o'clock, the object on the posters through the town, promote the well-known objects of que. About 10,000 persons attended, ig brass and fife bands from Clare, Mon verevan, Celbridge, Athy, and Nass, atingents from those places. In front markethouse a platform had been imsed on some empty barrels, and it was maily embellished by banners bearing 1. strees in harmony with the objects of the Mr. Leaby, M. P., occupied the chair. He

explained the objects of the meeting, and condemned the landlord system. He advised the people to lay their grievance before the hand Commission at No. 5 Ely place, even though there were some enemies of the tenant farmers on it.

Mr. Driver, P. L. G., moved the first resolution, condemning the present land system, and pledging the meeting to labour for the establishment of an occupier proprietary that would enable the tillers of the soil to enjoy the fruits of their industry. (Cheers.) Mr. Priver said they wanted nothing unreasonable from the landlord. They only wanted the land for the value, and to be let live in their country. (Cheers.)

Mr. Edward Murphy seconded the motion and had nothing more to say than Mr. Driver had said.

Mr. John Dillon M.P., on coming forward, was received with loud and continued cheer-

Mr. Boyton-Three cheers for the son of

John Dillon of '48. (Loud and enthusiastic cheoring) Mr. Dillon expressed the pleasure it afforded

him to address the men of Kildare, who had assembled together to pledge themselves that they would undertake the reform of the Land Laws of Ireland if the British Parliament and the British House of Lords refused to do so. (Cheers.) He warned them not to put their trust either in the English House of Commons nor, he would add, the Royal Land Commission that was about to sit. Out of that Commission would come no good to the farmers of Ireland, because it was composed of lrish landlords whom the Irish farmers threw out of their seats because they were the enemies of the people. He told the farmers not to go to 5 Ely Place, and he said that any man who went to 5 Ely Place was a man in whom the farmers of Ireland ought to put no trust If the Government wanted fair play and true information as to the feelings and wishes of the Irish people let them appoint a commission of men in whom the Irish people had proved their trust, and let them not appoint a Commission composed of Mr. Kavanagh, of Borris-(groans, and a Voice-"Down with him;" another Voice—"To b— with him")—or The O'Conor Don, whom they hunted out of Roscommonegroans)-and of Lord Bessborough, or of Baron Dowse, with the money of the English Government in his pocket, whose business it would be to give a verdict against the Irish people. He warned the Irish people that it was not from Ely Place they were to get their rights, and it was not from the English House of Commons either, until they had proved to the landlords of Kildare that the people of Kildare would not submit to oppression or rackrenting, and that they themselves had better go to the Government and ask for this question to be settled. (Cheers.) The first immediate object of the Land League was to put a stop to rackrenting-to insist that every man in Kildare and in Ireland who was paying a rackrent for his farm should do it no longer. Secondly, they must insist that this year no man or woman shall be put out of his or her farm, and that no eviction shall take place within the boundaries of Kildare during the coming year. Thirdly and lastly, it would be the business of the people to insist that no arrears of rent shall be levied during the coming oear, because, as he would point out to them, Ireland was now emerging from a period of distress and poverty, and if the tenant-farmers had to pay the arrears of rent which accumulated during the time of be reaped this year was to be swept away in order to pay arrears of rent, then the good harvest would have come in vain for the tenant-farmer. Therefore, this year there must be no arrears of rent paid. (Cheers). The only way to achieve victory was to have organization in this country so close and so well knit together that every farmer should belong to the branch of the league in the parish or the townland in which he lived, and that all the young farmers and all the young men should be brought to attend the meetings, and to march to the meetings, and in proper order too-(cheers)-and when they had that organization perfected, there they would give out that no farm from which any man was evicted should be touched by them for a useful purpose. In the County Mayo they had a good many farms lying idle, for which the landlord could get no rent, and neither would the landlord get any rent, and if he put cattle on the land they would not prosper very much. They must teach the landlords that they were not kings over the people here. If a man took a farm from which a tenant was evicted there were one hundred ways of making him feel very uncomfortable. They could do that without the old measure. The price remains the same, raising a dagger to harm him, and yet they could make his position an exceedingly uncomfortable one, and he would soon be anxious to give up. Meetings were useless, and more than useless, unless they were followed by works. Now, he would give them an outline fer organization when they went home. Let them get two active young men-men who

were not afraid of any one-and let those

young men go to every farmer in their town-

land and see if he would join the League, and

if any man did not join, when he got into a

difficulty they would leave him in his diffi-

culty. If there was an attempt made to evict

a man who had joined, the members would

have a meeting called to denounce the land-

lord who would attempt to put him out, and

the Land League would take care of that

man, and see that he did not starve. Then

country, and organize as he had described, march them in thousands to meetings, and he felt convinced that such action and such a state of things, if carried out through the country, would make the landlords a great deal better. (Cheers) That was all the work that they laid out for the League during the coming autumn. The League was almost in its infancy, and the people had not been sufficiently made aware of its objects. But he would tell them what the League would do if the landlords refused them justice. He believed that after another six months or a year, when they had enrolled in Ireland, as he hoped they would have before long, 300,000 members of the League, and if the landlords persisted in resisting justice and the moderate claims, they would give out the word to the people of Ireland to strike against rent entirely-(loud cheers)-and to pay no more until justice is done to them; and he told them that with 300,000 Irishmen enrolled in the National Land League all the armies in England would not levy rent in this country. (Cheers.) How did thier forefathers strike down the tithe rent-charge, and prevent the parsons from demanding a share of their crops? Was it by agitation? No. They refused to pay it except at the bayonet point, and in the event they proved that the armies of England failed to levy the tithe rent-charge. (Rear bear.)

At this stage a man in the crowd made some observation distasteful to those about him, and he was savagely beaten.

Mr. Boyton (excitedly)—Now, where are the police, who should be doing their duty?

Where are the police?

Mr. Dillon proceeded to say that it would be far better for the landlords to listen to the counsels of moderation. It would be better for them to make terms with the people before they had got that 300,000 men in the Land League, because it was possible that when they had 300,000 men in the Irish National Land League they would perhaps ask for harder terms. Much as noble lords as they called themselves disliked the Compensation for Disturbance Bill, which they rejected by such an immense majority, before another year went by they would be compelled to accept a bill which they would dislike very much more than the Compensation Bill. The day had gone by for talking about fixity of tenure and fair rents. Let them adopt the platform of the Land League-the land for the people and the opportunity for every farmer to obtain possession of his farm if he chose to do it. He believed that those in Parliament faithful to the cause of the simply because he knew he would have to people could paralyse the hands of the Government, and could prevent them from having such laws as would throw men into | ioned, and walked steadily to the scaffold; prison for organising themselves. In Parliament they could obstruct, and they could set words neing, "Lord, receive my spirit." Marthe people free to drill hemselves and to wood gave him a drop of 9ft. 6in. and death organise themselves, and to take it out of the was instantaneous. In connection with power of the police to arrest every man who prisoner's statement as to his being tired of was out after eight o'clock at night. They in his life, it may be stated that his mether had Parliament would see that Irishmen had a asserted that he was always a very curious right to be out after eight o'clock, and all in his behavior, and that he once made a the night if they thought fit. They would noose for the purpose of hanging himself. see that they had a right to march to meetings, and to obey the commands of their leaders, if they chose to do so. They would see that every man in Ireland had a right to have a rifle, if he liked to have a rifle. (Cheers.) All he could say was that if the manhood of Ireland was not enough, when they had their rights to win and their freedom to gain, and to put down landlordism, then scene was to be witnessed at Aultagh, about he would be ashamed to call himself an Irish- four miles from Dunmanway. It will not be man. (Cheers.) Let the people of Kildare, necessary te go into the particulars as between then, not be behind the other counties during landlord and tenant, as these are already well the coming autumn. Let the manhood of known from the trials which took place at Kildare show itself, and show that neither Assizes, and the comments made then on the Tories, Whigs, nor any other faction could case of Daniel Connor, J.P., Manch, against terrorise or intimidate the manhood of that Patrick Crowley, Aultagh. To complete the great country. (Loud and prolonged cheer-

(Loud cheers.)

Mr. T. P. Fitzpatrick proposed the nextre-

Mr. Cribbon seconded the motion, which was supported by

to Killare to organize on its behalf, and had condemned the land system and the land he (Mr. Johnson) would reason the matter commission, and said the latter was going to with him. He did so, and tor a full hour Mr. law with the devil with the court in hell. the land question, as he (Mr. Boyton) put | the resistance was not persevered in. Crowley plained at length the objects of the Land League, and earnestly counselled those present to follow the advice it offered. He adlest vised them to sweep away Whigs and trim- of irritating the parties, would not mers from the country, and to follow the comply with. (He had, I am infamine, and if all the good harvest that would mers from the country, and to follow the comply with. (He had, Land League, that had hearts to help them, and money too. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Rooney prophsed the third resolution, Land League, and pledging the people to take for the non-payment of an exorbitant rent, and to regard as the people's enemies those who would betray the people's cause by so

Mr. Langan seconded the motion.

A certain gentleman having grey hair, but n every other respect unexceptionable, for a long time wooed a fair lady in vain. He knew the cause of her refusal but was unable to remove it until a friend informed him of the existence of Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer. He tried this sovereign remedy result -magnificent chevelure and a lovely wife. Sold by all chemists.

On account of the new measure law, which compels us to sell by the Imperial measure, the price of our Altar Wine will be \$1.80 per Imperial gallon, which is one-fifth larger than as 1 1-5 colonial gallons, at \$1.50, is equal to one Imperial gallon, at \$1.80. Couru & Co., 245 Notre Dame street. eow17-G

Consumption Cared

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the specify and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Ashma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German. French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addresing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherara, 149 Powers' Block Rochester, N. Y. 9-G—eow

it would be the duty of those organizers to tell how many they could march -At a recent meeting of German doctors to a meeting, and they should march these interested in the treatment of insane persons, a paper was, read by the Director of the men like a regiment of soldiers. (Cheers and some laughter.) There was more effect Brunswick State Lunatic Asylum, in which in 200 men marching to a meeting than a he maintained that much of the increase of great deal of speaking. If the landiords insanity in Germany is attributed to the exshowed any inclination to oppress or harass, cessive amount of work imposed upon the gether on the right hank of the river, and let then maker to atter the farmers of the profile in the national schools.

NEWS BY MAIL.

A FATAL QUARREL.

A desperate encounter, resulting in one death, has occurred on the road leading from Castlederg to Strabane, county Tyrone. A party of men were returning from the fair af Castlederg when two quarrelled. A cardriver named Patrick Gallagher and a butcher lad named John Hughes attacked each other with hatchets, but they were held back by their respective friends, and no serious injury was done. Shortly afterwards the cardriver struck Hughes with a whip, and Hughes harled his knife at him. The wespon struck Gallagher on the neck, cutting the jugular vein, and he died in much agony. The coroner, having held an enquiry, committed Hughes to prison on the verdict of the jury to the effect that the wound inflicted by Hughes caused death, but that it was inflicted under provocation.

EXECUTION AT DERBY.

On Monday Morning, August 16th, John Wakefield, a labourer, was executed in Derby Gaol for the murder of a little girl named Eliza Wilkinson at Derby in April last. The prisoner was known as an idle, worthless fellow, and his victim was the daughter of a hawker. The child, it appears, went to the house of the prisoner hawking comb-boxes. She was never seen to leave the court in which he lived, and soon afterwards prisoner gave himself up for the murder. The body of the child was found in the house very much mutilated. Prisoner was sentenced to death at the last assizes, and the theory set up on his behalf was that he committed the murder under uncontrollable impulse. A petition was sent to the Home Secretary for his respite upon this ground, but it was ignored. Ever since his incarceration, until Friday evening last, the prisoner had preserved a dogged silence on the subject of his condition, even to his friends and the chaplain. On that evening, however, he manifested strong symptoms of contrition, and prayed and cried a great deal. The next morning he sent for the chaplain, and expressed his great sorrow for his sin, but made an extraordinary statement as to his motive for killing the girl. He denies that his object was, as suggested, wanton bloodthirstness, but merely that he was tired of his life. He told the chaplain that he had tallen into bad habits, and that his life had become miserable to him, and he murdered the child die for the crime he had committed. Prisoner exhibited great firmness while being pinwhile there he prayed fervently, his last

AN EVICTION IN THE WEST RIDING OF CORK

A correspondent of the Cork Examiner writing on the 18th August says :-

On to-day (Wednesday) another eviction result, of that trial, Mr. Johnson, sub-chief, and Mr. John Savage and three other sheriff's have not been recovered. The rapid torrent Mr. Boyton-Three cheers for Tipperary. officers, with thirty of the Royal Irish Con- was the result of a severe thunderstorm, which stabulary, under Sub-inspector Davis and swept over the glen, and swelled the streams Head-constable Drohan, Skibbereen, pro- to such an extent that their courses were solution, which regarded as suicidal and con- ceeded to Crowley's residence. Their coming demned the competition for land—the pretext | was expected, and ample preparations made of rack-renters-and denounced land grab- to show that they were not welcome. The doors of the dwelling were inhospitably shut against the officers of the law, and strongly barricaded; and it was quite apparent that Mr. Boyton, who stated that, as the paid very serious work was in store before they secretary of the Land League, he had come could effect their object—viz., taking possession of the premises. Seeing the state of spent the last three weeks arround the base affairs, Mr. Johnson went up to the door and of Slievenamon in the same way. He strongly asked that Crowley might come outside, and Johnson reasoned with him, pledging his (Loud cheers and laughter.) The Land honor that he would use his influence with League told the people that they could settle the landlord that he should be considered if it..." Righ here on the short grass." He ex- | replied he would be satisfied if he got £100; but this demand, Mr. Connor, who remained some distance from the scene, lest his presence may have the effect formed, made an offer of £30 some days previously). Despite Mr. Johnson's kindly interference Crowley remaied inexorable. He approving of the objects and principles of the had but one life to lose, he said. Orders were then given to the constables, and they, no farm from which another had been evicted, drew up around the house with fixed bayoand to purchase nothing that had been seized nets. The bailiffs tried the doors; the front one was found to have an abutment of some two feet thick built up against it, and it was seen afterwards that it was supported by a heavy iron furze machine. A ladder was plied as a battering ram, but the stones falling from the top and showers of stones from inside made it very dangerous work. The forces were divided, and some of the party tried the back entrance. This door was only half built up, the other portion being boarded. An axle, wielded by one of the assistants, smashed in two of the boards, and the aperture was made available for sending out copious showers of hot water. By remaining

close into the walls the balliffs grad sally re-

moved sufficient of the stones with long poles,

and into the breach they and the Royal Irish

rushed. The garrison—three men armed with pikes, and some women, who presum-

ably had thrown out the hot water-were

quickly overpowered and placed under arrest,

and Crowley's furniture was unceremoniously

pitched out. Two of the constables received

blows from the stones and one of the hailiffs

very narrow escape, a stone thrown with great

force grazing the side of his face. The water

river being more than 50 feet. The girders,

Correspondent.

none of them serious. Mr. Savage had a

did no injury beyond wetting the bailiffs, as, on account of the distance they kept away, it was barely topid when it reached them. The women were released from arrest soon after being taken outside, and the three men (one of them a son and the other a son-in-law to Crowley) were marched handcuffed to Dunmanway, where informations were sworn against them. They are kept in custody; and will be brought up at the petty sessions .-—A long bridge over the Volga, in Russia, has recently been completed. The width of the river is nearly a mile, and as it is liable to heavy spring floods, the piers of which there are fourteen, had to be built 100 feet above mean water level, the depth of the

CATHOLIC NEWS.

ORDINATIONS .- On Sunday, 29th Aug., His Lordship Bishop Fabre ordained the following gentlemen in the Seminary: - Tonsure-Messrs. Joseph Cloutier, Louis Tellier dit Latortune, Joseph Forest and Alphonse Desautels, all of Montreal Minor Orders— Damase Tellier dit Latortune, Donat Folsy and Victor Pauze, of Montreal. Diaconste— Joseph Coderre, Jean Charlebois and James Whittaker. Priesthood-Joseph Lachapelle and Gregoire Picot, of Montreal; Zoel Blair, of the congregation of Ste. Croix.

A CATHOLIC PRIEST REFUSING TO BE SWORN. -A few days ago the Rev. John Watson, Catholic priest at Batterses, appeared at the Wandsworth Police court to give evidence in a case where a number of boys were accused of breaking windows in a Catholic school at Battersea. He refused, however, to be sworn on the Protestant Testament, and stated that there ought to be a Catholic Bible in every Court of Justice. In consequence of these scruples the magistrate occlined to take his evidence, at the same time observing that the law had provided no alternative in such cases. London Tablet.

REPORTED APPARITIONS IN BALLYRAGGET .-We learn from a trustworthy correspondent that a number of people of every age and condition have been favoured with the most wonderful visions of our Blessed Lady during the past fortnight in the parish church of Ballyragget. The apparitions are accompanied with spiritual consolations granted to those who beheld them. In addition to the figure of the Mother of God, the Crucifixion, and the figures of a bishop and a nun, supposed to be Saints Patrick and Brigid, are occasionally seen. Many cures are also reported. Crowds assemble every evening around the church and remain there during the entire night, reciting the Rosary and other prayers.-Kilkenny Journal.

EVACUATION OF THE JESUIT SCHOOLS .- The three large Jesuit schools in Paris have been entirely evacuated. The authorities have walled up the doors of the chapels. New civil directors have already been installed in the vacant posts. With regard to the other schools affected by the March decrees it is rumored the Government and the various unauthorized religious confraternities have agreed upon the terms of a letter to take the place of the demand for authorization hitherto required by law. By this letter the heads of the schools will bind themselves to hold aloof from political questions and not take an attitude hostile toward the present order of things. On presentation of this letter the Government will consider the congregation as legally authorized.

FATAL CALAMITY IN A CEAPEL.—One of the most harrowing atastrophes that has occurred in our country for many years past happened last Sunday in a little chapel in one of the wild but picturesque glens of County Donegal. The little chapel, the scene of the awful and unexpected incident, is situate at Gweedore, in one of the wild and most desolate of the Donegal Giens, and is known as the chapel of Derrybeg. Mass was being celebrated as usual by the parish priest, the Rev. James McFadden, when, just as he reached the Communion, a frightful torrent of water burst with an appalling roar into the chapel, and in almost less time than it takes to write it flooded the sacred edifice to a height of more than ten feet. The utmost consternation prevailed, and frantic efforts were made by all to save their lives. The priest jumped to the reredos of the altar, and reaching the window sill escaped from the ruin. There were a couple of bundred in the chapel at the time, and most of them escaped in safety from it. Five or six are, however, known to have been drowned, and some others are missing, and utterly unequal to their strength and pres-The torrent rushed against the chapel sure. doors, which were speedily forced in, and in two minutes the place was deep in water. Father McFadden did all that energy could do to help in saving his people, and gave up his house to serve as an hospital for those who were wounded in the scramble for life. The event has caused the greatest consternation in the district, and universal sympathy is felt for the families and friends of those who perished in the disaster.

LADY DAY AT KNOCK .- The Feast of the Assumption of Our Lady has been for some time past marked out as a day for special pilgrimages to and devotional exercises at, the little chapel at Knock, the scene of so many alleged miracles and apparitions. Accordingly, as was expected, enormous crowds kept flocking thicher through every day last week, and it is calculated that on Sunday, the Feast, there were not less than twenty thousand persons present at the place. How they managed to get food and lodging in the neighborbood-sparse as it is in houses and sparser still in hostelries-passes all comprehension. Nevertheless, there they were, and the accounts of all the proceedings throughout the day are all in accord in describing the scene as one singularly unique in its intense solemnity and impressiveness. Amongst the thousands present were some thousand of pilgrins from Manchester, who had come over specially for the occasion, and who had at their head some of the priests of the diocese of Salford. The vast throng at Knock was composed of persons of all classes and conditions, and prominent amongst them were the blind, the lame, the deformed, the suffering of all sorts, tervently clustering within the shadow of the wall of the apparitions, and eciting the invocations to the Biessed Virgin with almost painfully intense enthusiasm. The whole scene was highly interesting when at twelve o'clock the celebration of the High Mass commenced. The celebrant was the Rev. James Leahy, P. P., Sandylord, County Dublin, with the Rev. H P Kelly as deacon, Rev. E lward Woods, Blackburn, as subdeacon, and Rev. F Keaveney, C. C., Knock, as Master of Ceremonies. There were several clergymen present in the sanctuary. After Mass a discourse was delivered outside the chapel by Rev. F. O'Callaghan, of Manchester, on devotion to the Blessed Virgin. Several costly gifts to the church were made through ut the day, and it was alleged some wonderful cures were effected.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Old Sores. Wounds, and Ulcers-The rendiness with which Holloway's unguent removes all obstructions in the circulation of the vessels and lymphatics, explains their irresistible influence in healing old sores, bad wounds, and indoleut ulcers. To insure the desired effect skin surrounding the diseased part chould be fomented, dried, and immediately will rubbed with the Ointment. This will give purity to the foul blood, and strength to the weakened nerves, the only conditions necessary for the cure of all those ulcerations which render life almost intelerable. No scener is this Ointmen's protective powers exerted, than the destructive process ceases, and' the 364 feet long and 20 wide, were riveted to constructive business begins new healthy growth appears to fill up the lately painful excauated pit. 1.134 hill 2007

Review of Books.

The Harp for September, The Exile's Return, (Poetry); McEneiry the Covetous; Canadian Essays Education; Famine scenes in Ireland; Dialogue; Father Faber's hymns The Fate of the Napoleons; The Warden of Galway; Passing scenes in Ireland; After Dark ; Last Scenes of the Irish Parliament; Funny Men; The Society of Jesus; Choosing the Ring, (Poetry); Edward Murphy, (Biographical Sketch and Portrait); The Last of O'Mores; Literary Miscellany; The College of Ottawa; and other interesting matter. The Sketch of Edward Murphy, J. J. C. will be found interesting.

The HAND BOOK of Literature. This is the title of a splendid, well bound work, by the Rev. O. L. Jonkins, A. M., and is from the Press of the great Catholic publishers, John Murphy of Baltimore. It is, as its name implies, a genuine hand book of literature, both American, and English, and is well worthy of perusal, by those who would make themselves acquainted with the work of the great author of the two countries. Selections are given from the most celebrated of them from Chaucer to Brett Hart, and the scholarly and unpatical criticism on them, will be read with profit. For those lovers of literature who have not the time to study extensively the book we are reviewing, will be found of great value.

LOVELL'S ADVANCED GEOGRAPHY. - This splendid work is now published by Mr. John Lovell, of Montreal. It is designed particularly for schools, convents and colleges, but it is almost indispensible for general use. It contains 45 colored maps of the different nations of the world, besides those of the Provinces of Canada separate, and these maps take in the latest alterations and changes brought about by treaties. The new divisions of Turkey, for instance, are distinctly set forth in different colors, and Bulgaria, Cervia, Roumania, &c., receive due notice of autonomy. But maps are not the great features in Lovell's new geography. All the great cities, mountains, rivers and lakes of the world, down to the very latest discoveries in Africa, are recognized. The animals, plants and flora of the earth are copiously illustrated, and, in a word, the fine work is exactly what its name implies, an advanced geography. It is for sale at all bookseller's

North American Review for September

contains:-This article is illustrated from photographs, which aid materially in the study of the text. An expedition under the auspices of the American and French governments, of which M. Charnay is in charge, is now operating in Central America, and the explorations are likely to create an interest more profound, and to be attended with more valuable archæological results, even than came from the researches of Champollion in Egypt. They promise a new chapter in American history that shall establish the origin of the remarkable race of which nothing but splendid ruins were left when Columbus discovered the new world. Following this article is one on " The Perpetutity of Chinese Institutions," from the pen of S. Wells Williams. Gen. John W. Clampitt the surviving member of Mrs. Surratt's counsel, writes upon "The Trial of Mrs. Surratt." The author sincerely believes The author sincerely believes that Mrs. Surratt was innocent of the crime for which she suffered death, and expresses himself feelingly. R. B. Forbes gives some valuable suggestions in reference to "Steamhoat Disasters." The Rev. Edward Everett Hale follows with a paper upon "Insincerity in the Pulpit," that will hardly fail to draw some protests from his brother clergymen. The number closes with a review of several recent works on the Brain and Nerves, by Dr. George M. Beard.

The REVUEDE MONTREAL, for July, contains: The Social Question in the United States, the Music of Montreal, L'Abbaye des Fonten-nelles, The Ten Thousand Greeks in L'Anabase, Two Months in Spain, The Church of Treport (a poem), L'Avocat-General Marriott, The Works of St. Thomas, &c.

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9t. Albans, Vt., April 1, 1880.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23rd, '80, Trains will run as sollows:

Mixed. Mail. Expr's Lve Hochelaga for Hull.

Arrive at Hull.

Lve Hull for Hochelaga.

Arrive at Hochelaga.... 1.00AM 8.30AM 1.00AM 8.30AM 6.10.30 " 12.40PM 9.10.30 " 12.80PM 5.10.30 " 12.80PM 10.10PM 10 Lve Hochelaga for Que.

Arrive at Quebec.

Lve Que for Hochelaga. 3.00 ** Arrive at Hochelaga. 8.00AM Leave Hochelaga for St.
Jerome...

Arrive at St. Jerome...
Leave St. Jerome for
Hochelaga...

Arrive at Hochelaga... 5.30PM 7.15 " Mixed

(Local Trains between Hull and Aylmer.) Trains leave Mile-End Station Seven Minutes Magnificent Palace Cars on all Passenger Trains, and Elegant Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

Trains to and from Ottawa connect with

Trains to and from Quebec.
Sunday trains leave Montreal and Quebec at 4 All Trains run by Montreal Time.

GENERALOFFICES, 13 Place d'Armes Square. TICKET OFFICES, 13 Place D'Armes, 202 St. James street, Montreal, and opposite St. Louis Hotel, Quebec.

L. A. SENECAL. General Superintendent.

SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY

MONTREAL AND BGSTON AIR LINE On and after MONDAY, June 14th,

Passengers by this line of Railway go by train from Bonaventure Station, without change of cars. Trains leave Bonaventure for points in the Eastern Townships and New England at 7.15 m. and 6 p.m. Afternoon train has Pullman Sleeping Car, and Day extra Parlor Car attached, which run through without change.

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

Leave Montreal, Bonaventure Station, as above for Newport, Lake Memphremagog, at hours named above. Returning leave Newport at 3.55 a.m. daily and 4 30 p.m., except Sundays, arriving in Montreal at 9 a.m. and v p.m. G. H. P. ALDEN, BRADLEY BARLOW, Supt. Traffic. Pres and Gen. Manager. G. LEVE,

Cau. Agt. M. & B. Air Line and S. E. Railway.

EUROPEAN TRAVEL.

Cabin, Intermediate and Steerage Passage Tickets to all parts of Europe by most reliable lines, sailing every WEDNESDAY, THURS-DAY and SATURDAY from New York and Boston, at lowest rates. Choice State-rooms secured by telegraph free Of charge.
Offices: 202 St. James street, Montreal, and
271 Broadway, New York.
155 g G. LEVE, General Agent.

Bells, &c.



CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL CO. SUCCESSOR TO MENEELY & KIMBERLY.

Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. 723 Illustrated Catalogue sent free. Feb 20, 78-28

HAVING GREATLY ENLARGED OUR PREMISES, our facilities are now unexcelled for DYEING or CLEANING SILK, SATIN and other dresses, Jackets, etc., Gents Overcoats, Coats, Pants and Vests, Silk and Woolen SHAWLS, DAMASK and Rep CURTAINS. Table and Plano Covers, etc., etc. The celebrity of our work for beauty of COLUM and perfection of PRESS or FINISH is a household word.

ROYAL STEAM DYE WORKS, Between Victoria Square and St. Peter Street. Parcels called for in the city.

THE ANGELUS HOUR.

LORD BYRON.

Ave Maria! blessed be the hour!
The time, the clime, the spot, where I so oft
Have felt that mement in its fullest power
Sink o'er the earth so beautiful and soft,
While swung the deep bell in the distant tower,
O' the faint dylig day-himn stole, alort,
And not a breath crept througe the rosy air,
And yet the forest leaves seem'd stirr'd with
prayer.

Ave Maria! 'tis the hour of prayer!
Ave Maria! 'tis the hour of love!
Ave Maria! may our spirits dare
Look up to thine and to thy Son's above!
Ave Maria! oh that face so far!
Those downcast eyes beneath the Aimighty

what though 'tis but a pictured image strike-That painting is no idol, 'tis too like.

Canadian News.

Sugarcane of eleven feet in height has been grown this year at Beauport, Que.

Counterfeit two-dollar Prince Edward Island notes are in circulation at Quebec.

During last month Col. Robbins shipped 2,200 tons of iron ore from the Hull mines. Eleven thousand boxes of cheese have been shipped from Belleville during the past two

A sale of the timber limits known as the Batson & Currier limits took place yesterday afternoon. Mr. J. R. Booth was the purchaser at \$24,500.

H. M. ships Northampton, Blanche, and Forester arrived Wednesday afternoon. Ad-miral and Lady McClintock joined the flagship yesterday at Rimouski.

The second annual exhibition in connection with the Ottawa valley Horticultural Society opened Wedenesday afternoon at the drill hall. The display of flowers and fruits is very fine.

Wednesday morning the new Model School at Ottawa, in connection with the Normal School, was informally opened, when the enrolling of scholars was completed and classes organized. The formal opening will take place on Friday afternoon next.

A large and satisfactory meeting of the farmers of Ste. Foye, Que., was held for the purpose of discussing the contracts to be made with the promoters of the new sugar factory for supplying them with beets. Already it is said that the cultivation of over three hundred acres of beet has been con-

The rather unusual spectacle of a police sergeant on trial for drunkenness was witnessed in the police court at St. John, N.B. on the 1st, the trial resulting in finding that the officer was under the influence of liquor; sentence was deferred. The trial of a policeman for drunkenness was commenced but was not finished.

The Quebec Government has sent to the cure of Buckland, county of Bellechasse, the sum of \$150 to be distributed amongst the unfortunate settlers whose crops were recently destroyed by a hailstorm. It is also reported that the Government have promised further aid to the distressed farmers to onable them to purchase seed for next season.

The following new post offices have been opened in the Ottwa divison :- Cannanore, county of Stormont, Mr. John Hughes, postmastar, Cagoode Station, Russell county, Mr. W. P.F. Ritchie, postmaster; North Lanark, county Bussell, Mr. C. Hepenstall, postmaster; Greevy, county of Prescott, John Elie, postmaster. The office at Bennie's Corners, Lanark county, Mr. Whitlaw, postmaster, has

Wit and Humor,

Where to go when short of money-Go to

"I object," said a wit at a party, " to the ladies bare-ing arms, because they load them so with powder.' A Pennsylvania newspaper, in quoting the

vital statistics of philadelphia, says-" Of the births, 7,885 were children." Somebody says, "A wife should be like a

reasted lamb—tender and nicely dressed." A scamp adds, "and without sauce." "Is your house a warm one, landlord?" asked a lady in search of a dwelling.

ought to be, the painter has just given it two coats, was the reply. It is said by one of their own poets that a lie, and this remarkable individual has

been deaf and dumb from his birth. Josh Billings, writing from instinct, says-"To avoid all trouble ov law suits from heirs and others, i have koncluded to administer upon mi own estate bi spending it as i go

An inkeeper observed a postillion with one spur, and inquired the reason. "Why what would be the use of the other?" said the postillion, "if one side of the horse goes the

other can't stand stiff." When John was asked why his engagement with Jane was broken off, he rolled his eyes, looked very much pained, and groaned, 'Oh, she turned out a deceiver.' But he did not

add the deceiver was himself. 'I see a good deal about a 'celebrated Beef Steak Club' in London, said an cld lady, as she laid down her paper; and then she musingly added, 'I don't see why they can't pound their steaks with rolling plus as we do in the country.'

'How is business now?' kaquired one Nashville merchant of another. 'Dull; fearfully dull,' was the reply. 'The fact is, nobedy buys anything just now but previsions and whiskey. The bare necessaries of life as it

A man who wented to see the proprietor of a large establishment, being told that he was ating qualities of Autumn. If for any reason somewhere about among the clerks, asked potatoes must be dug before the crickets chirp How shall I distinguish him from the rest? and the air is crisp, bury them in shallow By his shabby clothing. He is the worst pits dug in a dry place, and cover them with dressed man in the lot, was the reply.

A distinguished and long-winded Paris lawyer lately defended a criminal unsuccessfully, and at the end of the trial the judge received the following note-The prisoner humbly prays that the time occupied by the plea of the counsel for the defence be counted in the sentence.

Dr. Brown, chaplain to the Bishop of Hereford, dining one day with his lordship in company with a young lady to whom he paid his addresses, was asked for his toast after dinner, when the Bishop, perceiving him to hecitate cried, Oh, I beg your pardon, doctor, your toast is not yet Brown.,

When Maurice Margarot was tried at Edinburgh for sedit of the Lord Justice-General asked him "Hae July coonsel, mon?" 'No." *Bo ye want to had ony appointed?" I only want an interpreter to make me understand what your lordships say.! One of the judges (Lord Braxfield) once said to an eloquent culprit at the bar,; 'Ye'er a very clever chiel, mon, kut I'm thinking ye wad be name the waur o' a hangin.'

Agricultural,

FARM WORK IN SEPTEMBER.

AY ALEXANDRE HYDE.

September is usually considered the month for beginning the autumn harvests, but it is also the seed time for winter grains, and, if these are not already sown they claim attention prior to all harvests. If rye and wheat are not sown by the latter part of August or the first of September, the sowing had better be deferred till just before the ground freezes, or even till spring, as it is better not to have the seed germinate at all in the autumn than to have the roots get so feeble a hold as to be thrown out of the ground by the alternate freezings and thawings of winter. We have known very good success to follow the sowing of these grains just as the winter sets in, but the better way is to sow in such season that the roots will get a firm hold and the blades such a growth as in a measure to protect the roots, but not enough to smother them. We notice some farmers putting in their winter grain in August so as to get some fall feed for their sheep. The grazing of the grain fields will effectually prevent all smothering of the roots, but the remedy is worse than the disease, The sharp hoofs of the sheep, and their still sharper teeth are poor pruning tools

for tender grain. They cut and bruise too

near the "quick" of the plant. Winter grains

are rather precarious at their best, but if sown

in September, previous to the equinoxial

rains, they stand the best chance for making a return of sixty to a hundred fold. In a former article we have recommended rye as a Winter grain on lands adapted to it, and it may be well to call the attention of farmers again to the merits of this crop. It will grow where wheat will not, and though it does not make so good a breadstuff as wheat, still the straw is so valuable as to compensate largely for this. Indeed, near our cities large villages the straw is the paying part of the rye crop, as it commands a greater price than the best horse hay. Liverymen and fancy horse men are willing to pay almost any price for rye straw, as its large cylinder stem makes it the best of absorbents in the horse stall. But in case it is decided to sow rye, do not follow the old custom of sowing it on some barren, sandy plain or kroll without fertilizer. If rye pays under such circumstances, it will do what no other grain does. Of late years it has been customary to sow rye on good loamy soil, and instead of 10 to 15 bushels per acre, which was the yield on the sandy plain, the return has been from 40 to 60 bushels. The stalk of rye is so large and strong that it stands fertilizing without tottling over better than any other grain, and hence is an excellent crop with which to stock down to grass. We tried last Fall seeding a piece of old and rich land to grass without any grain, but it was a mistake. Foul stuff sprang up abundantly in the Spring, and the first crop of hay was such a mixture of weeds and grass that we moved it early and used it mainly as a mulch around apple trees; but in the second crop the grass triumphed, as it always will if the land is rich and pleaty of grassseed is sown. . If we had sown rye with the grass-seed, the rye could have been used for early soil-feeding, and we should have had two crops instead of one. We shall not try stocking to grass without grain again, lest

the weeds may lodge and smother the grass. One of the crops first demanding the attention of the farmer this month is that of apples, which in most parts of our country is unprecedentedly early, large and fair. The trees are so leaded with fruit that they are breaking down, and the branches must be propped to prevent great mutilation of the orchards. The early apples are falling in such quantities as to preclude the possibility of feeding them to stock—except where the flocks and herds a e in equal ratio with the orchard-or doing much with them but to make them into cider vinegar. As for making cider in September—certainly in the early part of the mouth—that is worthy of the name, it is out of the question, without more pains that most farmers are willing to take. If anyone has a very good cellar in which the thermometer ranges from 46° to 50° so as to check the vinous fermentation from running straightway into the acetous, cider may be kept in a tolerable condition, but the early made is a flashy article in comparison with that pressed the latter part of October. It however makes a very respectable vinegar, and if the casks are left in the open air. with an inverted bottle in the bung-hole, the there is only one Afghan who has never told acctous will follow the vinous termentation in rapid succession. I'he vinegar will be all the better if a pint of molasses or a pound of sugar be added to each barrel, as early apples seldem have sufficient saccherine matter in them to make a No. 1 article of

> We notice many farmers digging their potatoes and putting them into their cellars, with the plea that they will thus escape the rot" which has already appeared in many places. This may be good policy, but we doubt it. We have tried a good many ways to dodge the rot, among others, this of dig-ging them early, but they will sometimes rot in the cellar, and are more inclined to decay if the weather is warm. The effluvia of rotten potatoes is bad enough in the field, but in the house it is intolerable, and what a job it is to lug them in and then lug them out and sort them over. If others like this nasty job of sorting diseased potatoes, they are welcome to do it. If potatoes will rot we prefer to let them do it in the ground, and let the earth absorb the vile, unhealthy odor. Moreover, we have come to the conclusion that they are less likely to rot in the ground than when piled up in bins. In piles, much heat is generated, and if one potato rots it is like one sinner that corrupts all around him. We like to dig before the fall rains set in, but not till the nights are cool and the air in the day time has the peculiarly clear and invigorlar. Dry soil is about as good an antidote to

putrescent decay as can be found, but it is improved by the addition of a little air-slaked lime and powdered charcoal. Potatoes should be dug on a dry day and be left long exposed to the sun. If there is any sign of rot among them, throw out those that are in the least affected, and sprinkle some fine lime among them as they are stored in the cellar or in

Musical Instruments.

Pianos Another battle on high prices Raging
War on the monopolist renewed.
See Beatty's latest. Newspaper full reply (sent free) before buying Piano or Organ. Readmy latest
War Circular. Lowest prices ever given. O cans
ton, NJ.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping - Cough, and all Lung Diseases, when taken in season. People die of consumption simply because of neglect, when the timely use of this remedy would have cured them at once.

Fifty-one years of concough remedy has stood the test like **Dotuns' Elizir**.

Price 25 cents and \$1.00 per bottle.

For sale Everywhere.

Dr. Baxter's Mandrake

BITTERS Will cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and

all diseases arising from Biliousness. Price 25 cents per bottle. For Sale Everywhere HENRY & JOHNSON'S ARNICA AND OIL

LINIMENT For Man and Beast. The most perfect liniment ever compounded. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. For Sale Everywhere.

Sept 8, '80.

4-13

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

IS HERFBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to Incorporate "The Wrecking and Salvage Company of Canada."

Montreal, 1st Heptember, 1880.

HATTON & NICOLLS,

4-10 Solicitors for Applicants.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. District of Montreal. In the Superior Court.

Dame Marie Louise Vigent, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Pacifique Moise Dalkneau, trader, of the same place, and duly authorized a ester en justice. Plaintiff,

The said Pacifique Moise Daigneau, Defendant. An action en separation as to property has been instituted in this cause, on the 25th day of August, 1880.

LAREAU & LEBEUF, Attorneys for Flaintiff. Montreal, 25th August, 1880. 3-5

PROVINCE OF QUEREC. District of Montreal, Superior Court. DAME MARIE CHAUTIGNY, of the City of Montreal, District of Montreal, wife of Pierre Cavalli alias Cavalo, trader, of the same place, duly authorized a esteren justice, Piaintiff, vs. the said PIERRE CAVALO, trader, of the same place, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been entered in this cause on the First Day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

Montreal, ist September 1880.

BEAUSJLEIL & MARTINEAU.

3-5

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court. No. 2872. Dame Caroline Gauthler, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of James Coughlan, of the same place, accountant, hereby gives notice that, by her present demand, she has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said huseand.

T. & C. C. DELORIMIER.

T. & C. C. DELORIMIER, Plaintiff's Attorney Montreal, July 30, 1880.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court. No. 1647. Dame Adel na Belair, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Poirier, of the same place accounteant, hereby gives notice that, by her present demand, she has instituted an action for separation as to properly against her said bushed.

T. & C. C. DELORIMIER, Plaintil's Autorneys. Montreal, 21st May, 1880. A4,11,18,2581.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court. No. 1648. Dame Denise Paille, of the City and District of Montreal, wife Francis Rohland, of the same place. hotel keeper, nereby gives notice that, by her present demand, she has instituted an action or separation as to property against her said

T. & C. C. DET ORIMIER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Montreal, 21st May, 1884. A4,11,18,2581.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court. No. 2046. Dame Adelia Bouthellier, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Jean Baptiste Roy, butcher and trader of the same place, hereby gives no ice that she has, by her present demand, instituted against her said busband an action for separative as to property.

stituted against ner same superstation as to property.

T. & C. C. Delorimier,
Piaintiff's Attorneys,
A4,11,18,25S1.

Educational.

WANTED, for the English Roman Catho-Jic School at Buckingham, P.Q, an Instructor capable of teabhing English, and having a Diploma. Salary not to be under \$300. Address F. X. BOILEAU, Secretary-

WANTED-A Male Teacher, to teach French and English in the R. C. boys' school at Cote Si-Paul. Apply to D. A. D'Aubrey, Secretary; Joseph Dunn, Chairman. Cote St. Paul, August 11, 1880.

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TIS COURSE OF STUDIES AND METHOD of Traching, which have won many high encomiums; its numerous staff of competent and experienced Professors; the manifold means adopted to insure the health and comfort of its immates; the great attractions of nature and art, and other, refining influences of the Capital, to which there is ready communication on all sides by rail and water, at cheap rates—these, and other, advantages set forth in its PROSPECTUS, recommend that Institution in a special manner to parents and Institution in a special manner to parents and students.

FERS:

Board and Tuition, &c., per term of five months:

Classical Course...... 75.00 For full particulars send for the Prospectus.

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SEPTEMBER 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th,

18th, 20th, 21st. **22nd.23**rd and **24**th.

A Programme never before excelled on the Continent. A Fortnight of Exciting Spectacles and Delightful Amusements.

Eight Magnificent Exhibition Buildings. making one of the most complete Fair Grounds in America.

The Exhibition proper will embrace a Grand Display of Ingenious Machinery, in motion, showing the Process of Manufacture, together with the various Agricultural, Horticultural, Industrial and Mineral Products of the Dominion. and Contributions from the Outside World.

The Incidental Attractions are on a magnificent scale, and embrace a combination of sights which may not be witnessed again in a life time.

A Lacrosse Tournament.

Consisting of a series of exciting matches amongst the crack Clubs of the world, showing the National Game in all its perfection and presenting the finest opportunity to witness Lacrosse ever given in this or any other country.

Torpedo Explosions.

In the harbor, showing the modes of torpedo warfare with their thrilling spectacular effects.

A Superb Display of Fireworks.

With illuminations of the Mountain by Bengal fires and Magnificent aerial pyrotechnic exhibitions, including the discharge of two hundred bomb shells of the largest size, bursting in mid-air and filling the heavens with showers of gorgeous stars.

Balloon Ascensions.

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tions.

Music by three Military Bands in the Public Gardens every night.

Exciting and edifying fun for the million.

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By Special Appointment Carriage Maker to R. R. H. the Princers Louise and H. E. the Marquis of Lorne.

First Prize and Diploma awarded by the Centennial Commission at Philadelphia, 1876.
First Prize at Sydney, New South Wales,
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BARRE pays 50 per cent for Hochelaga Building Society Shares. BARRE pays 65 per cent for the Metropolitan. BARRE pays for the Jacques Cartier Building Society Shares, 40 per cent. BARRE pays for the French-Canadian Building Society Shares 45 per cent.

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If you want to Insure Your Life in a good Insurance Company, see..... BARRE If you have houses to sell do not fail

If you require a good notary to transact your business give a call to BARRE, the Notary,

20 Notre Dame Street. L. P. A. GAREAU,

The Cheapest and Best Clothing Store. 246 St. Joseph Street.

Spring and Summer Sacks...... 8 1 50 # 1 75
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Tricot Suits.....

Made to order of the Very Best All-wool A first-clas Cutter (E. P. RONSELL), who has had experience in London (England), Dublin and New York, is at the head of the Custom De-

partment. Special attention given to this De-partment, in which we have had a long expe-rience both in buying and manufacturing. 15 °tf WANTED-A First-class Cutter, one who can speak both languages. Apply to L. P. A. GAREAU, 246 St. Joseph street.

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Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach and Sick Headache.

Immediately corrects bad taste in the mouth, and renders impure breath sweet and agreeable. Ladies once using this preparation will find it of such real value as to make it a standard remedy in every house.

It is entirely different from all other prepara-FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Wholesale by Lyman Sons & Co.; Kerry-Watson & Co.; H. Sugden Evans & Co.; H. Haswell & Co.

There are persons who, having made use on various preparations without obtaining any satisfactory results, will be inclined to condema the use of Luby's Parsian Hair Renewer. To them we can, in all confidence, state that 'not a single" instance do we know of where Luny's preparation has been employed but that it has been a perfect success, and no further testimony of its merits need be offered them than the approval it has met with from hundreds of our citizens who are now daily using it-

Used as an ordinary dressing for the hair, ts valuable properties are to restore gray hair to its natural color, which it certainly does, and without any injurious eff ct whatever; cures irritation and itching of the scalp, and leaves the head clean, cool and free from dandruff. One thing is certain, that its balsamic properties are such that it strengthens weak hair and

checks its falling out. Luny's does not soil the pillow-slips. Those who have used LUBY's speak well of it; those who condemn it know nothing of it.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, in large-sized bottles, at 50 cents each. Wholesale by Lyman Bous & Co.; Kerry, Watson & Co.; H. Sugden Evans & Co., H. Haswell & Co.

HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!

This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amought the Leading Necessaries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act

most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels, Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confifidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all allments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a OEN-

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

RRAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

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FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually cubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it

Coids, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swelbhyzs, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulus, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of SKIN DIBEASE. It bas never been known to fall. Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street. London, in boxes and bris, at is, 11d., 2s. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s, and 3ss each, and by all medicine vendo: s throughout the civilized world.

Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitts, Coughs,

N. --Advice grails, at the above 4-bress, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter 133 wf;

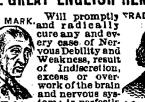
(A Medicine, pot a Drink,) CONTAINS HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION. NO THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALI-TIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS. THEY CURE Discases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, dver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Ner-vousness, Sleeplessnessand especially Female Complaints.

viii be paid for a case they will not cure of help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them. Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no Other.

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D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkeness, use of opinin, telesco and narcotics. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mig. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, On

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TRADE MARK. Will promptly TRADE MARK. and radically cure any and every case of Nervous Debility and Weakness, result of Indiscretion, excess or overwork of the brain and nervous sys.

Before Taking harmless, acts After Taking, like magic, and has been extensively used for over thirty years with great success.

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PLUMBERS' SLABS, &c.

MADE TOORDER.

MONTREAL, September 7. FINANCIAL.

The Stock Market opened strong this morning, but was mactive as regard bank stocks, thought considerable business was done in Mont: 1 Telegraph and City Gas. Montreal out a asactions, and this afternoon a small k place at 154, the market closing ers at 1543, buyers 1533, 3 per cent the closing bid yesterday; 873 was with officient for Ontario this morning, and a sale took place at that figure this afternoon, close with buyers at 87½, or ½ per cent. above the closing bld of yesterday. and Molsons show no change. ... was firm with a sale at 137. Merpened somewhat weak this morning, ..me firmer, and sold at 1053 this aftere closing bid being † per cent. above yesterday. 106 was offered at the China or Eastern Townships, 108 asked.
China cree opened with seliers at 130, but
the green with seliers at 1294 and 1291, a scich some business was done, closing with sellers at 1293, buyers 1293. Monter of the property of the company of the compan 1:1 was reached, when the price receded
1:1334 at the close of the morning board. In the afternoon the first sale was name at the highest figure of the day, namely, 184, but the prices declined with small sales 10. 133 at the close; sellers, 133; buyers, 1323; Bichelieu opened with one sale at 65, an advance of 21 per cent and sale occurred later at 65], but the afternoon prices receded to 64, closing with bueyrs at that figure, sellers 641. City Passenger was steady, with inconsiderable sales at 121 and 1201. A fair business was done in City Gas at from 149 at the opening of the morning board to 149} at the close of the afternoon. The Gazette of September 6th says :-

The Gazette of September 6th says:—
With telling effect Montreal stocks responded to the improved teeling in trade circles generally at the announcement of the final success of Sir John Macdonald's Pacific Railway scheme, which has been hailed throughout Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as the barbinger of still better times. The steady and solid advance in the price of our local bank and miscellaneous securities to day was but the refinin of a generally recognized benefit to the country at large, and thus, with greater confidence felt in its great future, an increased demand for Canadian Bank stocks and other desirable financial investments was but a natural sequence to the situation. The whole list of stocks were affected by to-day's welcome intelligence, resulting in a general advance.

COMMERCIAL.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

There is rather a better tone in the English breadstuffs markets to-day and the Chicago markets also show some improvement. No. 2 Wheat which closed yesterday at 884c Sept., 2 Wheat which Closed yested Nov., advanced to 90 c Sept., 91 c Oct., and 91 c Nov., advanced to 90 c Sept., 91 c Oct., and 91 c Nov. The local grain market is quiet. No. 2 Uanada Wheat is quoted at \$1.09 to \$1.10. Canada Spring Wheat, old, is worth \$1.20; has not yet been sold. Corn firmer, at 52½c to arrive. Peas, 821c to 85c for car lots. Oats, 32c per 32 lbs. Rye, 721c for car lots. Barley nominal. FLOUR-Receipts, 3,395 barrels. There is

a decidedly easier tone on the market, notwithstanding the firmer advices from both East and West. Sales were at inside quotations almost wholly, and though noue were reported at below these prices, it is certain that some sellers were inclined to accept lower figures. The following sales were reported: 100 bbls Superior Extra at \$5.15; 50 bbls do at \$5.15; 100 bbls Spring Extra at \$5.25; 100 bbls Superfine at \$4.75. We do not lower inside quotations, which we quote alone to-day, but it is probable that business could be done at below inside quoat prices above these figures, unless for ex-· in ceptional brands. We quote:

Superior Extra	. \$ 5 15 to 0 00
Extra Superfine	5 10 0 0 0
Fancy	nominal.
Spring Extra	5 20 5 25
Superfine	4 75 0 00
Strong Bakers'	570630
Fine	. 4 25 4 30
Middlings	4 00 0 00
Pollards	. 360 000
Ontario Bags, per 100 lbs	. 260000
City Bags, (delivered)	

MEALS.—Ontario Oatmeal, \$4.30 to \$4.40 per bri; Cornmeal, \$2.70 to \$2.75 per bbl. DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter, receipts, 2,645 packages. There continues to be a lack of decided tone to the market, though there can be no doubt that for choice and best qualities there is a firm feeling on the part of holders. At the same time buyers hold off, and the market continues dull. Good to fine Eastern Townships is quoted at 24c to 25c, but there is not much inclination on the part of buyers here to pay this price. Morrisburg is quoted at 22c to 23c, but there is little or none offering on the market, and producers in the country are asking 25c, which would probably have to be paid for really fine goods at present. At the same time this price is purely nom-inal, as is the whole market at present Brockville, 21c to 221c; Western, 20c to 211 The Western makers have thwarted the standard of the butter this year, and the finest makes would probably bring more money, as it is more desirable to buyers in the present condition of things than the highest priced goods which are beyond shippers' limits at present. Creamery is quoted at 26c to 27c, the latter price having, it is said, been paid in one instance lately.

Cheese, receipts, 4,564 boxes. There is no change to report in this market, which continues dull in consequence of a somewhat slack demand as well as the fact that prices here are higher than are warranted by the British market. At Liverpool the market is quiet, choice being quoted at 63s, which is

within the past month; second, an advance in ocean freights for all heavy goods takes effect on the 2nd Sept., and again the prospects of the demand are such that it is confidently expected that present stocks will be easily exhausted in supplying the Fall trade. A number of travellers have started out this week with Fall samples, and others will leave in a few days, but, of course, it is too soon yet to learn results. Bar Iron and Steel have been in active request recently by some of the large Canadian manufacturers of agricultural implements, but prices for these are firmly maintained; a few large sales have been reported, and several other applications for quotations for round lots have been received by leading dealers. A reduction of 1c. to 2c. 5½c per lb ior a fine lot he sold for shipment. is made this week in Copper, owing almost entirely to increased supplies of the to 5c per lb. Butchers' stock was about as Canadian production. Pig Iron. — The last quoted, 4c being the cutside figure for market continues very firm, under a steady, legitimate demand. Business has been more active during the past week, and latter part of the week at 4c to 54c per lb. sales include several round lots at about \$20 per ton. A cable received from Glasgow reports the pig iron market steady and firm. There has been considerable enquiry here during the week for shipment to the United States, and although negotiations are pending, we understand, for the sale of large lots, no transactions of this kind have yet been closed. Remittances are reported much more satisfactory than in previous seasons. LEATHER .- The month has opened with a

decidedly firmer feeling for sole leather, and an advance of 1c to 1½c on previous prices has been asked for even round lots, and we believe obtained. This has caused a slight ripple of excitement in the market. Many of the shoe manufacturers and leather dealers, anticipating the advance, have bought freely of sole leather and round lots of from 1,000 to 2,000 sides changed hands at 25c to 26c for No. 1, and 221c to 23c for No. 2 B. A. No. 2 is held firm at 24c; several houses have been buying largely of this grade recently, until the bulk of the supply in the market has been picked up, hence the abvance; and some dealers are of opinion that No. 1 and other grades will soon follow suit. Of black leathers, the market is fairly well supplied, and there is no change to note in prices. Within the past fortnight, light Russets have advanced about 5c, and are now quoted at 50c to 55c, with scarcely any to be had at even these prices. Wool pullers are much better paid by selling them in pickle to the American markets, and thus the majority are sent out of the country. The demand for other descriptions is small and prices remain unchanged. At Boston the exports continue large, and some heavy transactions are reported there, one firm having bought during the week a large lot of Buffalo sole, amounting to the large sum of \$500,000. Such sales as these naturally create a very firm feeling in all the markets in America. A leading Montreal shipper placed 10,000 sides, principally of Buffalo sole, in the English market last week at a much better figure than he could have realized here, and could have placed another large lot at the same price, but this he refused to do. Remittances are generally good for the season.

NEW YORK STATE CHEESE MARKET. At Utica yesterday 6,000 boxes of cheese sold, the ruling prices being 12%c per lb.
At Little Falls yesterday quotations for cheese were from 111c to 121c, the ruling price being 12c per lb.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES.

Produce was in good supply, but buyers were scarcely so numerous as on this day last week. A large trade is being done in apples, both in local and export account. Choice home grown fruit, such as Montreal Alexanders, Beauties and Peach apples, command \$3, \$3.25 and \$2.25 per bbl, business could be done at below inside quo-tations, while sellers could not do anything at prices above these figures, unless for ex-ceptional brands We quote: ith many will leave the present week. Recent consignments did not reach the other side in good shape, and private cables received today quoted sales as low as 11s and 13s. Montreal melons are slightly firmer at S2 to \$3 per dozen. The Dominion Canning Company is doing an extensive business in tomatoes, using about 200 bushels per diem. To-day 400 bushels were bought at 20c per bush. Grapes of all varieties were plentiful, and remarkably cheap as our price list shows. Receipts of Saguenay blueberries were only 300 boxes, and sales were at 60c to 70c per box. The offerings of print dairy butter, though large, were all taken up at 25c to 30c. At 11:15 a.m. there was only one lot left, and the holder was firm at 30c. Eggs brought 15c to 18c per dezen, according to freshness. Peas and oats were abundant, but other cereals were

FLOUR, MEAL AND GRAIN .- Flour, per 100 lbs, \$3.10 to \$3.20; buckwheat flour, do, \$2.10; Oatmeal, do, \$2.25 to \$2.40; Common yellow, do, \$1.30; white, do, \$1.35; Moule, do, \$1.20 to \$1.40; Bran, \$0c; Barley, per bush 65c to 75c; Oats, per bag, 80c to 90c; peas, per bush, 90c to \$1.10; buckwheat, per bush 60c.

FRUIT.—Cranberties, \$5 50 per brl; watermelons, 40c to \$1 each; apples, new, per bri, \$1 50 to 3 25; lemons, per case, \$6 50 to 7 50; do, per box, \$5 50 to 6; blueberries, per box, 60c to 70c; pine apples, \$4 per doz; melons, \$2 to 6 do; Bartlett pears, \$5 to 7 per brl; peaches, 75c per basket; Green gage and blue plums, \$1 50 to 2 50 per box; Champion Grapes, 4c per lb; Delaware, 10c; Rodgers

8c; Peach apples, \$2 25 per brl. VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, new, per bushel, 25c to 30c; carrots, new, per bushel, 50c; onions, new, per dozen, 40c; cabbages, new, per dozen, 20c to 40c; cauliflowers, per dozen, 90c to \$1 25; radishes, per dozen bunches 10c; lettuce, per dozen, 25c; string beans, 40c to 50c per bush; butter beans, 80c; tomstoes, per bush, 30c rhubarb, per dozen bunches, 15c to 30c; cucumbers, per bush, 15c to 20c; celery, 50c per dozen. Corn, 8c to 12c; tur-

nips, 50c per dozen.

advanced 5s. to 7s. 6d. sterling per ton city at present, and as horses are being brought more freely from the country, there are prospects of a better trade being done for some time. The shipments from here to the United States during the past week were 105 horses, costing an average of \$84.25 each.
Among them were two horses for breeding purposes which cost \$850.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

MONTREAL, September 6. The demand for shipping cattle continues as good as ever, and fully as high prices are being paid for best offerings, which we quote 54c to 54c per lb live weight, a dealer from the West to-day admitting that he received last quoted, 4c being the cutside figure for ported 500 head of cattle bought since the latter part of the week at 4c to 51c per lb.

Mr. N. Kennedy bought during the same period about 100 head at from 4c to 51c per lb. Ocean freights from this port to Liverpool, Glasgow, Bristol and London, are quoted at from £3 to £3 10s for each head of cattle. Latest cable advices from England were very satisfactory especially for choice beeves. Hogs were in good supply at \$5.50 to \$6.00 per 100 lbs. Sheep sold \$5 to \$6 each. Lambs \$2.25 to \$3.75 each as to size and quality. The receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles during the past week were 125 carloads of cattle, 1,161 head of hogs, 8 cars of sheep and 14 horses.

POTATOES INJURED BY THE SUN.-Potatoes should not be exposed to the sun. The heat scalds the surface and injures the quality for keeping. They may be exposed sufficiently to become dry, when they should be covered with the vines and shaded. If pitted when heated by exposure to the sun they will soon decay. The best time to put them in pits is in the morning when they are cool.

HOW TO MAKE A FRUIT DRYER-An effective fruit dryer may be made of sheet iron in the shape of a box or oven filled with wire-gauze shelves. The floor of the oven should be made double, and the upper one, two inches above the lower one, may be pierced with small holes to let the hot air pass up. A few holes should be made around the sides between the iloors to admit fresh air, and ventilators provided at the top by which the vapor escapes.

FERTILIZER FOR WHEAT .- It is a poor business to sow wheat on poor land. It would be ness to sow wheat on poor land. It would be better to sow ryc. On such land, and without stable manure, it would not be safe to sow wheat without at least 500 pounds of artificial complete manure per acre, if a good crop is expected; 300 pounds per acre would greatly help, and to give the soil thorough working by two plowings and harrowings would be a further help. Complete manure for wheat costs about \$2.50 per 100 pounds in New York. Superphosphate of lime, with wood ashes and poultry manure, would make a good fertilizer. make a good fertilizer.

PARASITES IN SHEEP.-Sheep are subject to various parasitic worms in the lungs, which cause a cough, discharge at the nose, and diarrhea. These same effects are caused also by worms in the intestines. The remedy for either is turpentine in linseed-oil. The symptoms are a dry, hollow cough, discoarge of mucus from the nose, and a continued diarrhea. Give one counce of linseed-oil, with half as much turpentine, in the morning before feeding, and do not feed until two hours after. Keep the sheep from food at night when they are under treatment. Continue this for two weeks, with intermissions of three days after two doess. The wool should be clipped from about the tail and hind parts to avoid the attacks of flies, which will otherwise lay eggs in the filth, and cause the sheep to become fly-blown.

Coloring Butter.—Some cows will not, or various parasitic worms in the lungs, which

COLORING BUTTER.-Some cows will not, or rather cannot, give rich yellow butter, and some rather cannot, give rich yellow butter, and some can. It is an attribute of the cows and not of the feed given to them. Coloring the butter is not objectionabe in the slightest degree if the coloring is pure. Carrot juice is subject to decomposition and is, therefore, not so good as the preparations of annotto. Annotto is a vegetable product, and is not only harmless, but useful, as it adds to the flavour as well as the appearance of the butter. If it were not that the purchasers and consumers of the butter insist on having it of a certain color, knowing that the color is artificial, and paying more for it so colored, proof a certain color, knowing that the color is artificial, and paying more for it so colored, producers would be under no obligation to color it. It is foolish or stupid to persist in opposing an innocent popular fashion or taste, more especially when it hurts no one and pleases the multitude. But in this case the eaters of butter are right and their critics are wrong, for butter well colored is positively better for it.

PACKING BUTTER.—Mr. Ellsworth, as reported in the American Cultivator, says: "There are usually a few weeks during each season when butter is so plenty in our small markets that it is almost impossible to sell it at any jair price, when it may be packed in earthen jars, and be kept in good condition for family use. Take the butter in as good condition as I have described; press it into the jar compactly, in a layer three inches in thickness; cut a piece of cloth of the size of the jar, wet it in strong brine, spreading it over this first layer; repeat the process with each succeeding layer until you have reached the top or within three quarters of an inch. Now make a strong brine, to which add three tablespoonsfuls of granulated sugar, one tenspoonful of powdered saltpetre; set in a cool, dry cellar, keep it covered with brine until wanted, and it will cut out smoothly. But if the butter is to be kept for a better market, I would recommend putting it up in any sweet package or jar, direct from the churn in the granulated form, covering it with strong brine, and when wanted take it up and work it over like new butter. PACKING BUTTER .- Mr. Ellsworth, as report

and when wanted take it up and work it over like new butter.

KEEP THE STABLES LIGHT.—Dark stables are an abomination, and should not be tolerated. There is no necessity to sacrifice comfort, either in winter or summer, to secure enough light. A horse's eyes are enlarged—the pupil of the eye is—by being kept in a dark stable; he has a harness put on him, and suddenly brought out into the bright glaring sunlight, which contracts the pupil so suddenly as to cause extreme pain. By persevering in this very foolish and injudicious as well as cruel practice the nerves of the eye become impared, and if continued long enough, loss of sight will ensue. To see how very painful it is to face a bright light after having been in the dark, take a walk some night for a short time, till the eye becomes accustomedito the darkness, then drop suddenly into some well-lighted room, and you will be scarcely able to see for a few moments in the sudden light. You know how painful it is to yourself, then why have your horse repeatedly to bear such unnecessary pain? A dark stable is invariably a damp one, and such stables we are not yet willing to put either a valuable working or driving horse in. Give good ventilation, let the surshine and the air have a chance to effect an entrance, and your stables will be purer and more lealthy than if you take pains to exclude them and the good influence they invariably bring with them. bring with them.

British market. At Liverpool the market. Is quiet, choice below quoted at 63s, which is qual to about 12c here. Quotations her range from 11gt to 124c.

Ease are quoted at about 12c to 12fc per doz. for cases.

Hoo Products.—The market is quiet, but very firm; Heavy Mess Pork sold at \$18 to \$1.75; geese, \$1 to \$1.75. Lard is firm at 12c to 12fc per lob. for palls. Smoked Hams, 12fc. Bacoc, loc to 10c; lamb, per quarter, 50c to \$1.20; lb. for palls. Smoked Hams, 12fc. Bacoc, loc to 10c; lamb, per pair, see quoted at \$4.80 per 100 lbs.

HARDWARE AND IRON—The jobbing trade has not yet fully opened for the season, but there has been considerable business done during the week in a quiet way, consisting chiffly of forting up orders received by mail for all kinds of goods. On entering any of our large establishments we hear the ratilling of like fland at 52 cot 25c; cheese, \$1.20; but bere has been considerable business done during the week in a quiet way, consisting chiffly of forting up orders received by mail for all kinds of goods. On entering any of our large establishments we hear the ratilling of like kinds of goods. On entering any of our large establishments we hear the ratilling of all kinds of goods. On entering any of our large establishments we hear the ratilling of the iron below, and see the werehouse clerks all actively spagged above, packing up orders for miscollaseous assortmatics, so that the movement, as far as it goes, seems to be of a general character, and the tone of beauty and the proper large of the iron below, and see the werehouse clerks all actively spagged above, packing the prices have been bought by this company within the last few dways, the prices path beauty and the price of the product of a general character, and the tone of the straw much entering the content of the product of the product of the price of the product of

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