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# IRELAND

**The R. I. C.—The "Dirty Dubs" on the qui vivo—Killing in Dublin—What the "Mets" want—The Lord Mayor's proposed proclamation—The meeting on the same—The troops stoned.**

**DUBLIN, Aug. 29.**—The Constabulary agitation has reached an unexpected crisis. The men now allege that there has been an attempt to victimize and punish the sub-constables who, at the request of their comrades, placed their grievances before the Inspector-General. Either the Government or the Constabulary must now be victorious. If the Constabulary wins the agitation must collapse; if they refuse the resignation and strength of the alleged combination among the constabulary will be revealed. The demoralization among the men is extreme. Great excitement has been caused by the rumor that the authorities intend to stop the interchange of telegrams among members of the force.

**LIMERICK, Aug. 29.**—A petition signed by upwards of 100 members of the constabulary has been forwarded to the Lord-Lieutenant, asking that the dismissed men be reinstated. It is said that in the event of his refusal to comply with the request a general strike will take place.

**DUBLIN, Aug. 30.**—At a meeting of the Down police a resolution was adopted demanding an increase of pay. Two constables were appointed to attend the commission of enquiry in Dublin.

**CORK, Aug. 30.**—The Corporation has passed a resolution condemning the sentence of Gray and demanding that he be released. The Corporation has also resolved to confer on Gray the freedom of the city.

**DUBLIN, Aug. 31.**—The police are arranging for a meeting, notwithstanding the prohibition of the commissioner. They are dissatisfied with the constitution of the committee of enquiry into their grievances.

**DUBLIN, Sept. 1.**—Great excitement prevails. The men dismissed are all those who attended the meeting here last night, whose conduct Captain Talbot, Chief Superintendent, strongly disapproved. It is said that there will be a general strike to-night. A proclamation has been widely posted declaring the services of special constables are necessary, calling upon special subjects to come forward and undertake the duty. On hearing of the dismissals, some of the police on duty tore off their badges and swore they would not do duty until their colleagues were reinstated. All the police stations are surrounded by strong guards of military.

Their officers advised them to send a memorial to the Lord-Lieutenant, asking that they be reinstated. The Lord Mayor had an interview with the Lord-Lieutenant on the subject, and a special meeting of the Corporation will be held to discuss the matter. The dismissed constables were ordered to take off their uniforms within an hour after receiving their discharge. On quitting the barracks the men were cheered by the crowd.

In the evening immense crowds were gathering on the streets, particularly in the vicinity of Dublin Castle. The excitement is increasing rapidly. Earl Spencer on leaving the viceregal lodge under an escort was loudly cheered. A number of dismissed constables who left the Castle yard shortly after also received a tremendous ovation. All the police have now struck except the officers and members of the detective force. The latter number 200. Four hundred men have been sworn in here as special constables. A meeting was held this afternoon, at which strong anti-Government speeches were delivered. The Lord Mayor declared his intention to issue the following proclamation:

"Fellow-citizens.—A misunderstanding between the Metropolitan Police and the Government authorities has led to the withdrawal of a large number of the police from the protection of the city. It is therefore my duty to impress upon every citizen who is anxious for the safety of the city to personally cooperate for the preservation of peace and order. Self-control and peaceful demeanor were never more necessary than now, and I rely on my fellow-citizens to display these qualities. I am confident you will join with me in maintaining order and tranquillity."

At a meeting of the Corporation this evening, the Lord Mayor submitted resolutions expressing the anxiety of the Council at the differences existing between the police and the executive, regretting that the same harmonious relations prevailing between the police and municipal councils of England and Scotland do not exist in Dublin, declaring that in consequence the Corporation could take no official action in the matter, and urging the citizens to aid in keeping the peace.

The suburbs of Dublin will be guarded by constabulary, 250 of whom have been ordered from the depot for the purpose. The gates of Dublin Castle were locked at five o'clock this afternoon. They will be double guarded. Riots are assembling in force. The mob assaulted a tram car and broke the windows of the police station in College street. Rioting broke out on College street at 9:30 this evening. The mob was very violent. Some policemen who remained on duty at the College street station were brought out in a body, but were obliged to retire before the mob. Additional troops have been sent to the scene of the riot as there are no police or special constables in Dublin, and the mob has complete possession of the city.

A large detachment of the Rifles arrived at Kingstown from Dublin at noon to-day and took possession of the Police Barracks. Of the entire police force, numbering 1,175 men, 240 have been dismissed, and 839 assigned to further duty. The inspectors and sergeants have taken no steps in the matter. The impression prevails among the police that they have acted hastily. It is rumored that the majority of the dismissed men will go to America. Hundreds of citizens, including

Goddard, of the Property Defence Association, Dudgeon, Solicitor of the Emergency Committee, and many Orangemen presented themselves to be sworn in as special constables for a week. The Constabulary at the country stations have been requested by telegraph to come to Dublin.

At 10:30 to-night the mob at Great Brunswick street threw stones at the troops. One man was wounded. The Magistrate read the Riot Act. The troops charged and the mob fled. No other casualties reported. Large bodies of infantry and cavalry paraded the city the entire night. A bayonet charge has been made in Sackville street, where the soldiers were hotly pressed and badly stoned. The troops were stationed before the Bank of Ireland. Many constables have returned to duty at Kevin street police barracks. A body of 160 of the discharged police went to the Queenstown emigration office this afternoon, and inquired if 500 men could be taken to Queenstown at once.

**LONDON, Sept. 1.**—The *News*' Dublin says: At nine o'clock p.m. many ex-police in citizens' clothes were moving about in bodies and were harassed occasionally by other policemen. A number of persons not connected with the police are taking advantage of the occasion to deliver orations to the populace.

**DUBLIN, Sept. 2.**—The Emergency Committee, with sixty men, have offered to be sworn as special constables. A difficulty was raised regarding the form of oath, which obliges a person to swear that he is not a member of a secret or political society. The Lord-Lieutenant has directed that the case should be stated for the opinion by law officers, which will be communicated to-day. If it is favorable about one thousand men will be at once available.

A few burglaries were committed during the night and the perpetrators were captured in two cases and punished. Several men were fined for intimidating the policemen who did duty with the military last evening. Earl Spencer is consulting with the Chief of Police and his officers. Arrangements for police duty on the streets are still incomplete. The whole police force has left the service, only twenty-five officers remaining.

The Lord-Lieutenant's decision not to interfere with the course of law in the case of Hynes, convicted of murder, was communicated to Hynes to-day. The execution is fixed for September 2nd. It has been alleged that several of the jury were drunk on the night before the verdict was rendered.

**The Police Troubles in the Metropolitan—The Difficulty Said to be Satisfactorily Arranged.—At Sports of Ramoys—The Lord-Lieutenant's Address to the Specials—Disturbances Apprehended at Kingstown—The Hynes Case.**

**DUBLIN, Sept. 2.**—A few burglaries were committed during the night. The perpetrators were captured in two cases and punished. Several men were fined for intimidating policemen who did duty with the military last evening. Earl Spencer is consulting with the Chief of Police and his officers. Arrangements for police duty on the streets are still incomplete.

It is stated that memorials have been sent to the Chief Secretary offering that if the policemen who were dismissed are reinstated all the men will return to duty. The police will hold a mass meeting to-night to discuss the answer which is expected to this communication, or, as they term it, "ultimatum." The communication was delivered by a delegate to Mr. Trevelyan. The law officers are of opinion that the services of Orangemen may be accepted as special constabulary in their capacity as citizens, not as Orangemen.

The Metropolitan Police have been agitating for a grant of three months' extra pay similar to that granted to the Royal Irish Constabulary. A meeting held to consider the matter and discuss other grievances resulted in the present crisis.

Serious disturbances occurred to-night in Stephens street. A number of special constables, who had a drunken man in charge, were attacked, and one of them was badly maltreated. Fifteen mounted policemen resigned. The rest refused to do duty. The gates of the lower yard of the Castle were closed. A large crowd assembled outside. The cavalry and infantry were under arms at the Castle.

A meeting of policemen, at which all the dismissed men and those who resigned were present, was held this evening. Canon Pope spoke. He urged the police to submit to the authorities, and advised those who had resigned to return to duty, and petition for the reinstatement of the dismissed men. The men unanimously refused this advice. They were willing to return to duty the moment the dismissed men were reinstated and assurances given that their grievances would be considered. If any disturbances occurred, the responsibility would be with the police commissioners.

The strike now seems on the eve of settlement. The men who resigned sent a memorial to the Castle this evening, expressing deep regret at their action, respectfully asking Earl Spencer to consider their case. Earl Spencer replied that if they returned to duty this evening their case would receive the fullest consideration. A number of the men returned to their posts, and a large proportion of the night relief is now on duty. This result has unquestionably saved the city from scenes of rioting, as many of the special constables who came forward have been utterly unable to cope with the disorder. Early this evening the Lord Mayor issued a second proclamation, thanking the citizens for their peaceful, orderly conduct, and stating that he had no selfish confidence in their patriotism and self-respect. Altogether 700 special constables were sworn in during the day, but the resumption of duty by the regular police, obviated the necessity of their employment.

Earl Spencer, on addressing the special constables in the Castle yard, said:—I had

dress you under very unusual and anxious circumstances. I regret to say a very gross act of disobedience has taken place among a portion of the Metropolitan police. I deeply regret that this has occurred among a force of which the citizens of Dublin and myself have always been so proud, who have always shown such devoted loyalty to the Queen, such energy in the discharge of duties which have often been of the most difficult and trying character. Unfortunately they adopted a course which I must call insubordination, disobedience most marked. I believe they were led away by designing men, some in the force, some outside. It would be impossible for any Government to treat such acts otherwise than I have done in this crisis. I appeal to all loyal of all creeds, to come forward and support law and order in this moment of considerable anxiety and doubt. After Earl Spencer's speech the men dispersed, giving loud cheers for the Queen.

Midnight.—The city is in the most excited state. The military to-night charged the mob surrounding the O'Connell statue and cleared the spot, a posse of police duty in Sackville street making frequent charges in order to clear the streets. There was much stone-throwing, several persons being injured. A number of arrests were made. Both the military and police were much booed, but stow much forbearance. It is stated that the police expressed a determination to again throw off their uniforms on Monday if the dismissed men were not reinstated.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

## The Franciscans and Jesuits in Egypt.

At last we have some news from the religions in Egypt. Father Francis, of Orta, a Franciscan, writes as follows to the *Unita Cattolica* of Turin:—  
"There are no longer any Europeans, either Christians or Jews, in Egypt. We are the only ones who remain—we and the poor Franciscan nuns. Oh, it those who illustrate us in Italy and in Europe could only know and appreciate what is going on here! If the Italians have little or no respect for us, the Mussulmans—for the moment, at least—hold us in great respect.  
"The poor Sisters of *Kafir-el-Dwar* were very much alarmed at finding themselves left alone in their convent. The Mussulmans came to encourage them, telling them not to be afraid, because they (the chiefs) would undertake to guard and defend them. They invited the nuns if they were afraid to remain in their convent, to lodge in their houses, which were open to receive them. The Sisters thanked them, and preferred to remain at their post. Thereupon the *mahour*, after having posted a *sentinel* near the convent, himself patrolled the neighborhood with his men during the night, with a view to the better protection of the nuns. The Mussulmans of Mansourah are also well pleased that we have not gone away, and no one molest us."  
As regards the Jesuit Missionaries, we have received some interesting communications, which inform us of the safety of the Fathers at Alexandria and Cairo. In the former city, the Society has been established only since the beginning of the present year, having had to encounter many difficulties in going there at all and still greater difficulties in obtaining a house of residence. They were scarcely settled there when, first, the massacre of the 11th of June and then the bombardment of the 11th of July occurred. Amid all the anxiety and even panic which preceded these events, they persevered, to the surprise of lookers-on, in preparing their chapel for the uses of the public, and on the 26th of June, one of the two Fathers wrote in the following terms to his superior:—  
"We shall very soon be left quite alone. We try to inspire those who are around us with courage, without much effect, sometimes, but now and then we succeed. We are every day receiving congratulations from those who remain. Indeed, if there is no danger, why should we desert our post, and if there is danger, is it not the proper place for us?"  
The two Missionaries accordingly remained on shore all through the bombardment and the subsequent sacking and burning of Alexandria, and rendered all the assistance they could to the victims, although their house, in the *Pince Mehemet Ali*, was far distant from the centre of the town.  
The recent intelligence, while it contains no news as to what may, or may not, have befallen the house, proves that the two Missionaries are safe. One of them is the brother of the Lieutenant in the French army, who was lately murdered in the *Flatters* expedition to Central Africa, and his family, having already suffered a terrible loss, were naturally in great anxiety about him. From Cairo, the Father Superior writes on the 16th of June:—  
"You must be very anxious about us after the sanguinary riot at Alexandria; but rest your minds at ease, for we are quite tranquil here and in good health. The crisis through which we are passing may become more grave, it is true, but we have not come to the general massacre, about which there have been rumors for several days past. Cairo is emptying visibly. The shops are closing, the banks suspending operations, and the great administrative establishments emigrating. Those who do not fly are taking measures to meet an attack. The pupils are all leaving the classes—ours as well as those of the Brothers. And though we do not apprehend any great danger, we shall have to take measures to secure the safety of our Coptic Seminarists."

## Sad Scene of Irish Emigration.

Mr. James Barry gives the following account of the heart-rending scene which he daily witnesses at the departure of emigrant ships from Galway Bay:—

A few days ago a vessel of the Beaver line called the "Lako Huron" touched at Galway to embark 80 passengers, people who were evicted; the great bulk of them were from the neighborhood of where I dwell. I knew all. So I went out with them in the evening "City of the Tribes." And I call on God to witness, they were the poorest ever man looked at. I handed on board little girls 12 or 13 years old, tricked out in dresses that would fit the tallest woman in Ireland; in fact if your daughter were going to pay her respects to the Queen she could not have a loner trail. I handed on board little boys tricked out in suits of black cotton velvet, suits that would fit the last of the Ghosts of Joyce County. I handed on board old women tricked out in spriggeds without any stockings; also little ones of both sexes tricked out in spriggeds boots without any stockings—the best day he was. I handed on board heart-broken married women having two children on their backs, one in their arms, while the hardy portion of the family were screaming and clinging to their dresses. I saw two beautiful fair-haired girls, sister, from Errismore, one on board as "Lako Huron," the other was on the wheel-house of the steam tug, and would not be admitted, for it appears she was not properly booked. There they were, these two virtuous Irish maidens, one in hysterics on board the emigrant ship, one in hysterics on the wheel-house of the "City of the Tribes"—while 400 savage passengers rent the skies whistling and jeering at my poverty-stricken Irish brethren. I insisted that the sister who was on board the emigrant ship should be sent out, or that the sister in the steam tug should accompany her, and take her to comply. They arrived at Galway at dawn, for they were driven all night, consequently they were unable to taste food, for the emigrant ship would not wait a moment. I think, in all humanity, they should be taken to town a day or two before the ship would call in order to let them out properly, and that they ought to get leave to sleep in a bed the last night they were ever to spend in the land of their fathers. In fact, this work is going on and those scenes are taking place every week since and will continue for another month or six weeks. There is nothing heard morning, noon or night, where I dwell, save the wail of women parting from their dear ones. Bise at dawn and there is wailing in the peculiar plaintive pathetic Irish-Bachel weeping for her children, and she would not be comforted because they are not. I say, sir, sooner or later the vengeance of heaven will fall on the authors of all this wrong and misery.

Our predecessor had repeatedly done, and as we ourselves have done, you have very reasonably warned the faithful in your Dublin sermons of the scrupulousness with which these societies should be shunned by every honest man. As long as the same dangers subsist, it will befit your vigilance frequently to repeat these admonitions, and to exhort all Irishmen, by virtue of the sanctity of the Catholic name, and for the love of the country itself, never to have anything to do with societies of this kind, which can in no way serve to effect what the people justly demand, and too often lead into crimes those who have been seduced by them. As Irishmen make it their boast, and not without reason, to be styled Catholics, which, according to St. Augustine's interpretation, means guardian of integrity and pursuers of justice (*De Vera Religione*), let them show themselves worthy of the name, and be entitled to it even while defending their rights. Let them remember that

THE FIRST LIBERTY IS TO BE EXEMPT FROM CRIME  
(St. Augustine, Tract XLI), and let them so demean themselves in their whole lives that none of them incur the penalties of the law, as murderers, as thieves, as evil speakers, or covetous of the goods of others (1 Peter iv. 15). It is right, also, that your episcopal solicitude in guiding the people should be supported by the efforts and zeal of the whole clergy. We, therefore, approve as just and in harmony with present circumstances, what you have decided on this subject, especially as regards the younger priests; for it is just in these popular tempers that it is most necessary for the priests to contribute with intelligence and zeal to the preservation of order. And inasmuch as one's influence over other minds depends on one's reputation, they must strive to obtain the approbation of men by dignity, firmness and moderation of their acts and words, and do nothing which is not calculated to tranquillize men's minds. Now, it is easy to see that a clergy, trained from the

out by wise discipline and sound teaching, will be such as present circumstances demand. "Young men," as the Fathers of the Council of Trent said, will never persevere well in ecclesiastical discipline, without the very great and special aid of God, unless they are all a very early age trained to religion and piety" (Sess. XXII). By this means we think Ireland will, without violence to any rights, obtain the happy state of things she longs for; for, as the Fathers said to you elsewhere, we are confident that those who are at the head of public affairs will accede to the just demands of the Irish. Not only does justice dictate this to them, but it is what may be expected from their prudence, seeing that it is beyond doubt that the tranquillity of the whole empire is bound up with the welfare of Ireland. Meanwhile, cherishing this hope, we shall not cease to add the Irish with our counsels and to ardently pray to God to look graciously upon that people, so enabled by its virtues, and at length give it the peace and prosperity it desires. As a pledge of these celestial gifts, and as testimony of our special favour, we, with much affection, in the Lord, give you, dear son and venerable brothers, your clergy, and the whole people, the Apostolic Benediction.  
"Given at St. Peter's, at Rome, the 1st of August, in the fifth year of Our Pontificate."

## LETTER OF HIS HOLINESS THE POPE TO THE IRISH BISHOPS.

The following is the full text of the Holy Father's letter to Cardinal McCabe and the Irish Bishops, a summary of which appears in another column:—  
"Dear Son and Venerable Brothers,—Apostolic greeting and Benediction. The affection and good will with which we regard Ireland, and which increases in proportion to the difficulties of the crisis through which it is now passing, make us watch with peculiar solicitude and with paternal heart the course of your affairs. But that attention brings us anxiously rather than consolation, for it is not given us to see that the order and prosperity which we should desire prevail in your public affairs; for on the one hand serious evils still press upon you, and on the other the perilous excitement of men's minds has drawn many among you into seditious designs. There are even those who are

as though public prosperity could be hoped to be secured by abominable crimes. We already knew, dear son, and venerable brethren, that this state of thing preoccupied you as much as ourselves, and what was decided upon at the last meeting of Irish bishops at Dublin brought it afresh to our knowledge. Rightly trembling for your country's safety, you have given excellent teaching as to what should be avoided in so critical a moment and in so serious a struggle. Hereby you have well performed your episcopal obligations, as was demanded by the public weal; for the moment when the faithful have especial need of their bishops is when, carried away by some vehement desire, they wrongly judge as to the advantage to be derived from certain acts; and it is the duty of the Bishops, when they see men drawn as it were into the abandonment of honest means, to

and to recall them by reasonable exhortations to that moderation and justice which should be observed in all things. You have very opportunely reminded them of that Divine precept that the kingdom of God and His righteousness must first of all be sought, which makes it the duty of Christians in every act of their private lives, and even in public matters, to regard their eternal welfare, and to place everything that is of this world below the duties of religion. By means of the observance of these principles, it is allowable for Irishmen to seek a mitigation of their afflictions. It is allowable for them to struggle for their rights, for it must not be imagined that what is permissible for every nation, is not so for Ireland; but honesty must govern the search for these advantages; for it must seriously be considered that it is a blamable act to defend a cause, however just, only in every act of violence, but

particularly in those secret societies, which, on the pretence of vindicating rights, evidently tend to disturb public order. As

## WESTGATE IN PRISON.

The Alleged Murderer of Lord Frederick Cavendish Adheres to His Confession—His Conduct in Jail.

**KINGSTON, Jam., August 21, 1882.**—Westgate, alias Patrick O'Brien, the alleged murderer of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, has been removed from Her Majesty's steamer "Fantome" to Spanish Town Jail, as the "Fantome" was ordered to Barbados to take the place of Her Majesty's steamer "Dido," now stationed at Port Royal with Captain Donville, who is acting as Commodore until the successor to the late Commodore White—Captain Frederick C. Robinson—arrives. The prisoner Westgate is a man of ordinary build. He has a full and rather dark beard, about three inches in length all round; had nothing on his feet when on board the "Fantome," and was dressed with blue trousers, jacket and slouched hat; looked nervous, and would have easily been mistaken for one of the "tars" if at liberty. He still adheres to his former confession. He has several times threatened suicide, and a close watch is kept over him to prevent any accident. He says that he left Dublin on the night of the assassination and proceeded with the night mail to Holyhead and thence went to Cardiff, and from Cardiff he sailed in the "Gladstone" for Porto Cabello, where he was arrested by the British representative on his own confession. He says the authorities treated him very harshly at Porto Cabello, and that he has been very kindly dealt with on board the "Fantome." He was in a very dirty condition and had to undergo a thorough washing when delivered to the officers of the "Fantome." When asleep he is troubled with fearful dreams and raves very excitedly. The doctor was called several times to ascertain what was wrong, and the ship and prison doctors affirm that he is suffering acutely from a very intense excitement.

THE MURDER.  
He confesses to having returned before entering the car and to have given Lord Frederick Cavendish a stab in the back, and that he was employed and paid £20 by Mr. O'Connor, M.P., for his share in the deed. He says that his wife resides in Dublin and that her father also lives there. He wrote a letter to his father-in-law, but not to his (prisoner's) wife. He is a hearty eater and he is liberally supplied with all the necessaries of life. He often got whiskey on board the "Fantome" when he called for it. He speaks with a strong Irish accent, and one night lately he called on a man named McCall, saying, "Well, Mr. McCall, you have got your money and I have not got mine yet. I was on board the mail steamer and saw the captain and postman, but I have not got my money yet." He has revealed the names of his alleged accomplices to the authorities, but the names he gave are kept strictly secret. The general belief here is that he has had something to do with the Phoenix Park murder, and this belief gains ground even although news has been published here stating that Westgate had fallen previously to the murder.

MURDERER OR MADMAN.  
People say that the prisoner may not be Westgate, but it is certain that he is either a murderer or a madman. One day, while looking carefully through the Sunday at Home magazine, his eye caught the words "The Assassination of Lord Mayo," and he jumped with fear and asked his keeper, "What's that?" He then turned over the leaves excitedly, and seemed to be lost with fear and excitement. No one is permitted to see Westgate in prison unless those who have of necessity to visit him. The strict orders which his guards have received are carried out so faithfully as to cause some little amusement, anger and talk in the sleepy, old, forsaken capital, Spanish Town. There is naturally a great curiosity among all classes to see the prisoner, and a justice of the peace took a friend to inspect the prison and see Westgate. When he reached near to Westgate's cell he was told that he could go no further. Of course this hurt his dignity, and he addressed the "sable obstacle" in the most authoritative tone he could command. "Do you know who I am, sir? I am a magistrate." The constable replied, "Don't care, sah; you no pass me, sah; I do my duty, you do yours, sah." After the magistrate had done all he could to get a look at Westgate he had to leave without seeing the object of his visit, and uttering vengeance on the constable. Another magistrate, hearing of the insult to his brother, said he would go to the constable and see Westgate. He went, but he didn't see Westgate. The authorities here are awaiting further orders from England. Meantime the prisoner is continuing to eat heavy meals, his pulse is beating at a fearfully rapid rate, and his general appearance is that of a heartless, helpless wretch.

A STRANGE SUICIDE.  
**VICTORIA, B.C., Sept. 1.**—Captain Cambie, of the British barque "Albany," lately arrived from New York with Canadian merchandise, and loading salmon for London, shot himself twice in the head last night, and then tried to cut his throat with a rusty sword. He afterwards smoked a cigar and ate a hearty supper with some friends who were unaware that he was wounded. In the morning he was found insensible in the cabin and will die.

A. M. SULLIVAN.  
**LONDON, Sept. 4, 1882.**—Among the passengers on the steamer "Parthia," which sailed from Liverpool yesterday for New York, are Mr. A. M. Sullivan, late Member of Parliament, and family. Mr. Sullivan is going to New Orleans to recruit his health, but intends to stop at the large cities en route to that point, at the request of Mr. Parnell, to deliver lectures on the condition of Ireland. Mr. Sullivan will visit Boston and Chicago. He takes with him an illuminated address to the Mayor of Chicago from the members of the Irish Parliamentary party. The address will be presented at a public meeting.

THE "LAKE NEPIGON."  
**AROUND ON KILLOW BANK—PASSENGERS ALL SAFELY LANDED—VESSEL TOWED OFF AT HIGH TIDE AND TAKEN TO LIVERPOOL.**

**LONDON, Sept. 1.**—Two tow boats have been sent from Queenstown to assist the "Lake Nepigon." The Press Association reports that the "Lake Nepigon" was towed off at high tide by a tug. She was little damaged, and proceeded to Liverpool with two engineers and part of her crew on board. The chief officer of the "Lake Nepigon" telegraphs that the saloon passengers who arrived at Wicklow in his boat are T. Taylor, wife and two children, Messrs. Halane and McKinnell, Miss Piggott and Dr. Drummond. There were also in the boat twelve strange passengers, three seamen, carpenter, storekeeper, fireman and stewardess.

**LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1.**—Another boat with 52 persons has arrived at Graystone. The correspondent of the Press Association at Wicklow telegraphs that all the boats of the "Lake Nepigon" have safely arrived at different points, and there has been no loss of life. A Press Association despatch states that all the boats and passengers of the "Lake Nepigon" have been landed in safety.

THE LATE MISS FANNY PARNELL.  
**DUBLIN, Aug. 29.**—Parnell, in reply to inquiries by members of the Land League in relation to the disposition of the remains of Miss Fanny Parnell, says:—"My brother and sisters desire that my sister's remains should rest in America, the country where she was best known where she had friends, and where she lived, and worked so many years."

An advent congregation at Phillipsburg, Tenn., has voted unanimously that the world will come to an end next Oct. 4.

GRATEFUL WOMEN. None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women.

How do you define "black as your hat?" said a schoolmaster to one of his pupils.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—THREE FEMALE School Teachers, holding elementary diplomas, and also a competent stenographer.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court, Dame Mary Therese Charpentier, Plaintiff, vs. Charles Charpentier, Defendant.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Circuit Court for District of Montreal, No. 4589. The twenty-second day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of the Plaintiff by his Attorney, Procureur and Major, inasmuch as it appears by the return of Narcisse J. Chaput, residing at St. Hyacinthe, one of the bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of St. Hyacinthe, written on the writ of summons in this cause issued, that the Defendant has left the domicile by him named and established in said Parish of St. Hyacinthe, and that he is absent from the Province of Quebec, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be inserted in the City of Montreal called L'Avance, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said day, called L'Avance, has caused to be published before this Court and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear as to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

CHAS. BONACINA, Deputy C.C.

ARNICA & OIL LINIMENT. FOR MAN AND BEAST. THE BEST EXTERNAL REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, CRAMPS, Sprains, Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Sciatica, Backache, Frosted Feet & Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN. (From the Boston Globe)



Editors. The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia F. Plinkard, of Lynn, Mass., who bore the honor of being the first woman to be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman."

THE INSURRECTION IN COREA.

PARTICULARS OF THE MURDER—SLAUGHTER IN THE PALACE—THE AMERICAN AND GERMAN TROOPS.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 11.—At about five o'clock in the evening of July 23rd an organized body of insurgents took possession of the main thoroughfares in Se-oul, the capital of Corea, and attacked the royal residence and the headquarters of the Japanese Legation.

The royal inmates of the palace the King alone was spared. The Queen was murdered. His heir and the letter's betrothed, both children, were killed by poison forcibly administered. Thirteen Ministers of State and other high dignitaries were slain.

A telegram from the Navy Department at Washington has been received by Admiral Ciltz, commanding the United States naval forces in Asi, announcing that Commodore Shufeldt's treaty with Corea has been rejected, requesting that a ship of war be sent to Corea, and stating that Mr. Young, the United States envoy to China, would assume diplomatic control of the question.

HOW A WOMAN READS A NEWSPAPER.

When a woman sits down to read a newspaper, she takes it up hurriedly, and begins to scan it over rapidly, as though she were hunting for some particular thing, but she is not. She is merely taking in the obscure paragraphs, which, she believes, were put in the out-of-the-way places for the sake of keeping her from seeing them.

ORIGIN OF BUTTER FAT.

Mr. L. B. Arnold, A.M., Lecturer on Dairy Husbandry, Cornell University, read a paper before the Agricultural Congress on the "Origin of Butter Fat," in which he described the division of butter fats in regard to their origin into animal and vegetable, and in respect to their composition, into volatile and non-volatile flavored and unflavored, etc.

THE COMET OF A SEASON.

By JUSTIN MCCARTHY, M. P.

CHAPTER VII.

"YOU SAW HER FAIR, NONE ELSE BEING BY."

CAPTAIN MARION'S first idea, when he got possession of money, was to begin to spend it. His impulses, however, always was to spend for the enjoyment of the people around him rather than his own.

All these considerations, added to a boundless good-nature and an intense love for his daughters, made Captain Marion very happy in the prospect of their first season together in London. It was his intention that he and his two daughters and his daughter Katherine's husband should see out the season in London and then think about their foreign tour.

Mr. Aquitaine did not make much of a stay in London. He was always as he called it, "on the wing." He came up for a day, disappeared for a few days more, to re-appear nobody could tell how soon.

"Now, look here, Marion, here's a young man in whom I take a great deal of interest, and there is an odd sort of story about him. He wrote to me the other day; he wants to be introduced to Montana; and if it is right to do the thing, you can do it for him better than I could.

"Well," Aquitaine said, "it's not much of a story, and yet there is a certain oddness about it. He was a very poor lad in my town, years ago; I believe his father and mother were people of education and good family, but they made a runaway match, and both died poor somehow, and left him. Just at the time of their death—the father died latest—when this lad was seven or eight years old or thereabouts, a man that I knew in the town lost his son. The son disappeared. He had married a girl of good family—your young Fashaw's sister; she died. He disappeared. The old man had been thrown into acquaintance with this lad, and he was taken by a certain sort of resemblance in his story, and has kept him ever since. He was a livery-stable keeper, and had horses, and made a lot of money, I believe, and he has settled in London now. I knew this young fellow well, and liked him. He used to come to our house, and—well, there is a lot more than I need not trouble you with. Anyhow, I will go and see him, and if I should ask you to introduce him to Montana, you won't mind doing so, will you?"

Captain Marion not only promised, but was delighted at the chance of a new recruit. Already in his mind he was filled with the idea of a romantic, generous, aspiring youth, determined to lend his hand in founding a great enterprise, and destined to be his own lieutenant, companion, and friend in the brilliant, portentous movement which he saw before him in the enchanting distance.

"Before I go, Marion," he said, "Don't you go putting any of your money into this scheme of Montana's. I am not saying anything against him; he may be very sincere; I dare say he is; but nothing will come of this; and you want your money for your daughters and yourself."

Marion was displeas'd to be a little evasive—at least, evasive for him. He was afraid of what he considered his friend's terribly practical nature and business habits. Aquitaine passed among the business men of his own town for somewhat of a visionary, because of his generous and charitable disposition.

anything to do with the whole thing—at least, until you see it tried and have some idea of what it will come to."

"No, I'll not promise that, certainly," Marion said, warmly. "I should much rather promise to have nothing to do with it at all than to look on and see it had proved itself, and then to sneak in and claim a share in the glory. That would be like the sailor in the old story, who hid in a cask until the ship was over and his ship had won, and then crept out and asked how much prize-money was coming to him."

"You have a misison, in fact; quite so. Of course, in that case, I need not advise. Well, there is just this; do you mean to pull your daughters into the business?"

"I don't mean to pull them into it; Katherine is very keen on it already."

"I suppose he says whatever he says," "Are you all going to be among the pioneers of this interesting enterprise?"

"I shall be among the pioneers, not in it at all," Marion answered, resolutely. "When are the pilgrim fathers going to take shipping, and where is the new colony to be founded?"

"Oh, well, you know, things haven't come as far as that yet. There is a great deal to be done before we get to that."

"I see; I am very glad to know that the site has not been fixed on yet."

"No; that can be done later. As yet it is all but a thought in the mind of one man."

"Indeed! A thought in the mind of one man? I am pleased to know that; may I long remain in that condition! I am less dependent about you all, now that I know that much. Only, I do beg of you, Marion, don't be carried away altogether by the advice of women in a matter of this kind. You are much too apt to be guided and governed by women. Do reflect that in such a case you ought to be the guide. You know how their feelings and sympathies carry them away. All the better they are for it, as far as feeling goes; but they want some one to control them in a thing like this. They think Montana is a prophet and an angel because he has fine eyes and odd ways."

Marion smiled. "A bad sort, Aquitaine. My womankind are greatly divided about this enterprise. Sydney is not clear at all about it; and Geraldine—Miss Rowan—is dead against it; she can hardly be got to say a good word for Montana."

"I am very glad to hear it. She has more brains than the lot of you put together. Excuse me, Marion, I don't flatter you. I was afraid Montana had bewitched all your young girls. Thank Heaven, Mrs. Aquitaine isn't a woman likely to be moved to any exertion of mind or body; and I don't think my Mel is a very susceptible little person."

"Does Melissa take no interest in it?" "Captain Marion asked, with a certain hesitation. He had had hints from his daughter Katherine which would not have conveyed that impression."

"No; not the least. I don't think she takes much interest in anything. Sometimes I could wish that she had a little more sentiment about her. She seems to me to have almost no feeling at all—in that sentimental way, I mean. Well, well, we can't have everything. It's very satisfactory to me just now to find that she isn't likely to be much interested in your new founder and prophet. Anyhow, I leave you with an easier mind, Marion, seeing that this grand enterprise is only in the air, so far. What are you going to call your new city when it is built? Cloud-cuckoo-capital? Xanadu? or is it to have a name like the original name of Rome, which no men are to know or speak?"

The friends parted soon after, each much concerned for the other. Captain Marion felt a certain doubt as to whether he ought not to give Aquitaine a hint that his daughter did not seem so absolutely unconcerned about the Montana project as he supposed; but he did not know how to justify his thought, in disturbing Aquitaine's mind with suspicion or alarm. It might only be a nonsensical idea of Katherine's; Katherine did not like girls, and always suspecting them of something or other. If anything more were to come of it, if the girl should really form a wish to go out to the new colony, Aquitaine must be consulted by her, and would know how to act. In any case, the colony was not likely to be founded for some time to come. There was time enough yet—and Marion usually got out of any mental perplexities by reflecting that there was time enough yet. He took it for granted that in any case Aquitaine would not allow his daughter to have anything to do with the enterprise; and there was no harm, therefore, to come of letting things alone for the moment.

of compassionate friendliness. "They had a cordial, almost affectionate meeting."

"So Olem, my boy, you want to be up and doing? You want to join the enterprise of the great Montana?"

"Yes, Mr. Aquitaine—I want to do something."

"But why were you thinking about that just now? You could not possibly leave your father—I may call him your father?"

"You may, Mr. Aquitaine; he has been better to me than most fathers, I fancy. No, I should never think of leaving him, as things go now.—That would never do."

"I should think not," Aquitaine said, jokingly. "You should be a precious ungrateful fellow if you were to think of leaving him.—And I know you are not ungrateful, Olem."

"I would go into the pit of Acheron for him."

"Hullo! Aquitaine interrupted; "pit of Acheron?"

"Well, why not pit of Acheron? Olem said, good-humoredly, but looking a little abashed at the manner in which his emphatic declaration was met.

"Why not, indeed? Only it seemed a little poetic, didn't it? Are you taking to poetry, my boy?"

"Oh, no; I wish I could."

"Well, you can read and enjoy it—that's enough."

"Yes, I can do that—thank Heaven."

"You are in earnest?" Aquitaine said.

"Yes, I am in earnest about everything. I mean all I say, Mr. Aquitaine; I feel all I say."

"vined he will come back some day." "Aquitaine shook his head."

"Either he is dead long ago, or he has no intention of coming back. Why should he never have written? Did he never write?"

"No, never."

"Then why should he never have written, if he meant to come back? Oh, no; he is either dead, or he has married and forgotten all about the people at home. He has grown rich, and does not want to come back; or he is poor, and is ashamed. The chances are many to one, I should say, that he is dead."

"Still, if it should not be so—and he firmly believes it will not be so—I should feel sadly out of place here. There would be no need of me any more. I should feel in the way more than anything else. You have no idea how he longs for his son—every year more and more."

"What does your father want you to do?" Aquitaine asked.

"Well, that is the worst of it; he wants me to do nothing. He wants me just to stay with him always, and tells me I shall have plenty of money when—that is, afterward, you know. But that seems to me an unmanly sort of life. I am hanging on, doing nothing—"

"You are learning something. You are studying, I suppose."

"Yes, I am studying a good deal, and I should be happy enough if that seemed the right sort of thing to do. I can sit in a room, with books half the day and half the night, and be perfectly happy, but that doesn't seem the way that a man ought to spend his life. I am fond of books, but I am afraid that I should never do anything in the literary line. I don't think that I have any gift of poetry or prose, or anything else. I don't think I have the gift of expression at all. Olem said, despondently. "I am sure I couldn't paint a picture, or model a statue, or make a drawing for a house, or do anything of that kind. I can't expect to lead the life of a dilettante scholar in a library. I think I should make a good settler or an explorer—these are times when one may easily find something to do with energy and enterprise about it. But all that would only come up in what I told you of were to happen. If this young man should come back—"

"He would not be much of a young man now," said Aquitaine.

"No; I forgot about that. I was thinking of him as if he always ought to be what he was when he went away. If he should come back, I should be de trop in the business, to say the least of it."

"Did you ever see the son?" Aquitaine asked.

"I never saw him; no. I never even heard he had gone until afterward."

"I never saw him," said Aquitaine; "at least, I never remember seeing him. I know he was in our office for some years; but there were a lot of people there, and I was about the work then more than I am now, and my attention was never called to him. I do not even know what he was like."

"His father thinks he was like me," Olem murmured dreamily, "but that must be a mere fancy. I believe he was very good-looking."

Aquitaine looked quickly at the young man; but Olem was evidently not fishing for a compliment. There was a mirror near him; he had not even glanced at it. He was moodily looking down.

"Clearly that must have been a mere fancy," Aquitaine said with a smile.

"Oh, yes," Olem replied.

"Well, I am in a difficulty about you," Aquitaine said, and I'll put it into plain words. I don't like the idea of your going out on this wild-goose chase to found your new Atlantis or whatever it is; and I should be terribly sorry to hear that you had left the kind old man who has been so good to you."

"I'll not leave him while he wants me; that's certain. Nothing on earth will make me do that."

"Very well; I quite believe you mean all you say. I don't like the chance of your being taken in tow by Montana, either; I don't believe in him. But, then, I hate the idea of your wasting any more of your time thinking over this little crotchety girl of mine. Will you promise me to try to shake off that thought—to get rid of it once for all?"

"Why should I do that? It makes life sweet to me. It doesn't do her any harm. I shall never speak of it to her or to any one. But it is all I have that makes life dear—the thought of her."

"In Heaven's name," Aquitaine exclaimed, "why don't you take to writing poems? It would be ever so much better; you could work off the nonsense that way. The rhymes take so much out of one! The most unmanageable poets of all are the poets who don't compose any poetry. My dear Olem, will you promise me to begin at once a series of sonnets—a short series, only a hundred and fifty or so—to my daughter?"

"You laugh at me, but I don't mind."

"No; that's the worst of it; I wish you did."

"Because I knew you mean it kindly. Nothing coming from you can give me pain."

"Oh, hang it all—I know; because I am the father of Mrs. Well, listen, Olem: you said you never would speak to her—Her, with a big capital—unless you had my consent. My dear boy, you have my consent. Nothing better could possibly happen to you than to try your chance. If that doesn't cure you, nothing will. Go along, there's a good fellow, and ask my daughter to marry you. Faith of a heavy father—a somewhat heavy-hearted father now and then—if she consents, I'll not stand in the way; and neither, I can promise you, will her mother."

"The young man's eyes had flashed fire for a moment, but then he became graver than ever."

"Now you really are laughing at me," he said; "and this is a sharper just than the other."

"I am not laughing at you," Aquitaine replied, in a tone that was almost stern. "I am only very much in earnest. I don't believe any one can cure you of this nonsense half as well as my daughter herself. Go to her; tell her in poetic language how much you love her; offer her your hand and heart—I have reason to believe you'll find her in a remarkably melting mood just now."

"I know well enough she would only laugh at me; I don't want to ask her; I don't want her to marry me, if it comes to that. Why should such a girl think of a fellow like me? It would be a shame. I only want to love her."

"Go and tell her so," Aquitaine said, "and then let me hear from you again."

CHAPTER VIII.

GOOD FORTUNE AND BAD FORTUNE HAD combined to make Montana what he now was. The buffers of the rewards had conspired to decide his fate, either the wrong way. The buffers did not either expect or discourage the rewards; but not satisfy. His personal beauty was perhaps his first stimulus to the belief that he was not destined for great things. He felt that the gods had set their

(Continued on Third Page.)

deal on him by making him beautiful; as the Greek orator declared of Phryne. His love match had shown him that he could impress women with a sense of his power. His women with a disappointment had filled him grief and despair, while it lasted, was akin to madness. He had suffered intensely; skin to skin, contracted, seemingly hopeless sorrow, dull, protracted, seemingly hopeless struggle, and iron poverty had tried to him down. He had seemed as if destined to a life of some death of utter misery, and a great life his worst times he had felt yet through all his destiny—in his mission the same faith that he was tried in the fire of adversity only that he might be made the stronger for some great work which was to be assigned to him.

Men more plous and far better instructed than Montana have also believed that in every sorrow personal to them, to make them stronger for this world, or touch their souls stronger for the next. The so to make them fitter for the next. The so as a father perishes in his prime; the wife of a manly youth is taken from his side; the little daughter is snatched from the blooming promise of her sweet childhood; or some survivor, not content with bending to the will of the benignant powers above, and quietly believing that all must be for the best, complacently makes a moral special to himself, and assumes that others have been victimized in order that his poor little personality may have all the benefit. It does not occur to him to ask why any other should suffer in order that he might be made the better; whether Providence may not have designs of a larger mould than those which concerned only his particular career. Montana was one of that class of suffering egotists. Any stroke of fate falling on himself or those he loved—they were not many—was assumed to be intended for his own special behoof, in order to fit him all the more for the great mission whereof the nature and object were yet to be disclosed. This almost sublime egotism sustained him. Prosperity came at once along various paths, and he took the prosperity as he had taken the suffering. He accepted it as a proof that he was destined for great things. His egotism case-hardened him against fear and against sorrow.

For a time, after the climax of his struggle had passed away, everything seemed to go well with him. He had made a fair name in the American Civil War; first having entered the campaign merely as a philanthropic attendant at the hospitals, and then as a soldier. He had taken up philanthropic land speculations after the war; taking them up without any primary purpose of making money; and even where the success of the philanthropic scheme was doubtful, the fact that money came in to Montana was beyond all doubt. He turned lecturer, became a sort of unconsecrated preacher; and he drew fashionable crowds after him in the United States, even when he most earnestly proclaimed that he desired only the presence of the poor. He might have made a wealthy match easily enough at any time. Rich women had told him as much, and he had only drawn back.

He gave away money freely, and in large sums. His career seemed absolutely free from any evidence of personal object; and yet all who were not devotees in him distrusted him. There were three orders of opinion concerning Montana. There was, first, the enthusiastic worship of the devotee, which does not call for minute analysis. The devotees were, to be sure, chiefly women; but they were not by any means women only. There were many men, wherever Montana was known, who believed in him as their hero, or prophet, or saint. There were business men who, on his advice, would have flung all their property into some speculation of which they had never heard the day before. There were men who would have voted for any candidate anything on a word of recommendation from him. In this country we commonly think of the society of America as made up only of shrewd, eager-faced business men, who set the making of money above every other purpose in life. We hear little of that very considerable proportion of the men of every American community, who are as accessible to the influence of sentimentalism or emotionalism of some kind as the heroine of an old romance might have been. The worship of the devotee made one order of opinion. Then came a certain proportion of kindly unbelievers, who merely shook their heads and quietly said that Montana was crazed. Lastly came those, not a few in number, who declared him to be a mere quack, a particularly shallow impostor. It is surprising how many powerful arguments each believer could bring forward in support of his theory. Speak to each one in turn and let him have it all his own way for the time, and he would give reasons that would convince one hardly to be avoided. Then speak to one of the other school, and you began insensibly to be drawn into a recognition of the soundness of his theory.

The impostor theory was greatly supported by the fact that Montana, in company, evidently kept a constant guard over his utterances. It would not need to be a very keen observer to see that Montana was always watching you and himself. He never answered a question promptly. He looked quietly at his questioner, and shaped his answer very slowly. Sometimes he did not answer at all—merely shook his head and slightly smiled, and could not be got to give any reply. It was impossible not to see now and then, by the expression of his eyes, that he was thinking what he ought to say, or whether he ought to say anything. On the other hand, his admirers, admitting all these peculiarities, saw in them only fresh evidence of sincerity and of inspiration. When they asked, did Montana on one of his platforms ever want a word or an answer? What could be more rapid, instantaneous, than the flash of his decisive reply to the port-fire touch of a question? For what suggested difficulty in morals or in actual life had he not the quick word of guidance for those who believed in him? This, too, was true. "In ordinary society," his admirers said, "he is simply man a *distrain*, conscious of higher purposes and occupations, only enduring the dinner-table, and evading idle chatter."

Montana might have been the happiest man living on the earth. He had found himself suddenly lifted to that dangerous elevation, the height of his wishes. He was one of the most marked figures of a London season. Wherever he went people looked at him, and after him, and started as he passed, and cited the attention of their friends to him, and whispered his name, and sometimes, indeed, did not even whisper it, but spoke it loudly enough to have hurt the feelings of a different sort of man; but only enough to thrill Montana with a new sense of his success. Women of all ranks paid court to him and frankly conveyed their admiration of him. There was something like a mysterious sanctity about his assumed character of leader, priest and prophet, which rendered unnecessary the becoming reticence that would have had to be adopted in the case of a more worldly hero. A great many London men, too, of all ranks and classes, admired him and believed in him. He was a

hero to a considerable mass of the working population; who had a dash of free-thinking in them. He was not robust enough to satisfy the ordinary Radical artisan of cities, but to those whose views of life were a little more shadowy, and a little less political, he served admirably as a hero and an orator. He was in society, passing through the very best of London society sometimes, and yet wholly unobscured by its conventions and above its rules, even regarded as the more interesting because he thus set himself above its ordinances and paid them no attention. He had several little habits which at first made people stare, and always made some people angry, and forced others to smile, and yet in the eyes of his admirers seemed all the more becoming to his position. When he went to dine at a great house he shook hands with the butler, or the footman, as well as with the master or mistress, if the butler or footman happened to become an acquaintance of his by attending any of his meetings. His manner was always stately, grave, and sweet. Nothing surprised him. He had the composure of a Red Indian chief, who disdains to be dazzled or even moved by any of the splendors of civilization.

Montana's name was constantly in the papers. He attended meetings of almost all kinds which had any savor of philanthropy or the higher life about them, and he possibly committed himself to a good many movements and causes which could hardly have worked very well in combination. His ambition had now nearly reached its crowning-point. He was the hero of a London season, the prophet of a large number of faithful followers, the leader of a new enterprise in civilization, which had not yet even begun to move; and he was the idol of a great many admiring and imitative women. But there was one thought which disturbed him. He remembered past times more keenly than he could have wished. His passionate longing was to bury all the early part in actual forgetfulness. He hated to have to think of the origin from which he sprang. He detested the thought of his father having been a livery-stable keeper who gave lessons in riding. If his father had been dead he would easily enough have forgotten all about him, and might have satisfied his conscience by an easy kind of penitence, all the more easy to certain minds because being unavailing and too late, it involves no considerable trouble or self-sacrifice. But he had found that his father was not dead; was living just now in London. The thought constantly disturbed him. He could not be sure of forgetting the past, or burying the past, as long as this living link with it was present and near. Beside, despite all his egotism and his confused dreamings and aspirations, he had still some remains of a sensitive conscience. It stung him now and then to think that he knew of his father's existence, but not only did not go to him and announce himself as the long-lost son, but was anxious above all things never to meet him, never to be recognized by him, and never to have to face the terrible alternative of acknowledging himself the livery-stable keeper's son, or bluntly denying the relationship. It was brought home to his inner convictions sometimes, that if his father and he should meet in public, and his father should claim him, he would repudiate the claim and deny that he was his father's son. He struggled with this horrible thought and tried to escape it, as was his way in dreams. Montana was a dreamer, and not a man of imagination. Had he had imagination, it would have fed itself on other food than his own morbid personality. It would have created images for him out of "the barren realms of darkness," and have peopled his lonelier hours with beings that might some of them have become his ideal and his guide. But he was merely a dreamer, and could think only of his own plans, and his past and his future; and he brooded so on these that the real was often not to be distinguished by him from the unreal. He began to persuade himself that his obscure past must have been but a dream. He was gliding into the confusion of the spirit and not of the body; but what could she do to soothe her? How could she ask her for a confidence which, for aught she knew, might concern some family tale not to be told to any stranger's ear? Montana's own words showed that it had something to do with herself. Could it be that Montana was jealous of the friendship which the Marston, father and daughter, showed to Geraldine? This seemed hardly possible; and yet, what else was there? Meantime she found nothing better to do than to put her arm, with gentle resoluteness, round Montana's neck and draw the girl toward her, and quietly press her little nervous hand in token of friendship and sympathy. Montana at all events made no resistance now. Geraldine began to hope that she would soon return the pressure of sympathy.

A knock at the door made the girls start. A servant brought a card for Miss Aquitaine. "No please read the name; can't you read the name?" Melissa asked, in a tone of petulance. Geraldine took the card. "Clement Hope," she said. "Oh, I can't see him; I won't see him. Pray send him away. Tell him to call again to-morrow; next week; next year." (To be Continued.)

One dose of BAXTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS will relieve Sick Headache. One bottle effects a cure. Price 25c per bottle.

RIVAL LEGISLATURES. City of Mexico, Aug. 30.—Two Legislatures have been organized in Sica Catcaes, one composed of the friends of the General and State Governments, and the other of the friends of General Cadina, who has presidential aspirations. On Monday night a fight occurred between Cadina and his friends and the State troops. After a sharp contest, in which one rebel was killed and three soldiers wounded, Cadina surrendered with his followers. No further disturbance is anticipated.

"Talk to another girl about it. We are friends, are we not?" "I suppose you mean it well," Melissa answered; "I dare say you do; you are just the sort of girl who means everything well. Everybody says you do everything well; but I do not. I seldom mean things well, and I don't think I am at all inclined to be a friend of yours."

"Yet I want to win your friendship very much," said Geraldine; "and I think I could deserve it. You have always shown yourself cold and unfriendly to me, but I don't mind that; I don't care for misunderstandings of that kind, and I don't think I am being met with an ungenial answer. I don't care about personal dignity. I want to be your friend."

"We can never be friends," said Melissa, getting up from her chair. "I hate you, and there is an end of it." Geraldine was certainly somewhat shaken from her composure by this blunt declaration. To be told that one is actually hated, and told this by a little girl whose flashing eyes and trembling lips show that she means exactly all that she says, and at the same time not to have the least idea of anything which could give cause for such a feeling of detestation—this would be enough to disturb the nerves of even a philosopher. Geraldine was not a philosopher, but only a bright, good-hearted girl, who thought she saw a way of rendering a service, and was determined to go on if she could. She recovered her composure after a moment.

"Why do you hate me, Miss Aquitaine? I always liked you, and I am sure I never did anything that could make you feel so bitterly against me." "I hate you all the same," said Melissa. She seemed to find a certain sense of relief in the declaration. "But won't you tell me why? There may be some mistake. There must be. You have fancied I said or did something which I did not say or do. I am not at all a good hater myself; but if I did hate anyone, I am sure I should tell the reason."

Miss Aquitaine turned away and seated herself again in her chair. It was a great, luxurious arm-chair, large enough to hold the portly frame of some old-fashioned grandfather, or to embrace all the ample draperies of an eighteenth-century belle. Melissa curled herself up in it, and looked with her beaming eyes, her pretty face, and her pointing, impatient gestures, like some beautiful but dangerous little animal—a wild cat, perhaps, or a snake, coiled up, and only waiting for a spring on some enemy.

Geraldine went over and knelt by the side of the chair, leaned her head against it, and took Melissa's reluctant hand and held it firmly, as indeed she had strength enough to do; and then said, in the soothing tone one uses with a sick child, "You must tell me why you don't like me. I will not let you go until you explain it all. I am quite determined there shall be no unkindness between you and me if I can possibly prevent it. You know how much I like your father, and I think he likes me."

"Of course he does," Melissa said; "everybody likes you except myself, and that's just it; everybody likes you; the people I like best in the world like you better than they like me." "What people that you like best in the world?" Geraldine asked, "like me better than they like you? Your father is intensely fond of you. I never saw any one more fond of a girl; and your mother, and everybody I know. How could they care for me in that way? I am only a girl to whom they are friendly, and whom they saw for the first time a few weeks ago, and soon won't see any more. How can you judge me their passing kindness?"

"No, it is not that," said Melissa; "it is not for my father. It is for—everybody." And Melissa burst into a passion of tears. Geraldine was touched to the heart by this sudden and unexpected outbreak. Now she felt sure indeed that poor Melissa's trouble was of the spirit and not of the body; but what could she do to soothe her? How could she ask her for a confidence which, for aught she knew, might concern some family tale not to be told to any stranger's ear? Montana's own words showed that it had something to do with herself. Could it be that Montana was jealous of the friendship which the Marston, father and daughter, showed to Geraldine? This seemed hardly possible; and yet, what else was there? Meantime she found nothing better to do than to put her arm, with gentle resoluteness, round Montana's neck and draw the girl toward her, and quietly press her little nervous hand in token of friendship and sympathy. Montana at all events made no resistance now. Geraldine began to hope that she would soon return the pressure of sympathy.

A knock at the door made the girls start. A servant brought a card for Miss Aquitaine. "No please read the name; can't you read the name?" Melissa asked, in a tone of petulance. Geraldine took the card. "Clement Hope," she said. "Oh, I can't see him; I won't see him. Pray send him away. Tell him to call again to-morrow; next week; next year." (To be Continued.)

THE SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

Interest diminishing—The place for the next meeting chosen—Members elected. Wednesday, August 30. The interest in the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science is somewhat diminished, to judge at least from the small number of visitors present at yesterday's session. Yesterday's proceedings were opened at 10 o'clock, Dr. Dawson taking the chair at that hour.

The General Secretary read the names of the persons recommended by the Standing Committee for membership, as follows:—Dr. E. B. Ames, Minneapolis, Minn.; Past Assistant Surgeon-Berger, Washington; Lieut-Commander W. H. Bronson, Washington; E. H. Bronson, Ottawa, Ont.; B. W. Cowan, Montreal; Prof. H. P. Emerson, Buffalo; S. B. Foster, Montreal; Charles Garth, Montreal; H. H. Ives, Montreal; B. D. Lacey, Pittston, Pa.; Dr. Morrell Mackenzie, London, Eng.; Miss Helen P. Moorehouse, Buffalo, N. Y.; D. A. P. Watt, Montreal; W. H. Upham, Minneapolis, Minn.; A. E. McMaster, Scotland, Que.

In accordance with the recommendation of the standing committee, Prof. Barker was appointed to prepare a memorial of the late Prof. W. B. Rogers, of Virginia. In accordance with the recommendation of the standing committee, Prof. H. C. Bolton, Hartford; Remond, Baltimore; Clark, Cincinnati; Johnson, Cincinnati, and Lusk, Hoboken, N. J., were appointed a committee on indexing chemical literature. Invitations were received from the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, of Minneapolis, and from the Iowa Agricultural College, to hold the next meeting of the Association in those States respectively. On motion the invitation from Minneapolis was unanimously accepted.

The Secretary announced that the standing committee had decided to print in the volume of proceedings the papers read before the various sections, by title and abstract only, and no paper would be printed in full unless by special request of the section to which it was read. The following list of persons were elected Fellows of the Association:—Harison Allen, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry E. Alford, Easthampton, Mass.; Wm. Ashburner, San Francisco, Cal.; W. O. Atwater, Middletown, Ct.; Marcus Baker, Washington, D. C.; J. H. Bartlett, Washington, D. C.; Henry W. Blair, Washington, D. C.; Spencer Borden, Fall River, Mass.; N. L. Britton, New York, N. Y.; J. J. Burri, Champaign, Ill.; R. Ellsworth Call, Des Moines, Ia.; W. J. Chamberlain, Columbus, O.; H. Martyn Chance, Philadelphia, Pa.; Seth O. Chandler, Jr., Cambridge, Mass.; Albert H. Chester, Clinton, N. Y.; Russel H. Chittenden, New Haven, Conn.; Edward W. Clapton, New Haven, Conn.; Peter Collier, Washington, D. C.; Henry J. Comstock, Ithaca, N. Y.; Charles W. Dana, jr., Raleigh, N. C.; A. E. Dolbear, College Hill, Mass.; Ang J. Dubois, New Haven, Conn.; Chas. B. Dudley, Altoona, Pa.; Wm. E. Dwight, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Wm. H. Edwards, Ocala, Fla.; W. V. James, M. Flint, Boston, Mass.; B. W. Frazier, Bethlehem, Pa.; A. S. Fuller, Ridgewood, N. J.; A. S. Gatschet, Washington, D. C.; Horatio Hale, Clinton, Ont.; W. B. Hazen, Washington, D. C.; Chas. F. Himes, Carlisle, Pa.; N. D. G. Hodges, Salem, Mass.; Joseph F. James, Cincinnati, O.; Theo. F. Jewell, Newport, R. I.; E. Otis Kendall, Philadelphia, Pa.; George Kennan, Washington, D. C.; F. W. Langdon, Cincinnati, O.; Gustavo Lanza, Boston, Mass.; Wm. R. Lazenby, Columbus, O.; William Lilly, Mauch Chunk, Pa.; Edward G. Love, New York, N. Y.; James Macfarlane, Towanda, Pa.; George Macloskie, Princeton, N. J.; W. J. McFee, Farley, Iowa; A. R. McNair, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Wm. G. Mixer, New Haven, Ct.; Arthur T. Naele, New Brunswick, N. J.; A. B. Nelson, Danville, Ky.; C. S. Peirce, Baltimore, Md.; D. P. Penhaligon, Mountaineer, N. Y.; George H. Perkins, Burlington, Vermont; James C. Pilling, Washington, D. C.; Franklin Platt, Philadelphia, Pa.; D. Webster Prentiss, Washington, D. C.; E. B. Reid, London, Ont.; A. P. Rockwell, Boston, Mass.; Waldo O. Ross, Boston, Mass.; Henry A. Roland, Baltimore, Md.; J. C. Russell, Still Lake City, Utah; J. Stillwell Schaeck, Princeton, N. J.; Carl Selzer, Philadelphia, Pa.; B. Sestini, Woodstock, Md.; Chas. O. Sigbee, Washington, D. C.; Edwin Smith, Washington, D. C.; Monroe B. Snider, Philadelphia, Pa.; Jas. Wm. Spencer, Windsor, N. S.; J. B. Stallo, Cincinnati, O.; W. Leconte Stevens, New York, N. Y.; George E. Stone, Colorado Springs, Col.; E. Lewis, Sturtevant, South Framingham, Mass.; Lewis Swift, Rochester, N. Y.; Arthur F. Taylor, Cleveland, O.; Benjamin F. Thomas, Columbia, Mo.; Cyrus Thomas, Carbondale, Ill.; Fred W. True, Washington, D. C.; J. H. Trumbull, Hartford, Conn.; Francis D. Van Dyck, New Brunswick, N. J.; Charles D. Walcott, Washington, D. C.; Wm. Wallace, Ansonia, Conn.; Cyrus M. Warren, Brookline, Mass.; H. E. Webster, Schoenectady, N. Y.; Jos. Wharton, Philadelphia, Pa.; Orlando B. Wheeler, Detroit, Mich.; I. C. White, Morgantown, W. Va.; H. S. Williams, Ithaca, N. Y.; Fred W. Winsor, Cambridge, Mass.; George F. Wright, Oberlin, Ohio; Joseph Zentmayer, Philadelphia, Pa.

Prof. Putnam, the Permanent Secretary, announced that the Standing Committee had declined to publish any of the papers read before the various sections, except by title or abstract, without a special application to do so by the sections. The Special Committee will have to pass all papers read, and mark them as they are to be printed. In the evening a grand reception was given to the members of the Association by Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Gaull, in their beautiful grounds, which were brilliantly illuminated with Chinese lanterns, and most handsomely decorated for the occasion. During the evening an admirable selection of the best music was rendered by Gruenwald's orchestra.

Thursday, August 31. The thirty-first annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science closed its sittings yesterday. The registered number of visitors who have taken part in the proceedings from first to last numbered 950, fully as large as the Boston gathering.

The Association met in General Session yesterday morning at ten o'clock in the William Molson Hall, the President, Principal Dawson, in the chair. The following named persons were elected new members, making 323 new members since the opening of the session: Chas. A. Ashburner, Philadelphia; Miss Abby A. Bealy, Johnsonville, N. Y.; Dr. M. Swan Burnett, Washington; Wm. Drysdale, Montreal; Carroll Dunham, jr., Irvington, N. Y.; G. H. Fox, New York; Prof. Jos. G. Fox, Boston, Pa.; James Shearer, Montreal; Rev. H. R. Timlow, South Ballston, N. Y.; Andrew H. Monroe, Montreal.

Reports from the Standing Committee and the different sections were then read, after which

The Permanent Secretary read the list of the officers proposed by the Standing Committee for next year, as follows: President—O. A. Young, of Princeton, N. J. Vice-Presidents—Section A, W. A. Rogers, Cambridge, Mass.; B, H. A. Rowland, Baltimore, Md.; C, Edward W. Morley, Cleveland, O.; D, DeVolson Wood, Hoboken, N. Y.; E, O. H. Hitchcock, Hanover, N. H.; F, W. J. Beale, Lansing, Mich.; G, J. D. Cox, Cincinnati, O.; H, O. T. Mason, Washington, D. C.; I, F. B. Hough, Louisville, Ky. General Secretary—J. R. Eastman, of Washington. Assistant General Secretary—Alfred Springer, of Cincinnati.

Secretaries of the Sections—Section A, W. W. Johnson, Annapolis; B, C. K. Wead, Ann Arbor; C, J. W. Laughey, Ann Arbor; D, A. J. Doble, New Haven; E, Alexis A. Julien, New York; F, S. A. Forbes, Normal, G, Carl Sellen, Philadelphia; H, G. H. Perkins, Burlington; I, Joseph Cummings, Evanston. Treasurer—William Lilly, of March Chunk. The whole list was elected amidst considerable enthusiasm.

Dr. Sterry Hunt made a statement in regard to the International Committee, of which Professors Hall, Selwyn and Leslie, and himself had been appointed representatives from North America. Several months ago a report was prepared by them, but was not at present to hand. This work was not yet completed and he would move that the Committee be continued. The motion being seconded by Prof. Hall, was put to the meeting and adopted. The meeting then adjourned.

At two o'clock yesterday afternoon the members of the Association took a trip around the harbor and Victoria bridge on the invitation of the Harbor Commissioners. The Grand Trunk workshop were also visited, Mr. Brown, the manager, doing the honors. The concluding session was opened at 3.30 yesterday evening in the William Molson Hall, which was filled to overflowing. Prof. F. W. Putnam stated that it might be interesting to the Association to know that they had registered 938 names on their arrival and added 325 new names to the list of membership.

Prof. E. D. Cope, of Philadelphia, then moved the following resolution:—That the Local Committee of the Association have won our heartfelt esteem for the admirable efficiency with which they have planned for our comfort. Especial mention should be made of the labors of the Railway Committee, the Lodging Committee, the Finance Committee, and the Reception Committee. In moving this resolution Prof. Cope enumerated the different duties performed by the various committees, and expressed the hope that they had received some return for the great service which they had been called upon to make.

The resolution was carried unanimously. Dr. E. B. Eliot, of Washington, moved the following:—That the American Association for the Advancement of Science, deeply sensible of the kindness which they have received in Montreal, hereby declare their thanks to the hotels, the Diocesan Theological College and private citizens for hospitality, and to the ladies for the elegant garden parties and other courtesies extended to the members and their families. In moving this resolution Dr. Eliot said that he wished that he felt able to move it in a fitting manner. His duties as Vice-President of one of the Sections had occupied the most part of the time, and he had not had much leisure to take advantage of many of the entertainments. He referred to the hospitality extended to the members of the Association in the city 25 years ago, which he had no doubt was prompted by their love of science, and said he felt that the newspapers of Montreal were educating the people to a high standard in this direction, and their example might be profitably followed by even some of the prominent newspapers of the United States. He concluded by referring to the very large accession of members which the Association had received at this meeting.

The motion was carried. Prof. Cox moved the following resolution:—That the American Association hereby extend its heartfelt thanks to the Corporation and Faculty of the McGill University, of the Presbyterian Theological College, and the Society of Natural History, for commodious quarters during the meeting, and for the consideration with which every want has been anticipated and gratified. In offering this resolution Prof. Cox said he considered that it would be fully sustained by all the members. They had never been provided with more extensive, commodious or convenient rooms, and he was sure they would long remember the edifices of this University, its splendid library, college and beautiful grounds. The motion was carried.

Prof. William Saunders, of London, Ont., moved the following:—That the thanks of the American Association are due and are most heartily tendered to the numerous railways of New York, New England and the Dominion, for their courtesy in affording members excellent facilities for attendance at this meeting. We especially acknowledge our obligations to the Grand Trunk Railway Company for the excursions to Lacine, and for the freedom of that monument of engineering skill the Victoria Bridge. We also thank the Harbor Commissioners for the excursion of to-day. Resolutions were then passed thanking the Telegraph Companies, the Richelieu and Ontario Company and the Press, for their great courtesy and many favors shown, after which the meeting adjourned for a year to meet again at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Consumption Cured. SINCE 1870 Dr. Sherar has each year sent from this office the means of relief and cure to thousands afflicted with disease. The correspondence necessitated by this work becoming too heavy for him, I came to his aid. He now feels constrained to relinquish it entirely, and has placed in my hands the formula of that simple vegetable remedy discovered by an East India missionary, and found so effective for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Diseases; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Its remarkable curative powers have been proven in many thousand cases, and actuated by the desire to relieve suffering humanity, I gladly assume the duty of making it known to others. Address me, with stamp, naming this paper, and I will mail you, free of charge, the recipe of this wonderful remedy, with full directions for its preparation and use, printed in German, French or English.—W. A. NORRIS, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 16-1300v

LOUISVILLE A FORTUNATE CITY. This city has been singularly fortunate, as seen in drawing prizes in the lottery. The last fortunate one is Mr. Wm. Irwin, a Clerk in the Auditor's Office at the L. & N. R. B. 2d and Main sts. Mr. Irwin yesterday, while working in the office, received an official locking document bearing the N. O. postmark, and discovered, to his great joy, official notification that he had drawn one-fifth of \$75,000 in the Louisiana State Lottery, amounting to \$15,000. The lucky ticket was No. 85,003. Some time ago Mr. Irwin purchased his first lottery ticket, very nearly the number which then drew the capital prize. He then thought he would try again, and this time produced such golden results. Mr. Irwin is a middle-aged man, married, and has a small family. He has been connected with the L. & N. for several years, and has been a faithful worker, and many friends are profuse in their congratulations.—Louisville Courier-Journal, July 14.

FORTIFIED ABOUT. From Fort Pharos to Aboukir Point is a straight run of about ten miles; but from Aboukir Point, right round the Bay, to Rosetta Fort, about twenty-five miles, but not more than sixteen and a half as the crow flies. From Aboukir Fort to Rosetta Fort extends a long chain of fort earthworks, towers and telegraph stations, the defensive works being of remarkable strength, and occupying excellent positions. I believe them to be much undervalued. England will require her heaviest guns for their reduction, and her utmost skill and science to effect their capture. Some of them are certainly as powerful as the forts at Portsmouth. In the following description of the positions the distances will be found correct, whilst the number of guns is doubtful, and their calibre very uncertain. It is believed that the enemy has two twenty-five ton guns at Aboukir, and several others of very heavy metal. For months past he has been incessantly busy adding fresh earthworks to the inner lines, commanding the forts and towers. Fort Aboukir is armed with twenty-one guns; Fort Bourq (half a mile distant) with fifty; the next fort is about a mile and a quarter from Fort Bourq; then come three towers, armed with from seven to ten guns each; then three more of equal strength, distant from one another respectively one mile and three-quarters and three miles. All along, behind these works, runs the railway, and Arab's rolling stock of trains could be easily observed from the ships passing backwards and forwards pretty frequently. At the entrance to Lake Edku there is also a small fort. Fort Rosetta is very strong indeed. Opposite Fort Bourq lies Nelson's Island (so called in honor of our great naval hero), at the distance of two miles and three-quarters from the shore. Between this island and the shore only gunboats can pass. We steamed right round the bay, within a thousand yards range of the forts. The water varies in depth, but is for the most part shallow and interspersed with irregular patches of rock. About a mile off the coast it is from five to ten fathoms deep. Ironclads, therefore, must take up their stations a good way out in order to get the 20 feet of water their draught requires. With their heavy guns, however, they can easily reach the forts. The whole coast line is sandy, its mountains heavily broken by a few low rocks and small sand hills. The defensive works are well placed, especially the two important forts, Aboukir and Rosetta.

MISERABLE FOR THIRTEEN YEARS. In order to acquire the rights of full citizenship in the United States, the native born must have reached the age of 21 years, and have gone through two toll, but short courses of thematism, says a growler at our elbow. In Canada, however, the courses of rheumatism are not so short, running, it would seem, as long as thirteen years—at least in one instance, that of Mr. John Mahoney, Sr., of Orillia, Ont., who says: "I have been a sufferer with rheumatism for the past thirteen years, and have tried, during that time, very many of the remedies advertised for it, but all without effect. Upon recommendation I was induced to buy a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. The first application relieved me, and upon the second application the pain disappeared entirely and has not since returned. It affords me much pleasure to make this statement of my experience with St. Jacobs Oil and sincerely wish that every sufferer could know of its wonderful virtues."

CATHOLIC NEWS. A list of several ecclesiastical changes among the Roman Catholic clergy of the Diocese of Quebec is published. Vicar-General Rooney, of St. Mary's Church, Toronto, was ordained to the priesthood 25 years ago yesterday (Aug. 20th). The event was celebrated by the clergy of the diocese and by his parishioners. The ceremony in the church was very imposing. Vicar-General Rooney wore the vestments that formerly belonged to Pope Pius VIII., which were bequeathed to his Grace Archbishop Lynch by the late Archbishop of Tuam. During the day he was the recipient of a number of valuable presents.

As a cure for all diseases of the Lungs, DOWN'S ELIXIR has no equal. The Winnipeg assessment, just completed, amounts to over \$30,000,000. Last year it amounted to \$9,000,000. The population has increased from 10,000 to 25,000 in one year. The building operations this year are estimated at nearly \$3,000,000.

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WEDNESDAY.....SEPT. 6, 1882

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

SEPTEMBER.

- THURSDAY, 7.—Office of the Blessed Sacrament.
FRIDAY, 8.—Nativity of the B. V. M. St. Adrian, Martyr. Ep. Rappe, Cleveland, died, 1877.
SATURDAY, 9.—Of the Octave of the Nativity. St. Gorgonius, Martyr.
SUNDAY, 10.—Fifteenth Sunday after Pentecost. Holy Name of Mary. Feast. Eccles. xxiv. 23-31; Gosp. Luko i. 26-38; Last Gosp. Luko vii. 11-16.
MONDAY, 11.—St. Nicholas of Tolentino, Confessor (Sept. 10). SS. Protus and Companions, Martyrs.
TUESDAY, 12.—Of the Octave. Ep. Barron, died, 1854.
WEDNESDAY, 13.—Of the Octave. Bishop Fenwick, Cincinnati, died, 1832. Cons. Ep. Hogan, St. Joseph, 1868.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We have mailed to all those who are in arrears for subscriptions, &c., to THE POST and TRUE WITNESS a statement of their indebtedness. We request those who receive such accounts to remit as early as possible. The amounts in most instances are small, but in the aggregate to us they amount to thousands of dollars. Some of our agents have been very active in our behalf of late, for which we sincerely thank them, also those of our subscribers who have promptly responded; those who are yet in arrears we sincerely desire to hear from them. Monies can be safely forwarded to this office by Post Office order or registered letter.

This expected engagement at Kassinah has taken place, and according to the official despatch, resulted in a brilliant victory for the British troops. General Wolseley telegraphed that only a few of his men were killed, but another despatch brings the number of killed up to one hundred and fifty. Which to believe is the question.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has decided not to interfere with the course of the law in the case of Hynes, recently convicted of murder, and the execution has been fixed for September, the 11th. Hynes will, therefore, go to his grave on the questionable verdict of a drunken jury. His execution will be a more terrible outrage and crime than the murder of his alleged victim. If a criminal was guilty of murder ten times over, the law should not kill him until his guilt was fully and soberly established. Hynes' grave will be honored and English law further disgraced and despised.

AN INFAMOUS CHARGE.

A charge as contemptible in our eyes as it is outrageous on the parties accused has just found expression in the columns of the Toronto World, against one of the most honorable and meritorious bodies of men in this Province—the Catholic clergy of Quebec. The Carbonaris of Italy, or the Communists of France would scarcely have ventured the length of the following villainous piece of literature:—

One of the drawbacks of Quebec to-day is the immense estates owned by the Church of Rome all over that province. We do not think we do the hierarchy of Quebec much injustice when we say that the accumulation of property is their principal aim. Every year sees their acres and their houses increasing at a remarkable rate. If they continue to increase as at present the church will soon own everything. So pronounced has become their desire to accumulate property that only applicants of means are received into the brotherhoods and sisterhoods. We foresee a revolution even in staid Quebec some day, and the church's love of property will be the point of departure. It was to the cure of souls, not to the care of lands and houses, that Jesus ordained his apostles.

Our bigoted contemporary tackled these cowardly and slanderous assertions on to an article, in which it condemned the movement now on foot in this Province to bring about the restitution of the confiscated property of the Jesuits to their order. Can it justify the imputation that the Church of Rome is "one of the drawbacks of Quebec"? Does the history of the country tell us that the Church, by the property which it has lawfully and legally acquired since the time of Champlain, has impeded the progress and material development of the Province? We think not. On the contrary, it will require but a cursory glance cast over the country to see and be convinced that the lands and buildings held by the church are a credit to Quebec, and that the clergy lead the van in agriculture and architecture, the two grand features which distinguish a progressive country. Their prosperity is simply due to

their own energy and labor. They acquired lands as wild and uncultivated as those given to any other colonist, and now that they have turned this wilderness and sterility into beauty and abundance, an egregious jackass turns up in the Queen city to tell us that the Church of Rome is "one of the drawbacks of Quebec." We hate to use harsh names, but as the jackass is the only domestic animal the clergy do not keep among their stock, we suppose he feels aggrieved and was bound to vent his envy through some channel or other. So much for "that drawback." But when the writer states that the accumulation of property is "the principal aim of the Hierarchy," he sinks to the level of an infamous defector. To compare men and women whose heroic sacrifices are the admiration of their fellow-creatures, and whose whole lives are devoted to the interests and the welfare of humanity, to vulgar mercenariness is as odious as it is ungrateful and ungenerous. Do facts bear out the assertion? The diocese of Montreal, which should be the richest in the Dominion, is actually the poorest. The Bishop of Montreal is not alone without wealth, all the members of the Hierarchy in the Province have scarcely sufficient to meet the needs of their dioceses. The cures and their presbyteries throughout the land are not to be envied for their riches. But we are told to turn to those magnificent institutions under the direction of religious communities, societies or orders! And who gets the benefit of them? Is it not the people, and what the Province should be proud of, not only the people of Quebec, but of the whole American continent, from the banks of the Amazon to those of the Mackenzie river, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Is it because the Sulpicians own and direct the grandest classical education on the continent, and have polished off some of our most famous men in every walk of life, that they are to be accused of having the accumulation of property as their principal aim. This very Society expends more in the way of charity than the whole Government put together. Is it because the Jesuits, the Christian Brothers, the Fathers of the Holy Cross, the Nuns and other Orders attempt to erect establishments for the education of our youth that they are to be looked upon as common mercenariness. What would Canada's daughters and sons be without a Villa Maria Convent or a St. Mary's College? Then look at those institutions filled with the sick and feeble, the blind, the deaf and dumb, while hands as delicate as flowers tend to their woes, and say that the principal aim of the Church is the accumulation of property. And suppose that "their acres and their houses increase every year," what about it? Do they steal or commit a breach of trust? If not, the increase must be accepted as the result of labor and energy well applied. It will be rather singular if this fact shall prove to be "the point of departure for a revolution in staid Quebec," as our Toronto contemporary seems to wish for.

GAMBETTA AND HIS MOTHER.

A MAN who will avail himself of the silence of the grave and the weakness of death to insult the memory of his mother and trample on her ashes is a despicable wretch and worse than a brute. And such a man is Gambetta, the leading spirit of the French Republic and its guide. His aged and venerable mother died as she had lived, a pious and devout Christian. During life Madame Gambetta regularly frequented the Sacraments, and her daily prayer was that at her dying hour she might be granted the consolations of religion. "Send for the priest before the doctor," was her instructions for her maid. But she reckoned without her son. The final hour had come, she lay on her death bed and beside her stood the dictator of France. The feeble voice of the dying mother called for the minister of God, but his arch enemy on earth forbade his admission in the person of the priest. It was a triumph over the Supreme Ruler which nothing but a diabolical inspiration could make him enjoy. The outrage was continued after death. Gambetta buried his mother like one would bury a dog in a ditch. There was no religious funeral, no hallowed grave, but a heathenish civil interment where the immortality of the soul is denied, and gross insults offered to the Deity.

To disobey a mother's dying request, especially when it is easy of fulfilment, is a supreme act of degradation, but to insult her memory and defile her remains in death, is the act of a fiend. Never were the rights of the dead and the respect of the grave more shamefully outraged and trampled on. Mr. Gambetta, the admitted of so many who know little or nothing about the inner side of his career, descended to this depth of degeneracy to please his radical friends and ensure his popularity. But if we are not mistaken he will meet with the contempt of civilization.

THE AGRARIAN MOVEMENT IN SCOTLAND.

"Mocking is catching," and the most momentous realization of this old saying is now taking place in the realm of Great Britain. Ireland during the past three years has been making more than ordinary efforts to cast off its chains of serfdom. The people of England and Scotland mocked, laughed at, and even scorned the rising attitude of what they had long been taught to call the degenerate Irish. But when the chains of the serf began to snap and the edifice of landlordism to collapse, the English and Scotch, and especially the latter, turned their eyes from the crumbling ruins of this feudal tyranny and cast them on their own surroundings. They experienced an ominous clearness of vision. The agitation in Ire-

land had shed its light over the hills and valleys of its sister islands. Landlordism also existed there in all its hideousness, and the people who had long groined under the exactions of "lairds" began to tear away the mask and view it in the new light. The sight was more than they could stand, and those who had mocked the Irish are now strongly animated by the same disaffection. Agrarian troubles are becoming the order of the day in Scotland, and evictions are as heartily detested and objected to by the Scots as ever they were in Ireland. A serious outbreak occurred at Bogart, on the estates of the Duke of Sutherland, in consequence of an eviction. The lassies of the place fought the officers of the Sheriff in a gallant and effective style, compelling them to retire. Not alone at Bogart does this feeling of hostility towards the landlord exist; it is to be found in various parts of the Highlands, where it is very bitter and pronounced.

In fact the relations of landlord and tenant in the larger part of Scotland are becoming more strained every day, and it is nothing but natural, for the tenant is just as good, if not a good deal better, than the landlord, and he has just as much right to enjoy the fat of the land, the freedom of his will and the comfort of this life as the landlord does; and the sooner the latter recognizes this fact and does not prevent the exercise of this right the better for both the tenant and the landlord. They should go halves.

COLLAPSE OF ENGLISH RULE IN IRELAND.

The excitement in Ireland at the present hour is intense, and has not been equalled since the Fenian uprising. It is not the enemies of British rule, but the pets of the Government who are in open rebellion. The Royal Irish Constabulary throughout the country passed over to the ranks of the people, and now the Metropolitan police of Dublin, the finest body of men in Europe, have withdrawn from the English service. On two hundred and forty of them being dismissed, six hundred and twenty of their companions at once declined further duty. A tremendous ovation—so says the cable—was accorded a number of the dismissed constables as they left the Castle Yard. Order and peace reigned in the city, although totally unguarded, until the military were called on the scene. The presence of the hated soldiery had for its natural effect to irritate the people, and the result was bullets from one side and stones from the other. The casualties, however, were not numerous. Cannot England get rid of her turbaned ones in forcing her rule upon Ireland? What does she require to persuade her that she is not wanted in the Island? There is every appearance of the foundations of Dublin Castle becoming insecure. Would its ruins teach the English the necessary lesson? An ominous feature in connection with this rebellion of the Constabulary, which was always looked upon as the hot-bed and stronghold of loyalty, is the action of the Dublin Corporation. The Lord Mayor said he was "very sorry" for the Castle and the English Government that there should be such a rebellion, but the Council would not aid the Executive nor take any action in the matter; and the Council met and endorsed the remarks and sentiments of the Lord Mayor. The adoption of such a course by such a representative and responsible body, in the face of the Government and under the circumstances, must be accepted as a fact of deep significance and a powerful indication of disaffection, if not hostility, to English rule.

UNDESIRABLE EMIGRATION.

FATHER NUGENT, of Liverpool, is giving himself considerable trouble about emigration from Ireland. He is now in the Eastern States visiting the principal manufacturing points, and intends to pass through the Western States and Canada to find out the best localities in which Irish immigrants can settle and the most ready fields for their labor. Father Nugent is prompted to take all this trouble upon his shoulders because his experience of Ireland, gathered during the famine of 1880, convinced him at the time that there was little hope for certain portions of the country except through emigration. Without going any further we might ask who has authorized Father Nugent to depopulate the green and fertile land. Has he got his credentials of emigration agent from the Hierarchy of Ireland or the leaders of the people. If he has not, his zeal and energy are being employed in a wrong channel, and we hope in a very shallow one. We would not ask if he is working in the interests of landlordism, but it is just the same as if he was; his labor will have the same effect, and the results will be just as similar. No matter, therefore, how good his intentions and how pure his motives, we cannot lend a helping hand to his schemes. And how could we in the face of the solemn protests of the Hierarchy of the country against the emigration of the people?

"Ireland for the Irish," as the illustrious Archbishop of Cashel has echoed it through the land and through the world. "Let them go and build a better home for themselves and Providence designs it." Who knows the condition and the wants of the people the better—the Archbishop in the country or the reverend agent in Liverpool? We incline towards the counsel of the Archbishop, and we think the people of Ireland, eventually, will want to die where they were born.

Further we have the political leaders of the nation deprecating any policy of organized emigration, and again we think their views on the question are far preferable to those of any outsider. There is room for many more millions in Ireland, and there would be ample to feed them with if landlordism would only act a little more humanely and not gobble up so much of the fat of the land.

A QUESTION OF CONSTITUTIONALITY.

When the Hon. Mr. Chapleau resigned the Premiership of the Province to accept a portfolio in the Federal Cabinet, the Lieut. Governor cast his line outside of the Local Legislature in search of a new chief adviser. The Hon. Mr. Mousseau was selected, and to him was entrusted the duty of forming a fresh Government. At the time the question was generally asked, why did not His Excellency look for a Premier nearer home, and one who, de facto, enjoyed the confidence of the electorate? The question, however, was never answered, for the necessity of a solution failed to strike anyone as being of a pressing nature. We now learn that it promises to come up again under a new form, and to assume a more serious aspect. The Hon. Mr. Flynn, who held the position of Commissioner of Crown Lands in the late Chapleau administration, has been giving the question some attention and has studied it from a constitutional point of view. The result of his labors we have not yet at hand, as he has not made them public, but from a few general outlines which have made their way into one or two organs, it would appear that the Hon. gentleman is of the opinion that the head of a Government is not the right to go outside of the pale of the Legislature, whether of the Commons or of the Senate, to look for his chief adviser. This opinion, he maintains, is based upon constitutional law and practice. Now if this opinion is to be accepted as one of the principles of Constitutional Government, it will result that the Lieut.-Governor in calling upon Hon. Mr. Mousseau to form a Cabinet has acted beyond his powers, and that the present administration has no right to existence. This doctrine, it is said, the Hon. Mr. Flynn has embodied in a petition which he has forwarded to the Governor-General of the Dominion as a protest against the action of the Lieut.-Governor of the Province. We think that the hon. gentleman will experience considerable difficulty in having his views on the question accepted, and in all probability they will not prevail. Precedents in Constitutional Governments are a power, and are often a very useful source of justification for acts which are out of the ordinary run. It is perfectly proper that the chief adviser of the Crown should in the first instance be a representative of the people, but the law, as we see it, does not say that such should necessarily be the case. To select a Minister from the Legislature is the custom, which is not irrefragable, but it is not the law which is Mr. Todd, who is accepted as an authority on Parliamentary government, lays down the proposition that "it is of the essence of responsible government that the Governor should choose, as his constitutional advisers, persons who already hold, or who can in the near future obtain a seat in either of the Legislative Assemblies." In the present case the Hon. Mr. Mousseau did not actually hold a seat, but he was in a position to obtain one, as his election in Jacques Cartier subsequently proved. We, therefore, fall to see how the constitutionality of the action of the Lieut.-Governor can be successfully disputed. Besides, it is supported by precedents of which there are several. In 1867 the Hon. Mr. Chauveau, who had retired from the political arena some fifteen years previously and was Superintendent of Public Instruction, was called upon to form a Government, although he held no seat and there was no likelihood that he would; still the legality of his Government was not questioned. In Nova Scotia the same thing occurred when the Hon. Mr. Annand was made Prime Minister. And again in 1873, the Hon. Mr. Mowat left the Bench to replace Hon. Mr. Blake as Premier of Ontario, and the constitutionality of the proceeding was not disputed. We are, therefore, forced to the conclusion that an attack on the Mousseau Cabinet, based on such grounds, will fall short of its object, and that the action of the Lieut. Governor, although complained of as an overstretch of power, must be accepted as not inconsistent with the constitution or frame of our Government.

CANADA APPRECIATED AND DE-PRECIATED.

The day has passed when the name of Canada represented little else but snow and ice in the eyes of foreign nations and even of England. It commands a fair share of the world's attention, and the importance of the Dominion is becoming more generally recognized. The latest testimony to this fact was in the recent presence in our midst of three of the most influential associations on the continent. And now, we learn that Canada is still to be the recipient of another such honor. The announcement is made that the British Association for the Advancement of Science will meet in Montreal in 1884. The London Times, on learning that it was the intention of the British Association to cross the seas, got awfully mad because the great scientific men of England deigned to think so much of Canada. An article was at once published in its columns stating that the Association was about to commit a very injudicious act, and calling upon it to stop at home. Mr. Walters and his Thunderer were snubbed in the most significant fashion, for the Association by a large majority voted that Montreal be selected as the place of meeting in 1884. One could understand the displeasure of the Times on seeing Canada thus honored, but we are at a loss to explain why a great Canadian journal should deprecate the visit of the Association to our shores. The Toronto Mail says the event "may be a good thing for the locality the Association may pick out to meet in; but it questions whether meeting in Canada will be good for the Association, good for science, or good for Canada." This is as contempt-

ible a piece of local jealousy as we could possibly meet with. "The visit may be a good thing for the locality!" It is a great pity and a tremendous loss that the Queen City was not selected as the "locality," for then, we suppose, the meeting "would have been good for the Association, good for science, and even good for Canada." We will admit that the usefulness of the proceedings might be somewhat curtailed in the event of the Association meeting in Canada, but this drawback was not deemed sufficient by the English scientists to prevent them from showing their good will towards our Dominion and from taking this method of expressing their distinguished opinion of its growing importance among the nations. And why should a Canadian journal, above all, in the face of the well-weighed and deliberate declaration of the Association, answer back and say "don't come, you'll be sorry for it." Why should the interests of the Dominion be thus thrown overboard in such a suicidal fashion? Is it because Toronto is jealous of the local honor, and cannot stand the fact that Montreal is the centre of thought as well as of commerce and industry? The Toronto Mail has unfortunately put the question beyond doubt. There is no Canadian who the slightest spark of patriotism in his breast, or animated with the most meagre ambition to work the Dominion up to its just and proper level, but will not heartily lament the fact and condemn the Tory organ for its unwarrantable depreciation of our country. If we could be persuaded that the Mail could be brought back to a sense of patriotism and national ambition by allowing Toronto to be the "locality" where the British Association would meet in, we would, without hesitation, use all our endeavors to have the project carried out in its favor, for we would deem it our duty to advance the general interests of the Dominion, even at the expense of Montreal.

We trust, however, that if the English Scientists cannot see their way as far as the Queen City of the West, they will not abandon their intention of coming to Canada and of meeting in some "locality" therein. We moreover trust that they will not imagine all Canadians to be as modest and self-deprecating as our Western contemporary; and if they come we will do our best to make their meeting in Canada good for the Association, good for science and good for Canada, if not for Toronto and the Mail.

The awful suddenness of the death of Mr. T. W. Ritchie, Q.C., which occurred yesterday afternoon, created a painful shock in the community, which was followed by a sense of deep regret. The circumstances of the lamented gentleman's demise are of the saddest nature. The hand of death struck him while yet full of life and vigor, and while the brilliancy of his prospects was unshaded and the usefulness of his career was undiminished. Mr. Ritchie was a citizen whose presence did honor to the community and whose loss will be sincerely regretted.

OUR ANGLO-IRISH LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE MANCHESTER CONVENTION.

As nations and peoples are ruled by representatives and deliberative assemblies of one kind or another, it is only right that in the different countries where the wide-spread Irish race are settled there should be held Irishmen born, from time to time, conventions and meetings to consider the questions affecting the well-being of Ireland and the future of her people. Had she been free, the probabilities are that her children in other lands would pay no more attention to her than do the American Germans to the Fatherland, or the French of Lower Canada to France, but as she is held in the grasp of a stranger, her mammoth at home and abroad revolts against foreign rule and domination. This is the bottom secret of the present contention which, as intelligence increases, will grow and intensify until she has at all events, the making of her own laws in her own Parliament, or else become a totally separate and an independent nation, which would be the consummation most desired by the vast majority of the people. From this central idea has emanated all the Irish movements of late years, Fenianism, Home Rule, Land Leagueism, and all the other aims, both of a public and private nature, in which Irishmen have been engaged, and as far as Britain is concerned, to improve and perpetuate organization among them. A national convention was, on the 15th of August, held at Manchester, the manufacturing capital of England. There were present nearly three hundred delegates from the towns of England and Scotland, the latter country being very strongly represented. The convention met in the Assembly Room of the Free Trade Hall, a building famous as the headquarters of the great anti-Corn Law agitation, which for the first time brought to the surface the Democracy of England as a factor in politics. The delegates began to assemble at ten o'clock, and a committee of three being appointed by the chairman, Dr. Commis, M.P., to examine credentials, the meeting was called to order, and the Chairman having made a few opening remarks, business was commenced. There were present, ex-officio, T. P. O'Connor, M.P., Joseph Gillies Biggar, M.P., and Father O'Leary, of Clonabally, in the County of Cork, the clergyman who so ably fought the tenants' battle against the late Mr. Benes Jones. On taking his seat the Chairman proposed a vote of condolence to Mrs. Parnell and her family, and another declaring that self-government was the undoubted right of the Irish people, both of which resolutions were carried without a dissenting voice. The Secretary then read his annual report which showed that on the 31st of last October the Land League of Great Britain severed its connection with the Irish National Land League, as the latter was by proclamation made an illegal organization, and a connection between the two bodies would in law be a conspiracy. There were on the agenda paper not less than forty-one resolutions and notices of motion, but many of them were not considered as their purport was embraced by others which in the early part of the sitting received attention. The objects of the National Land League of Great Britain were stated to be the reduction of rack rents; to enable the tenant

farmers of Ireland to become the owners of their holdings upon reasonable terms; to organize the Irish vote in England for electoral purposes; to cultivate English public opinion and to inform the English working classes as to the merits of the Irish land question. To those objects Mr. Peter O'Leary, on behalf of the Southwark (London) branch, moved an amendment that the objects of the Land League are to reduce rack rents and so alter the condition of land holding in Ireland as to practically benefit every section of the Irish people; and also, in every possible way, assist in the attainment of that form of self desired by a majority of the Irish nation at home and abroad. This amendment being seconded by Mr. Klesane, President of the Southwark Branch, gave rise to an animated discussion which lasted for three hours, a compromise being at last effected by adding self-government to the objects of the League. The chairman said nationalisation of the land was the covert purport of Mr. O'Leary's amendment, while that gentleman replied by pointing out that the farm labourers were by the executive left out in the cold. The nationalisation question was the bone of contention, and received a very strong minority support the Scotch delegates voting for it to a man. The speeches were restricted to ten minutes, and notwithstanding that the delegates were principally from among the working classes, the speeches for and against peasant proprietary, were of a high and statesmanlike order. It was alleged that peasant proprietary was but a multiplication of Landlordism of the worst type, which in a few years would take another intense agitation to disestablish, because its roots would be planted deeper in the soil, than those of the present system. Mr. Myndman President of the Democratic Federation, Mr. Clark of Glasgow, Mr. McEugh Land League Organizer in Scotland, Dr. Dickson of Manchester, Mr. Brennan of London, and Peter O'Leary, on behalf of the Labourers and Artizans supported the nationalisation, while opposed to it was the Chairman, T. P. O'Connor, M.P., Mr. Kenny, of Manchester, Mr. MacSheehy of Bolton, Mr. Kelly, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and others. After three hours' discussion, the Nationalisation idea was lost by about fifty majority. Mr. O'Leary then moved that this Convention advise and recommend the farmers of Ireland, as a matter of expediency and justice, to assist the farm labourers of that country in their efforts to improve their present wretched condition, and thus show to the world the desire of the farmers to form that unity and cohesion so necessary for the well-being of their country, and for the consolidation of the Irish nation at home and abroad. This resolution being seconded, Mr. Klesane, of Southwark, led up to some further discussion, but was eventually carried by an overwhelming majority, many of the delegates remarking that the labourers' cause was of more importance than even that of the farmers, a large number of whom had already gone into the Land Courts. The name of the organization was then altered to "The Irish Land and Labour League of Great Britain." The three land League organizers, Messrs. Kelly, Parkes and McEugh, gave satisfactory reports of their labours, more especially in the Highlands of Scotland where landlordism of the very worst kind had prevailed since the establishment of the feudal system in that country. A report on the Slys evictions was on the whole declared satisfactory, but the condition of the crofters was said to be bad in the extreme, even worse than that of the Irish tenantry. A resolution was carried in favor of paying members of parliament by the constituencies, but it was felt to be exceedingly difficult to carry out. Several new rules were made and old ones amended, and at half-past six the Convention closed its labours by a vote of thanks to the Irish parliamentary party for their efforts in the House of Commons, and another to the chairman for presiding. Most of the delegates went from the hall to the Clarence Hotel, where they dined together under the presidency of their Chairman, and during the evening several speeches were made in favour of the Irish national cause.

At 2.30 on the Sunday afternoon, a meeting, presided over by Dr. Commis, was held in the Free Trade Hall, which is a building capable of holding nearly six thousand persons, and was on this occasion crowded to excess. Resolutions were moved and spoken to by Drs. Dickson and Howard, of Manchester, Mrs. Moore, of the Ladies' Land League, Mr. Biggar, M.P., and Mr. O'Connor, M.P., and of course were carried.

During the Sunday evening Irish politics was the principal subject of discussion in the club rooms of the various hotels at which the delegates were staying, peasant proprietary and nationalisation being the pivots upon which the arguments turned. The principal points used by the peasant proprietary advocates were expediency and an objection to vest the land of Ireland in the Government of England; while the champions of nationalisation said peasant proprietary would only benefit a class who, when established, would perpetuate British rule. That the land should be vested in Irish provincial boards "to receive the rents and devote them to national purposes, and thus do away with the taxation on imports and industry, as well as prevent the land being the private property of any man or body of men to do as they like with, often to the detriment of the entire community.

On the Monday morning more than two-thirds of the delegates left for Dublin by excursion train, via Holyhead, to be present at the unveiling of the O'Connell monument and opening of the Exhibition, of which Nationalists there are very proud because it is entirely a people's enterprise, without the fossilized and useless patronage of royalty, vicereignty or aristocracy. Over two thousand people left London alone to attend the opening ceremony, the fare between the English and Irish metropolises and back, both for steamer and rail, being reduced to one guinea, or a fraction over \$5.00 of your money. Everything considered, the Manchester Convention was a great success and the most important gathering of Irishmen that ever took place on English soil. Such an assemblage of intelligent and practical men meeting in one of the principal English towns is an evidence of the marvellous intellectual development of the Irish people outside of the cradle of their race, and which will doubtless in the near future raise their country to the rank of nationhood among the nations of the earth.

ANGLO-IRISH. THE ALLEGED PHENIX PARK MURDER.

Kingsrow, Jan., Sept. 1.—Westgate, alias O'Brien, one of the alleged murderers of Cavendish and Park, is in jail at Spanlanstown. He admits to a confession, and has several times threatened suicide. When asleep he is troubled with fearful dreams and wakes excited. He has revealed the names of his alleged accomplices to the authorities but they are kept secret. The general belief is that he had something to do with the tragedy. No one is permitted to see him in prison.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"LE DRAPEAU DE CARILLON," OR "THE CARILLON FLAG."

To the Editor of The Post and True Witness:

DEAR SIR,—The Drapeau de Carillon, such is the title of an article of the highest interest to our race in Canada, from the pen of Mr. Ernest Gagnon, of this city, and published in La Revue Canadienne of March last. He states at the outset, that his description of the Carillon Flag, is denied from information given to him by Mr. L. G. Baillarge, of this city, the owner of the flag. It is discovered that this place in the most unexpected way. Ever since that great victory against great odds, a firm belief pervaded the minds of the French Canadians, that Father Berry, Superior of the Franciscans, and one of the chaplains of Montcalm's army, had after the campaign of 1758, brought back that flag, and had caused it to be placed in a conspicuous position in the Church of that Order in this city. It was also believed by them that on the conflagration of that church in 1793 that flag had been saved. Mr. Gagnon states that Mr. Baillarge having read in some old chronicle of the flag having been deposited in Quebec, sought in vain for it for years, but in 1847 determined, after ten years' fruitless search for it, to visit the only surviving member of the Order, Brother Louis Bonami, in St. Valter street of this city, and found the flag in the garret of the residence of the Recollet Brother, then aged over eighty years. Mr. Gagnon in that article says—

"The Carillon Flag is wholly silk and of a magnificent tissue. The flag itself is of a very pale cream color, with large white ' fleur-de-lis ' (the white lily of the Bourbon kings of France) in each corner. It has in it two or three bullet holes, and appears to have been lacerated by several sabre cuts. On one side, in the centre, it bears an image of the royal escutcheon of France, surmounted by a figure of the gallic cock. On the other side it bears an image of the blessed Virgin holding the Infant Jesus in her arms. All these figures, the fleur-de-lis, the escutcheon and the Virgin are stamped or printed on the silk. The fleur-de-lis is white—and the other figures in various colors, all being of considerable size."

"Mr. Jacques Vigor and some other persons, having expressed the opinion that the image of the Virgin denoted rather the banner of a confraternity than the flag of a regiment, were invited by Mr. Baillarge to personally to decide the matter for themselves. An inspection by them of the escutcheon and then, on the side, and not on the upper part of the standard, of the sheath, pierced with eyelets for the insertion of the ribbon that served to bind the flag to its staff, they were compelled to yield to such evidence; and they no longer doubted that it really was the flag of a regiment."

Very many of your Montreal readers will, doubtless, remember that on the 15th January, 1873, on the invitation of 'The St. Patrick's Society,' of Montreal, then so worthily presided over by the late most gifted and lamented Bernard Devlin, I delivered, at the annual concert and ball of that society, an address, which placed beyond all doubt the fact that a portion of the Irish Brigade of France formed a no inconsiderable part of the army of Montcalm during the last years of French dominion in Canada, and shared in all the battles that were fought on the taking of Fort Oswego, also called Fort William Henry, down to the defeat of Murray by Lewis, on the 28th April, 1760, on the heights of St. Foy. In that address, published in pamphlet form at the time, a copy of which I forwarded to you, you will find these statements on pages 26, 27 and 28:

THE PROPOSED PIANO CONTEST IN THE QUEEN'S HALL.

To the Editor of The Post:

SIR,—Some weeks ago the New York Piano Co. made an offer of the use of the Queen's Hall during Exhibition week for a public trial and competition of pianos to be played on by the parties usually identified with the respective instruments, inviting the public to be the judges of their merits. The following is their offer, as handed in to the musical committee:—

"The New York Piano Company offer the use of the Queen's Hall during four days of the Exhibition on the following conditions and for the purposes following:—A public trial of the power and qualities of some of the pianos of Mr. Albert Weber, of New York, with those of Messrs. Steiner & Son of the same city. The instruments to be a small Upright (the smallest), the Baby Grand, the Parlor Grand and the Concert Grand. The instruments to be of the ordinary stock of the makers, and no special action or in any way altered to attain special results. Two pieces to be played on each of the Concert Grand and one on each of the other instruments. The performer on the Weber piano to be Miss. Teresa Carreno; the performer on the Steiner piano to be Edouard Jossely, each maker's instruments to be played alternately. One-third of the net proceeds to go to the Montreal General Hospital.

Second Day.—A public trial of the pianos of Decker & Son, of New York, with those of Decker Brothers, of the same city. Style of instruments to be best upright, square and grand. The same to be applied to apply in their selection. Two pieces to be played on each style of instrument. The performer for Decker & Son to be Mr. Frederick Archer, and for Decker Brothers, Mr. S. B. Mills. One-third of the net proceeds to go to the Notre Dame Street Hospital.

Third Day.—A trial of the pianos of Heintzman & Co. of Toronto, with those of Mason & Risch of the same city, the instruments to comprise three styles of each maker, viz.: Upright, Square and Grand, the same conditions to apply in their selection. The performer on the Heintzman pianos to be Mr. Oliver King, and on the Mason & Risch pianos Mr. W. Lauder, of Toronto. Each artist to play two pieces alternately. One-third of the net proceeds to go to the Women's Hospital.

Fourth Day.—A trial of the piano of R. S. Williams & Son, of Toronto, with those of any other maker in the Dominion; the instruments to be square and upright; the same rules to apply in their selection. The performer on the Williams piano to be Mr. Ernest Longley; the other performer to be selected by the parties interested. One-third of the net proceeds to go to the Ladies' Benevolent Society. The public to be the judge of merit in each case."

The New York Piano Co's proposal appears to be very fair. This challenge, if carried out in the manner indicated, would give all an opportunity of hearing the respective instruments to the very best advantage. The Pianos of Weber and Steiner only met once in public competition, the musical public know the result of that contest. It proved conclusively the Darwinian theory of "the survival of the fittest"; certain it is, the demand for the Weber Pianos among the wealthy and musical classes, of late, has been unprecedented. The pianos of the two Decker's have never been pitted against each other and it would be a relief to have the noisy agents step aside and let the instruments do their own pulling as here proposed. The result of a long lawsuit between the two firms merely settled the question, that each use their own name. The audacious and outrageous statements made by the agents of the German firm against their American rivals, has recoiled upon themselves, and Dicker & Son, who are the older firm by several years, are taking the trade everywhere. The new musical Conservatory, in Boston, being almost exclusively furnished with their instruments. The competition proposed between the Canadian pianos could not fail to be interesting and would undoubtedly draw large crowds to the Queen's Hall.

It is claimed that the Heintzman pianos are fully equal to the best American, while their King street rivals are pushing hard for a share of the Canadian trade. But to us at least one of the most interesting contests would be between the pianos of R. S. Williams & Son, who boldly come forward and challenge "those of any other maker in the Dominion." This is the youngest of the Canadian piano manufacturers and one of the most enterprising. They have the largest capital, and have recently erected a magnificent factory capable of turning out twenty-five pianos a week. A friendly contest, such as that proposed, could not fail to be interesting and let the agents for once hear the piano speak and let the agents for once hear silence, a true verdict will be returned by THE PUBLIC.

THE MURRAY CANAL.

TURNING THE FIRST SOD—ITS PROBABLE ADVANTAGES.

TRENTON, AUG. 31.—The turning of the first sod of the Murray canal was celebrated to-day by a grand picnic held at a point on the line of the canal about half a mile from the western terminus. Mrs. Keeler, widow of the late Joseph Keeler, M.P., with a beautiful silver spade suitably engraved, gracefully turned over the first sod. The contract of the canal has been awarded to Messrs. Silcox and Mowrey, who have already hired a large number of men, who commenced work immediately after the ceremony. The canal, commencing at a point known as Twelve O'clock Point, on the shore of the Bay of Quinte, will be constructed in almost a straight line to Messrs. Creek, which empties into Presque Isle harbor. The entire length will be a fraction over 5 miles, the width 8 feet at the bottom and 150 at the top, and the depth 20 feet. The object of the canal is to connect the head waters of the Bay of Quinte with Lake Ontario, and thus insure a perfectly safe passage for all the shipping going from the west to Kingston and Montreal, which, instead of going down Lake Ontario to the St. Lawrence, as formerly, will pass through the canal and down the Bay of Quinte, thus avoiding the dangerous storms which so frequently occur on Lake Ontario, besides reaching their destination a few hours sooner.

A FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE.

This is, and must continue to be, the exclamation of everyone who has used Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, for it is without exception the only remedy in the market that will remove corns without pain. All we ask for the Corn Extractor is a fair trial, for it will give you what it has already given to thousands of others suffering from corns—unbounded satisfaction. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is sold everywhere. Beware of cheap counterfeits. N. C. Polson & Co., proprietors, Kingston, Ont.

Reports of the Hungarian harvest are most favorable. After deducting the amount required for local consumption, there will be a surplus of wheat and rye of 2,200,000,000 bushels.

THE CONSTABULARY AGITATION.

(Continued from First Page)

DUBLIN, Sept. 2.—In the event of terms not being made with the authorities four or five hundred policemen have arranged to sail in a special steamer to Queensland. The men say five hundred of the Royal Irish Constabulary have refused to do duty in Dublin, and they received a telegram from the part of the entire constabulary stating that they will not do duty in Dublin while the difficulties of the metropolitan force are unsettled.

The gubnat "Forester" has arrived at Kingston, where disorders are apprehended. The authorities will advertise to-morrow for recruits. This action is believed to indicate that the dismissed policemen will not be reinstated. At 11 o'clock to-night the streets were much quieter.

On Sept. 3.—Fourteen persons, wounded in street fights, are in the hospital. Five hundred special constables were sworn in to-day. The mob attacked a special constable. The latter fired three shots from a revolver and wounded a man dangerously. The mob thereupon attempted to lynch the constable, and handled him so roughly that he is not expected to recover. To-night the mob became very violent and were charged by the troops. Several persons were wounded. Government officers are in charge of the troops.

In George street to-night, a tram car, in which a special constable had taken refuge, was wrecked by the mob. The streets are quiet. The soldiers have been withdrawn. The memorial from the dismissed policemen, asking for reinstatement, has been signed by 197 out of the 234 dismissed men.

Among those attacked by the mob to-night were Moffatt, of the Emergency Committee; Goddard, Property Defence Association, and Col. King-Harman. The mob wrecked the premises alongside the runners' office belonging to the National Bank, on Suffolk street. The Lord Lieutenant's decision not to interfere with the course of law in the case of Hynes, convicted of murder, was communicated to Hynes to-day. The execution is fixed for September the 11th. It has been alleged that several of the jury were drunk the night before the verdict was rendered.

The police strike is virtually ended. The superintendent advised the dismissed men to draw up a memorial asking to be reinstated, acknowledging they committed a breach of discipline. The memorial will be submitted to the authorities to-day. There is little doubt that the men will be reinstated, with the understanding that their grievances will be investigated. Several street robberies were committed this evening.

DUNN, Sept. 4.—At a meeting of the Town Council, the Lord Mayor stated that he had abstained from calling special constables, as requested to do by the Lord Lieutenant, but he did not think it was advisable to accept the services of the Orangemen. He had since offered Earl Spencer the services of the tradesmen of various localities, but had received a reply that the authorities themselves had obtained a sufficient number of special constables. He stated that the specials were now on duty, and the police would be reserved for night.

The military were not out to-night. The constables who returned to duty were allowed a good rest to-day. They apparently desire to discharge their duties faithfully. Special constables have ceased wearing badges, in order not to attract marked attention. A proclamation has been issued by the Lord Mayor, thanking the citizens for the hearty response to the appeal for aid for special constables, and giving notice that there is no necessity for the appointment of any more constables.

The official committee appointed to consider the claims of police, met for the first time to-day. Two special constables have been sentenced, one to six months and the other to three months' imprisonment for assaulting the military.

A woman has died of the injuries received in the charge of the military on Saturday. One soldier has been arrested. It is stated that the specials are very popular both with the soldiers and the police, and that the dismissed constables incited the mob to attack them. At a meeting of the Corporation the Mayor said the special constables were simply targets and the cause of the disturbance. 10 p.m.—All is quiet here at this hour.

DEATH OF CHARLES J. KICKHAM.

Charles J. Kickham, the gentle, pure, and high-souled Irish patriot, poet and novelist, has passed away from the scene of his life and toil. The news which came as a special telegram to the Irish Nation will bring deep sorrow to the breasts of tens of thousands of his fellow-countrymen in the United States, to whom his name and his irreproachable history were familiar.

Mr. Kickham died on the night of August 23rd of paralysis. It is supposed that the fatal sickness was the result of injuries received some time ago when he was knocked down and run over by a car in front of Trinity College. There is deep sorrow throughout Ireland, and thousands flocked from all parts of the country, and from England and Scotland, to attend the funeral. His death took place at Booterstown, a suburb of Dublin, where he was staying at the residence of James O'Connor, the editor of the Dublin Irishman, and his old fellow-prisoner.

None of the Fenian leaders was better known or respected than Mr. Kickham. He earned the respect of the magnates of the English government and gained the confidence of those whose political opinions coincided with his. Mr. Gladstone once spoke of him in the House of Commons as a writer of uncommon ability, and John Bright addressed a highly complimentary letter to him in regard to his novel of "Sally Kavanagh; or, Untenanted Graves." Though his health and infirmities forced him to lead a life of retirement for several years, he has always held the highest esteem of all classes of the Irish people, and his opinions on mooted questions have ever been looked for with eagerness and received with deference.

Charles J. Kickham was born in 1825, in Mullinabone, a small town in Tipperary, near the base of the mountain Slevenamon. His father, John Kickham, kept the principal store or shop, as it is called in Ireland—in the place, and he was able to give his son an excellent education, in which anti-English principles inculcated by himself, formed no small share.

Kickham's youth fell in stirring times. O'Connor's Ropal agitation grew up while he was in his teens, and the Young Ireland movement sprang up as he reached his majority. He took part in it, becoming the head of a Confederation Club in his native place. For this he had to remain concealed for some months during the troublous year of 1848, but soon returned home. At this time a terrible accident befel him. He was a keen sportsman, and one day, after trudging

THE IMPRISONMENT OF E. DWYER GREY.

The following is the letter published by the Freeman's Journal which led to the imprisonment of Mr. E. Dwyer Grey:—

"Dear Sir,—I think the public ought to be made aware of the following facts:—The jury in the murder case of the Queen vs. Hynes were last night 'locked up,' as it is termed, for the night at the Imperial Hotel, where I also was staying. I was awakened from sleep shortly after midnight by the sounds of a drunken chorus, succeeded after a time by scuffling, rushing, coarse laughter and horse play along the corridor on which my bedroom opens. A number of men, it seemed to me, were falling about the passage in a jaudin state of drunkenness, playing ribald jokes. I listened with patience for a considerable time, when the door of my bedroom was burst open and a man whom I can identify (for he carried a candle steadfastly in his hand) staggered in, plainly under the influence of drink, hiccupping—'Hallo, old fellow, all alone?' My answer was of a character that induced him to bolt out of the room in as discreet a manner as he had entered. Having rung the bell, I ascertained that these disorderly persons were jurors in the case of the Queen vs. Hynes, and that the servants of the hotel had been endeavoring in vain to bring them to a sense of their misconduct. I thought it right to convey to you a warning that the public would hear of their proceedings. The disturbance thus ceased. It is fair to add that no more than three or four men appeared to be engaged in the roaring and in the tipsy horse play that followed. I leave the public to judge the loathsomeness of such a scene upon the night when these men hold the issues of life and death for a young man in the flower of youth—when they had already heard evidence which, if rebutted, they must have known would send him to a felon's gaol. The facts I am ready to support upon oath."

"WILLIAM O'BRIEN." The following is the editorial comment published by the same newspaper concerning the letter:—On Saturday Francis Hynes was found guilty of the murder of John Dooloughy. The circumstances of the case were in every sense most lamentable. We cannot think that the evidence will so far satisfy the public conscience as to induce it to regard the execution of the capital sentence on Hynes with equanimity. True, the dying man, when questioned as to the murder, repeated more than once the words: 'Francy' or 'Francy Hynes.' But, then, the fear of Hynes was long fixed in his mind, and his wounds were of such a character as to be calculated to unsettle his mind. The mere repetition of a dreaded name is, under such circumstances, very different from a detailed story of how the crime was committed. Nothing of this kind was given, and, on the whole, without desiring in any way to screw the guilty, we say it would be safer for the Executive not to rush too hastily to the application of the blood penalty in a case in which there certainly is an element of doubt, and we say that the ends of justice would be better served if the sentence were commuted. This is an opinion upon the evidence alone, but what shall we say of the fearful tale given by Mr. William O'Brien with reference to the conduct of the jury on the night before they found a verdict which was to bring Hynes to a dishonored grave? It is fearful; it is horrible; it makes one shudder. In what state of mind can these men have been, when, a few hours after the preceding described, they were called upon to decide whether a fellow-creature was to live or die? Can the Executive refuse to take cognizance of Mr. O'Brien's professed evidence? Can they refuse to act upon it if proved to be true? Knowing Mr. O'Brien as we do, we place the most absolute confidence in every word he says. But let the Executive test his veracity. If it remains unimpaired, then we say that his disclosures are such as to make us blush for our common humanity. We have heard of men hanging that juryman might die; but what of a man hanging because juryman have died not wisely, but too well?"

The remains of Kickham were removed to Thurles on Sunday night. Permission to allow the coffin to remain at the Cathedral was refused. No priest was in attendance to perform the funeral ceremony.

STOCK BROKER DROWNED.

YESTERDAY'S BAD ACCIDENT AT CHATEAUGUAY POINT—RESOLUTIONS OF THE MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE—THE REMAINS ORDERED TO TORONTO.

Montrealers passing through "Exchange Court" last Monday were deeply pained on noticing a case attached to the door of a young and promising stock broker. The following inscription was on its exterior: "Darcy Bolton Heath, drowned at Chateauguay Point, September 3rd." Friends of the deceased gentleman stated to-day that he belonged to one of the best families in Toronto, his father being an old army officer in the Hussars—some say a retired colonel. On all sides it is stated that he was a fine fellow and justly popular with his conferees of the Stock Board." He was a single man and attained his 32nd year yesterday. His election to a seat on the Montreal Stock Exchange, occurred in March 1881, so that he has been a member for eighteen months. His residence was at Lachine. Yesterday he formed one of a small party of excursionists which landed at Chateauguay point opposite Lachine, and while in the water he was seized with cramps and sank before his terrified companions could come to his assistance. The body was recovered an hour or so afterwards, the contraction of the limbs showing that the unfortunate swimmer had succumbed to cramps. A brother of Mr. Heath has arrived from Toronto and the remains will be despatched to that city to-night. The Stock Exchange this morning passed resolutions of condolence and adjourned at noon for the rest of the day.

The resolutions read as follows:—"Moved by Mr. D. L. McDougall and resolved:—That the members of the Montreal Stock Exchange have heard with much regret of the untimely death of their esteemed colleague, Mr. Darcy B. Heath, and by way of giving expression to their sorrow no meeting of the Stock Exchange will be held this afternoon. Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be drawn up and forwarded to his friends."

FACTS AND FIGURES.

The Doreen Courier states that 3,200,000 marks of gold were lately carried by steamer from Hamburg to London in payment for grain deliveries by a New York firm.

A mortgage was recorded yesterday in Philadelphia for \$160,000,000, executed by the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad and Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company.

Customs revenue receipts at St. John, N. B., for August were \$85,795, an increase of \$5,441 over August last year. The inland revenue receipts were \$29,748, an increase of \$2,717.

Customs returns for the past month at Toronto were \$558,233; corresponding period last year, \$511,037. The amount received the present month is the highest ever taken at this port.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

Wolsley waiting for reinforcements—Arab's position—a battle threatened—Alexandria—Arab's in communication with the Porte—Cairo in danger of destruction.

KASSASS, Sept. 4.—The enemy keeps a close watch on the British camps. Numerous Bedouin have been prowling in the vicinity, ready to venture far out. Light a vidette of the Life Guards was killed. His body has been found mutilated. Arabi has an excellent position here. He is in direct communication by train with Zagazig and Sateh. With for his forces is bravely and successfully making his movements and keeping the enemy in the dark.

The Indian cavalry and a detachment of the Royal Irish Dragon Guards, scored the country between the camp at this point and Maxia, and returned without seeing any marauding Bedouins.

ISMAILIA, Sept. 4.—Reports from the front show Arabi's forces are actively engaged in making a concentrated flank movement in the direction of Karnim. In anticipation of such a movement General Graham pushed forward on Saturday and lodged a strong body of troops near enough to Karnim to check any ordinary flank movement. On Saturday an attack was threatened from the direction of Salahleh. To-day a large number of Egyptians are moving down toward Karnim from Mandabad, and those previously advanced from Salahleh are again active. It is impossible to obtain an estimate of the strength of either movement. It is feared Arabi means to make quick movements from both points, and another from Tel-el-Kabir, concentrating an attack upon Wolsley with three strong bodies of troops, one in front, two in flank. News from Alexandria shows that Arabi's forces at Meks and Aboukir are likely to engage the British at Alexandria to prevent further reinforcements thence for Wolsley. Reports from advanced outposts show that the Egyptians are swarming over the country to the north-east of Karnim. A large number of wounded Arabs were brought here from the front to-day.

A number of engines en route from Suez to Port Said bring the total up to nine, which will be sufficient for transportation purposes. The English horses are holding out well. The worst of the hot weather seems to be over.

It is said that Arabi keeps up constant communication with Siamboul, via the Damietta mouth of the Nile by means of small Nile boats and Greek schooners.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 4.—Uneasiness among Europeans continues unabated. Sensational rumors of every kind were circulated to-night. It is reported that the French Consul-General has asked for transports to remove French subjects, but it proved to be entirely groundless. The British military authorities have mapped the town into districts, which are connected by telephone, and they feel satisfied that this will enable them to quell any unforeseen outbreak.

At 5 o'clock this evening the English heavy guns near the Cairo Railway began to shell Arabi's camp. The enemy replied, their shells falling within ten yards of the Fleming depot in Ibrahim Hues. Two more British guns joined in the fire, whereupon a lively cannonade followed, in which the enemy continued to make excellent practice, all their shells falling close to the British camp.

The water in the canal broke through the dam to-day, and is one and a half metres high. A Greek recently arrived from Cairo gives a gloomy account of the situation there. He fears that when Arabi is defeated he will destroy the city. He estimates that there are only 1,500 troops at Cairo, who will join in pillaging the city at the first opportunity. Circassians are maltreated if seen on the streets of Cairo.

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THE COSTLY REVENGE.

Here's a story of blood, and a moral, too; Which, the moral is good, and the story true.

A little mosquito, at first for gore, Came on one day from Stratford shore.

And, whirling in at an open door, Swooped its tiny wings to bore.

For the gore— Of that editor's nose; Which the editor, dropping his hand, ker-slap!

Found his spectacles broken and in his lap; While the luminous part of his luminous head,

Came out of the conflict bruised and red. "Did he harm the mosquito? I tell you nay,

For it heated away Some other day. Snolly singing, "Some other day."

Now, this is a moral that I would draw For such as in hand would take the law;

It is better to let small grievances go, Than to punish yourself to fight the foe.

—Anonima Sentinel.

Agriculture.

GREEN RYE AS FODDER.

In regard to the actual value of green rye used as a fodder the past season, the following facts may be considered, as given by a writer in the Times: Seven young cows in full milk, having calves from two to six months old, having no distinguishing circumstances by which a change of feed should fall to act upon the product of milk and butter with one more than another, had been fed for some time upon 15 pounds of mixed clover and Timothy hay and common meadow hay mixed, cut, wetted, and mixed with 10 pounds of mixed cornmeal and wheat middlings daily.

The yield had been very regularly 112 pounds of milk per day and 48 pounds of butter weekly from the whole seven cows. The rye became ready for cutting on the 10th of May, when the first heads began to appear.

The daily ration was 60 pounds, part cut and wetted and mixed with the meal as before, and part fed whole, but all was eaten up clean. The second week after feeding the rye the yield of milk was 168 pounds per day, and the weekly make of butter increased to 65 pounds.

It will be seen that the fresh, green fodder, while it largely added to the produce of milk, did not quite increase in proportion to the yield of butter, for while on dry feed 16 pounds of milk made a pound of butter, 18 pounds were required when the rye was fed.

As the rye approached to blossoming and became heavier, and the weather became warmer, the ration of meal was decreased gradually until but six pounds of mixed feed were given daily, and at the present writing the yield of milk is slightly decreased, but the weekly churning has undergone no diminution.

SAVING VEGETABLE SEEDS. [From the American Agriculturist.]

If there are many varieties of the same vegetable in a garden, it is impossible to save the seeds of some in an unmixt state. Sweet corn, and all of the squash family, are quite sure to "mix." On the other hand, peas and beans rarely cross. If one saves seeds of any vegetable, let it be of the best. Instead of leaving the last peas on the vines, for seed, set apart a portion of a row for seed, and let none be picked from it. By proper care, the quality of a vegetable may be improved.

In saving Lima beans, we have for several years selected only those with four beans in a pod; as a consequence, the greater number of pods in whole crop now have four beans. The selection of the first ripened and best formed tomatoes for seed will have a marked effect upon future crops, and this is the case with all other vegetables. If one has a choice melon he would preserve in its purity, the surest method is to fertilize a few female flowers. Take a male flower of the same kind that is shedding its pollen, remove the corolla, to expose the stamens. Select a female flower that is just ready to open, but has not been visited by insects; open it, and apply the stamens to the pistil of that flower. Cover the flowers thus operated upon by a bit of muslin until the fruit begins to grow.

MANURE UNDER COVER. [From the Lancaster Farmer.]

Of course all the advantage of making manure in covered yards may be secured by box feeding, with less outlay for roofing, since more space must be allowed for a given number of animals turned loose together than when confined in stalls. It is the protection from rain and sun, the abundant use of litter and its thorough incorporation with the excrements and the exclusion of air by compact treading which go to make the superior manure. All these features of the method work against the loss of valuable plant food. Nor does box feeding and constant accumulation of manure under the feet of the animals necessarily imply offensive stalls.

One method or the other, box feeding or covered yards, should be adopted by every farmer who lives where manure is worth saving, and who finds himself compelled to supplement his stable manure with commercial fertilizers. Stable manure must not be lost sight of, in this increasing interest in these concentrated fertilizers, for we cannot produce our crops and have enough for ourselves and others, without its aid; and there is nothing in all the list of commercial mixture, which gives so good an average return for the money invested in it, as well-made stable manure.

TRAINING HORSES. [From the Philadelphia Record.]

A new and very simple method of training vicious horses was exhibited at West Philadelphia recently, and the manner in which some of the wildest horses were subdued was astonishing. The first trial was that of a kicking or "bucking" mare, which her owner said had allowed no rider on her back for a period of at least five years. She became tame in about as many minutes, and allowed herself to be ridden about without a sign of her former wildness. The means by which the result was accomplished was by a piece of light rope which was passed around the front of the jaw of the mare just above the upper teeth, crossed in her mouth, and thence secured back to her neck. It was claimed that no horse will kick or jump when thus secured, and that a horse, after receiving the treatment a few times, will abandon his vicious ways forever. A very simple method was also shown by which a kicking horse could be shod. It consisted in connecting the animal's head and tail by means of a rope fastened to the tail and then to the bit, and then drawn tightly enough to incline the animal's head to one side. This, it is claimed, makes it absolutely impossible for the horse to kick on the side of the rope. At the same exhibition a horse which for many years had to be bound on the ground to be shod, suffered the blacksmith to operate on him without attempting to kick, while recurred in the manner described.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The chief wonder of modern times.—This incomparable medicine increases the appetite, strengthens the stomach, cleanses the liver, corrects biliousness,

prevents flatulency, purifies the system, invigorates the nerves, and re-institutes sound health. The enormous demand for these Pills throughout the globe attests the most positive, and a single trial convinces the most skeptical that no medicine equals Holloway's Pills in its ability to remove all complaints incident to the human race. They are a blessing to the afflicted, and a boon to all that labor under internal or external disease. The purification of the blood, removal of all restraint from the secretive organs, and gentle aperient action are the prolific sources of the extensive curative range of Holloway's Pills.

Ayer's Ague Cure is the only remedy known which is certain to cure Fever and Ague permanently, by expelling the malarial poison which produces the disease. It does this surely, and leaves no ill effects upon the system. Nothing is so thoroughly depressing and discouraging as the periodical return of the alternate chills, fever and sweating, peculiar to this disease.

A DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT.

LONDON, Ont., Aug. 29.—Yesterday morning about five o'clock the Rev. Mr. Turner, of Allen Craig, borrowed a revolver for the purpose of shooting one of his fowls near his stable at the rear of the C. M. Church grounds. In firing it off, the ball missed its aim and struck a neighbor, Mrs. Bragg, who was standing at her own gate on the opposite side of the street, about fifty yards distant. The lady immediately fell, exclaiming "Oh, Mr. Turner, you have shot me." Mr. Turner ran to her assistance, and also immediately summoned Doctors Gunn, Anderson and Stewart, who were on the spot in a few minutes. Mrs. Bragg was meanwhile carried into the house by a neighbor, who hastened to the scene on hearing the noise. The doctors found that the bullet had entered at the rear of the right shoulder, and was lodged in the body. While they do not suppose the wound to be really dangerous, they have not as yet been able fully to trace the course of the ball, nor to discover its exact nature. Dr. Brown, an experienced army surgeon, has been summoned from London. The deepest sympathy is felt in the community, both for Mr. M. Turner, who is the esteemed Minister of the C. M. Church, and also for Mrs. Bragg, whose wound, it is hoped, may not prove fatal. Mrs. Bragg's husband is a machinist in the foundry of Alexander Bros. Mr. Turner stated that before firing the shot he had looked around, but did not observe Mrs. Bragg nor anyone else near. He feels very keenly over the sad accident, and is willing to bear any expense that may be necessary in the case. It was the first time he had ever fired a revolver.

STOMACH ACRE.—We all know what it is; we have acquired a perfect knowledge of the "Pet" in our youth, after a raid on the green apples we were expressly forbidden to touch. Our mother gave us Perry Davis' Painkiller then, and, strange to say, no other remedy has been discovered to this day to equal it.

THE POWER OF IMAGINATION. One day, in February of 1786, Professor Meier, of Halle, in Saxony, was sent for by one of his pupils, a medical student—and a remarkably intelligent and interesting youth—who was dangerously ill. His wife was certainly ill, but none could find the seat of his disorder. There was no appearance of physical derangement or disease. He was intelligent, and of a cheerful disposition. He had been reading the "Fables" of the Professor. "Dear doctor, you cannot help me. I am dying, and no power can lengthen my life. I have been warned in a dream to leave Halle in the night, and to read the 'Fables' of the Professor. I have done so, and I am dying." The professor, hearing this, and admiring the great number of beautiful epigrams which are cut on the gravestones and monuments that adorn the place, hastened on from one to another, until at length attracted by a plain tombstone, the inscription of which I went to read. With surprise I found upon it my own name—my two forenames and my surname—spelled out in full—and that I died on the fourth of March. With increased anxiety I tried to read the date of the year; but I could not distinguish it. I went back to the fourth figure of 178— I picked up a stone with which to scrape the figures clean, and just as I began to distinguish the year, I was startled by a loud knock. I opened the door, and my surmise—spelled out in full—and that I died on the fourth of March. With increased anxiety I tried to read the date of the year; but I could not distinguish it. I went back to the fourth figure of 178— I picked up a stone with which to scrape the figures clean, and just as I began to distinguish the year, I was startled by a loud knock. I opened the door, and my surmise—spelled out in full—and that I died on the fourth of March. With increased anxiety I tried to read the date of the year; but I could not distinguish it. I went back to the fourth figure of 178— I picked up a stone with which to scrape the figures clean, and just as I began to distinguish the year, I was startled by a loud knock. I opened the door, and my surmise—spelled out in full—and that I died on the fourth of March.

PROFIT \$1,200. "To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness, costing \$200 per year, total \$1,200—all of this expense was stopped by three bottles of Fop Bitters, taken by my wife. She has done her own housework for a year since, without the loss of a day, and I want every body to know it for their benefit.—N. E. Farmer.

WHEN WIDOWS ARE MOST DANGEROUS. The second year is that in which the widow is really happy. The sombre depths of her mourning cast aside, she enters the world again and reopens her jewel case. Even with a very becoming widow's cap on life is more or less a blank to a woman if she cannot wear her jewels. Now, however, the diamonds, pearls and opals may reappear, and with what new delight are they now worn? Visions of dresses in delicate half tints, pearl grays, soft lavenders, mixtures of white and gray or black and white float before her mind, soon to be realized. Her year's absence from balls and parties and crowded rooms has showed her beauty, and the same retirement has brightened her eyes and tinted her cheeks with the freshness of enjoyment. Now, indeed, is the fashionable widow dangerous and seductive creature. She knows that she is prettier than ever, and the consciousness making her more certain of coming victories gives a genuine softness to her manner. Beware of widows in their second year! Always dangerous, they are then more so than ever. Light-hearted as a girl, she feels young every day, and from her own point of view there is no more enviable being to be found in the world than a young, handsome, rich and lively widow, whose heart is not inconveniently soft, nor her feelings too acute to prevent her going through life, "well pleased and careless," and extracting from it as much of the pleasure and as little of the pain as may fall to the share of any mortal creature.

A PERFUMED TOOTH WASH! Mix a teaspoonful of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER in a tumbler of pure, soft water, and you have a tooth-wash far superior to all the lotions and dentifrices ever offered for sale. It will not injure the enamel; will heal all tenderness or soreness of the gums or mouth; and will impart a most delightful fragrance to the breath.

The net debt of New York on July 31st was \$97,503,000, a decrease of \$3,896,000 compared with the same time last year.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

A BRITISH ATTACK AT TEL-EL-KHUR.

New York, Aug. 28.—A special despatch says:—The British troops attacked the Egyptian position at Tel-el-Mahuta yesterday afternoon with the infantry of the first division, supported by the cavalry and artillery. The advance was met by a rapid and destructive fire, and despite the utmost efforts of the British officers, it was impossible to keep the troops up to their work, and the whole attack was repulsed along the whole line with heavy loss. The Egyptian Khans were largely reinforced from Tel-el-Kheir during Friday night, and fought with more confidence than they were especially well handled. Their artillery was accurate, while the infantry did not fire so hot that the British advance did not succeed in reaching the first line of Arab's entrenchment. Arabi Paşa personally directed the movements of the Egyptian troops. After the repulse General Wolsley ordered all his available forces at Ismailia, Nefch and Suez to proceed at once to the front. To-day the British advanced a column in the direction of the Kassassin lock, with the intention of occupying that point. Heavy firing is now going on at the front.

The news of the undisputed defeat of Gen. Wolsley on Saturday, following so closely on the suspicious accounts of the affair of Thursday has changed the general feeling regarding the Egyptian campaign from anxiety to positive gloom, and the immediate and practical result of this feeling is manifested in the difficulty now experienced by recruiting officers. The reputation of Gen. Wolsley as a dashing commander has hitherto been relied on to tempt the English yeomanry to the ranks, and has generally succeeded, but the impression is now becoming strengthened day by day that dash and brilliancy will not in this case supply the place of the engineering and administrative qualities necessary to successfully manoeuvre artillery and heavy troops in such a difficult country. It is to the possession of these qualities, it is thought, that success in this peculiar campaign will be attributed, if it is to be achieved at all. Although as usual the despatches are very vague regarding the British loss in Saturday's action, it is admitted that the casualties were heavy, and General Wolsley's action in ordering all his reserves to the front is taken to indicate a determination to rectify the error into which he has fallen by some bold and desperate efforts, and the outcome of the next movement is awaited with anxiety.

The Telegraph's Ismailia special of the 28th says:—When morning came, great excitement prevailed in the camp at Kassassin, in consequence of the Egyptians showing themselves in considerable force in various directions. General Graham sent Major Hart, with an escort of mounted infantry, under command of Lieut. Pigott, to ascertain the strength and exact position of the enemy. Major Hart proceeded in the direction of Tel-el-Kheir, and had gone forward two miles, when the enemy opened fire with two guns. Pigott dismounted the men and returned the fire briskly, his men holding their ground well for some time, though eventually obliged to retire on our camp. At 10 o'clock 4,000 Bedouins appeared on our right and front, extending two miles, but on the guns opening fire on them, retired. About 3 o'clock the infantry advanced in open order upon our left, bringing up several guns, which they placed at short distance from each other, and presently showed several pieces of artillery on our right. Our guns opened fire, and our men turned out to face the attack. The fight now waxed warm, and throughout the whole afternoon the gallant little garrison made good defence. Meanwhile the cavalry, which was five miles in our rear, had been twice signalled by Graham to support him, and had advanced almost to our position without encountering the enemy. About 7.30 p.m. the whole force, consisting of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards, Horse Guards, 7th Dragoons, part of the 4th Dragoons, 19th Hussars, with four guns, set out to succor the troops at Kassassin. The march had to be made very cautiously. Colonel Stewart who directed the course of the brigade, disposed his men so excellently that he was able to pilot them safely to the point of contact without coming under fire of the guns, which were pounding the Kassassin camp. He led the way along a ridge, with the idea of outflanking the enemy and turning his position. Colonel Russell brought his men over four miles of heavy ground, so that by 9 o'clock, when they silently halted on the ridge, they found themselves so close to the Egyptians that the shells went over their heads in quick succession, landing nearly half a mile in their rear. From this position the cavalry had now gained, they could see the enemy close in, in very large numbers; whereupon Russell dismounted the cavalry and ordered them open a sharp musketry fire, but they found the enemy closer than they anticipated. Just then Gen. Lowe dashed up and gave the command to "mount," "form in line," "charge." Scarcely had the words been uttered when the Household Cavalry and Dragoons rapidly obeyed orders, and with suppressed but ominous murmurs swept on to meet the foe with drawn swords and stern determination. In a few moments the horsemen had charged the enemy with great bravery, and our guns by this time having ceased firing, mingled with the Egyptians and cut them up very seriously. A general rout hereupon ensued, Arabi's artillerymen getting their guns away, while his infantry fell into a disordered mass upon the banks of the canal, a few dashing into the water to save themselves. It is difficult to imagine a more complete success than was now seen. The bravery of the cavalry in thus gradually charging a blind position, the strength of which it was impossible to tell, rendered the enemy almost panic-stricken. Russell's horse fell dead, but he seized another, and before the enemy's position was gained was well in front once more. The enemy fell back rapidly, nor is this to be wondered at, when the race between the various regiments of English cavalry is considered, in which the 7th Dragoon Guards exerted themselves beyond description to be first plying their sabres with considerable alacrity. In this way our position at Kassassin was relieved. We now command the country leading to Tel-el-Kheir. Great bravery and pertinacity were shown during the day by the mounted infantry and a detachment of the 4th Dragoons with them. Pigott was wounded. All along the line the greatest care had been taken to provide for emergencies which shows how judicious are the arrangements made by Sir Garnet Wolsley. For the sake of fairness I should mention that the men and horses who took part in this gallant achievement had worked for nearly twenty-four hours on empty stomachs, but never dreamt of grumbling. The British cavalry charged straight at the guns, saving the gunners as they passed, cutting down the flying infantry beyond them. The battle was ended at a stroke. A scene of wild confusion ensued,

some of the guns still firing, and bodies of infantry kept up the fusillade. Our infantry at Kassassin had a hot time. Hundreds of shells burst in the confined place. The shelter of the trenches afforded but insufficient guard against the fire of the enemy.

DRURY C. DRURY LOWE. Drury C. Drury Lowe, who has seen good active British service ere this, was on half pay on the 16th of June, 1881, previous to which he was an officer in the Seventeenth Lancers, frequently known as "the Duke of Cambridge's Own," a corps whose banners sport the death's head or "glory," and which fought through the Crimea and the campaign in Central India. His colonel in chief at that time was His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge himself. When the Boer war broke out in 1881 he was placed in command of the cavalry brigade, with which he did good service in South Africa as could be deduced during that unfortunate war. He is regarded as a strict disciplinarian and thorough soldier in the British army, and the commander of the 10th Cavalry, which he holds as his sovereign's recognition of many excellent services done at home and abroad.

MAJOR-GENERAL GRAHAM. Major General G. Graham, O.B., V.O., who has been appointed to the command of the Second brigade, entered the Royal Engineers in 1850 and rose to his present rank in 1881. He served in the Crimea, and at the assault of the Redan he gained the Victoria Cross for his courage in leading a ladder party. He was twice wounded during the war. In 1860 he went to China and served in many engagements, being present at the assault of Tanguan and the Taku forts; he was also present at the surrender of Peking. He was wounded in this war with a jagged ball.

COLONEL SIR BAKER CREED RUSSELL. Colonel Sir Baker Creed Russell, K.C.M.G. (Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George), and Commander of the Bath, served for many years with the Thirtieth Hussars, in which in 1881 he held the rank of lieutenant colonel. During the late campaign in Afghanistan the Hussars fought several severe engagements. In years long gone by he served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. In Sir Baker's time it fought at the Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman and Solferino. He holds the high honorary position of being colonel of the 1st Life Guards to Her Majesty, and it was for his gallant services with his regiment that he received his title.

KASSASSIN. The British in their steady advance from Ismailia have received their first important check at a point on the Sweetwater Canal between that town and Zagazik. The point is Kassassin or Caesasin, which is a village similar to most Egyptian villages—that is to say, it is composed of a number of mud huts, thatched with palm leaves, a rude mosque and several clusters of date palm trees. It is contiguous to one of the locks of the Sweetwater Canal, and at this season of the year the country surrounding it is either wholly or partially flooded. The waters which are drawn off the Sweetwater Canal at Kassassin are led through the country between raised embankments, which are regulated to the conditions of the ground by the fellahs. This peculiar state of the land must have made it difficult for the British cavalry and artillery to move, and the comparatively heavy loss inflicted upon the Egyptian Arab troops, their knowledge of the singularities of the ground, and the inability of the English cavalry and gunners to act upon them with any effect. In all probability the Arabs worked up to the British encampment under the shadow of the numerous embanked water courses and got in among the infantry before Sir Garnet Wolsley's infantry were able to keep them out. Once in among the infantry the Arabs had a fair chance of playing havoc; for there can be little doubt that at close quarters a Bedouin, like an Afghan ghazee, is quite as good a man as an ordinary specimen of the present British infantry. Indeed, it is doubtful whether he is not much better, both as regards physique and determination. If a few Bedouins got right among a similar number of short service British soldiers they would be apt to damage that fine old British fiction which assumes an English soldier to be the best in the world. The British will have to depend for success upon the excellence of their weapons, which of course are infinitely superior to those of the Egyptians, but they will have to be very cautious about relying on their physique.

The brief particulars to hand of the fight at Kassassin are suggestive of the style of fighting which Arabi's light cavalry of the desert intend to carry out upon Sir Garnet Wolsley's force before it reaches the walls of Cairo. The sudden moonlight surprise and the rapid disappearance after the rush are thoroughly characteristic of the battle plans of nomadic Mohammedan peoples. During the Afghan war the British troops made the acquaintance of several of these destructive and usually bloody rushes, and to use an expressive Irish "pull," few of the English soldiers ever went to sleep in the field without expecting to wake up dead in the morning. The Wuzzeries, who occupy a large tract of mountainous territory in South-eastern Afghanistan, are notoriously expert at this mode of fighting. They themselves, with charaxes, heavy-backed knives, their assemblé in dead silence, marching on their silent sandals and then rush through the enemy's camp, slashing right and left, cutting tent ropes, maiming horses and slaying whomsoever they encounter in their war-path. Once clear of the camp, with its mass of fallen tents, helpless men and stampeding, maddened horses, they trot off to their hills again as silently as they came and assemble some hours afterward in their villages to wipe their blades, pass round the hookah and talk of the deeds they individually had done. As a rule they escape unmolested. One or two may be shot down accidentally, but they leave behind a much greater tale of slaughter than their enemy can possibly inflict upon them. The Bedouins perform the same kind of feats as these wild fanatical Wuzzeries. They delight in quiet dashes and surprises. One of these dashes is apparently what they have made on the British camp at Kassassin; and although General Wolsley's next bulletin may announce another British victory it is more than probable that the adventurous Bedouins escaped into the desert without much scathe and are laughing in their castles at the bewilderment of the astonished Britishers.

RUNNING A RACE WITH THE NILE. The annual rising of the Nile, which is said to have already overflowed several of the low lying spots in the delta, threatens to make Sir Garnet Wolsley's military "match against time" a close one indeed. By a curious turn of fortune the hero of Burmah and Ashantee now finds himself once more in a difficulty which he has twice encountered already, viz., the opposition of a foe whose military resources are indeed utterly

contemptible, but whose resistance is so formidably supported by the influences of position and climate as to make the success of a campaign against them a literal question of "now or never." When Sir Garnet, almost at the outset of his public career, took part in the British attack upon the stockade fort of the famous Burmese guerrilla, Myatsoon, in 1852, he ran a race with the deadly climate of the Irrawaddy Valley, and escaped the hand of disease only to be struck down by a wound so severe as completely to disable him for more than a year. In the advance upon Coomasse in 1873-4, to punish the marauding Ashantes, the military operations were brought to a close barely a fortnight before the commencement of the fever season, which is so deadly in that talented region that an officer of proved courage is reported to have said on landing:—"If I have to stay here till February we may as well blow our brains out at once." On this third occasion Sir Garnet Wolsley is running a race with the Nile, and should the river overflow completely before his work is done, the obvious impossibility of moving troops and artillery through a region flooded several yards deep bids fair to prevent its being done at all.

WHISTLING AS AN EXERCISE FOR THE LUNGS. [From the Phrenological Journal.]

If the mere act of whistling can help and cheer a man so much, why should it be denied to a woman? If whistling will drive away the blues and be company for a lone and weary person, surely woman has much more need of its service than their brothers, for to them come many more such occasions than to men. There are many who have not the gift of song. Why should not they whistle as they rock the cradle or perform their household duties, or accompany themselves on the piano? But there is a physical or hygienic advantage in whistling which should excuse it against all the canons of propriety or "good form." It is often remarked that the average girl is so narrow-chested, and in that respect compares so unfavorably with her brother. May this not be due in some measure to this habit of whistling, which every boy acquires as soon as he arrives at the dignity of pants, and girls seldom do? Let anyone try for five minutes the inhaling and exhaling of the breath as occurs in the act of whistling, and the effect on the lungs and chest cannot fail to be noticed. A daily practice of this kind would be of more benefit than all the patent inspirators and chest expanders in the market. An eminent medical authority says: "All the men whose business it is to try the wind instruments made at the various factories before sending them off for sale are, without exception, free from pulmonary affections. I have known many who, when entering upon this calling, were very delicate, and who, nevertheless, though their duty obliged them to blow for hours together, enjoyed perfect health after a certain time." The action of blowing wind instruments is the same as that of whistling, consequently the effect should be the same, according to the amount of exercise taken.

THE LAST OF THE SOBIESKIS. That a legitimate son of a royal house should be laboriously earning his bread by the weaving handicraft is a startling illustration of human vicissitude. Such, however, is the humble employment by which a poor woman, the descendant of a renowned European monarch, is maintaining herself at the present time in the Saxon manufacturing town at Neugersdorf. In the year 1831, when the storms of the great Polish revolution had somewhat abated, many Sarmatian magnates quitted their native land, seeking new homes beyond its frontiers. Among them was Count Jacob Sobieski, whose estates had been confiscated by the Russian Government.

Despite his unbroken descent from the heroic saviour of Vienna, King John Sobieski, the Count was a very poor man when he settled down in Prague with his only son, at that time a lad. Young Sobieski grew up to manhood in straitened circumstances, and married a young lady no better off than himself. The sole offspring of this marriage was the "factory hand" above alluded to, whose childhood was embittered by privation, and who, having lost her parents some years ago, ever since gained her livelihood by manual labor. Countess Sobieski is the last of an illustrious race, that has played, in its time, an important part in European history.—London Telegraph.

THE PARISHIONERS OF ST. BERNARD AND MGR. DUHAMEL OF OTTAWA. ADDRESS TO HIS LORDSHIP.

At a meeting held on the 22nd instant by the parishioners of St. Bernard, South Plantagenet, it was unanimously agreed upon that the parish should present His Lordship, Mgr. Duhamel, Bishop of Ottawa, with an address and at the same time send delegates to meet His Lordship at St. Eugene for the purpose of requesting His Lordship to fill the pastorate which had been left vacant by the removal of their zealous and indefatigable pastor, the Rev. O. Boncher.

THE ADDRESS. To His Lordship the Very Reverend Joseph Thomas Duhamel, Bishop of Ottawa: May it please your Lordship on this your Lordship's pastoral visit to St. Eugene, it affords us, the delegates of the French and English-speaking parishioners of St. Bernard, a great pleasure to approach you and tender our humble tribute of respect. We acknowledge in your Lordship the representative of our first Shepherd, St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles and Vicegerent of Christ on earth. We venerate your Lordship as successor of the Apostolic Prince commissioned to preach the Gospel to all nations.

We cherish the faith preached and preached by Isaac Jogus, Society of Jesus, John D'Arbeuf, S. J., Anne Damoise, and hundreds of others who laid down their lives for the early French and English missionaries and settlers in Canada is a glorious one, and shows deeds of courage and perseverance which could only be performed by heroes and heroines animated with such faith as strengthened the pioneers of civilization in the New World to erect the standard of salvation on its benighted shores and carry the glad tidings of redemption to the aborigines roaming over the wild and uncultivated plains.

Since we last had the pleasure of seeing you, Your Lordship has visited the Eternal City. During your absence we heard of the different stages of your journey, and especially of your audience with the illustrious and saintly Pontiff who now holds the chair of St. Peter; we have reason to sympathize with the Holy Father in his trials, and our prayers ascend daily to the Throne of God that the ordeal through which the Church is passing may speedily terminate, and that the gloom of error being dispelled, the light of truth may shine with greater brilliancy and dissolve its opposing elements, which are only permitted to exist by an Allwise Providence to show in the end the majesty of Heaven.

August 22nd, 1882. His Lordship was highly edified at the good sentiments expressed towards the church and the manner in which the parishioners of St. Bernard had kept track of his journey, and expressed himself in the most affectionate terms towards the delegates of South Plantagenet, and that he would send them an apostolic blessing as soon as it was possible for him to do so. His Lordship then conversed freely with the delegates on the business of the parish and inquired if they had replaced the old weather beaten church with a new one, as some years ago his Lordship had given permission to rebuild one in place of the old, as it was in a dangerous state and may fall at any moment, as yet nothing has been done, and as it were the Lord has been pleased to ordain that His people should suffer on that account and the apostle to go elsewhere. The gentlemen above mentioned are now determined to go ahead with the good work so that all they want to further the interest of the place is a priest who is able and willing to superintend the work, and will guarantee that before another year there will be standing on the ridge as fine a temple as can be found in the Dominion of Canada. On the return of the delegates they were the guests of the Hon. Mr. Bonthier, ex-member for the county of Prescott. After partaking of a good, sound meal, the horses were got in readiness and taking their leave from the hon. gentleman and his family they resumed their journey to St. Bernard.

The third annual report of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad shows an increase in earnings of 70 per cent. The \$5,000,000 of new stock ordered at the July meeting was subscribed in full by stockholders, making the capital \$20,000,000. The total gross earnings were \$6,829,694. The following is a statement of the funded debt:—First mortgage land grant bonds, \$8,000,000; less land grant bonds redeemed, \$1,500,000; \$6,500,000; second mortgage bonds, \$8,000,000; St. Paul and Pacific bonds, \$385,000; Dakota Extension bonds, \$3,780,000; total, \$19,645,000. The following is a comparative statement of approximate earnings of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway for the week ending August 21—1882, \$180,076 24; 1881, \$91,645 87; increase, \$88,430 37.

Relating to ourselves—we are grieved on this occasion to give expression to your Lordship in words which only an afflicted people can utter. We have in the past 15 years been daily witnesses of the sacrifices of the Holy Mass ascending from our altar to the throne of the Most High Lord, calling down His blessings and His graces upon ourselves and our families. On the 16th instant our late pastor, the Rev. Father Boncher, was called away to another mission, and here we are left on a shipwrecked boat without a pilot to steer our barque over the waves of a corrupted world. Surely your Lordship won't allow this state of things to continue much longer. In thus testifying to our wants, we are content that we are expressing a duty which will win your Lordship's approval. We fervently pray that your Lordship may be long spared to protect the spiritual interests of your diocese. Also, that you will once more establish within our midst a priest in place of the one just called away, we cherish and venerate this portion of our Blessed Lord's vineyard committed to your care.

Signed on behalf of the parishioners of St. Bernard: Joseph Lemieux, Joseph Sloan, Edward Sloan, Fabien Landriau, James Surch, Stephen Surch, Alfred Andrews, Lewis Martin, Charles Menard.

E. R. A. FLETCHER, Secretary.

August 22nd, 1882. His Lordship was highly edified at the good sentiments expressed towards the church and the manner in which the parishioners of St. Bernard had kept track of his journey, and expressed himself in the most affectionate terms towards the delegates of South Plantagenet, and that he would send them an apostolic blessing as soon as it was possible for him to do so. His Lordship then conversed freely with the delegates on the business of the parish and inquired if they had replaced the old weather beaten church with a new one, as some years ago his Lordship had given permission to rebuild one in place of the old, as it was in a dangerous state and may fall at any moment, as yet nothing has been done, and as it were the Lord has been pleased to ordain that His people should suffer on that account and the apostle to go elsewhere. The gentlemen above mentioned are now determined to go ahead with the good work so that all they want to further the interest of the place is a priest who is able and willing to superintend the work, and will guarantee that before another year there will be standing on the ridge as fine a temple as can be found in the Dominion of Canada. On the return of the delegates they were the guests of the Hon. Mr. Bonthier, ex-member for the county of Prescott. After partaking of a good, sound meal, the horses were got in readiness and taking their leave from the hon. gentleman and his family they resumed their journey to St. Bernard.

E. R. A. F.

The third annual report of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad shows an increase in earnings of 70 per cent. The \$5,000,000 of new stock ordered at the July meeting was subscribed in full by stockholders, making the capital \$20,000,000. The total gross earnings were \$6,829,694. The following is a statement of the funded debt:—First mortgage land grant bonds, \$8,000,000; less land grant bonds redeemed, \$1,500,000; \$6,500,000; second mortgage bonds, \$8,000,000; St. Paul and Pacific bonds, \$385,000; Dakota Extension bonds, \$3,780,000; total, \$19,645,000. The following is a comparative statement of approximate earnings of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway for the week ending August 21—1882, \$180,076 24; 1881, \$91,645 87; increase, \$88,430 37.

IS A SURE CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys and LIVER. It has its operation on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and stagnation, stimulating the healthy secretion of the fluids, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

Malaria. If you are suffering from Malaria, have the chills, no sleep, dyspepsia, or constipation, a course of this medicine will surely relieve and quickly cure. In the Spring to cleanse the system, every one should take a thorough course of it. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, EVERYWHERE.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER. Has been in constant use by the public for over twenty years, and is the best preparation ever invented for RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOR AND LIFE. It supplies the natural food and color to the hair glands without staining the skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, prevent its blanching and falling off, and thus AVERT BALDNESS. It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS. will change the beard to a BROWN or BLACK at discretion. Being in one preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will not wash off. PREPARED BY R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.



McGALE'S COMPOUND BUTTERNUT PILLS are carefully prepared with a CONCENTRATED EXTRACT made from the BUTTERNUT and scientifically combined with other Febrifuge principles that render them without doubt one of the best LIVER and STOMACH PILLS now before the public.

B. E. McGALE, Chemist, 301 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

OBITUARY.

Bishop Steere, of Central Africa, is dead. Johann Halbig, the celebrated German sculptor, is dead.

William H Allan, President of Girard College, Philadelphia, is dead.

Rev E Merritt, Baptist minister at Hampstead, Queen's County, N B, is dead, aged 69.

Fraxcois Bervin, aged 69, farmer, died suddenly on August 30th, at his residence at Anctennes, Lorette, Que.

Frederick Godfrey, the well known musician, composer, and band-leader of the Grenadier Guards, is dead.

Edward G Stayer, a well known merchant, of the firm of E G & C Stayer, Halifax, N S, died on August 30th, after a lingering illness.

The remains of Mrs Mathew Ferris, were brought home to Brighton, Ont, on August 29th this evening. She died at Montreal on the previous night, where she had gone for treatment.

John Neely, in the employ of the New York Central Railway, thirty one years as Treasurer's messenger and who carried hundreds of millions of dollars from the Company's offices in New York to the bank, is dead.

Hon. John Tod, aged 92, the oldest ex-Hudson Bay servant, died at Victoria, B.C., on August 31st. He came to America in 1808 with Lord Selkirk, and crossed the continent to the Pacific in 1814.

The London Morning Post announces the death of the Dowager Countess of Rosebery, aged 86 years. The Countess was left a widow in March, 1868.

Mr. Thomas Weston Bitchie, Q.C., a highly respected citizen of Montreal, and a leading member of the bar in this Province, dropped dead on Monday, September 4th, on a steamboat at Newport, Lake Memphremagog.

During the summer months the deceased was in the habit of spending part of the time with his family at his Villa, Bolton Cliffs, on the borders of the lake. On Monday afternoon he was returning across the lake with his daughter and a party of friends in order to catch the evening train for the city.

Mr. Bitchie appeared in the best of health and spirits, until, as the steamboat was nearing the wharf at Newport, about four o'clock, he was observed to fall to the deck, and before medical assistance could be summoned he was dead.

The deceased gentleman was a native of Sherbrooke and about 53 years of age. He was called to the bar in 1852, and became a Queen's Counsel in 1867.

After practicing for a short time in his native place he removed to this city and entered into partnership with the Hon (now Sir) John Ross, and Mr (now the Hon Justice) Monk, under the firm name of Ross, Monk & Bitchie.

After the elevation of Mr Monk to the Bench, the firm continued under the name of Bitchie, until Sir John Ross left for England, when his son, Mr W Ross and Mr John L Morris became partners with Mr Bitchie, under the name of Bitchie, Morris & Ross.

Mr W Ross afterwards removed to England. Mr Morris retired, and Mr Bitchie again became associated with his former partner, Mr Borlase, of Sherbrooke.

Mr Borlase also retired about four years ago. Mr Bitchie was lately in partnership with his son, Mr W F Bitchie, and Mr J S Lonergan. The deceased was for a number of years a Director of the Bank of Montreal.

He was also Solicitor for the Hudson Bay Company, and the Standard, Canada Life, Commercial Union, Phoenix Fire, and other Insurance Companies. He was a Director and Solicitor of the New Brunswick Railway Company, and occupied similar positions on the Portland and Boston Railway.

He was also a director of the Cornwall Manufacturing Company, as well as holding large interests in various other financial enterprises. For many years he was Crown Prosecutor for this district. The cause of death is supposed to have been heart disease.

LONDON, Sept 5.—Montague Bernard, one of the High Commissioners who signed the Treaty of Washington in 1871, died on Saturday September 2nd, in Herefordshire. He had been slowly sinking for some weeks.

THREE RIVERS, Que., Sept. 5.—Laurent Hamel, from Ancienne Lorette, a passenger on the steamer "Montreal," last night died suddenly just below here after eating his supper. It is supposed from heart disease. There will be no inquest.

During the fox hunt at Newport, R.I., yesterday, an irate farmer came out with a gun and his farm hands were armed with stones. The hunters were warned not to cross his premises, but giving no sign that they meant to obey the farmer fired a shot, coming near the face of Wm. K. Thorne, jr., of New York. The farmer claimed he fired at the hounds. The hunters then took another route.

Wm. Allen and his son Felix have been arrested at Franklin, N.Y., for conspiracy to murder Circuit Clerk Wade, and two sons. A man named Wright had been engaged to kill them at \$100 a head. Wright was paid half money, and stationed himself near the town to assassinate the Wades, but weakened and exposed the scheme.

Morrison Heady, a Kentucky blind man, is fond of chess. He has chessmen with projecting points, so that he may distinguish by the touch between them. He is hard to beat.

THE CROPS OF THE WORLD.

Ethiopia, a well known French authority, has issued estimates of the harvest of the world for 1882. His report is decidedly favorable, indicating no serious deficiency of the crops in any quarter of the world and general abundance throughout Europe and America.

The efforts of distinguished public speakers and performers are often impaired by hoarseness. No specific for throat and lung affections has been found to remedy this trouble with such certainty and promptitude as Thomas' Eucalypti-Oil. This inexpensive and sterling remedy used inwardly and outwardly, oftentimes in a few hours entirely overcomes sore throat or a cold, and may be depended upon to produce the best effects in incipient bronchitis, asthma, croup, catarrh, quinsy and other affections of the breathing organs. It is also a sovereign remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney disorders, piles, excoriation of the nipples, bruises, scalds and hurts of all kinds. It is also used in some of the leading trotting stables of the country for equine disorders and injuries. Prepared only by NORTON & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

True Witness Office. TUESDAY, Sept. 5, 1882.

The money market is firmer and large sums are out to grain buyers and stock brokers, and also on merchandise. Commercial paper is discounted at 6 to 7 per cent and loans on stocks were made at 6 to 6 1/2 per cent on call. Sterling exchange is steady at about 93 prem. for round amounts of 60-day bills, 93 1/2 to 94 prem. cash over the counter and 10 prem. demand. Drafts on New York drawn on par.

The stock of the Exchange Bank was conspicuously strong to-day, selling at 180. It is thought not improbable that the bank will increase its dividend from 2 to 2 1/2 per cent quarterly.

Money loaned to stock brokers to-day at higher rates than have been known for some time, and of course some of the inflated stocks fared badly. Loans on call were reported at 6 and 6 1/2 per cent. A good feature of the money market, however, is that commercial paper falling due yesterday—one of the greatest settling days of the year—was well secured by customers of the banks.

On the Stock Exchange this morning a fair business was done but at lower prices. Money was tighter, although how long the screws will remain on nobody pretends to know. Bank of Montreal declined 1/4 to 210 1/2 bid; Toronto 1 to 191; Merchants' 1/4 to 130 1/2; Commerce 1/4 to 143 1/2; Telegraph 1/4 to 132 1/2; and Richelle 1/4 to 74. Gas was conspicuously weak, dropping 1 1/2 per cent to 186 1/2 bid at noon. The New York Post is authority for the statement that the Edison Electric Light Company, which for the last year and a half has been preparing to light up its first district, bounded by Spruce and Wall streets, Nassau street and the East River, turned the current into Drexel & Morgan's offices at Wall and Broad streets yesterday, and that as a result of the completion of the Edison system, some of the persons who have introduced the new light have been sent to the gas company which has been supplying them with gas, and requested that their meters be taken out and their meters deposited returned with interest. In some instances the deposit has remained with the gas company for twenty-five years. City Passenger sold from 162 to 160 1/2; St. Paul & Manitoba was steady at 147 1/2 bid. Other stocks unquoted.

Morning Stock Sales—115 Montreal 211; 125 do 210 1/2; 10 Peoples 88 1/2; 10 Ontario 126; 20 Merchants 130 1/2; 50 Commerce 144; 25 Exchange 179; 175 do 180; 50 City Passenger 162; 25 do 160 1/2; 25 do 160 1/2; 50 Richelle 74 1/2; 50 do 74 1/2; 25 do 74 1/2; 50 do 74; 150 Gas 188; 50 do 187 1/2; 100 do 186; 50 do 186 1/2; 200 do 186 1/2; 100 do 187; 150 Telegraph 132 1/2; 25 St. Paul 147 1/2; 50 do 147.

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COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The fall trade continues to make fair progress, and payments falling due on Monday, the 4th inst., were quite as well attended by purchasers as our wholesale men could expect. Remittances coming due on the 4th will continue to drop in for the remainder of the week. The grocery trade is still rather dull for the season, but most of the staple articles of merchandise in our branches are firmer and more active. The activity in the leather market has continued, and there has been considerable movement in boots and shoes, dry goods, antiract coal, wool and oils. Out calls have advanced 10 cents. There is still a fair export demand for deals and lumber, and hard woods have been acquired for an American account to some extent. About 13,000 tons of phosphates have been exported from Montreal this season, and 1,500 tons remain to be shipped. On the whole, trade is in good volume.

Dry Goods.—Buyers have come to the city from various points of the compass—from the great North-West, from the Ottawa district, from the Eastern Townships section and from Midland and Western Ontario. It is needless to say that the warehouses have presented a busy appearance and that the staffs have been employed at all hours. The wholesale milliners have been taking extra trouble to make their usual fall display attractive and they have succeeded. Trade excursion tickets will bring large numbers of buyers to town the next two weeks. There is nothing new to notice in either prices or remittances.

GROCERIES.—The market has been dull and about steady. Several sales of new fruit to arrive are reported, and consignments are on the way here. Cable advices lately received quote the market for Valencia eastern, outside brands being quoted at 24s 6d to 25s 6d; Denia. Advices from Patras quote currents, on the contrary, firm at a slight advance upon opening prices. Teas are dull with few sales, but as some speculative lots have been absorbed, there is apparently a better future in store. We quote:—Japan tea, common, 18c to 23c; good common to medium, 22c to 27c; fair to good, 30c to 35c; fine to finest, 38c to 45c; choicest, 45c to 50c. Nagasaki, 20c to 30c; Young hyson, first, 45c to 60c; seconds, 33c to 40c; thirds, 27c to 30c; fourths, 18c to 23c; Gunpowder, low grades, 28c to 32c; good to fine, 35c to 45c; finest, 55c to 65c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c to 38c; fine to finest, 45c to 60c; Twankey, common to good, 00c to 00; Oolong, common, 33c to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou, common, 20c to 25c; medium to good, 27c to 35c; fine to finest, 40c to 65c; Souchong, common, 28c to 30c; medium to good, 38c to 45c; fine to choicest, 50c to 70c. Sugars are quiet with a little movement in raw. Barbadoes are being quoted at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Granulated 9c to 9 1/2;

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100 palls of Fairbank's lard sold at 15 1/2 and 70 lbs extra prime pork sold at \$19.50 in bond. Pork in Chicago last night closed 60c lower for October at \$21.20 and 97c lower for November at \$19.97. Lard fell 27c per 100 lbs to \$11.90 October; \$11.87 1/2 November. On this market we quote prices as follows:—Mess pork, Western, brl, 24 50 to 25; mess pork, Canada short cut, 22; thin mess pork, per brl, 23 to 23 50; mess beef, 18 to 19; hams, oily cured, per lb, 15 to 16; lard, in palls per lb, 15 to 15 1/2; bacon, per lb, 14 to 15. The butter market is quiet here, but some large sales have been made in the Townships on an American account, prices paid being about 20c to 20 1/2. Boston men have been the chief buyers and they have paid as high as 21c for choice goods. Owing to the scarcity of fine butter in the States, it is said that Americans can make a profit on Canadian butter, even after paying the duty of 4c per lb. Cheese is quiet but steady. Sales have occurred in the Stratford district at 11 1/2 to 11 1/4. The shipments to date show an increase of 84,258 boxes over last year's exports for the same period. We quote prices here as follows:—Butter—Wholesale prices: Creamery, choice, per lb, 22c to 22 1/2; Creamery, fair to good, per lb, 20c to 21c; Townships, per lb, 19c to 21c; Morshburg, per lb, 18c to 20c; Brockville, per lb, 18c to 20c; Western dairy, per lb, 16c to 18c. Cheese, 10c to 11c. Eggs are quoted at 20c to 22c. Potatoes remain firm at \$5 50 to 5 65 per 100 lbs.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The local market for pig iron is steady, although the Scotch iron masters have fallen out with the Cleveland makers and will not renew their compact. The near future will, no doubt, witness a much increased production of iron. Garshterrill has sold at equal to \$22 50 here; 60 tons of Summerlee sold at the same price, and a few lots of Calder went at \$22 75. Eglington sold at \$20 50. Bar iron is firm at quotations. Late advices quote Warrants higher at 50s 7d. Cut nails have risen 10c on this market. Other articles are quiet and unchanged. Pig iron per ton:—Siemens, \$22 50 to \$23 50; Summerlee, \$22 50 to \$23 00; Langdon, \$22 50; Eglington, \$20 50 to \$21 00; Cambree, \$22. Bars, per 100 lbs, \$20 to \$22 25; Canada plates, per box; Hutton, \$3.25; other brands, \$3 10 to \$3 15; Tin Plates, per box, charcoal, \$5 15 to \$5 25; Coke, \$4 40 to 4 60. Tinned Sheets, No. 26, charcoal, \$11 00 to 11 25; Galvanized Sheets, No. 28, best, \$7 50 to \$7 75; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs \$2 50 to \$2 75; Sheets, best brands, \$2 60 to \$2 75; Boiler Plates \$3 00; Russia Sheet Iron per lb, 12 1/2. Lead, pig, per 100 lbs, \$5 00 to 5 25; do sheet, \$5 50 to \$6; do bar, \$5 to \$5 75; do shot, \$5 to \$5 75; Steel, cast, per lb, \$1 10 to 12c; do Spring, per 100 lbs, \$3 75 to \$4 25; Tire, \$3 50 to \$4 00; Sleigh Shoe, \$2 25 to \$2 50. Ingot Tin, 26c to 26 1/2; Ingot Copper, 13c to 19c. Sheet Zinc per 100 lbs \$5 40 to 5 75; spelter, \$5 25 to \$5 75. Horse Shoes, per 100 lbs, \$4 75 to \$5 00. Proved Oil chain, 1/2 inch, \$5 50 to \$5 75; Iron Wire, No. 6, per bbl, \$1.85 to \$2 00. Cut Nails.—Prices, net cash within 30 days or 4 months note, 10 d to 60 d; Hot Cut, American or Canada Pattern, \$2.80 per keg; 8 d and 9 d, Hot Cut, do, \$2.95 per keg; 6 d and 7 d, Hot Cut, do, \$3.20 per keg; 4 d and 5 d, Hot Cut, American Pattern, \$3.45 per keg; 3 d, Hot Cut, do, \$4.20 per keg; 3 d, Fine, Hot Cut, \$5.70 per keg; 4 d to 5 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3.20; 3 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3.70.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Business is fairly brisk at the factories and large quantities of goods are being turned out. The labor troubles have caused some inconvenience again, but no serious outbreak has occurred. Prices are firm and remittances are satisfactory. Prices are as follows:—Men's thick boots, wax, \$2.25 to 3.25; men's split boots, \$1.60 to 2.25; men's pig boots, \$2.50 to 3.25; men's calf boots, pegged, \$3 to 3.75; men's pig brogans, \$1.35 to 1.40; men's split do 90c to \$1.10; men's buff brogans, \$1.50 to 2.00; men's buff and pebbled balmorals, \$1.75 to 2.25; men's split do, \$1.25 to 1.60; shoe packs, \$1.00 to 1.75; women's pebble and buff balmorals, \$1.00 to 1.50; do split balmorals, \$1.00 to \$1.10; do interior balmorals, 45c to 60c; do long, balmorals, 50c to \$1.25; do buckskin balmorals, 60c to 80c; Misses' pebbled and buff balmorals, 90c to \$1.15; do split balmorals, 75c to 90c; do prunella balmorals, 60c to \$1; do long, calf balmorals, 60c to 70c; do pebbled and buff balmorals, 60c to 80c; do split balmorals, 50c to 60c; do prunella balmorals, 50c to 85c; infants' clogs, per dozen, \$3.75 to \$6.50.

LEATHERS.—Some large sales have occurred during the week and prices are firmer. About 8,000 sides of sole leather changed hands and one manufacturer bought 6,000 sides of waxed upper at 33c to 37c. Late consignments of split leather netted slightly about 20 per cent. Increase over former sales on the English markets. Several more lots are going forward. We quote Hemlock Spanish sole, No 1, B.A., 26 1/2 to 27c; ordinary, 22c to 24c; No 2, B.A., 23c to 24c; No 1, ordinary, 22c to 23c; No 2, 19c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 26c to 30c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 39c; split, large, 23c to 28c; small, 21c to 25c; calfskins (27 to 35 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c; Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebble, 12c to 15c; rough, 26c to 28c; leather tips, \$2.50 per 100 palls.

HIDES AND SKINS.—The market has ruled easier for green hides, which are quoted as follows:—No 1, \$8 50; No 2, \$7 50; No 3, \$6 50. Western States hides are quoted at \$10 25 to \$10 50 for No 1, and \$9 00 for No 2. Lambskins are worth 70c to 75c, and clips, 60c to 65c. Calfskins, 14c per lb.

WOOL.—Sales are reported aggregating 250,000 lbs to arrive and on spot, principally Greasy Caps at 17 1/2 to 19c. We quote:—Greasy Cap, 17 1/2 to 19c; Australian, 21c to 31c; pulled lambs' wool, 22c to 33c for A super and 30c to 31c for B super; unsorted, 28c to 29c.

ONS AND SALT.—Market firm. Lined Oil is at 70c to 72c for raw, and 75c to 76c boiled. Newfoundland cod oil 72c to 62c per gallon; steam refined seal oil 72c to 75c; straw seal, 64c to 68c; pale seal, 55c to 67c; refined petroleum is easier in tone, 15c; broken lots, 15c; single barrels, 20c to 21c. Coarse salt has sold at 62c to 67c. Factory filled, \$1 40 to \$1 45. Fair demand for salt.

The grain and flour market here is quiet and easy. At Chicago last night wheat closed 1/2 to 1 1/2 lower at 98c September, 95c October and November. There was a serious break in corn, which fell 2 1/2c October to 67 1/2 and November to 62 1/2. September corn fell 1/4 to 70 1/2. The United States corn crop will be unusually large. Here the grain market will be quiet until the new crop of Canadian cereals is finished. There is some business in American grain and No 2 red Toledo and Chicago winter wheat is quoted at \$1.12 to 1.13 on spot. Ocean freights to Glasgow, London and Liverpool are easy at 3s to 3s 6d. Steamers for indirect ports are asking about 4s 6d. Flour is quiet and easy, and sales include 125 barrels of extra superfine at \$5.65; 125 do \$5.60; 125 superior extra, \$5.80, and 125 spring extra, \$6.65. Receipts are liberal, and yesterday amounted to 2,235 brls. Last week they were 19,211 brls. We quote flour as follows: Superior extra, \$5.80 to \$6; extra superfine, \$5.65 to \$5.70; spring extra, \$5.60 to 5 65; superfine, 5c to 5 15; Canada strong bakers', \$5 50; American strong bakers', \$7.50 to 7.75; fine, \$4 to 4 25; middlings, \$3.80 to 4.00; pollards, \$3.50 to 3.75; Ontario, bags, medium to strong, \$2.80 to 2.85; spring extra, \$2.70 to 2.80; superfine, \$2.50; city bags (delivered), \$3.50 to 3.60.

The provision trade is dull and somewhat easier in sympathy with the West. A lot of

100 palls of Fairbank's lard sold at 15 1/2 and 70 lbs extra prime pork sold at \$19.50 in bond. Pork in Chicago last night closed 60c lower for October at \$21.20 and 97c lower for November at \$19.97. Lard fell 27c per 100 lbs to \$11.90 October; \$11.87 1/2 November. On this market we quote prices as follows:—Mess pork, Western, brl, 24 50 to 25; mess pork, Canada short cut, 22; thin mess pork, per brl, 23 to 23 50; mess beef, 18 to 19; hams, oily cured, per lb, 15 to 16; lard, in palls per lb, 15 to 15 1/2; bacon, per lb, 14 to 15. The butter market is quiet here, but some large sales have been made in the Townships on an American account, prices paid being about 20c to 20 1/2. Boston men have been the chief buyers and they have paid as high as 21c for choice goods. Owing to the scarcity of fine butter in the States, it is said that Americans can make a profit on Canadian butter, even after paying the duty of 4c per lb. Cheese is quiet but steady. Sales have occurred in the Stratford district at 11 1/2 to 11 1/4. The shipments to date show an increase of 84,258 boxes over last year's exports for the same period. We quote prices here as follows:—Butter—Wholesale prices: Creamery, choice, per lb, 22c to 22 1/2; Creamery, fair to good, per lb, 20c to 21c; Townships, per lb, 19c to 21c; Morshburg, per lb, 18c to 20c; Brockville, per lb, 18c to 20c; Western dairy, per lb, 16c to 18c. Cheese, 10c to 11c. Eggs are quoted at 20c to 22c. Potatoes remain firm at \$5 50 to 5 65 per 100 lbs.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The local market for pig iron is steady, although the Scotch iron masters have fallen out with the Cleveland makers and will not renew their compact. The near future will, no doubt, witness a much increased production of iron. Garshterrill has sold at equal to \$22 50 here; 60 tons of Summerlee sold at the same price, and a few lots of Calder went at \$22 75. Eglington sold at \$20 50. Bar iron is firm at quotations. Late advices quote Warrants higher at 50s 7d. Cut nails have risen 10c on this market. Other articles are quiet and unchanged. Pig iron per ton:—Siemens, \$22 50 to \$23 50; Summerlee, \$22 50 to \$23 0