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The True



Catholics

VOL. XLI., NO. 5.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, AUGUST 26, 1891.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

THE HOLY COAT

NOW TO BE VENERATED AT TREVES
The Vestment Described—Records Concerning It.—The Cathedral City.—Pope Sylvester.

The Holy Coat at Treves, now to be exposed for the Veneration of the faithful is thus described in an official work prepared by order of the Bishops of the diocese:

THE RELIC.

It consists in its entirety of different layers of cloth.—1. The one uppermost a silken material of damask kind with a pattern in it, golden and purple streaks and large squares, containing still faintly discernible, two birds facing each other. 2. The relic proper, in shape of a shirt-like garment with short, loose sleeves. Last year's committee report describes the relic proper as patches, "pieces of a cloth material, hanging together, spread out between the upper and lower lay; these have without doubt formed originally the whole garment." 3. A kind of gaunce (crepe de chine) covering the back of the relic. There are also jointed pieces of silk material, without any pattern, put inside between the front and back of the relic proper. In this threefold state the relic has been from time immemorial, the materials No. 1 and 3 having evidently been intended as a protection. So it was found in 1844, in the previous exposition of 1810, and 1812, when an exposition took place and the chest containing the relic was opened after a lapse of centuries. With regard to the material of the relic proper the experts of last year's committee say: "It is a texture of brownish dye, without pattern, to all appearance of linen or cotton wool." This, they say, after a careful examination by touch and by the microscope showed a characteristic difference of the structure from the lower and upper protective materials; the former, being without any pattern, it is impossible to form an opinion as to the time of its manufacture. It is different with the rich upper part; it is proved that no such stuff was manufactured in Europe and that it must have been made in the East before the ninth century, perhaps as early as the sixth or fifth. It follows from this as an important fact, that the material of the relic is certainly of still greater antiquity.

DRESS IN OUR LORD'S LIFETIME.

Professor Weiss, in a work on costumes (*Kostümwörter*), says: "The dress of a Hebrew of the better class, probably consisted at the time of the Babylonian captivity, in addition to a shirtlike undergarment, of one or two uppergarments, with an appropriate belt, according to the weather. (Here it is well to remember that the Passion took place in the inclement season of the close.) Secondly, an overall, sometimes closely fitting, sometimes wide and loose. The form and fashion of the uppergarment has been maintained to the present time; it was always like a shirt, with sometimes short, sometimes long sleeves—rich people had it made long, so as to reach the ankles." In addition to these garments there would be a caplike covering for the head, and lace sandals for the feet. We may take it that Our Lord during His public life, and as Rabbi, wore the dress of a Jew of the better class, and that his garments, though showy, were of good quality. He would wear the three above-named kinds of garments. There is a consensus of opinion about this amongst the commentators of Holy Scripture. Now, when St. John speaks of "the coat without a seam, woven from the top throughout" (six, 2), only the uppergarment (*tunic*) can be meant; the Greek word here used is never applied to the undergarment. Such seamless garments have been discovered even recently in Egyptian tombs, in a perfect state of preservation, sometimes of a coarse material, sometimes of linen, showing that in ancient times the knowledge of making seamless garments was not uncommon. There is, therefore, nothing surprising in the statement of a writer of the 11th century (*Enthymis*) "that according to ancient tradition the Blessed Virgin had herself woven the unsown *tunica* of our Lord." The Old Testament gives proof that such an accomplishment was common enough, and an apocryphal writing of the second century praises the skill of the Blessed Virgin in the use of the spindle. The holy coat of Treves corresponds in measure perfectly to the description of a *tunica* of a Jew of the better class, both in make and material. Last year's commission says: "No direct conclusion has been reached on account of the defective state of preservation, as to whether there were any seams originally; at the same time nothing whatever has been found indicative of seams." Everything tends to show that the idea of the holy coat being not a manufacture of our Lord's time, but of later centuries, must be dismissed. No such garments were made or worn in Gaul or Franconia at the time when it first heard of in Treves. It is not only a venerable relic, but there is every indication of its being, what the tradition of the Church of Treves has always taken it to be, the unsown *tunica* worn by our Lord in the days of His Life and Passion!

THE DIPLOMA OF POPE SYLVESTER.

A document going by this name is produced by all writers on the relic. It is Pope Sylvester (314-355) confers on the Archbishop of Treves ecclesiastical pre-eminence over the Gauls and Germans, "in honor of this city being the home of Empress Helena, who enriched its church by precious relics, amongst them the *tunica* of our Lord." Now, no original of such a document is known to exist, but it is mentioned in the above-named *Gesta Treverorum* about the year 1100, and what there is given as a verbatim copy of the diploma, is now taken by the best authorities as being written by the Bishop Valasian, who occupied the See of Treves in the fifth century, and as giving the original not word for word, but only in substance. This being so, it would be a valuable proof that in the fifth century it was a general tradition that the *tunica* was at Treves.

ST. AGRIPIUS.

A life of this saint, written in the 11th century glorifies him as being the person who was "commissioned by Pope Sylvester and St. Sylvester and St. Helena to take the holy reliques, amongst them the *tunica* of Our Lord, to Treves," and the biographer goes on to say: "The church consecrated by him (Agricetus) in the city of Treves to the Prince of the Apostles is proud of having the reliques in her treasury."

A Berlin despatch dated the 22nd says that a textile manufacturer who was summoned to examine the garment known as the "holy coat," now on exhibition at Treves, says when the wraps were removed the vesture was found to be in such a tattered condition that it could not be placed on exhibition. Bishop Korten then consulted some experts and finally the coat was given to an aged and experienced man, who examined the fragments of the garment together, as the material was too much worn to stand the strain of a needle and thread. The holy coat is now partially overlaid with layers of material with which it has been wrapped up, and these were apparently so decayed that they cannot be separated from the coat. Dr. Bok, of Aix-la-Chapelle, declares he has examined the reverse side of the holy coat, and he found it was mounted on "bysus" silk which was used in the first century and which was never manufactured after the sixth century and was always extremely costly.

TREVES, August 23.—One hundred thousand persons have already arrived here to see the holy coat. Processions of pilgrims chanting as they walk are continually passing through the streets from four o'clock in the morning until midnight. The varied types of national dress contributed to the striking scene.

Kingston.

In the presence of a large assembly, yesterday Sunday 23rd, His Grace, Archbishop Cleary laid the corner-stone of the new wing in connection with the House of Providence. He was assisted by Rev. Fathers McWilliams, Spratt, Quinn, Carey, Kelly, and Keough. Previous to the ceremony a procession moved from the house to the foundation opposite Lachine the previous Sunday. At the inquest a verdict of "accidental death from drowning" was returned. Figsby's Body Found.

It is obvious that no documentary evidence can be furnished as to how the soldier gave away, sold or exchanged the tunic after our Lord's death; how it changed hands and finally came into the possession of the Empress Helena and was sent by her to Treves. This relic shares with others the fate that it has no contemporary, but only latter and rare

written testimony. To conclude from this that it had no earlier existence would be wrong; few facts of ancient history could stand if they were only to be tested by contemporary written evidence. Our oldest Biblical manuscripts date from the 4th century; yet no one will therefore maintain that the Gospels had no earlier existence. Where is the proprietor of an old estate who could show the title deeds by which his family first came into possession? The best title in such a case is the fact of an uninterrupted possession from time immemorial. It is also important to remember, that in the earlier centuries of Christianity, through a holy respect, it was not customary to open reliquaries or to show their contents. "To do so," says St. Gregory the Great, "would be considered unbecoming, nay, a sacrilege." The consequence is that they were not much talked or written about often forgotten, which is no wonder, considering those turbulent times, and the constant changes they brought about. A change for the better began with the ninth century; from that time the historian has easier work.

THE HISTORY OF TREVES.

Treves was, in the third and fourth centuries, the second city of the Roman Empire, the most important town on this side of the Alps. It had in those days, as well as later on, great Bishops, who took an important part in making the history of their times. It had at one time four great Benedictine abbeys, everywhere the seats of learning. Yet so little is left from them or their works regarding the history of the city, owing to its having been sacked and pillaged so often by the rude hordes from the North, that we must look elsewhere for written documents. Even so late as 882 the Normans set the town on fire after four days' pillage, destroying the very remnants of its former glory. In the year 1196 part of the Cathedral was rebuilt, and the annals of this city (*Gesta Treverorum*) report with short simplicity: "On the day of consecration of the Cathedral church, being the Feast of the Apostles SS. Philip and James, the Archbishop consecrated with great solemnity his high altar, accompanied by pious men, and deposited therein with great veneration the tunica of our Lord." This very shortness goes to show that the presence of the tunica was a well-known fact. More, much more, would naturally be said if it had been otherwise—in fact, there is an earlier mention of it in the same annals, as early as the year 1100, equally short. It is evidently treated as a well-known fact.

The Opening of St. Peter's Cathedral.

La Sénatrice Religieuse announces that the new St. Peter's Cathedral will be opened on May 18, 1892, the 250th anniversary of the landing of Maisonneuve in Montreal. A bazaar will be held from the 14th to the 27th of next month for the benefit of the Cathedral.

Entered the Religious Life.

Miss Theresa A. Gethin, youngest daughter of the late E. B. Gethin, of St. John, has just entered the novitiate of Loretto Abbey, Toronto. This gifted and accomplished young lady was educated at the Convent of Autun, France. Possessed of every social advantage that the world could offer, beloved by her family and friends, she severs every tie, and goes forth strong in the love of her God to a life of sacrifice in the service of the Divine Master.

Rev. Father Donovan, S. J.

The directors and superiors of all the Catholic Universities and Colleges of Canada are busy at present getting ready for the college term of '91-'92. The Rev. Father Donovan, S. J. of Brandon, has left for Montreal, where he will occupy a position in St. Mary's college, which is under the Rectorship of Father Drummond, S. J. Since Father Donovan's arrival in Manitoba, he has been in charge of the Catholic parish of St. Cuthbert's in Portage la Prairie. On the eve of his departure he was presented with a purse accompanied by an address which spoke in the most complimentary manner of the recipient.

Retiring from the World.

LONDON, Ont., Aug. 23.—Three young ladies have just assumed the habit of the Sisterhood of St. Joseph's convent, this city, and been received as novices in the order of St. Joseph, and one young lady, Miss Agnes Kuhn, of St. Thomas (Sister M. Angelica), who had finished her two years' novitiate, made her solemn profession and took the vows of the congregation of St. Joseph. The names of the young ladies who received the habit are: Miss Podleksi, of Thanesville, in religion Sister Mary Cecilia; Miss Brown, of Kinkora (Sister Mary Lawrence), and Miss Coughlin, of Glanworth (Sister Mary Beatrice). In addition to Bishop O'Connor there were present Rev. Father Krein, C.S.S.R., and a number of the clergy of his diocese.

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Fifty Years a Priest.

The Rev. Father Jouin, S. J., who is well known to Montreal Catholics, has just celebrated at Fordham college, New York, the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. He was for several years professor of philosophy at St. Mary's college, Bleury street.

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Peterboro.

During the past month Right Rev. Bishop O'Connor has been making a visitation of that part Peterborough Diocese in Nipissing District, says the Sudbury Journal: Tuesday was a gala day in town for our Roman Catholic citizens, the occasion being the second visit of His Lordship Bishop O'Connor, of Peterborough, to Sudbury. The day was fine and the town was looking at its best. Two fine arches were erected, one at the entrance of the church grounds, and the other at the corner of Elm and Durham streets, ornamented with flags and mottoes, while a row of evergreens planted on each side of Durham street gave it the appearance of a beautiful avenue. When the hour arrived for the Pacific express to come in an immense crowd had assembled at the station. On its arrival His Lordship was escorted to a carriage in waiting, and a procession was formed and proceeded to the church where an address was presented to His Lordship. The population of Sudbury is about 2,500, the majority whom are Catholic, and about half of these are French-Canadians. A fine brick church 55 x 130 feet is nearly completed, and will afford ample accommodation for the many Catholics that are settling in this vicinity. Around each of the nickel mines, which are distant from Sudbury from three to seven miles, there is considerable population that is rapidly increasing as each mine is being developed. Two fine arches were erected, one at the entrance of the church grounds, and the other at the corner of Elm and Durham streets, ornamented with flags and mottoes, while a row of evergreens planted on each side of Durham street gave it the appearance of a beautiful avenue. When the hour arrived for the Pacific express to come in an immense crowd had assembled at the station. On its arrival His Lordship was escorted to a carriage in waiting, and a procession was formed and proceeded to the church where an address was presented to His Lordship. The population of Sudbury is about 2,500, the majority whom are Catholic, and about half of these are French-Canadians. A fine brick church 55 x 130 feet is nearly completed, and will afford ample accommodation for the many Catholics that are settling in this vicinity. Around each of the nickel mines, which are distant from Sudbury from three to seven miles, there is considerable population that is rapidly increasing as each mine is being developed.

His Lordship visited several of the mines and the operations carried on in this important and valuable industry.

Personal.

His Lordship the Bishop of Idaho, Mgr. A. J. Glorieux, arrived here on Saturday night after a trip to Rome, England, Ireland and Belgium. While in Belgium he ordained several American students at the University of Louvain. He is visiting the Redemptorists.

Figsby's Body Found.

The body of the man that was found in the river Thursday has been identified as that of Mr. Figsby, who was drowned opposite Lachine the previous Sunday. Previous to the ceremony a procession moved from the house to the foundation of the new building. The Sisters of Charity were first and were followed by

HAVOC IN MARTINIQUE.

Effects of the Recent Hurricane—Followed by an Earthquake.

ST. PIERRE, Martinique, August 22.—The full extent of Tuesday's calamity cannot yet be determined. From many parts of the island only vague and indefinite reports have been received. The mountain roads are in many instances obstructed by falling timber and other debris, thus rendering many villages difficult of access. Every fresh report brings new details of universal havoc and devastation wrought by the fury of the elements.

The hurricane struck the island about 7 o'clock Tuesday night. It continued to rage till nearly 11. Hardly had the terrible storm died away when a sharp earthquake shock added to the horror of the night. Many superstitious blacks thought the end of the world was at hand. It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the terror and suffering of Tuesday night. People flock to the open spaces and spent the hours till daylight in sleepless suspense. They knew not but that the next moment a severe earthquake shock might complete the destruction of their already roofless homes. The morning brought little sense of relief. On all sides evidence of destruction greeted anxious eyes, and as death after death was reported the awful character of the disaster was made more manifest.

The news began to come from other parts of the island. Everywhere the same tale of suffering, loss and death was reported. No place on the island so far heard from has escaped without serious damage. It is thought that at least 250 persons lost their lives.

PARIS, August 24.—The latest advices from Martinique say 340 persons perished in the recent hurricane, without counting the shipwreck fatalities. The bulk of the shipping having been lost the Governor has permitted foreign vessels to engage in coast trade in order to supply the needs of the inhabitants.

OBITUARY.

The news reached Ottawa on Wednesday of the death of Mrs. Charles McCarthy of Quebec, who was widely known and much esteemed in Ottawa. The deceased lady was the mother of Mr. Denis McCarthy of the post office department, and her husband Mr. Charles McCarthy was for many years chief draughtsman in the public works Dept. in Ottawa. She was about seventy years old and was born in Ireland. By her death Quebec loses a most exemplary Christian lady who was loved and revered by all.

The Tourouvre Accident.</h3

PARNELL'S POSITION.

LETTER FROM ARCHBISHOP WALSH

In Reply to a Question Relating to Parnell's "Marriage" with Mrs. O'Shea.

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin has addressed the following letter to the "Irish Catholic."

Archbishop's House, Dublin,

5th August, 1891.

DEAR SIR.—A question, which I am informed is looked upon by some Catholics as an embarrassing one, has been put to me.

I am asked whether the recent "marriage"—that is to say, the agreement recently entered into in the Registry Office at Steyning between Mr. Parnell and the former Mrs. O'Shea—has in any way altered the moral aspect of the situation that resulted from the revelations in the London Divorce Court in November.

In connection with this, my attention is directed to the fact that a certain Dublin newspaper, directed and controlled by a number of more or less prominent Catholics of this city, keeps on proclaiming that the recent "marriage" has made everything right, and implying that it is but narrow-minded intolerance in the Bishops of Ireland to go on taking the same view of the case as before.

Now as to all this, one thing at all events is certain. But for the partial demoralization that has been brought about by the circulation of the Freeman's Journal—the newspaper referred to amongst our people, the need of my answering such a question never could arisen. Whatever may be the standard of morality by which Mr. Parnell may choose to regulate his course of life, no section of the Catholics of Dublin and of Ireland, if their Catholicity had not been dragged into stupor by the poisonous doses administered to them from day to day in the columns of the apostate journal, could stand in need of any words of mine to teach them these two things—first, that adultery is a grievous and a shameful sin; and, secondly, that the guilt of it, so far from being washed away, is but deepened and blackened, when the sinners, instead of turning from their evil ways, deliberately enter into a public compact to continue their sinful career.

That, in plain language, is the nature of the compact entered into in the Registry Office at Steyning by Mr. Parnell and his partner in guilt. And that is the compact which the present responsible editors of the *Freeman's Journal*—unchecked, if not encouraged, by the present directors of the paper—inform the people of Dublin and of Ireland, is to be looked upon as having set everything to rights.

"UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES OUGHT THE GUILTY PARTY, IN THE CASE OF A DIVORCE FOR ADULTERY, TO BE REWARDED, DURING THE LIFETIME OF THE INNOCENT PARTY, AS A FIT RECOMPENSE OF THE BLESSING OF THE CHURCH ON MARRIAGE."

That, then, is the solemnly-recorded teaching of the Anglican Church in all its branches throughout the English-speaking world, as to the view to be taken of a subsequent "marriage" in a case such as that which has resulted from the decision of the London Divorce Court in the suit of Captain O'Shea against his wife and Mr. Parnell.

It would seem, then, to be established that the theologians of the *Freeman's Journal* are in no way more trustworthy guides when there is a question of Protestantism, than when there is a question of Catholic theology.

I remain, Dear Sir,
Most faithfully yours
WILLIAM J. WALSH,
Archbishop of Dublin.

SANCTITY OF MARRIAGE, which is the centre of social morality. This is seriously compromised by facilities of Divorce which have been increased in recent years by legislation in some countries.

"We have therefore held it our duty to reaffirm emphatically the precept of Christ relating thereto, and to offer some advice which may guide the Clergy of our Communion in their attitude towards and infringement of the Master's rule."

"And a sin:

"The sanctity of marriage as a Christian obligation implies the faithful union of one man with one woman UNTIL THE UNION IS SEVERED BY DEATH."

To the Encyclical Letter of the Synod are appended certain "Resolutions" setting forth in detail the teaching of the assembled Bishops on various points with which the Letter deals only in general terms. Of these Resolutions, three have reference to the question of Divorce.

The first of the three, to a certain extent, is expressed in the vague and halting language so strongly characteristic of the doctrinal utterances of the Anglican theological system. It touches upon the question of how far "the sanction of the Christian Church" can in any case be given "to the marriage of any person who has been divorced" contrary to the law of Christ, during the life of the other party.

But the second and third Resolutions are expressed in terms of unusual definiteness. These Resolutions distinguish in the clearest possible terms between two cases, the case of "the guilty party" and that of "the innocent party"—the terms "guilty" and "innocent" being understood in reference to the illicit acts on account of which the divorce has been granted by a civil Court.

As regards the "innocent" party, the assembled Bishops—influenced by what they term a "difference of opinion" as to whether Our Lord "meant to forbid marriage to the innocent party in a divorce for adultery,"—abstained from issuing any instruction to the Clergy to refuse the Sacraments or other privileges of the Church to those who, under civil sanction, are thus married.

But as regards the "guilty" party, the Resolution adopted is of the most uncompromising character. It was as follows:

"UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES OUGHT THE GUILTY PARTY, IN THE CASE OF A DIVORCE FOR ADULTERY, TO BE REWARDED, DURING THE LIFETIME OF THE INNOCENT PARTY, AS A FIT RECOMPENSE OF THE BLESSING OF THE CHURCH ON MARRIAGE."

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BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS for the blood.

THE TARTÉ COMMITTEE.

SIR HECTOR MAKES A STATEMENT.

Correcting Statements Made by the Contractor, Starrs, in His Evidence before the Committee.

Ottawa, August 19.—The Privileges and Elections committee met this morning, Mr. Girouard in the chair. The chairman stated as a matter of information that the committee had met 49 days and held 64 sittings since the investigation commenced. The sub committee met 18 days.

Mr. Edgar moved that the letter book which came in from the Department of Public Works on August 4 be submitted to the committee and printed. He said the books had not been examined by the committee and he had found several letters in them that had an important bearing on the case.

The Chairman considered that this would be practically reopening the case. He put the motion, however, to the committee and it was carried.

SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN SPEAKS.

Sir Hector Langevin then made the following statement:—I see in the papers that Mr. Starrs has been brought as a witness, and has made a statement and been cross-examined upon it, and I thought that under the circumstances the committee would give me leave to say something about that under oath, as I did the other day. Mr. Starrs has stated in his evidence on Friday last that he had interviews with me about the Esquimau graving dock tenders. I wish to rectify some of his statements in so far as they relate to me. First, about the first set of tenders, which were called for in February, 1884, and opened on the 5th of March, Mr. Starrs seems to have forgotten nearly everything about his tender. He says it was ignored, it was not considered as far as he can remember, he says, so little talk about the first tenders he has no recollection of that particular tender at all. Nevertheless on the 19th of March, 1884, his firm wrote to the secretary of the department of public works a letter (page 34 of blue book) that they had made mistakes and find their prices generally too low. They consider it, therefore, not prudent to take the contract, and that it would not be in the public interest if they were to do so. They therefore beg to withdraw their tender and request to have their deposit cheque returned. Their cheque was accordingly returned to them on the 27th. If the contract did not go to Messrs. Starrs & O'Hanley, it is evidently due to their not wishing to have it, they having, as they say, made mistakes in their tender and finding their prices generally too low.

Mr. Mulock thought it would be necessary to call the members of the firm of Starrs & O'Hanley, as some of the statements made by Sir Hector were new, and suggested that his cross-examination in this matter should be held over again.

Mr. Curran.—These are no new statements. They are simply contradictions of Mr. Starr's statements.

Sir Hector was cross-examined by Mr. Davies.

Mr. Davies.—After you reported to council did you send any letter to Mr. Starrs? A. Yes; on October 21.

Q. Mr. Starrs came in pursuance of the letter? A. Yes; the day or the day after.

Q. I see a letter asking to withdraw on the 24th. Is that the day you had the interview? A. I can not say exactly if it is the day.

Q. Did you tell Starrs there was no getting out of the payment of the \$50,000? A. No.

Q. Did Mr. Starrs says you told him that they need not expect any extras; is that correct? A. I told him they need not expect any extras as they were not getting any in any other case.

Q. Will you swear that you used the words "in any other case"? A. I can not remember the exact words used, it is so long ago.

Q. What was the request you made to Mr. Starrs? A. I made no request.

Q. Are you aware of the fact that the tender they put in was many thousand dollars higher than the work was shown to have been done by Larkin and Connolly? A. I do not know.

NEVER SAW THE ADDITIONAL SECURITY.

Q. Mr. Starrs swears that he brought the \$9,000 additional security to the department; did you get it? A. No.

Q. Mr. Starrs swears that he gave it into your hands? A. I positively deny that he ever gave it to me.

Q. Do you remember Mr. Starrs telling you that from the tone of your conversation you didn't want to give him the contract? A. No; I do not recollect.

Q. Are you in a position to swear that that letter asking for the withdrawal of the tender was not drawn up in your office at the time of your conversation with Mr. Starrs? A. No.

Q. Was it written in the department? A. That I do not know.

Cross-examined further by Mr. Davies, Sir Hector said he did not remember having any conversation with any financial men who were willing to back up Starrs & O'Hanley.

Mr. Curran.—Did Mr. Starrs ever do any work for the department?

Sir Hector—I do not remember, but I think he did some in the way of building bridges.

This concluded the examination.

THE CONNOLLYS WANT THEIR BOOKS.

A telegram was read from Michael Connolly asking when he could have his private books and the firm's books. He was in urgent need of them.

It was decided to retain the firm's books till the report of the committee is ready and to dispose of the private books now.

Mr. Henry, counsel for the Department of Public Works, stated that the department's factum was prepared up to date, but owing to the evidence produced to-day it will not be completed for another couple of days.

The committee then adjourned.

After diphtheria, scarlet fever, pneumonia, or any other severe illness, there is no better tonic than Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

It is semi-officially announced that the Government has decided to call the Legislature for September 28 and that the official summons will appear in the next Gazette. The Government intends to start a little investigation on its own account into the Baie des Chaleurs scandals.

Arrival of Lord Mount-Stephen.

Lord and Lady Mount-Stephen arrived in this city last week. They were accompanied by their niece, and Mr. Russell Stephenson and Lord Elphinstone. Mayor McShane and a number of prominent citizens met the party on their arrival and congratulated his lordship on his elevation to the peerage. At an interview in the afternoon Lord Mount-Stephen said he regarded the honor of which he was the recipient as being conferred, not on him, but on Canada. He might be, he said, of some

wrote an answer (page 95), saying in substance that they did not require to strengthen themselves financially, and that they had the necessary means to perform the contract; they added that they would be ready to sign the contract on Monday 14th, and make the necessary deposit, which evidently they had not then made. On Monday 13th October, I recommended to the council (pages 96 and 97) to accept Messrs. Starrs & O'Hanley's tender, provided they made the necessary deposit of \$3,500, to be added to that of \$7,500 already made, as mentioned in their letter of the 10th. I thus showed my desire that they should have the contract. On the 16th an order-in-council was passed accordingly. On the 21st, Mr. Starrs not having appeared from the day he and his partner had written their letter of the 10th, and as I wished to have the contract signed, the secretary of the department wrote to Mr. Starrs (page 95) asking him to be good enough to call at the department at once to Esquimau's graving dock. Mr. Starrs came to the department and if he is not mistaken about the cheque he speaks of evidently carried it back with him as he did not leave it with me and he was not ready to sign the contract and did sign it. The fact is, on the 24th a letter was received from Messrs. Starrs & O'Hanley (page 37 of the Blue book) in which they say they find they had made a mistake in some of the items of the tender and find their prices generally too low. They consider it, therefore, not prudent to take the contract, and that it would not be in the public interest if they were to do so. They therefore beg to withdraw their tender and request to have their deposit cheque returned. Their cheque was accordingly returned to them on the 27th. If the contract did not go to Messrs. Starrs & O'Hanley, it is evidently due to their not wishing to have it, they having, as they say, made mistakes in their tender and finding their prices generally too low.

Mr. Mulock thought it would be necessary to call the members of the firm of Starrs & O'Hanley, as some of the statements made by Sir Hector were new, and suggested that his cross-examination in this matter should be held over again. The Privileges and Elections Committee, which finished the taking of evidence to-day, will go on with its deliberations and take whatever steps it deems necessary to purge Parliament of the contempt in which it has been placed.

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Mr. Robidoux and the Globe.

TORONTO, Aug. 20.—The Globe to-day, referring to the Baie des Chaleurs enquiry, says:—"In this connection we wish to state from information which we have received, it is evident that the Globe was in error in assuming that Mr. Robidoux or Mr. Mercier's cabinet, knew of or the arrangement between Pacaud and Armstrong. Mr. Robidoux is said to have had nothing to do with any of their transactions, and has the reputation of being a man of strict integrity."

Patience, the second bravery of man, is, perhaps, greater than the first.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1891

The American Agriculturist estimates the crops of the United States this year as exceeding in value those of last year by one billion dollars. This is a matter in regard to which we are glad to congratulate our neighbors on having a billion dollar country.

And now Dame Rumor has it that the Ontario Government is to contribute its portion to the foul cauldron of political scandal that is bubbling all around. When we remember the scandalous manner in which the timber limit of that province were sacrificed we may not unreasonably look for something in connection with mines of a similar nature.

The launch of the ironclad "Hood" floats the largest turret ship in the world. Her tonnage is 14,500 tons; her engines 18,000 horse-power; her main armaments 110-ton breech-loaders. This monster engine of war has been only two years under construction, though not "due" until 1894. But she has cost £900,000. What a paradise a naval yard would be for certain people.

The Witness correspondent at Quebec says that:—"If any reliance is to be placed in certain significant whisperings it is not at all improbable that Mr. Mercier may do something to surprise the country." The most surprising thing Mr. Mercier could do just at present would be to clear his skin from the charge of "boodle," corruption and mal-administration generally which are clinging to them.

It is announced that the coal barons, who regulate prices to suit their own notions of what profits should be, have met and decided not to raise the price of coal until autumn. The tender-hearted phi anthropy, the noble Christian benevolence, of these men in making the price of coal go up as the thermometer goes down, admonish us not to lose faith in humanity, so long as money is to be made out of the necessities or the misfortunes of mankind.

Robespierre and Marat, the two most detestable characters of the French Revolution are to have statues erected in their honor at Paris. At Wilna, in Poland, a statue is also about to be set up by the Russian government in honor of Mouravieff, perhaps the most brutal and ferocious tool ever employed to execute the decrees of a merciless tyranny. The character of the men to whose memory nations, governments or parties raises statues, indicate their ideal of public virtue, greatness, or heroism. The eternal fitness of things is not violated by a despot's tribute to the "Knout Mouravieff," but that there should be admirers of the filthy, sanguinary Marat in France is astonishing. When statues are erected to men like those, ordinary people should be happy in the obscurity which keeps them out of such company.

OBJECTIONS such as have been made to the Tay Canal could be advanced with equal justice against many of the public works undertaken by the government. It is scarcely fair, however, to hold the Government entirely responsible for these expenditures. Every county, city, town and village almost in the Dominion clamours for the expenditure of public money, and accompanying these demands there is always a threat of going against the government if they are not complied with. Members of Parliament are thus driven by their constituents to insist on getting this sort of patronage. The people, in fact, compel the government to bribe them with their own money. It would be astonishing if abuses should not arise under conditions which could not but produce a class of trading politicians whose numbers would make a business of electioneering with a view to sharing in the profits of these forced expenditures.

An indication of the lack of confidence in the money market of New York is shown by what is called the gold clause in time loans now insisted on by several lenders. On contracts containing this clause money can be had, other things being equal at four and a half and five

per cent, while ordinary loans carry a rate of six per cent. It is also reported that in mortgage loans the same demand is growing. The reason given for this innovation is the uncertainty arising from proposed free silver coinage and other suggested legislation in the direction of inflation. The possibility that the next Congress may take action in the direction indicated is, of course, quite doubtful, but it seems to be sufficient to affect the money market in the way stated. As a matter of fact, however, there is a general want of confidence, and it is not improbable that the feeling in New York is a reflection of that prevailing in Europe with regard to all sorts of American securities. This has led several papers to rebuke political parties for "courtetting with cranks and repudiators." As the Chicago Herald says:—"By so doing they are in a fair way to destroy confidence already shaken, invite an avalanche of American securities from abroad, and bring upon the country a depression such as it has not experienced since 1876, if not a panic as disastrous as that of 1873."

SINCE Mr. Martin's retirement from the Manitoba Government, it appears to have weakened in its opposition to Catholic schools. Mr. Martin before retiring gave it as his written opinion that the Catholic School board of Winnipeg would cease to exist on May 1st, 1890. Mr. Sifton, Mr. Martin's successor in the Attorney Generalship, holds a contrary opinion, and authorized the payment of the usual government grant. It is now asked by the Winnipeg Free Press, a Liberal paper, by the way, opposed to the Liberal government of Mr. Greenway:—"If the school district is still in existence and legally entitled to this money, what was the government fighting in the Supreme Court at Ottawa?" The same paper further points out that it was on Mr. Martin's opinion of the law that the City Council of Winnipeg resisted the Catholic claims which ended in the appeal to the courts, and which is now pending at great expense to the province. Of course, as the Free Press insists, it follows that if Mr. Sifton's opinion that the Catholic claim to a legal statutory in spite of the Act is well founded, the position of the Local Government in resisting the claim before the Supreme Court is untenable. Then comes the question:—"Does the government propose to take a judgment from the Supreme Court, should it go that way, which will say that the Catholics have no rights under the Act, while itself conceding by this payment of public money that their statuary has in no way been affected by it?" The government has certainly placed itself in an awkward quandary, which is only explained by a desire to recede from a position of hostility to a section of the electorate which may prove disastrous in the elections.

ALLIANCE not dependence is the animating principle advocated by the writer of the article on "Colonial independence" in the current number of the Edinburgh Review. While opposed to the plan of Imperial Federation, so far as any plan can be said to have been proposed by its advocates, he looks forward to a time when the relations between Great Britain and Australia, and Canada, will be determined by contract or treaty freely entered into between them, just as now are the relations between Great Britain and foreign nations." That colonial independence must precede this arrangement he frankly admits, for he holds that it is neither possible nor desirable that the mother country and the colonies should be confederated and governed from a common centre of supreme control. In support of this opinion, a number of practical difficulties are pointed out in connection with federal courts of law, their establishment, jurisdiction and operation, all the arguments tending to show that federation would destroy local independence and weaken instead of strengthening the mutual good will now existing between the colonies and the mother country. The idea seems to be to let matters proceed as they are, and in due time Great Britain would recognize colonial independence and establish an "alliance between virtually independent states—not on the fiction of a common subordination to supreme control." Several other passages could be quoted in which alliance, not dependence is advocated. On the whole the article is a valuable contribution to federation literature and is worthy of careful study. No doubt there is a process of evolution now in operation which may finally ripen into some form of alliance, but it is extremely doubtful that it will take form Imperial Federation.

Has the freedom of the press been abolished? is a question now being hotly discussed by the New York newspapers. The state law provided for the killing of convicted murderers by electricity among other matters, forbids the publication of reports of such occurrences by the newspapers. In defiance of the prohibition, however, all the papers gave full accounts of how the five murderers were done to death in Sing Sing prison recently. For doing as they are now suffering prosecu-

tion according to law. As there is no doubt of their being guilty of the statutory offence, their conviction is a certainty. A demand has consequently arisen for repeal of a law which is evidently incompatible with free institutions. Conceding the rights of the State to take away a man's life, there is no act within its prerogative which should be more jealously watched by the public. The mysterious horror of the Death Chamber may be thought to convey a salutary warning to the homicidally inclined, but how can that object be served when executions are carried out in secret and the public kept in ignorance of the fact? But experience has already demonstrated that the law has not had a deterrent effect on the species of crime it was intended to suppress. It has been shown that during the weeks which have elapsed since the five men were executed there has been a veritable homicidal mania. It is a dull day, says one observer, when the metropolitan district alone is not able to furnish one or more sensational murders, to say nothing of ordinary shooting or stabbing affrays. This has led to revival of the old discussion as to the propriety of capital punishment, and it has been pointed out that there was no decrease in forgery and other felonies when the death penalty for those crimes was abolished. It has also been shown that the feeling against the infliction of the death penalty leads to long legal delays and the frequent escapes of murderers. These criminals were likewise favored to an extraordinary extent by the excessive and minute safeguards placed for the protection of those accused of murder. These precautions for the protection of the innocent have too often proved a shield for the guilty. This in turn leads to lynching while the general effect on the so-called criminal classes is absolutely nil. Thus the who question is reopened and will probably be again considered at the next session of the Legislature of New York.

THE extraordinary behaviour of Mr. Mercier at the present crisis in provincial affairs is hardly calculated to raise him in the estimation of the public. For him to affect that the dreadful revolts in connection with the Baie des Chaleurs railway are to be treated with silence because it happens that they have been dragged to light by the Senate is trifling with a very serious subject. It is no mere provincial matter that is under consideration, and the intense feeling which has been excited in every province of the Dominion in consequence of the evidence given before the Committee of the Senate ought to have convinced the Quebec Government that this is the way the question is regarded. Mr. Mercier and his colleagues cannot wrap themselves, and their province in any cloak of exclusiveness. The whole country demands a full explanation and that full justice be done. The people know that it was not merely provincial money that was stolen and further that if such was the case the credit of the country has been endangered by the course pursued and the whole affair in consequence become— one of national moment. The fact is the affairs of the province seems to have reached a critical point. The Government has clearly proved itself wanting and unfit longer to have control. That it would prove incapable and mischievous has been our impression from the first and recent events have proved that we were right in withholding our support from it. If the province is to be saved from utter ruin in character, finance and general politics there must be a speedy change. We are of opinion that it could be more reassuring to the country generally if a premier of English speaking race were for a time at least to hold the reins of power. If a strong combination of the best men of the Conservative and Liberal parties were to be formed perhaps it would best repair the present mischief. Unfortunately these are, for the most part out of the Legislature, and have not unreasonably turned their backs on what are called the politics of the day. But they must be sought for and, in the interests of the province give their aid in the present emergency. It is absurd to suppose that men honest and true are not to be found in this province. But before our good men will come forward the bad ones must be kicked out.

THE NEGRO IN THE U. S.

The Negro problem is again attracting attention in the United States. Periodically it seems to be dormant for a while, but it is too threatening and too momentous, in its ultimate issue, to pass unnoticed and unconsidered for any great length of time. The fact that the negroes are a coming power in the States, to a mighty extent, is apparently not a pleasing thought for the majority of the white people. They are increasing at a rate which almost rivals the French Canadian, and, like the latter, when placed in geographical juxtaposition or herded together in cities, are aggressive and racially demonstrative. Like them also, they talk of marching westward and filling up the vacant places with their sable hordes. Congress, they say, shall be filled with them,

and the very presidency itself is claimed to be as much within their right as of any other native born American. It is a matter of some boasting, and perhaps national pride with them, that they are not African but American. And their position is one to give them confidence in themselves and to encourage them in their ambition and self-assertiveness. They have the whole agriculture of the South in their hands and are commencing to see that industry is better for them than the perfunctory labor bed of anti-slavery days. There are one and a half million negro pupils in the schools, with twenty-four thousand teachers, and allowing for other schools, nearly one and a half million pupils. Superior education is provided for by seventy institutions and seven thousand negroes are studying for the higher professions—theology, law, medicine, &c. They are rapidly obtaining property, and in Virginia alone they are shown by the recent census to own \$15,000,000 worth of property, and in other Southern States are said to have outstripped even this extensive shewing. It is no wonder then that the expansion of the colored race is regarded with dislike by a large proportion of the other citizens of the United States. The "American," as far as the old Yankee type may be termed, is becoming extinct. If it were not for the flow of immigration the white population would be at a standstill, and as it is it seems to rest with the negro to maintain that rapid increase in United States population witnessed in years gone by. Once more, for the fifth time, the urgency of the question has revived the idea of inducing the negroes to go to Liberia. But they will not go, though most tempting baits are cast out. They are told that enormous fortunes can be made. Probably if the negro did go to any extent he would probably do as he has been done by and make the native black do the work, and then having made the fortune promised him return to his "own country," and we should see the colored question intensified by the creation of a black plutocracy, a noxious parody of the English nabob of former days after his return from India. As it is, the negro is evidently going, in course of time, to build up a vast black population in the South. It will hold the balance of power, and, consequently, rule the Federation. It is not likely that it will be passive, and the consequences of its aggressiveness are at the moment easy to forecast. But that the people of the United States have before them the prospect, in the not far distant future, of becoming a country a large and important element of which will be blacks, is certain. It is true that under the care of the schoolmaster the coming race may be much improved. The Church is doing its work alio, and many negroes are Catholics. But at the same time the problem is one of uncertain solution, and the anxiety and distrust exhibited by Americans in connection with the political outlook fully justified. We, in Canada, may be thankful that we have no such disturbing element to harass our political course.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

LAWLEGISLATION is almost lost sight of in the interest that centres in the investigating committees. This week has revealed the fact that the chief of the Printing Bureau was in the habit of receiving commissions on the supplies purchased by him, and about five thousand dollars were traced to his pockets in that connection. Mr. Senecal was suspended by the Government on the discovery of his malpractices, and has since resigned his position; and his assistant, who also admitted that he had received a bonus from one of the merchants supplying the Department, contends that the public had lost nothing by these operations, but the flimsy excuse was naturally rejected by the Committee of Public Accounts and by the Administration.

The Senate Committee on Railways has opened up a sewer of corruption and bribery in connection with the Local Government of Quebec and the Baie des Chaleurs Railway scheme. Everybody is shocked. The story told of the machinations of Pacaud, in relation to the letters of credit of the Quebec Government, by bank managers, railway contractors and others, simply baffles the comprehension of the outsider, who had some faith in the honesty of the Mercier gang. The exposure of such sweeping dishonesty has caused many comments in the press. There is a demand in many quarters for prompt action on the part of the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec and the dismissal of the corrupt government whose actions have so nearly ruined the Province. It is unlikely that His Honor will do anything so drastic as to dismiss his ministers. He will, no doubt, ask them for explanations, and make them call the Legislative Chambers together without delay. The representatives of the people will have to deal with this subject. They must take the responsibility of voting confidence or non-confidence in the Mercier Government. A dismissal by His Honor would raise constitutional

questions that would necessarily divert the attention of the electorate from the main issue, and would further relieve the representatives of the duty of casting their votes in this momentous occasion. Unless in such constituencies as are wholly lost to all sense of public decency, the member of the House who casts his vote in favor of the Mercier regime will be defeated ignominiously. There are many hangers on in the party, no doubt, who owe their existence as representatives to the patronage of Mr. Mercier, but, apart from such, there are enough of honest independent members to leave the present Government in a hopeless minority, and a party could be formed of the best elements that would grapple with the present situation, and, with economy and prudence, perhaps, save the Province from impending ruin. The Committee of the Senate has done signal service to the country.

In a recent debate Hon. Senator Abbott in a remarkable speech announced the policy of the Government on the subject of the Civil Service reform. There is to be an enquiry into the whole subject by an independent commission. After their report a Superintendent-General will be appointed, with powers to investigate any department at pleasure, such office to be on the same footing as the Auditor-General, and responsible to Parliament only.

Senator Poirier, who was taken from the Post office of the Senate a few years ago and elevated to the Upper Chamber, in compliment to the Acadian element of New Brunswick, has been making himself supremely ridiculous by a proposition to eliminate from the Senate all shareholders in Joint-Stock Companies. His motion was treated, deservedly, with contempt.

In the House of Commons the Government had to run the gauntlet of two want of confidence motions. The first of the mining rights of some settlers in British Columbia, who had squatted on railway lands. Mr. Laurier presented their case in a plausible manner, but his whole fabric was sent tottering, like a house of cards, by the pitiless logic of Sir John Thompson. Every member from British Columbia voted in support of the views of the Minister of Justice. Sir Richard Cartwright made a motion relative to testimonials to ministers of the Crown, setting forth the principle that it was reprehensible, in practice, to accept such gifts. The trap set for the Government was not properly baited. Sir John Thompson stated that the principle contained in the resolution was so manifest that it would be loss of time to discuss it. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the apostle of blue ruin, no doubt, realized that he had fired at nothing and hit it. Colonel Amyot, M.P., next came forward with a motion of want of confidence. Owing to the fact that the Government had made a contract for the Kingston Graving Dock with a fictitious person called Bancroft. The discussion was lively, but the Government had, clearly, the best of the argument. Col. Amyot is a parliamentary fire-eater, who says the most rash things. In presenting his motion he endeavored to take the Government by surprise, and in failing to give the usual notice, and he, therefore, came in for a handling without gloves by the Minister of Justice, who, despite the fact that the whole work seems to fall upon his shoulders, never was in better form. His speech was one of the best of the session, and completely shattered the edifice of scandal the Colonel has been creating for so long, and, unfortunately, at such enormous expense to the country.

WON'T BE TAKEN.

L'Erement thinks it possible that the Hon. Thomas McGreevy may go further than the American sense. It believes that he intends to go as far out of harm's way as Europe.

A LAME EXCUSE.

L'Erement practically admits that Mr. Pacaud received \$100,000 from Mr. Armstrong, but defiantly asks where was the crime in doing so. "Mr. Armstrong" it says, "was paid a legitimate debt and he paid a certain sum to Mr. Pacaud. All the worse for him if he was stupid enough to allow himself to be taken in. Why did he not denounce the thing to the Government at the time?"

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

The next session of the Legislature will see a third, or Independent, party in the Assembly, numbering probably ten members at least, some say fourteen, and all recruited from the Liberal ranks.

THE QUOTIDIEN, of Levis, announces that it is in a position to inform the public that the following Ministerialists have decided to vote against the Mercier Government next session:—Messrs. Murphy, Fitzpatrick, Lassier, Pelleter, Gladu, Carriere, Montreuil and DeGrosbois. This information seems to come from the general report as to some of the parties named, but to be astray regarding others. Le Canadien says this morning, for instance, that the Hon. L. P. Pelleter is credited with the intention of temporarily retiring from public life.—*Le Quotidien*.

ST. ANN'S BRANCH, NO. 41, C.M.B.A.

At a regular meeting of the above branch, held Tuesday evening Aug. 18th, resolutions of condolence with the family of the late ex-secretary, Bro. M. P. Flynn, were unanimously adopted. Also a vote of thanks to the management and officials of the Canadian Pacific railway for their gentlemanly treatment of the members and their friends on the occasion of their excursion to Kingston over that road.

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. & B. ASSOCIATION.

At a special meeting of the above association held on 19th inst., it was decided to hold another excursion down the river on Monday, September 7th. The steamer Berthier will be engaged for the occasion, and, as usual, the officers promise to do all in their power to ensure the enjoyment of their guests.

There are some who estimate their life on earth by their sorrows and misfortunes.

THE QUEBEC BOODLERS.

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF THEIR QUILT

Mr. Pacaud's Facile Banking Methods
—His House—Mr. Mercier's Remittances.

for \$7000 and another for \$1000 were deposited to the credit of Mr. C. Roy on May 16th inst. The first was drawn on the Banque du Peuple, but he did not know by whom. Mr. Marcon said the \$8000 deposited in La Caisse d'Economie had been subsequently paid to the order of Mary Jane Jane Fry, who

SOLD PACAUD A HORSE

on Dufferin Terrace.

Mr. John J. Macdonald, contractor, said that he met Mr. Hector Armstrong, banker, London, England, last summer in Quebec. Armstrong, at the request of Premier, wanted to complete the road. He asked the co-operation of the witness, who subsequently went east as far as Metapedia on a tour of inspection. Mr. Armstrong, the banker, Hector Cameron, Q. C., and witness met the Premier of Quebec in New York in October last. There were no others present. At the conference Mr. Mercier offered \$10,000 a mile for forty miles if Armstrong would accept the bonds which Mercier agreed to guarantee. The bond issue was fixed at \$2,000,000. Mercier asked Armstrong to deposit \$8,000 to guarantee the interest bond issue for ten years at 5 per cent.

In all their dealings, Mr. Pacaud said, acted as his agent in Quebec. In December Mr. Pacaud informed the witness that the Quebec Government would come to terms. Mr. Mercier proposed that this contract was to settle all claims for work, etc. This included a \$20,000 claim against C. N. Armstrong, the original contractor. Mr. Macdonald said he refused to pay all the claims. He expressed his willingness at the same time to place \$175,000 in the Bank of Montreal for this same purpose. No agreement was reached, as Mr. Riopel wanted an interest in the contract. During the negotiations Riopel informed the witness that the sub-contractor MacFarlane had a valid claim for \$70,000 and agreed to have it paid. Mr. Macdonald said to set aside \$50,000 which he expected to give Mr. Pacaud as the recognized intermediary between the Quebec Government and himself. Past experiences, he said, prompted him to take this step.

The witness estimated a legitimate profit of \$80,000 on the contract. But the proposed agreement fell through in February last. Subsequently Mr. Thom and others began negotiations with the Mercier Government. Thom informed the witness that the new syndicate had been offered the contract for \$500,000 or \$160,000 more than the offer made by the Macdonald-Cameron syndicate. Thom calculated a profit of \$300,000. He laughed about the order-in council, which he said, would not compel him to operate the road. Thom had made up his mind that Cooper, Fairman & Co., his principals, would not lose any money on the road. In another conversation, Thom, talking to the witness about the subsidy, said: "\$100,000 has gone in bundle."

Continuing, McDonald expressed the opinion that the subsidies were more than sufficient to build the entire road. They amounted to about \$15,000 a mile. When the Thom syndicate made the agreement with the Quebec Government witness was offered the contract in consideration of \$150,000.

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Copyright.

Mr. Webb, re-called, said the letter of credit for \$100,000 was paid on July 10th, at the Union Bank. Mr. Dumoulin, manager of the Banque du Peuple, Quebec, was recalled. He said that Pacaud drew three cheques, aggregating \$8,150, on May 6th. The amounts were \$5,000, \$10,000, \$2,150. Two days later the Banque Nationale paid his bank a large amount, including \$10,855 in the currency of the Banque du Peuple.

Mr. La France, cashier of the Banque Nationale was the next witness. He confirmed the evidence of the previous witness regarding the transaction with the Banque du Peuple. Witness said a note for \$5,000 made by Pacaud and endorsed by Hon. Mr. Mercier, Senator Pelletier, Hon. Chas. Langeler and Hon. F. Langeler. The note fell due May 1st, was protested, but paid May 6th. Pacaud, when meeting the obligation, said he felt sorry the note had gone to protest. He paid it in Banque du Peuple bills.

Mr. Webb, re-called, said the letter of credit for \$100,000 was paid on July 10th, at the Union Bank.

Mr. Dumoulin, re-called, said Hon. Charles Langeler deposited \$3000 in the Banque du Peuple on July 11th.

Mr. Webb, re-called, said thirteen one hundred dollar bills reached the Union Bank from the Banque du Peuple on July 13.

Mr. Lafraance re-called, said one of Pacaud's cheques for \$5,000 was paid at his bank on May 18th. The endorsers were Senator Pelletier, Hon. Mr. Mercier, Hon. Chas. Langeler. As far as he could recollect the name of Hon. Francis Langeler was also on this note. Pacaud at this time paid it out of the proceeds of one of the discounted twenty-thousand dollar notes. There were two cheques for \$5,000 each placed to Pacaud's debit on July 11; one was used for Pacaud's debit for an application for a bill of exchange for \$3,000 on Paris, France, in favor of Hon. Premier Mercier. This \$3,000, was paid out of the \$20,000 which was one of the \$20,000 cheques which formed part of the \$20,000 paid out of Dominion sub-subs. The exchange draft on Paris amounted to \$25,500 francs. It bore date May 15.

This testimony created a decided sensation.

AT THURSDAY'S SITTING the chairman announced that Mr. C. Langeler would be on hand at Ottawa Wednesday next. It was decided to ask him to appear a day earlier.

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SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

I hear the roar of conflicting seers,
The waste, wild warfare, full of wrath and pain,
A scene from shelter looks forth on the plain,
Swept by a desert wind that whirls and veers.
This way and that, before the rain appears;
Hiding the horse, the bridle, the bray,
Loud, far above, and looks not all in vain;
For soon that tumult melts in rushing tears.

And then the sky's lips are washed from stain,
The golden flowers and the grass-green spear
Are bright about the sun; the clouds are clear,
And looking up to the stars are fair.
While from the west across the silvered seas
The night wind whispers: "It shall give thee
peace."

—M. M. Richardson in Ave Maria.

"A SORROW'S CROWN OF SORROWS."

CHAPTER II.—Continued.

Bruce himself, meanwhile, from force of habit, was already considering Lola in the light of a possible heroine. With her picturesque beauty and frank impulsiveness, with the unconventional circumstances of his first meeting with her, and the wonderful background of worn grey walls and dark oak furniture, she seemed to him a fascinating centre-figure round whom to weave one of those weird and thrilling romances with which his name was beginning to be associated.

When ten was over, Lola sat with her back to the light, that played on her tangled fair hair until it seemed an aureola round the face in shadow, and told them pretty stories in a soft, full voice, exceedingly pleasant to listen to, with her eyes fixed always on Bruce Laidlaw. He had said he liked legends, and that they were useful to him; whereas Lola, fired with the notion of being in any way serviceable to a genius such as she had already decided Bruce Laidlaw to be, began at once to tell all she knew about Donnithorpe Castle and neighbourhood, while Aubrey, who had never written anything, and did not interest her in the least, listened in delight, not to what she was saying, but to the sound of her voice, every note of which seemed to strike upon his heart and find an echo there.

Sometimes, indeed, her eyes would be drawn from Bruce's face by the intensity of Aubrey's gaze, and would rest for a moment, as if in wonder at the light shining through the dusk from his eyes to her; but speedily she turned her attention again to the young author, with a clearly-marked preference that showed her country breeding.

All this Madame de Vaux noted; and perhaps for that reason she let herself be persuaded to linger for nearly an hour in the Castle, sitting with her hand on her son's arm as he hung over her chair and begged her to remain a little longer, as he was "so passionately fond of legends."

Just as, at least, the old lady rose to go, the real Mrs. Matoney appeared at the doorway, overwhelmed by the presence of so much "quality," and dragging along by each hand two bonny and rosy-cheeked boys.

She curtseyed round Madame de Vaux as the latter was getting into her little carriage, and poured into the kind old lady's ears accounts of how "Pat—God bless him!" went off like a man; while Aubrey, released for a moment from his mother's closely-observant eye, stole to the side of Lola as she stood just within the shadow of the Castle doorway watching Bruce Laidlaw as he assisted Madame de Vaux to her seat.

Turning her head with a start, Lola raised her eyes, and met those of Aubrey, gleaming curiously as they shone down into hers in the dusk of the evening: the strangest eyes she had ever seen, she thought them; and that light in them, half fierce, half longing, fascinated her own gaze in return until, as she looked, the warm blood flushed all over her face and neck, and she was turning quickly away when he spoke.

"You—you come and see my mother nearly every day, do you not?" he asked in soft, courteous tones. "I want to thank you for making her life so much brighter, as your visits could not fail to do. I suppose she never told me of them in her letters lest I should be jealous that her son's place was taken by such a sweet daughter."

" Didn't she tell you about me?" asked Lola, forgetting the slight embarrassment his look caused sad in surprise at his words. "I have been her constantly for the last three years, ever since she came to live at Montague Lodge. Why, I live only three miles from her, and she has talked to me about you, and read me bits of your letters often and often."

"Then you don't feel as if I were a stranger?" he said in the same gentle tones, but with the same eager intensity in his eyes and a strange throbbing at his heart when as he bent closer to her, the wind through the open doorway blew her loosened hair back from her ears against her shoulder.

"Oh no!" she answered, trying to speak easily, and to shake off, for his mother's sake, the slight feeling of dislike and even of alarm that something in the eyes and tone inspired in her.

Madame de Vaux's voice, with a sharp, anxious ring in it, interrupted them.

"Aubrey, Aubrey! Where are you? We shall be late for dinner."

He came out of the shadow of the Castle entrance, and took his place by his mother's side. He was an affectionate son, and appreciated more than most sons do the deep love that was lavished upon him; yet a feeling of sudden resentment filled his heart as Madame de Vaux, turning to Bruce Laidlaw in her gracious, old-fashioned manner, asked him to see Miss Marsden to the door of her father's house.

"I don't like Lola to be about alone at dusk," she said, "so I entrust her to your care."

She placed the reins in her son's hands. He started violently as her fingers touched his. His eyes were fixed with a passionate intensity on the glowing picture of youth and beauty, of life and colour, that Lola Marsden presented as she stood waving her hand to them from the moss-grown courtyard of the Castle.

The pony had turned homewards of its own accord. With a deep sigh Aubrey recalled himself to his duty, and did his best to entertain his mother as they drove away through the lengthening shadows under the trees. His thoughts were still with Lola, and he did not see the terrible anxiety that shone in Madame de Vaux's eyes as she noted his preoccupied manner.

A chill had fallen on the spirits of three at least out of the four people who

had lingered so pleasantly over afternoon tea in the old tower. Lola watched the pony-carriage drive away with a troubled look in her blue eyes.

"Madame de Vaux isn't nearly as nice to me as usual," she said, turning to Bruce with something very like tears clouding her vision, "and I am so fond of her! I hope her son's coming isn't going to spoil everything."

"Sooner or later something or some one must always come to spoil everything," he returned. "What an interesting pair they seem, and so devoted to each other."

"Ye-es," she said thoughtfully; "I don't think I like him much, though. There is something so strange in his manner; and his eyes have such a curious look in them, almost as if—"

She stopped suddenly, blushing deeply. "As if what?"

"Oh, it is hardly fair to give an opinion of a stranger. And Madame de Vaux says my head is full of fancies; so perhaps this is one of them."

CHAPTER III.

Bruce Laidlaw enjoyed the homeward walk in the twilight, through the long wet grass and across the bridge over the river, to where the lights of sleepy, old-fashioned Oldford glimmered in the valley.

Lola Marsden, with her sweet voice, her buoyant spirits, and ready enthusiasm, was a new and most pleasant experience, and soon he forgave her for pestering him about his books, and even unbent so far as to tell her their names and a little about them.

Te Lola's unsophisticated eyes, an author seemed a being of a higher order, hailing straight from Parnassus, and spreading an intellectual radiance around him.

"My father would like to talk to you so much," she said. "There are very few clever people in Oldford. In fact, Madame de Vaux is the only person about here I like to talk to myself. But my father likes the country, and has lived here with me ever since my mother's death."

"Are you an only child?"

"No; I have a brother twelve years older than I. But he is in Russia, where he has been tutor in a Russian prince's family for ten years, and I scarcely remember him. He will be coming home this year, I believe, and I am longing to see him. He writes such clever letters home every now and then."

"I know a young fellow named Marsden, who, curiously enough, has lived some time in Russia," Bruce observed. "But this man has been in London for six months at least; so, fortunately for you, he cannot be your brother."

"Why do say you 'fortunately'?"

"This Marsden is a man I dislike extremely. But he is clever, impudent, and unscrupulous, and, therefore, of course, a rising man, having all the qualities that ensure success."

Again his tone forbade further reference to the subject, and during the rest of the walk he spoke scarcely at all. Lola was impressed rather than offended by his abstraction and indifference. Her ideal genius must necessarily be the reverse of a chatterbox; she imagined him plunged in an intellectual world beyond her ken, and would have been considerably surprised and pained to know that piping and vexation concerning a very unideal member of her own sex formed the subject of his musings.

She felt honoured by the fact that he liked to hear her talk, unconscious that her own sweet voice was singing the dirge of another woman's love story; and Bruce, for his part, though he paid no great attention to her words, found the melody of her voice a soothing accompaniment to his meditations.

So, mutually pleased, they came back to Oldford in the evening, and passing through its wide, ill-paved High Street, arrived before the old-fashioned, red-brick house, opening on to the street, where Dr. Marsden had lived for fourteen years.

As Bruce and Lola stood at the door, the blind was drawn back from one of the ground-floor windows, and the figure of a man stood out against the lamp-light behind.

"There's a stranger in the dining-room," said Lola. "I wonder who he is?"

And Bruce, glancing up, made no remark; but as, after taking leave of her, he proceeded to dinner at The King's Arms, he knew that the Marsden he disliked and Lola's brother were one and the same person.

"Mr. Andrew, your brother, has come home, miss," said Bennett, the house-keeper, opening the door to Lola in much excitement. "He is in the dining-room, waiting for your papa, who hasn't come home yet."

"Why, Bennett, when did my brother come?" asked the girl.

"Just a few minutes ago, miss. He said who he was; for he's so much altered I should never have known him, though he remembered me. How do you do, Bennett?" he says; "and is my father in?" just as if he'd been out for a walk. "No, sir, I says in the same way, for he took my breath away like a dinner ready," he says. "Not yet, sir," I says; "for the Doctor told me he wouldn't be in till eight." "Hang it," says he and walks into the dining-room, where he's been smoking cigarettes by the fire ever since, though I know your doesn't like smoking anywhere but papa in the smoking-room. But I thought it wasn't my place to tell Mr. Andrew so."

The next moment Mr. Andrew, standing with his back to the tiled fireplace, heard the door at the opposite end of the long room open, and saw it admit a surprisingly beautiful girl in a blue serge gown, with the brilliant tints of her skin enhanced by exercise in the keen October air.

There was not the slightest likeness between these two. Andrew was sandy, whilst Lola was fair; he was as sallow as she was rosy, as thin as she was plump; and as evidently of the town as she was of the country.

He also was good-looking in a way, being dapper and well-made, with clearly-cut features, large brown eyes, and a singularly pleasing smile; and the hands he held out to her, when, after a comprehensive stare, he advanced to greet her, were white, delicately-shaped, and unusually small.

"So this is Lola?" he said.

He was very deliberate in his movements.

First he looked at her and smiled; then he threw away his cigarette, advanced to meet her, took both her hands, looked at her again, and finally kissed her gently on both cheeks.

"I suppose Bennett told you who I am," he said; "so that you are prepared to be fond of me. I hear from her that the fatted calf won't be ready till eight. Sit down by the fire, and tell me the news, and if our respected dad isn't here in time, I shall eat you. Do you object to smoking?"

"No; but papa does, in this room. Come to the smoking-room."

"I will if you come too, though it will cost me a pang to tear myself from the sight of the white tablecloth. I had a lingering hope that, if I waited long enough, dinner would serve itself, in the Arabian Nights style."

"It will serve itself in the Oldford style at eight; and if you had only written to say you were coming—"

"You would have missed this delightful surprise. I'm so glad you have a sense of humour! If I'd known of it, I would have run down here before."

"But you live only just come from St. Petersburg, haven't you?" she asked, as she led the way across the hall to the Doctor's study, and seated herself in a deep armchair, facing her companion, who, as before, stood with his back to the fire. "When we last heard from you, about eight months ago, you said you didn't think of coming to England until the winter."

"Man is mutable," he remarked evasively. "I changed my plans. And oh, by the bye, who was that who brought you home just now?"

"Mr. Laidlaw is his name," she answered, growing scarlet under the keen glance of enquiry he fixed upon her.

"Bruce Laidlaw the writer?" What in the name of wonder is he doing down here? Why, he was in town three years ago."

"He only came down this afternoon."

"And he was immediately permitted to walk about with you? Upon my soul, there's a Arcadian simplicity about the Oldford code of manners."

"Madame de Vaux, my greatest friend, asked Mr. Laidlaw to see me home from Donnithorpe Castle, where she and I, and her son and Mr. Laidlaw, who travelled from London together, had tea to-day. And you may be sure, Andrew, that I never do anything without telling my father."

She spoke in proud, hurt tones, and a flush of deep annoyance burnt in her cheeks. But Andrew Marsden only laughed.

"My dear child, don't go into heroics.

If you really do tell your father everything, you are a very silly girl. You needn't be afraid of a stern mentor in the person of a brother. I assure you, my principles are most elastic, and I don't care a straw about peoples' morals so long as their manners are good. What I complain of in Bruce Laidlaw is that both are equally bad. Here's a lofty, ill-mannered, clever, bad-tempered humbug. Most people think he's cracked; I think he's simply rude. However, if you've taken a fancy to him—as I suppose you have, or you wouldn't get excited—I assure you I shan't interfere. I shall be going back to London almost immediately."

"Don't you mean to live at home, then?" she asked in surprise.

"Well," he answered with a beaming smile, "that is scarcely my intention. The prodigal son on a dying visit, with a bag and baggage, one foot in the house and one in the train, gets welcomed, fed, petted and handsomely tipped. But the prodigal son setting down at home, to be bored to death by bad jokes and worried to death by bad debts, dragged to church against his will, and cribbed cabined, and confined into a respectable member of society, has a very rough time of it. Now I came down here for a fortnight, but since my arrival I have heard something to induce me to change my plans, and I propose going back tomorrow or the next day."

"What have you heard?"

"Oh," he answered with an odd sort of smile, "I have heard of two young men being presented to my sister and paying her some attention, so like a dutiful brother. I am going up to town to enquire all about them. By the way, did Lola say anything about me to you? I saw him look up at the window."

"He did mention your name," she answered, blushing again. "At least, he said he knew a Mr. Marsden, who had been in Russia, and he hoped it wasn't my brother."

This answer seemed greatly to delight Andrew. He threw his head back and laughed with real heartiness.

"No," he said at length, stroking his silvery moustache, "I don't expect he does regard me with any particular favour. Tell the truth, I suspect his visit to this benighted village was the direct result of a slight discussion concerning me—with a mutual friend."

He kept on laughing and Lola was about to question him as to the cause of his merriment when the entrance of the Doctor, whom they heard crossing the hall at that moment, put a stop to further discussion.

Dr. Marsden was a tall, rather stout, powerfully-built man of between fifty and sixty, blue-eyed, gray-bearded, and of a florid complexion. His face, which wore a singularly cold expression as he greeted his son, at once warmed into sympathetic kindness when Lola rushed to meet him and threw her arms around him.

"We're half-jangling already," she said, with a little backward toss of her head in the direction of Andrew. "You'll find two children much more difficult to manage than one. And your daughter has blossomed into a beauty, sir. Two young men have made much fuss with her to-day, and I am sure that that is far more wonderful news than any your son can bring from St. Petersburg."

"Two young men," said the Doctor, pinching her cheek. "If you'd said two hundred I shouldn't have been surprised. The wonderful part of it is that you should condescend to mention it."

"They weren't Oldford young men, you may be certain," she said. "But Andrew is starving; not even the account of my adventures can make him forget his dinner. And I'm hungry, too, which makes me very thoughtful for others."

That Dr. Marsden was in no way delighted at his son's unexpected return was evident from the glances he incessantly cast upon him from eyes that looked cold and steely when they did not rest upon Lola. Yes, being a man of a reflective and humorous turn of mind, he was amused by the sprightly brilliancy of Andrew's conversation, which, while it occasionally grated on the heart's, could not fail to appeal to the heads of his hearers. But, through all the interest he showed and felt in the younger man's graphic description of Russian society, he did not forget to demand an exact account of Lola's adventures, and was evidently anxious to hear all she could tell him about Aubrey de Vaux.

"If he is anything like his mother," he said, "Aubrey ought to be a most delightful fellow. He's been in good health, too, travelling with Victor Merrimee; it was indeed a loss to medical science when the man retired. I used to often meet him when I was a younger man, and I always fancied that at some time he must have had a tender feeling for our little Madame de Vaux, who by the way, must have been a wonderfully pretty woman years ago. Merrimee wrote to her regularly every week all the time he and young De Vaux were on their travels—tremendous letters, too; and a correspondence like that is a strain on a man nearing seventy. I know I shouldn't care to do it, and I'm a full ten years younger than Merrimee."

"Have these De Vaux got any money?" enquired Andrew.

"Yes. This young lady will be very rich at her mother's death. She married well twice, luckily for her, considering the money she squanders—yes, absolutely squanders," the doctor repeated with rising indignation, "in charity. There's not a day passes but what she receives half a dozen begging letters, and she encourages half a dozen of them to come to her."

Father and son, left together, remained in silence. Then the former enquired:

"How long have you been in London?"

"About seven months."

"And now, you've come down here?"

"Not exactly. My pupil is here in town, under my watchful eye; and I am responsible for his manners, morals, and English, whilst the respected Prince, his papa, is responsible for my salary."

Father and son, left together, remained in silence. Then the former enquired:

"How long have you been in London?"

"About seven months."

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

LIKE EVERYTHING ELSE.

In a paper on this subject by Dr. I. N. Love, Jour. Med. Assoc., the writer gives the following conclusions which for the most part are in accord with the best scientific and medical opinion and experience as to the use of coffee. 1. The world has in the infusion of coffee, one of its most valuable beverages. 2. As a prompt diffusible stimulant it is in all cases of shock preferable to alcohol. 3. It is antagonistic to malaria and especially destructive to the typhoid and cholera germ, and for this reason it is an admirable remedial agent in these conditions, both as a direct stimulant and antiseptic, and an encourager of elimination. 4. One of its chief advantages in health and disease is the fact that it aids in securing that physical satisfaction which is conducive to hope, comfort, good digestion, great power of resistance and rapid recuperation. 5. Supports, tides over dangers, helps the aperientive powers of the system, whips up the flagging energies and enhances the endurance. And for these reasons and many others, it should be used temperately, as should all of nature's benign gifts. 6. In excess, it is even more dangerous than alcohol, nor is the effect of its excessive use so apparent or dispeable.

A USEFUL HINT.

Iced fish is a subject of notice and warning in the Lancet. "Ice spoils the freshness, firmness, and flavor of fish by rendering it prior to putrefaction, insipid, soft and faddy." Where fish is preserved on ice, it appears that the ice, favors putrefaction by furnishing a constant supply of moisture, carrying with it putrefactive bacteria. On the other hand, keeping fish dry and cold in no way favors putrefaction.

THE USEFUL BEAN.

Of all edible seeds it is believed that the bean has been longest known and most widely cultivated. It was used as food by the ancient Jews and considered sacred by the Greeks and Romans. A temple dedicated to Kyanetes, the god of beans, formerly stood on the sacred road near Eleusis. Kyanetes was called the god of beans because he was the first to cultivate them for food. The bean feast, which the Athenians celebrated in honour of Apollo, was characterised by the excessive use of beans. The Egyptians, contrary to the nations above mentioned, considered beans unclean, and would not venture to touch them. Pythagoras admonished his scholars, "Abstrain from beans." The natives of Egypt and most all Oriental nations look upon the black specks on the wings of the bean flower as the written characters of death.

INFANTINE RESPIRATION.

During the period of early childhood, when diseases that may last through life are very readily established, mothers and nurses should be careful in guarding their children against acquiring the mouth-breathing habit. It is at the starting point of life that man must be educated, both mentally and physically, for it is at that time bad and vicious habits are most easily acquired. There are few who look so far back in life for the cause of a great many of those afflictions that render existence miserable, though in most instances they may be said to owe their origin to some neglect in early childhood. Mothers make a very great mistake in holding their infants close to their own bodies during sleeping hours; and never should the face of a young child be covered while asleep. Both lead to mouth-breathing. There is nothing more natural than the affectionate and loving embrace by a mother of her infant in his hours of sleep, and there is nothing at the same time more dangerous to his health. Little do mothers know of the dangers that result from the custom of allowing their young children to go to sleep with open mouths, never realizing for a moment that they are certain to grow up confirmed mouth-breathers, with weak lungs, pimply breasts, disordered nerves and premature decay of the teeth. When they see their young children asleep with their mouths open, they would do well to adopt the practice of the Indian mother in this respect and close the mouths of their sleeping children by gently pressing the lips together. This simple manoeuvre, if practised systematically in every instance, may be the means of saving their children from untold misery in after life. Mothers and nurses, to whom are entrusted the care and rearing of children, should see to it that the same attention is given to the nose as they are accustomed to give to the hands, feet, eyes and ears of their young charges. A small syringe of tepid water, to which has been added a little borax, should be carefully injected every day up the nostrils of their young children, and this duty should be attended to with religious exactness until the child has reached that age when he will be able to perform that duty for himself. This he will soon learn to do if properly trained, and so great will be the feeling of relief, especially when there is a tendency to catarrh, that he will not neglect its daily performance when he has reached the age of puberty.

THE KITCHEN.

A FAMILIAR BUT UNKNOWN SUBJECT.

Fried Ham.—Cut in uniform slices, a little thicker than for broiling. Fry quickly, turning often, and put into a hot dish. Fried ham is often spoiled by being cooked until the juices are cooked out of it. Pour milk, or cream if you have it, with a very little thickening, into the pan, and let it boil up once. Pour over the ham and serve.

Ham and Eggs.—Have slices of uniform size. Cook quickly and put into a hot dish. Break the eggs carefully in the hot fat and cook until the white is well set. Place them on the slices of ham, and salt and pepper.

Underdone Ham.—A boiled ham is sometimes found to be underdone in the middle, and still the housekeeper may not wish to reheat it. Slices may be cut from it and broiled, or an agreeable variety may be had by making cutlets from it. Dip slices in beaten egg, then in cracker crumbs, and fry in the fat of the ham.

Cold Ham.—In preparing a dish of sliced ham, trim off the fat before cut-

ting, and save it for kitchen use. Slice very thin. Nothing is less appetizing than chunks of ham. If the dish is garnished with parsley or celery tips, see that the stems are long and weighted down with a layer which will remain undisturbed or the garnishing may prove troublesome.

Ham served at a party should be thoroughly done. It is almost impossible to cut underdone ham with a fork. Grated ham is nice on this account.

Ham is thought by many persons to be unwholesome. To some it undoubtedly is; to others it just as undoubtedly is not. If you happen to be of the former class, abstain from it; if of the latter, "take the good the gods provide," and be ye thankful."

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

THE MUSICAL LIZARD.

A correspondent of the Spectator writes: "When in Switzerland two years ago, I made the acquaintance of some lizards living in the crevices of one of the sunny walls of our garden. As I had somewhere heard that lizards have a good ear for music, I resolved to prove the fact; so one afternoon, armed with a small musical-box, I wended my steps to their tomato-covered home. Before I had finished the first tune a considerable audience had collected—an audience it was a pleasure to play to, for the lizards were far more attentive than most human beings. Out peered head after head, a little on one side, in a listening attitude. I gave my little friends a musical entertainment (varied by whistling) nearly every day, and before long they got much bolder, and would venture right out of their holes and lie motionless on the broad ledge of the wall, their bright black eyes half closed as a rule, but opening now and then to give me a lazy wink of enjoyment."

A LEARNED DOG.

A true story is told of a farmer's dog who has been found guilty of obtaining goods under false pretences. He is extremely fond of sausages, and has been taught by his owner to go after them for himself, carrying a written order in his mouth. Day after day he appeared at the butcher's shop, bringing his master's order, and by-and-by the butcher became careless about reading the document. Finally, when settlement day came, the farmer complained that he was charged with more sausages than he had ordered. The butcher was surprised, and the next time Lion came in, with a slip of paper between his teeth, he took the trouble to look at it. The paper was blank, and further investigations showed that whenever the dog felt a craving for sausages he looked round for a piece of paper, and trotted off to the butcher's. The farmer is something out of pocket, but squares the account by boasting of his dog's intelligence.

THE WALKING LEAF.

The walking and climbing leaves of Australia were for over half a century considered the greatest of natural wonders. A party of sailors wandered inland and sat down to rest under a tree. A great wind shook to earth several dead and brown leaves. These presently began to show signs of life and crawl towards the trunk, which they ascended and attached themselves to their respective twigs! Hence the sailors, who promptly ran away, said the place was bewitched. But the simple fact turned out to be that the so-called leaves were really leaf-shaped insects, having long pendulous legs, which could be folded out of sight, and possessing the chameleon-like power of varying their colour to correspond with that of the foliage they are clinging to. Upon being shaken to the ground, instinct has taught them to seek the shelter of the friendly leaves again as soon as possible. These friendly leaves are frequently found in the woods of Illinois. The farmers call them "animaté twigs," as they exactly resemble a bit of the tree. They are green when the trees are green, but as soon as the foliage changes they become brown. The writer of this was sitting under a tree reading in the woods of Southern Illinois, when one of the "twigs," as it was supposed to be, dropped on the page. It moved and thus revealed its identity. Its nature seemed to be that of a worm and its vitality that of the very lowest. It died as soon as removed and served as a bookmark for many years.

SAVED BY AN EGG.

When Robert Surcouf, the famous French corsair, was in the Malay Archipelago he went one day, with two or three of his officers, to dine with a friend on an island at some distance from where his ship lay at anchor. After dinner his servants returned first to the ship, his friend having offered to send Surcouf back in one of the island boats, a pirogue. "The King of Corsairs" and his officers might well have dredded a trip in a pirogue, for they had themselves witnessed a most tragic occurrence a few days before. A pirogue, manned by several of Surcouf's own sailors, was returning to the ship, when one of the enormous sharks which frequent those waters attacked and upset the frail craft, and threw its occupants into the sea. Three of the sailors were drowned or became victims of the monster before help could reach them. Just as Surcouf's pirogue came in sight of the ship, a huge shark appeared, and approached so near that one of the rows struck him a heavy blow with an oar. "What a good shot he would be!" What a misfortune that I have not my gun!" exclaimed Surcouf, whose gun and knife had gone back to the ship in the other boat, in charge of one of his servants. The absence of weapons was indeed a misfortune, as was very soon apparent. The shark swam very near the boat, and with a sudden movement nearly overturned it. The rows hastened. He followed, his cruel jaws open, the probability of his destroying the boat and sending to the bottom the persons in it, becoming every moment greater. The negroes stepped rowing, and attacked him with the oars. With his tail he struck the boat a blow that nearly capsized it; and its occupants, with the exception of Surcouf, were now almost paralysed with fear. It seemed as if there would be but one end to the struggle. Already the shark's teeth had shattered the rudder. For an instant

How innocent a guilty man may look.

his open mouth was extended towards the boat. Surcouf thereupon seized an egg from a lunch basket, and taking aim, threw it so that it broke in the monster's throat. He closed his jaws, seemed to taste the dainty morsel appreciatively, stopped swimming, and presently disappeared. The rows did not wait to see whether his attention was distracted temporarily or permanently, but pulled vigorously until they reached the ship. Surcouf and his friends decided to eat an occasional omelette in memory of that shark, whose taste for eggs was happily keener than his taste for human flesh.

A REVENGEFUL SNAKE.

Those who are familiar with the habits of snakes say that when a person kills a snake he must look out for its mate. The following tragic incident of a cobra's vengeance is related of Andrew Fischer, an employee of the Madras Railway Company:—"One day, while seated in the veranda of his bungalow, he observed two large cobras in the barren plane immediately in front of the houses. Arming himself with a stout stick he proceeded to the spot, and encountered the snakes. He succeeded in killing one of them, while the other, which had been but slightly wounded, managed to escape. Mr. Fischer, hunted about for the runaway, but could not find it. He then returned to his bungalow, and rested for some time, as he was off duty. Later in the day he prepared to go to his work, and with that object got out his clothes to dress. He sat on his cot, and was about to put on his shirt when he felt something bite him on the back. He turned round, and, to his horror, found a snake on the cot behind him, which he is said to have recognised as the cobra he had wounded that morning. He immediately sought relief, and all kinds of remedies were applied, but to no effect, and he died in the evening." It is commonly believed among the Hindoos that no animal is more revengeful than the cobra, and that if an attempt is made to kill it, and it is fortunate enough to escape, it never gives itself any rest until it has wreaked vengeance upon its assailant.

THE FARM.

PEKIN DUCKS.

A correspondent in the Country Gentleman writes as follows on this subject:

In your issue of July 23 I notice an inquiry about the breeding and management of Pekin ducks. Having had some experience in the line, perhaps I may offer some suggestions that will interest your correspondent.

The Chinese breed of ducks (called Pekin, from the capital of China,) is the most popular variety in this country, and, without doubt, is bred far more extensively than all other breeds of ducks combined. It possesses an attractive appearance, independent of its economic value, being of a creamy-white plumage throughout, with deep, yellow bill and orange-colored legs, showing in strong contrast. Add to this, massive weight, good yellow skin and tender, juicy meat, and we have a bird worthy the attention of every practical poultryman.

In breeding ducks of any variety, it is of first importance to select large old breeding stock, from which to secure eggs for hatching purposes. Ducks from two to four years old lay larger eggs, which in turn hatch larger and more vigorous progeny than is the case with younger breeding stock. The Pekin usually begins to lay in January or February, and continues four or five months, laying well nigh every day during this period. As soon as the flock of breeders is laying freely, the eggs should be incubated in order to insure large fine ducklings. There are strong points in favor of early hatching. First, the parent stock then possesses maximum vitality, and second, a long season is given to the ducklings for development. As the duck is not particular where she lays her egg, it is necessary to confine her in the pen till the middle of the forenoon, in order that the eggs may all be laid in the coop. The fertility of the eggs is surprising, sometimes reaching 90 per cent. Period of incubation is four weeks, during the latter part of which it is well to sprinkle the eggs two or three times with water at 10°, to render the shell and lining tender when easily broken.

Ducklings are quite tender when first hatched, being susceptible to cold from dampness. They consequently must be cooped in a dry location, and allowed only water to drink. Indeed, they will not endure a wetting upon the back until the down has been replaced by permanent feathers, which occurs when they are about two months old. The opening in the water dish should be only large enough to admit the passage of the head, so that they cannot wet one another.

The food of young ducklings should consist at first of bread crumbs mixed with hard-boiled eggs and milk. Oatmeal, wheat, corn bread, and a daily supply of freshly-cut clover will conduce to a rapid growth. Animal food, in the shape of beef scraps, worms and ground butchers' bones, will all be greatly relished by them. As they grow to maturity they will eat almost anything, being very hearty and fond of all kinds of food. Good account can be made of all the skim-milk and buttermilk that can be spared. "Feed often, with nutritious food," is a proper maxim in duck culture.

Each season the largest and best of the young stock should be selected for future breeders, and the flock improved in this way. A flock of ten or dozen ducks should be kept upon every farm, as they may be fed mainly upon the ordinary waste that usually falls to the trough of the pig. Probably a large flock would not be found profitable, except in a favorable location, where nearness to a good market and cheap food exist. The latter desideratum is found along the seacoast, where each succeeding tide washes upon the flats numerous species of small fish, and where muscles, clams, &c., are found in abundance. Hence the reason of the extensive duck culture all along the shore of Cape Cod. In such cases, however, they should be fed liberally with some grain and some form of green food, some time before they are killed for market.

How innocent a guilty man may look.

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IRISH NOTES.

Mr. James Murphy in one of his press letters gives the following interesting notes:-

The event of the week is the marriage of Sir Thomas Edmund, M.P. Sir Thomas is the only one of the Irish National party possessing a title. He seems to be pretty well aware of it, too, for he invited none of his colleagues to the wedding. He got married to the daughter of The O'Donovan of Tralee, a gentleman of good property. The prefix "the" is a usual one with a few of the old Irish families, such as the The O'Donoghue of Glens, The O'Connors, Don, etc. It is a very distinctive title, but the late O'Gorman Mahon, M.P., did not believe in its frequency, nor in the right of ordinary people to use it, for once when some one was called by it in the House of Commons, he rose from his place and informed the astonished wisdom of England, in Parliament assembled, that there were only three entitled to call themselves by it, viz: The Pope, The Devil, and The O'Gorman Mahon! A rather curious combination of personages.

The developments arising out of the liberation of John Dillon and William O'Brien from prison have added a fresh item of perplexity to the already tangled political situation. Prison bars do not always keep in secrets, and it was well known, long before, that the former gentleman would on his coming out join the anti-Parnellites. What course his fellow-prisoners would take was not so clear. Both, however, after breaking fast with the Bishop of Galway, attended a meeting at which addresses were presented to them, and in which they most unequivocally announced their intention of opposing Mr. Parnell's claim to leadership. Preparations were being made in Dublin to give the two gentlemen an enthusiastic reception, but on the result of the news a good deal of the enthusiasm abated. When they reached Dublin there were none of the usual bands to meet them, no crowds to give them acclam, and they drove on ordinary jinnying cars away from the station. Twelve months ago the streets would be impassable with welcoming crowds, and every band in Dublin would be present to play them home. It is a good indication of how thoroughly Parnellite the metropolis of Ireland still remains—differing in this respect altogether from the country districts.

Following on the announcements of the released prisoners, the Freeman's Journal had a letter, printed in large type, from Mr. Gray next morning announcing that he had seen the error of his ways, and was no longer a supporter of Mr. Parnell. Mr. Gray owns more than half the shares in the Freeman's Journal, and some months since, on his return from Australia, was very decided in favor of the late leader; so much so, indeed, that when the Belfast Morning News, which paper he also controls, declared himself against him he promptly dismissed the editor and replaced him by one who supported Mr. Parnell. Whereupon the Belfast people established another rival paper to support their views. This sudden volte face occasioned much surprise, amusement and comment, not lessened in any degree by the fact that the other directors, including the Lord Mayor of Dublin, repudiate Mr. Gray's change of opinion, and publicly announce in the leading columns that the paper will still continue to support Mr. Parnell. There is no doubt that the Freeman's Journal has suffered severely by its political course, and has been heavily hit by the establishment of the National Press. Its weekly issue, price three cents, which had a circulation of some eighty thousand, has dwindled, it is stated, to one-half, whilst the Weekly National Press, in the course of some three months since it was started, has risen to sixty-five thousand. It is hard for a young man just commencing life, like Mr. Gray, to see a splendid property, in which he has so heavy an interest, running to destruction, but it is questionable if his recent movement will do much to retrieve it. The half-yearly meeting of the Freeman Company, Limited, will be held in a short time, and a strong effort, it is believed, will be made to oust the Parnellite directors and give Mr. Gray supreme control. It will then, of course, become completely anti-Parnellite. To meet this expected new preparation are being made to issue United Ireland, now the property of Mr. Parnell and his friends, as a daily journal. We shall then have three Nationalist daily papers published in Dublin—all three full of life, vigor and activity. Meantime the supporters of Mr. Parnell announced their determination to support him more strongly than ever, and scoff at the idea of any two men—released prisoners, or otherwise—presuming to dictate to them. At the "Leadership Committee" meeting recently words were said which, if uttered twelve months ago, would have caused the speakers to be torn to pieces in the streets of Dublin. Popularity is an extremely fickle and uncertain possession in Ireland as elsewhere.

Referring to the recent naval maneuvers he says:—Late sleepers in Kings-town were rudely disturbed from their repose the other morning by the firing of heavy guns in the harbor. The windows rattled and shook with the concussion; and most people living on the terraces giving on the sea, rushed in all kinds of dishabille to the wharfs to see what the continuous cannonade meant. It was an attack by some vessels of the Red Squadron assembled on the English coast, on the Irish ports. These turned out to be the battleship Hotspur, 4 guns, 8010 tons; the armored cruisers Shannon, 9 guns, 7300 tons; Northampton, 12 guns, 7630 tons; Barracuda, 6 guns; and the combined gun-boats and torpedo-catchers Gossamer, Rattlesnake, Skipjack, and Spider. A pretty formidable attacking party as they came looming into view out of the morning haze. The captain of the Belleisle, guarding the port, however, was not to be taken by surprise. Bereft of her topmasts, with her great steel hawser, capable of a breaking strain of 500 tons to the foot, shackled round the massive granite belaying block on the pier to prevent her swinging with the ebbing tide; the great iron-clad—the ugliest thing probably that ever floated on the waters since the Ark—proposed to do battle for the safety of the Irish coast. A battery of heavy artillery was mounted on either pier, and even the

steam launch, carrying messages to the shore, had a five-pound carronade in the bow. The torpedo-boats, lowered to the water's edge, supported the lacwork of impenetrable iron-netting; while ahead lay a circle of buoys, marking the electro-dynamic mines sunk by the engineers of the ship. The seamen did not come close, however; but as they came towering around and settled into their places in the bay they opened fire on the devoted town. The "Belleisle" soon trained her 25 tons guns on them, the land batteries opened too and for four hours the thunder of heavy guns shook the air and gave the Kingstown ladies an idea of what a sea fight in modern days is like. During the combat a torpedo boat wriggled out of harbor, like an eel, and shot off to Dublin to warn the Pigeon Fort and its artillermen of what was in store for them and to lay mines in the channel. Fortunately, these precautions were not needed; the enemy after some hours found that they had got enough of it, the signal to cease firing flew from the mast-head and the attacking squadron sheered off, steering majestically towards the North, probably to attack Belfast. Passing Dublin, the gun-boat made a dash towards "Liffey," but the sudden putting out of a fleet of torpedo boats made them think better of it and they were glad to get again under the shelter of the ironclads.

General Obrutschef, chief of the Russian staff, has arrived at Bergerac. The streets were decorated in his honor and he received a popular ovation. The mayor of the town gave a banquet in honor of the General this evening.

International Courtesies.

PORTSMOUTH, August 21.—The French fleet in taking position between the two lines of British warships off Spithead this morning preparatory to the naval review maneuvered badly and were swung broadside by the current. The sea was very rough.

The French ships got so much in each other's way that a series of collisions appeared to be imminent. However, the French men-of-war gradually cleared each other, although they were obliged to anchor in a curved line instead of the straight line assigned to them between the two lines of British ships.

Queen Victoria embarked at Cowes on the Royal steam yacht Victoria and Albert and regardless of the rough water, passed through the lines of the French and English fleets. Yards were manned, the sailors cheered and royal salutes were fired by the great guns of both fleets. The water was alive with excursion steamers and the shores lined with people to witness the spectacle. Admiral Gervais went on board the Royal yacht and paid his respects to the Queen. The admiral and the Queen exchanged international compliments. Afterwards the Royal yacht steamed back toward Osborne palace.

Von Moltke's Memoirs.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The long expected memoirs of the Count Volke Moltke are printed to the extent of five columns in to-day's Times. The Count touches very lightly upon political matters but the continues his attention almost exclusively to the military details of the war of 1870.

His review at considerable length the incidents surrounding the surrender of Metz and the alleged traitorous conduct of Marshal Bazaine. This disloyalty on the part of the General he rather accentuates than palliates, and goes even further than this and introduces the name of Gambetta into the possibility of Bazaine being a part of a political plot which had for its object the throwing of the dictatorship into the hands of Gambetta and his fellow conspirators. Von Moltke's criticism on the battle of Sedan gives many facts that will be entirely new to the readers of history and gives additional interest to that marvellous cavalry fight. Much space is occupied in attention to the exploits of the then King William and it will probably excite some comment that he has passed over with only a cursory mention the connection which Prince Bismarck enjoyed with the empire. Von Moltke indulges in a lengthy discourse concerning the general economy following all wars and the desirability of adopting some method by which they can be avoided. He compares the *esprit de corps* of the Prussian army with what he regards as a selfish indifference of the French, or perhaps, more properly, their lack of stamina for the want of a suitable leader. The book is written in an easy and therefore a terse and pungent style, and the Times, in printing these extracts from it, pays a high compliment to Von Moltke's literary talent.

Home Rule for Wales.

A movement has been recently set on foot which not improbably will eventuate on the part of the present Government in a recognition of Welsh nationality greater than has ever been known. This scheme consists in giving Wales a degree-granting university, raising a Welsh town to the rank of a capital town, and to the level of Edinburgh and Dublin, with the fullest civic honors, a lord-mayoralty, and possessing a Welsh National Museum. In the event of a scheme being formulated, a distinguished gentleman, intimately connected with Wales, is not indisposed to give one of the finest sites in the country for the University. Should the project be carried through it would form a fitting crown to the excellent legislation for which Wales is indebted to the present government.—*Western Mail*.

Home Rule.

LONDON, August 24.—The Morning Post says it is monstrous that Gladstone should excite the electorate against the peers while leaving the country ignorant of the nature of the Home Rule bill.

The Daily News rejoices that Salisbury has raised the issue and that Gladstone has so promptly taken it up. "It is long indeed," says the News, "since the Liberals had such a chance and such a

Home Rule does not recede to the background before this important attempt at dictation, and if the country does not send such an overwhelming majority to Parliament as will effectually frighten the House of Lords into submission and curb Salisbury's tongue."

Germany is Fully Prepared.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The Kreuz Zeitung is printing a series of sensational articles on the Russo-French entente and the feverish excitement prevailing in France. It sees in this the forebodings of storm which it asserts Germany is fully prepared to meet.

Labor Congress.

The International Workingmen's congress at Brussels closed Saturday. The congress adopted a resolution declaring the absolute equality of the sexes and demanding the repeal of all special legislation for women.

General Obrutschef, chief of the Russian staff, has arrived at Bergerac. The streets were decorated in his honor and he received a popular ovation. The mayor of the town gave a banquet in honor of the General this evening.

A Fatal Fire Near London.

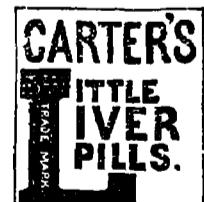
LONDON, August 22.—Fire broke out early this morning in a tenement house at Shadwell, a suburb of this city. The house was occupied by ten persons. The flames spread with startling rapidity, and before all the people could make their escape the staircase was a mass of flames. A woman occupying apartments on one of the upper floors, finding all hope of escape by the usual exit cut off and hemmed in by fire, jumped to the stone pavement below. She was instantly killed. Two other persons who jumped received serious injuries. After the fire was subdued the firemen found the bodies of two unfortunate who had been unable to reach the windows and were overcome by the smoke.

Parnellism.

LONDON, August 21.—Parnell's letter admitting the inaccuracy of the amount attributed to Mr. Dillon's drawing from the evicted tenants' fund has brought to a pause the wretched controversy in the Irish commoners' ranks which really centred in the desire of each side to control the Parnell funds. Parnell is meeting out the same treatment to Dillon and O'Brien which he has already meted out to the Huddites and the Liberal leaders, but he is fighting an impossible battle. Nobody doubts the scrupulous integrity of Mr. Morley, and on the question of veracity Parnell stands no chance of credence. The Tory press and party are delighted that Parnell has drawn from Gladstone and Morley an admission of anxiety to reach Parnell through secret channels. Long leaders in the Tory papers dwell upon the discomfiture of the Liberal leaders, while the Liberal press vainly appeals to the party to leave Parnell alone. The clergy are incensed at O'Brien and Dillon for a adherence to the plan of campaign. Altogether the position of the Irish problem is extremely perplexing. The only patent fact is that Parnellism is dead. The constant accession of Parnellites to the National federation has induced the latter to instruct its registration agents for elections to make no distinction between Parnellites and McCarthyites.

Warlike Preparations.

PORTSMOUTH, August 22.—The ball given last night by the English naval officers at the town hall here to the officers of the French fleet was the most brilliant ever witnessed at Portsmouth. When the officers separated and returned on board their respective ships the Frenchmen sang "God Save the Queen" and the British officers sang the "Marseillaise." Over two thousand people attended the ball. In conversing with Admiral Gervais, when she received him on board her yacht, Queen Victoria said:—"I am delighted with the spectacle and pleased that the weather has permitted me to inspect your ships. I hope you will have a good voyage home." Mr. Waddington, the French ambassador, and Admiral Gervais respectively thanked the Queen for the hospitalities and courtesies extended on behalf of the French Government and the French fleet and withdrew. In repassing the lines of naval vessels on its return to Osborne house the royal yacht was again enthusiastically cheered, amid renewed salvoes of artillery from the war ships and shore batteries.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Consumption, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels.

Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but they are also good for the heart and liver and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them.

But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are easily dissolved in water and do not grip or hurt, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.



Recommended as the Best.

LE MARE, PLYMOUTH, Co. La., May, 1890.

I suffered from temporary sleeplessness from overwork for two years, for which I used Father Koenig's Nerve Tonic, and can recommend same as the best medicine for similar troubles.

F. HORNHORST.

A GREAT BLESSING.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 1, 1887.

I can most truthfully testify to the fact that here in Cleveland, several cases of fits, which were cured by the use of Father Koenig's Nerve Tonic, have come to my personal observation. In other similar cases great relief was given even if up to this time they have not been entirely cured. It would certainly be a great blessing if it could be cured in this manner.

R. HANNAH'S AND DRESCHECK, O. S.

Our pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Dr. Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by

KOENIG MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Price \$1 per Bottle. 6 Bottles for \$5.

In Montreal, by E. LEONARD, Chemist

113 St. Lawrence street.

"How are you?"

"Nicely, Thank You."

"Thank Who?"

"Why the inventor of

SCOTT'S EMULSION

which cured me of CONSUMPTION."

Give thanks for its discovery. That it does not make you sick when you take it.

Give thanks. That it is three times as efficacious as the old-fashioned cod liver oil.

Give thanks. That it is such a wonderful flesh producer.

Give thanks. That it is the best remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Coughs and Colds.

Be you get the genuine in Salmon color & upper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c & \$1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

Frightful Mine Disaster.

MERTHYR-TYDFIL, Wales, Aug. 24.—A frightful explosion took place in the Abercarnail pit, near here, this morning while all the men were at work. The number of the dead and imprisoned is unknown. Sixty have so far been rescued amid the most exciting scenes.

A Murderer Apprehended.

HANOVER, N. H., Aug. 20.—Frank C. Almy, the murderer of Christie Ward, was discovered in Mr. Ward's barn this morning. Almy fired fifteen shots at his pursuers and killed H. Turner, of Norwich, N.H.

Fatal Accident.

KINGSTON, Ont., Aug. 24.—On Saturday morning Mr. Daniel Osborne, of Montreal, Grand Trunk Railway brakeman, was caught between the draw-bars of two cars at Brockville and the link pin driven through his body. His cries were heard and he was released. He died after two hours' agony. He leaves a wife and two children. His remains were sent to Montreal.

What Is It?

TORONTO, Aug. 24.—A mysterious disease has broken out among hogs in the vicinity of the city, which it is feared, may be hog cholera. Dr. Smith, of the Veterinary College, thinks it may be a disease caused by feeding with hotel swill, which is very like cholera in its effects, but is not infectious. Some of the diseased pork has been sold in the city, it is said, and pork eaters are naturally much alarmed.

A Bad Break.

CORNWALL, Ont., August 25.—At 6:30 o'clock this morning about fifty yards of the canal bank, about eight hundred yards above lock No. 13, sank about six feet. This was caused by the recent heavy rain. Superintendent Ross was immediately notified and navigation was stopped and preparations made for repairs. Your correspondent saw superintendent Ross, at noon, and in answer to when he expected navigation would be resumed, said that he was not in a position to state positively just at present, but that every effort was being made to push the work ahead. Men and carts were at once put on the break, and he was of the opinion that the slide would be checked before any further damage was done, and that vessels would not experience any serious delay.

Live Stock.

Montreal Stock Yards Company, Point St. Charles.

The receipts of Live Stock at these Yards for week ending Aug. 22nd were as follows:

Cattle.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Hogs.

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