

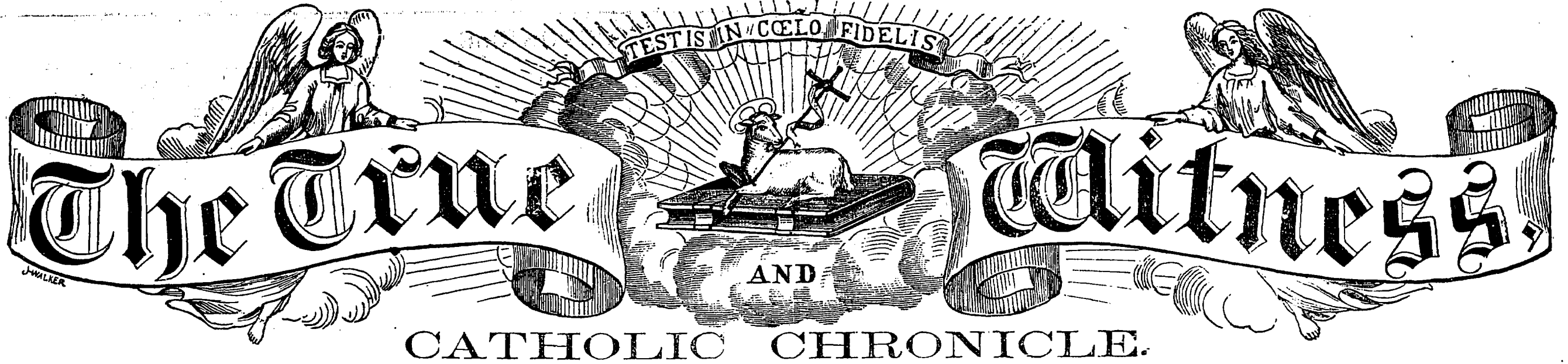
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PROCLAMATION

OF ST. THOMAS AQUINAS, Patron of Catholic Schools. LEO 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 sanctity and the examples of those who have excelled in, or attained, perfection of some kind so as to imitate them.

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.

It was deemed advisable to defer satisfying the ardor of these prayers and supplications, that they might increase in number; but the opportunity 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.

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 has come for adding this new honor to the immortal glory of Thomas Aquinas.

No, 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 Catholic 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 profound, 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 virtues.

His learning is so vast that, like a sea it contains all the wisdoms that come 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 perspicuity of mind such perfection of method and such propriety of terms, that he seems to have left his successors nothing save the faculty of imitating him while depriving them of the possibility of equalling him.

There is also to be considered; that his doctrine, being formed and, as it were, armed with principles of wisdom 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 alarm.

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 abasement of reason, but a noble obedience which sustains the mind and raises it to grander heights; 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 other.

time men began to sow 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 preparation 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. 1, 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 genius.

For these reasons, we deem the angelic doctor in every respect worthy to be chosen 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 tutelage 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 tranquillity. 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 defending our most holy religion against the criminal assaults of her enemies. All human sciences 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 take 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 of morals, and they will not pursue that knowledge which, separated from charity, puffs up minds and leads them astray, but that which "proceeding from the Father of 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 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. THOMAS CARD. MARELLI, Secretary of Apostolic Rites. 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 interest you have placed upon my life and writings, and by the congratulations 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.

At the Orleans railroad station in Paris the other day, 8,000 pilgrims were gathered for a trip to Lourdes. A large number were crippled and bedridden. The station was crisscrossed up with stretchers and mattresses upon which emaciated and helpless forms were reclining. Babies abounded, and their wail and soiled faces were pitiable. The incalculable numbered one-fourth of the entire

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Moreover, it would be a sub-assembly which England could at any moment 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, thatism which even the least intelligent man can comprehend—Nationalism.—(applause)—Ireland for the Irish, Ireland a nation. This, gentlemen, is an "ism" which England will 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 Englishman delivered his series of lectures upon our country. England will never yield us Home Rule or Independence till "she has been beaten to her knees," and I assure you, my fellow-countrymen, you will never beat her to her knees by demonstrations, by talk, by banners, by resolutions, by Parliamentary obstructions, by any means under Heaven, save one. (Loud applause.) "But your talk is of war, of revolution," cries out some moral force Home Ruler. "You are rather premature, my friend," I reply. My observations and conclusions are simply historical 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

never 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 there is, as somebody says "smouldering civil war" in Ireland. England—baffled and beaten and laughed at—chooses to lose her prestige in Afghanistan, where Ayob Khan "licked" her, without demonstration, banners, or Home Rule speeches. (Cheers.) Why? Because she knows that in the impending and inevitable European war she must take part; that Ireland would not then be a thorn in her side, but a dagger in her

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There is no hesitancy in using BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMBIS. If there be worms, they will not do any harm, and if there be worms thereabouts, they will destroy them. Worms are the cause of many infantile ailments. Price, 25 cents a box. 3-2

THE CAMPAIGN IN AFGHANISTAN

LONDON, September 4.—A Candahar despatch gives the following information respecting the routing of Ayob 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 Ayob's camp. The attack was made with four brigades, who marched over the difficult route, dragging their artillery and never complaining of fatigue. 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, between Cabul and Candahar seemed to have made the men more anxious to meet Ayob and redeem the reputation of the British army in Afghanistan. On arriving in front of Ayob's camp the assault was begun at once with vigor. His entrenchments and outworks were less formidable than had been anticipated, 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 dearest foregone conclusion at close quarters. With the loss of his guns Ayob's army took to flight by way of the ford across the Argandab River. He lost all his camp equipment. The loss of the British was considerable.

LONDON, September 5.—It appears by the last despatch that General Roberts commenced his attack upon Ayob Khan's force at 9 o'clock on the morning of last Wednesday at Babawal Kotel, a village 600 yards from the English position, which had first to be taken. This was done gallantly by the 32nd Highlanders and 2nd Ghorkas, covered by artillery, with a new screw gun battery. The two brigades advanced steadily until Pierpaysal was reached, where the Afghans were in great force, but the enemy could not resist the British advances. Shortly afterward Ayob Khan's camp became visible, and by noon the English victory 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 Quetta says Ayob Khan's mountain battery escaped. A large quantity of Snider and Martini ammunition was found in Ayob Khan's camp previous to Ayob's flight. He left Colonel Maclean and six Sepoys prisoners. The guard soon after paraded them for execution. Maclean's diary ended August 15th.

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

The steamer Hoching, from China, arrived at San Francisco last week. She is the first Chinese steamer, owned and manned by Chinese, which has ever crossed the Pacific.







The Montreal Exhibition.

Ten Days of Exhibiting and one Holiday. The Arrangements for Visitors—An Energetic Committee—Any Amount of Music, Birds and Flowers—Regatta, 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 game can go.

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

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 are very much gratified at the response to an appeal for sleeping apartments, to provide for those visitors whom the hotels cannot accommodate.

THE EXHIBITION.—REDUCED FARES.—From stations between Brockville West, Point Levi and Coaticook East, tickets will be issued to Montreal and return, from September 14th to 24th, both days inclusive, at one-third more than single fare.

FRANCE LOOKING AFTER HER LONG LOST CHILD. Mons. de la Londe, Mayor of Longueville, France, arrived in this city on Saturday morning, his object being to make a tour of the Dominion, with a view to learning the prospects for a profitable investment of French capital in the country.

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 intolerance.

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.

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 of space was not well attended as it might.

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 unobscured woods.

Another thing I must specially particularize is the hotel-keepers of Alexandria, led by Mr. Donald McMaster, closed down last night on "inspiring bold John Barleycorn" for the whole 2nd of Sept.

When the Coteau Bridge is built—they are just going to commence, and when the railway is a fact—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 embrace within its cool shades large picnic parties from Montreal or Ottawa.

As for Terpsichore,—well, the genius of the groves cried, modifying McLeod's words:—"Dance, my children, lads and lasses! Cut and shuttle, toes and heels; Piper, rour from every chamber; Hurricanes of Highland reels!"

I must not forget to inform you that a Salimbanque, or rope-walker, made his appearance on the ground from parts unknown. He placed about twenty feet of wire at the brain-dizzing elevation of ten feet from mother earth.

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.

Just as Victorine, you see I am a Mahometan of the white 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 certainly brought the cherubs George and Albertina out, each with a slice of melon in his and her respective mouths, and it brought the old couple in quick as lightning.

IN CERTAIN SEASONS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS run into chronic weakness, and end in Cholera. 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 bowels get deranged. It does its work surely.

—The swimming match between Boynton and Fearn for \$1,000 a side resulted in a victory for the former.

ROUND THE WORLD.

BY TELEGRAPH.

—Half Scotland is owned by seventy persons. —Peasack, Massachusetts, 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 Canada.

—Peace terms have been signed between Peru and Chili much to the advantage of the latter. —Hon. Mrs. Trudel is suing for separation of bed and board against her husband, Senator Trudel.

—Some companies of the 44th Canadian Militia mutinied at Clifton on the 30th of 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 immigrants. —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. —The Cuban political prisoners will be amnestied when the Queen of Spain's sacconchement takes place.

—Wind lifted all the tents of Barnum's show at St. Louis, and tore them to pieces too small for patching. —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 Sheff-dahl, Iowa, because a Methodist pastor drank lager beer at a public bar.

—James P. Voorhees, a son of Senator Voorhees, has been received into the Roman Catholic Church at Terro Haute. —The value of articles recently carried off by burglars from Lord Eldon's residence at Encombe, England, is \$200,000.

—The French Crown jewels, except those of arctic value, are to be sold. It is thought they will realize seven million francs. —There is a dearth of gold in Germany, and indeed a dearth of almost everything but Bismarckism, and even that is beginning to run out.

—The marriage of General Grant's son, with Miss Flood, the Irish American millionaire, will not take place till after Christmas. —The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals recommends that all kittens that cannot be provided for be killed at birth.

—A return issued by the Gorman Postmaster-General shows the number of post cards used in Europe in the year 1878 to have been 742,000,000. —The Powis has 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 Gonzalez, Texas, in a fight with three members of the Martin family, one of whom was badly wounded.

—Prince Bismarck, at Kissingen, following the advice of his physicians, indulges in afternoon naps. The Prince is a great eater and worker, though a poor sleeper. —The observatory on Atna will soon be an accomplished fact. The object is the study 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 Jasper, at Richmond, has grown so large that a division is to be amicably made. Brother Jasper is the reasoner who maintains that "the sun do move."

—Every politician isn't a statesman," remarked John Jay, in a Texas saloon. This expression was regarded by Den Moore, the town constable, as a personal insult, and he shot Jay at once. —The Emperor of Germany has returned to Babelsburg, his summer residence, near Potsdam, much the better for his visits to Ems and Gastein. He will remain there till the autumn manoeuvres.

—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 following:—"The declaration of the unauthorized religious orders, an outline of which has just been published by the Bordeaux legitimist paper, La Citoyenne, is the result of a collision 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 have their origin upon common law, which is the place of an application for authorization 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 Republic of France ridicules the proposed arrangements and remarks:—"The second decree of the 20th March will, we are convinced, be executed." The Sicote 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 Poitiers, however, they found six Jesuits, three of whom claimed to be proprietors. The other three, offering no such claim, were expelled, 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 soon as he returns to Paris. The superior of the Assumption of the Rue 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 Lancashire weavers to go on strike, it is probable that the masters will order a general lock-out.

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 Appropriation 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. Consideration of this resolution was postponed till to-day.

The resolution of O'Connor, the Home Ruler, that it is no longer just or expedient 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 Wednesday morning, and second by Mr. Labouchere.

The Marquis of Hartington humbly 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 yeas to 71 nays. The minority consisted of five Irish members and Bradlaugh, Briggs, Broththurst, 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 a platform in the park.

The Times says 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 correspondent telegraphs the particulars of a frightful catastrophe at Logrono, a beautiful town 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 hand 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 rifles 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 frantic 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 scene in the House of Commons this evening. The House was in committee on the appropriation bill, and during the debate Mr. Philip Callan, member for Louth County, repeatedly denounced Protestants, Orangemen, 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 suspended during the remainder of the sitting. The motion was carried, and after an excited 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, who was leaving with the Sergeant-at-Arms, bowed gracefully to the House and kissed his hand to the Speaker. It is believed Mr. Callan was drunk.

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

The Ennis 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 September. —Captain Carey, of Zululand notoriety, intends to resign his commission and enter the church. —Three men have been arrested by the Moscow police, while digging a mine near the railway. —A London cable announces the death of Mr. Willis, a confere of the late Charles Dickens. —General Roberts is said to have captured 10,000 men in his pursuit of Ayoub Khan, who has fled to Herat. —Two mines were discovered 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 enthusiastic 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 reports of Lady Dufferin's illness have been greatly exaggerated, and that she is now much better. —The Czar is tired of his crown. His son, who is prepared to take charge of affairs if anti-German, has French sympathy, anti-English and pro-Slavovian. —New York cattle dealers are said to have received word that the laws regulating the entry of cattle into England are to be considerably modified in a few weeks.

THE IRISH LAND WAR. The Speech of Mr. Dillon at Kildare. HOLDING ON TO THE LAND.

(Dublin Freeman.) A meeting under the auspices of the Land League was held in the market square on Sunday morning before three o'clock, the object being to promote the well-known objects of the League. About 10,000 persons attended, including brass and fife bands from Clare, Monaghan, Colbridge, Athy, and Naas, with contingents from those places. In front of the market-house a platform had been improvised on some empty barrels, and it was richly embellished with banners bearing inscriptions in harmony with the objects of the League, and a couple of American flags. Mr. Leaky, M. P., occupied the chair. He explained the objects of the meeting, and condemned the landlord system. He advised the people to lay their grievances before the Land 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. Driver 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 cheering. Mr. Boyton—Three cheers for the son of John Dillon of '48. (Loud and enthusiastic cheering.) 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 Irish 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, as 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 be down with him!" or The O'Connor Don, whom they hunted out of Roscommon—(groans)—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 5 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 rack-renting, 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 rack-renting—to insist that every man in Kildare and in Ireland who was paying a rack-rent 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 year, 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 famine, and if all the good harvest that would 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, then 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, 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 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 for 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 townland 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 difficulty. If there was an attempt made to evict a man who had joined, the members would have a meeting called to denounce the landlord 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 it would be the duty of those organizers to tell how many they could march to a meeting, and they should march these men like a regiment of soldiers. (Cheers and some laughter.) There was more effect in 300 men marching to a meeting than a great deal of speaking. If the landlords showed any inclination to oppress or harass, let them be called to suffer the farmers of the

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 their forefathers strike down the tithes rent-charge, and prevent the persons 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 tithes rent-charge. (Cheers.) 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 inclined 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 people could paralyze the hands of the Government, and could prevent them from having such laws as would throw men into prison for organizing themselves. In Parliament they could obstruct, and they could set the people free to drill themselves and to organize themselves, and to take it out of the power of the police to arrest every man who was out after eight o'clock at night. They in Parliament would see that Irishmen had a right to be out after eight o'clock, and all the night if they thought fit. They would 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 he would be ashamed to call himself an Irishman. (Cheers.) Let the people of Kildare, then, not be behind the other counties during the coming autumn. Let the manhood of Kildare show itself, and show that neither Tories, Whigs, nor any other faction could terrorize or intimidate the manhood of that great country. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) Mr. Boyton—Three cheers for Tipperary. (Loud cheers.) Mr. T. P. Fitzpatrick proposed the next resolution, which regarded as suicidal and condemned the competition for land—the pretext of rack-renters—and denounced land grabbing. Mr. Cribben seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. Boyton, who stated that, as the paid secretary of the Land League, he had come to Kildare to organize on its behalf, and had spent the last three weeks around the base of Silvenavan in the same way. He strongly condemned the land system and the land commission, and said the latter was going to law with the devil with the court in hell. (Loud cheers and laughter.) The Land League told the people that they could settle the land question, as he (Mr. Boyton) put it, "High here on the short grass." He explained at length the objects of the Land League, and earnestly counselled those present to follow the advice it offered. He advised them to sweep away Whigs and trimmers from the country, and to follow the Land League, that had hearts to help them, and money too. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Rooney proposed the third resolution, approving of the objects and principles of the Land League, and pledging the people to take no farm from which another had been evicted, and to purchase nothing that had been seized 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 doing. Mr. Langan seconded the motion. A certain gentleman having grey hair, but in 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 with magnificent 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 the old measure. The price remains the same, as 1-5 old gallons, at \$1.50, is equal to one Imperial gallon, at \$1.80. Corru & Co., 245 Notre Dame street. eow17-G Consumption Cured. 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 speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested it with wonderful cures upon thousands of cases, he has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. 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 addressing the name of the patient to W. W. SERRA, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N.Y. 9-4-cow At a recent meeting of German doctors interested in the treatment of insane persons, a paper was read by the Director of the Brunswick State Lunatic Asylum, in which he maintained that much of the increase of insanity in Germany is attributed to the excessive amount of work imposed upon the people in the national schools.

NEWS BY MAIL. A FATAL QUARREL. A desperate encounter, resulting in one death, has occurred on the road leading from Castleberg to Strabane, county Tyrone. A party of men were returning from the fair at Castleberg 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 hurled his knife at him. The weapon 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. Priener 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 bloodthirstiness, but merely that he was tired of his life. He told the chaplain that he had fallen into bad habits, and that his life had become miserable to him, and he murdered the child simply because he knew he would have to die for the crime he had committed. Prisoner exhibited great firmness while being pinioned, and walked steadily to the scaffold, while there he prayed fervently, his last words being, "Lord, receive my spirit." Marwood gave him a drop of 8ft. 6in. and death was instantaneous. In connection with prisoner's statement as to his being tired of his life, it may be stated that his mother had asserted that he was always a very curious in his behavior, and that he once made a noose for the purpose of hanging himself. AN EVICTION IN THE WEST RIDING OF YORK. A correspondent of the Cork Examiner writing on the 18th August says:— On today (Wednesday) another eviction scene was to be witnessed at Aultagh, about four miles from Dunmanway. It will not be necessary to go into the particulars as between landlord and tenant, as these are already well known from the trials which took place at Assizes, and the comments made then on the case of Daniel Connor, J.P. Manch, against Patrick Crowley, Aultagh. To complete the result of that trial, Mr. Johnson, sub-chief, and Mr. John Savage and three other sheriff's officers, with thirty of the Royal Irish Constabulary, under Sub-inspector Davis and Head-constable Drohan, Skibbereen, proceeded to Crowley's residence. Their coming was expected, and ample preparations made to show that they were not welcome. The doors of the dwelling were impudently shut against the officers of the law, and strongly barricaded; and it was quite apparent that very serious work was in store before they could effect their object—viz., taking possession of the premises. Being the state of affairs, Mr. Johnson went up to the door and asked that Crowley might come outside, and he (Mr. Johnson) would reason the matter with him. He did so, and for full hour Mr. Johnson reasoned with him, pleading his honor that he would use his influence with the landlord that he should be considered if the resistance was not persevered in. Crowley replied he would be satisfied if he got £100; but this demand, Mr. Connor, who remained at some distance from the scene, lest his presence may have the effect of irritating the parties, would not comply with. (He had, I am informed, made an offer of £30 some days previously.) Despite Mr. Johnson's kindly interference Crowley remained inexorable. He had but one life to lose, he said. Orders were then given to the constables, and they drew up around the house with fixed bayonets. 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 safe machine. A ladder was piled 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 axe, 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 bailiffs gradually removed sufficient of the stones with long poles, and into the breach they and the Royal Irish Constabulary—three men armed with pikes, and some women, who presumably 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 bailiffs—none of them serious. Mr. Savage had a very narrow escape, a stone thrown with great force grazing the side of his face. The water did no injury beyond wetting the bailiffs, as on account of the distance they kept away, it was barely tepid 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—Correspondent. 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 river being more than 50 feet. The girders, 364 feet long and 20 wide, were riveted together on the right bank of the river, and then floated to their position.

CATHOLIC NEWS. ORDINATIONS.—On Sunday, 29th Aug., His Lordship Bishop Fabro ordained the following gentlemen in the Seminary:—*Tonuro*—Messrs. Joseph Cloutier, Louis Teller, ditto Lafortune, Joseph Forest and Alphonse Desautels, all of Montreal. *Minor Orders*—Damase Teller, ditto Lafortune, Donat Foley and Victor Proulx, of Montreal. *Diaconate*—Joseph Couderc, Jean Charlebois and James Whitaker. *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 Walton, Catholic priest at Battersay, 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 Battersay. 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 declined to take his evidence, at the same time observing that the law had provided no alternative in such cases. London Tablet. REPORTED APPEARANCES IN BALLYRAGOTT.—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 Ballyragott. 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 Bridget, 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 authorize the congregation as legally authorized. FATAL CALAMITY IN A CHAPEL.—One of the most hair-raising catastrophes 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 Glens, 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 redos of the altar, and reaching the window sill escaped from the ruin. There were a couple of hundred 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 have not been recovered. The rapid torrent was the result of a severe thunderstorm, which swept over the glen, and swelled the streams to such an extent that their courses were utterly unequal to their strength and pressure. The torrent rushed against the chapel 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 a 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 thither 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 neighbourhood—sparse as it is in houses and sparse still in hostilities—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 pilgrims 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, fervently clustering within the shadow of the wall of the apparitions, and getting the invocations to the Blessed 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 Leamy, P. F. Sandford, County Dublin, with the Rev. H. P. Kelly as deacon, Rev. Edward Woods, Blackburn, as sub-deacon, and Rev. F. Keaveney, G. 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 throughout the day, and it was alleged some wonderful cures were effected. Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Old Sores, Wounds, and Ulcers.—The readiness with which Holloway's ointment removes all obstructions in the circulation of the vessels and lymphatics, explains their irresistible influence in healing old sores, bad wounds, and indolent ulcers. To insure the desired effect skin surrounding the diseased part should 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 such ulcers which render life almost intolerable. The sooner it is used the more certain the cure. The Ointment's protective powers extend, than the destructive process ceases, and the constructive business begins—new healthy growth appears to fill up the lately painful excavated pit.

Review of Books. The Harp for September, The Exile's Return, (Poetry); McEnery, the Coyvetous; 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. O. will be found interesting. THE HAND BOOK OF LITERATURE. This is the title of a splendid, well bound work, by the Rev. O. L. Jenkins, 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 Bret Hart, and the scholarly and unpatric 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 indispensable 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 are taken 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, Servia, 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 stores. 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. Charney 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 archeological 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 Perpetuity of Chinese Institutions," from the pen of S. Wells Williams. Gen. John W. Clamplitt, the surviving member of Mrs. Surratt's counsel, writes upon "The Trial of Mrs. Surratt." 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 "Steamboat 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 REVUE DE MONTRÉAL, for July, contains: "The Social Question in the United States," the Music of Montreal, L'abbaye des Fontenelles, The Ten Thousand Greeks in L'Anabase, Two Months in Spain, The Church of Treport (a poem), L'Avocat-General Marriot, The Works of St. Thomas, &c. MISERABLENESS. The most wonderful and marvelous success in cases where persons are sick or pining away from a condition of miserableness, that no one knows what ails them, (profitable patient for doctors), is obtained by the use of Hop Bitters. They begin to cure from the first dose and keep it up until perfect health and strength is restored. Whoever is afflicted in this way need not suffer, when they can get Hop Bitters. See "Truths" and "Proverbs" in another column. CAUTION.—Some unscrupulous tradesmen, desirous of making a larger profit, are in the habit of selling cheap imitations of FOSTER'S EXTRACT, the Great Vegetable Pain Destroyer, representing them as being made from Witch Hazel, and the same as our remedy. They are far inferior in strength, quality, and medicinal virtues, to our original FOSTER'S EXTRACT. Beware of all such imitations. Ask for FOSTER'S EXTRACT. Take no other. Be sure the words "FOSTER'S EXTRACT" are blown in the bottle, and that our Trade Mark is on surrounding wrapper. It is never sold in bulk. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. THE MILD POWER OF HUMPFREYS' Homeopathic Specifics Been in general use for 20 years. Everywhere proved the most Safe, Simple, Economical and Efficient Medicines known. They are just what the people want, saving time, money, sickness and suffering. Every single specific the well-tryed prescription of an eminent physician. For sale by Druggists generally. Dr. Humphreys' Book on Treatment and Cure sent free on application to Humpfreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co. 109 Fulton Street, N. Y. H. HASWELL & CO., MONTREAL, WHOLESALE AGENTS. J. N. ROUSSEL, NOTARY PUBLIC, Huntingdon, P. Q. TELEPHONE DESKS. Useful as a Wall Desk in the office. Price 75c. DICTIONARY HOLDERS. Made of Wire, to hold Webster's or Worcester's Dictionaries. Price 5c. Wire-folding Card & Photograph Racks. 75c and \$1 each, in Nickel, Red & Blue. 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LORD BYRON. Ave Maria! blessed be the hour! The time, the clime, the spot, where I so oft...

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 2,300 tons of iron ore from the Hull mines.

Agricultural.

FARM WORK IN SEPTEMBER.

BY ALEXANDRE HYDR.

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.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR. Is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping-Cough, and all Lung Diseases, when taken in season.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE. IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to amend the Wrecking and Salvage Company of Canada.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANADA'S GREATEST EXHIBITION. A MAMMOTH FAIR. SURPASSING MAGNITUDE. GRANDEUR! -IN TIME- CITY OF MONTREAL SEPTEMBER 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th.

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Where to go when short of money—Go to work. "I object," said a wit at a party, "to the ladies bare-armed, because they lead them so with powder." A Pennsylvania newspaper, in quoting the vital statistics of Philadelphia, says—"Of the births, 7,885 were children."

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NO. 458 NOTRE DAME STREET, Near McGill.



Finance and Commerce.

MONTREAL, September 7. FINANCIAL. The Stock Market opened strong this morning, but was inactive as regard bank stocks...

With falling effect Montreal stocks responded to the improved feeling in trade circles generally...

COMMERCIAL.

There is rather a better tone in the English breadstuffs markets to-day and the Chicago markets also show some improvement.

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

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NEW YORK STATE CHEESE MARKET.

At Utica yesterday 6,000 boxes of cheese sold, the ruling prices being 12 1/2c 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...

THE HORSE MARKET.

The horse market has been more active for some days past, as the City Passenger Railway have been buying pretty freely.

advanced 5s. to 7s. 6d. sterling per ton within the past month; second, an advance in ocean freights for all heavy goods...

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

The demand for shipping cattle continues as good as ever, and fully as high prices are being paid for best offerings...

FARM AND GARDEN.

POTATOES INJURED BY THE SUN.—Potatoes should not be exposed to the sun. The heat scalds the surface and injures the quality for keeping.

FRUIT DRYER.—An effective fruit dryer may be made of sheet-iron in the shape of a box or oven filled with wire-gauge shelves.

FERTILIZER FOR WHEAT.—It is a poor business to sow wheat on poor land. It would be better to sow rye.

PARASITES IN SHEEP.—Sheep are subject to various parasitic worms in the lungs, which cause a cough, coughing at the end of the day, and sometimes a fever.

COLORING BUTTER.—Some cows will not, or rather cannot, give rich yellow butter, and some can. It is an attribute of the cow, and not of the feed given to them.

PACKING BUTTER.—Mr. Ellsworth, as reported in the American Cultivator, says: "There are many ways of packing butter, but the best when butter is so plenty in our small markets...

KEEP THE STABLES LIGHT.—Dark stables are an abomination, and should be sacrificed, either in winter or summer, to secure enough light.

THE STRAW ON THE FARM.—In mixed farming there is nothing grown that should be wasted. Everything which conduces to the fertility of the soil, and the growth of the crops...

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.

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