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VOL. XXX.—NO. 2.

#### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1879.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annu. In advance.

Ga Mes.

HER SONS IN CONVENTION.

A GRAND SUCCESS.

The tenth annual convention of the North American United Caledonian association was held last Wednesday in the hall of the Young Men's Christian association, Col. Stevenson in the chair. There was a large attendance of delegates representing the different clubs and societies affiliated in the association. The minutes of the last meeting, held in

Jersey city, were read and adopted. The chairman thought it advisable to ap-

point a committee to prepare a report while the minutes were being read, and thus save time and trouble.

This was done previous to 'he :eading the minutes.

Colonel Stevenson, the chairman, then arose, and delivered a spirited address, the substance of which is as follows:-

FILLOW SCOTCHMEN,-I deem it quite unnecessary to monopolize your valuable time in a long address. I, however, must avail my-self of this opportunity to thank you for your presence here to-day, and I most cordially and heartily welcome you to the city of Montreal. (Applause.) You are all welcome, both those who live across the line in brother Jonathan's dominions as well as those living on this side. Scotchmen have no boundary line between them. (Applause.) I sincerely hope that your visit to our city will be an agreeable one. It is our desire to make you all at home, and with that object in view a programme of amusements had been prepared. I am glad to see that the shameful and ruinous practice of betting, which characterizes so many athletic sports, are not apparent at our annual gatherings (hear, hear). This is something to be proud of, for so long as our Scottish sports are free from such practices, so long will the public patronage be extended towards us (applause). In the future we must make it our duty to maintain at all our gatherings or entertainments the highest tone, and I am sure that the harmony which exists now amongst Scotchmen will be a sufficient guarantee that that object will be attained.

sat down amidst much applause. The annual reports from different societies throughout the United States and the Canadas belonging to the association were read by the secretary, the majority of which spoke of success, showing prosperous conditions.

The speaker after a few concluding remarks

A communication was read from the Boson Caledonian club in regard to its withdrawal from the associon a year ago.

On motion of the 1st vice-president, it was resolved that the communication of the Boston club he noted on the minutes of the meeting, and an answer returned expressing the hope that the Boston club would at an early date see its way clear to affiliate with us.

The chairman then said that be was instructed by the president of Caledonian society of Montreal to inform the delegates present that they would be supplied with tickets of admission to the concert in Mechanics' hall to-night, as well as to the gathering to-morrow. The members of the press would also be sup-

It was moved by Mr. McEntyre that the meeting adjourn until two o'clock this afternoon. Carried.

AFTERNOON SITTING. The treasurer's report was submitted as

follows: RECEIPTS. To cash on hand as per last report...\$502 65 received by the secretary... 188 50 EXPENSES FOR YEAR. By account paid express..... \$ 0 75 Scotchman for advertising ...... 26 28 Schael & Bros. for printing...... 32 50 Scottish Am. Journal. 23 76 Postage ..... 3 09 Secretary ..... 50 00 Total ......\$168 38

Balance on hand, including interest for 13½ months......\$592 21
THOMAS WADDELL, Treasurer.

The secretary's report was then read :-Number of clubs in the association, 22. Amount of money received from same..... EXPENSES.

By printing, L D Robertson, New York..... \$36 00 Postage and expenses.... 6 75 Cases for records...... 4 00 \$46 75 Balance.....

The following motions were put :-"That competitors in all games will choose their positions by lot."-Carried.

"That competitors in the highland dance must appear in costume."—Carried. "That boys under 18 will not be eligible 'to enter into dance or bagpipe competitions, but special prizes offered for such competi-

.tions."-Lost. That in and after the present year the salary of the secretary be abolished. Lost. That membership in Caledonian clubs or

societies in affiliation with the N. A. U. C. A.

be confined to Scotchmen, the sons of Scotch-

men and the sons of members. Carried. Amendment to by-law No. 8.—"Anent annual gatherings or games." That immediately after the words "in good standing with all of the affiliated clubs or societies,"

AULD SCOTIA CELEBRATES HER games must be members of Caledonian clubs or societies, and no honorary member shall have the right to compete in the games of any club." Lost.

Amendment to by-law No. 3-That the clause be added, "No two clubs within a radius of twenty-five miles of each other can hold their games on the same day, the claims to precedence in the matter being subject to decision of the board of managers." Lost. To be inserted in the by-laws after the rule for "Sword Dance."—Reel Dancing. The competitor dancing the greatest variety of steps, with the greatest degree of grace and precision, with correctness of time and posi-

tion, will be esteemed the winner. Carried That an amendment be made in the by-laws of the association, providing that the annual

meeting of the convention shall not be held previous to July 15th.—Carried.

The committee on credentials reported that they had received slace the morning credentials from the Richmond Caledonian Club. Messrs. Phillips and Graeme, delegates.

NEXT PLACE OF MEETING. On motion, it was decided, after some discussion, to hold the next annual meeting at Pittston, Pa., on or about the 4th of July,

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following gentlemen were elected office beavers for the ensuing year:—

ben ers for the ensuing year:

President, Hon Thomas Waddell, Pittston. Pa; 1st v.cc-president, Mr. William Robb. Philadelphia; 2nd vice-president, Mr. David Walker, Toronto; secretary, Mr D T Keiller, Jersey Citv; assistant secretary, Mr J Shielo, Syracuse. NY; tressurer, Mr. W M Somerville, Ottawa; committee: Mr D Guthrie, Montreal; Mr W Manson, Albany.

Mr. Waddell, the president elect, on taking his seat delivered a short address. He was under the impression that the association had made a mistage in electing him. He, however, would do his best in their interest with the assistance

his best in their interest with the assistance

of his confreres.

Mr. Robb, 1-t vice-president, Mr. David Walker, of Toronto, 2nd vice-president, and other newly elected officers also briefly addressed the meeting, returning thanks for the honor con-

Meeting, returning thanks for the honor con-fered.

Voies of thanks to the retiring officers, the Caledonian society of Montreal, s'eambout and railway companies, the press, the water works department, the fire brigade and others, were proposed, and carried unantmously.

The meeting then adjourned.

#### THE CONCERT.

The concert at the Mechanics' hall at night was very largely attended, the entire seating capacity being called into requisition; and from every point of view the entertainment was an undoubted success. The chair was occupied by Mr. Thomas Robbin, who briefly addressed the audience and introduced the several vocalists as their presence was called for by the programme. After a pleasing overture had been played by the planist, Mr. Hamilton Corbett made his appearance and was cordially received. He sang several well-known and welcome Scotch songs, prefacing each with explanatory and amusing Tryst" demand special notice for the adrirable feeling and expression with which they were rendered, although it is perhaps unjust to particularize with favorable comment a programme wherein no fault existed. Humorous and heroic ballads were represented by "The Barrin' o' the Door." " Tak Ye'r auld Cloak about Ye," "A Man's a Man for a' that,"
"Scots wha hae," and others. Mr. Corbett
did not confine himself to Scottish songs, but sang several Irish and English ballads. His rendering of "Killarney" was marked by an apparent thorough appreciation of the beauti-Wearing of the Green" with a spirit and effect which aroused the enthusiasm of his audience. Mr. Millar sang a comic song entitled "Old Jack" in so pleasing a style that an encore was imperatively demanded. Mr. Neil Warner's readings were also well received.

#### THE PROCESSION.

At an early hour last Thursday the appearance of the sky gave a promise of disagreeable weather, which was afterwards fulfilled. It is At an early hour; inst Thursday the appearance of the sky gave a promise of disagreeable weather, which was afterwards fulfilled. It is not probable, however, that the ardor of our Scotish citizens in the pursuit of their national games will be in the alightest degree dampened by the unwelcome rain, although it is possible that the number of speciators on the Montreal lacrosse grounds will not be so great as it would be if the day was a bright and pleasant one. Between nine and ten o'clock this morning the street in front of and near the Mecha ics' hall was crowded by people of both sexes, who were anxious to see the display of tartan and kilts, or listen to the strains of the pibroch as it announced the commencement of the day's festivities. A few minutes before ten the band of the 5th fusiliers was heard playing a favorite Scotch air, as they marched up St. James at eet and soon they appeared, followed by a detachment from the regiment. Immediately the procession was formed, the Fusiliers leading the way, and a line of men, dressed in Highland costume, bringing up the rear. Two pipers furnished the music, by which a regular time was kept, and the whole company filed along st. James street, winning the admiration of the spectators by the handsome appearance they pre-ented.

The procession then proceeded to the Montreal lacrosse grounds by way of Beaver Hall hill and Sterbrooke street. The processionists marched in through the central entrance, and dispersing over the ground, the annual athletic sports were commenced, according to the programme, at 10 o'clock sharp.

Among the many prominent persons present, His Worship Mayor Rivard, Lieut-Cols. Fletcher, Stevenson, Crawford and Whitehead; Messrs Andrew Robertson, Alex Mc 3iboon, William Wilson, F B McNamee, Wm Stafford, and J B Rolland were most observable.

Among the more prominent visitors participating in the procession this morning the following gentlemen were noticed: J Shielde,

cipating in the procession this morning the following gentlemen were noticed: J Shields, of Syracuse, NY; W Adamson, Toronto; D J Kieller, W Craig, W Nott, John Young, C G Nicholson, of New York; G Goodfellow, A () Maxwell, and D Robertson, St. Catherines; Captain J D Inglis, Brantford; P Buchanan, Newark, NY; R J Hindery, Alhany, N Y; Capt Somerville, Ottawa; G McNol, Buffalo; Hon Thos Waddell, Pittson; W B Smith, T W Elder, A Stewart, John Shedden and C Robb, of Philadelphia. The following Montreal gentlemen also appeared: Lieut.-Cols. Fletcher and Stevenson, Messrs W McRobie, J. Yuill, D. Guthrie, T Robin, P

#### Fulton, H Corbett and A McGibbon. THE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The games and athletic contests were conducted under the supervision of Chief Mcbe added, "but all competitors at annual spongy, and affords only a poor footbold for leops at the waist.

the competitors. A detachment of the Fifth fusiliers are ranged around the ground, and maintain excellent order, reserving the roped-in portion for the entire use of the judges and competitors. Pipers McNeill and Duncan continually traverse the track surrounding the grounds, and by the sweet strains evoked from the pibroch, encourage the athletes to sustain the accredited renown of "Auld Scotia's" muscle.

After the sports came THE BANQUET. The various delegates re-assembled at the Mechanics' hall at 8 o'clock, where a banquet had been prepared for their consideration. A fair sprinkling of ladies graced the tables with their presence. The chair was occupied by President Robins. On his right were seated Hon Thos Waddell, of Pittson, Pa., and Hon John Quincy Smith, United States consul-general, F B McNamee, president St Patrick's Society, Colonel A A Ste-venson, Rev Mr Campbell, Andrew Robertson and Edward Mackay. On left were Mayor Rivard, Messrs Edward Rawlins, president St George's society, Thos Sutton, representing the Irish Protestant Benevolent society, Fred Bowes, president of the German society, D McGavan and James Stewart. Among the guests were Messrs R Angus, Dr Wanless, Robert Benny, Wm Wilson, president St Patrick's National society, Wm Tatley, F D Lawrence, R McKeown, Rev J B Green, Hamilton Corbett, Chief Elder, ex-Chiefs Sheden and Robb, Messrs W B Smith, Arthur Stewart, Mr Goodfellow, Philadelphia, David Walker, ex-presi dent T Adamson, Toronto, ex-Chief Nicolson, ex-Chief Craig, Messrs. Melrose, - Laing, J B Fleming, James Nott, Wm Robertson, Oliver Robinson, of the Scotsman, New York; Peter Ross, of the Scottish American, New York; Chief Somerville, John Smith, Ottawa; John Letham, Ivory Shield, Syracuse; Jas S Lyon, George McNoe, W Brown, Buffalo; A C Maxwell, Donald Robertson, — McIntyre, St Catharines; John Constable, Thorold; J G Hamilton, Auburn, N Y; George Davidson, Brooklyn; David T Kealler, Jersey City, and many others.

### Death in the Convent of the Good Shepherd

The community of sisters, under whose self-denying care the convent of the Good Shepherd in this city is conducted, has just lost from its ranks one of its most zealous members, through the death of Sister Mary Ligouri, which occurred on Tuesday morning, after an illness of over a year's duration, borne with truly remarkable patience and fortitude. Sister Mary, whose worldly name was Ellen succor even those who suffered from the most malignant infectious diseases. Many a humble cot will miss her kindly smile and ministering care, now that she has gone to her well earned though early reward. Someful words and music, while he gave "The thing over a year ago Sister Mary made a Wearing of the Green" with a spirit and effect lengthened visit to the United States for the in defraying the expense of erecting the new building, and while laboring with the zeal and fidelity which characterized her every movement, she contracted a severe cold. Away from home, thoroughly intent on bringing her mission to the most successful issue possible, the cold was neglected, and in course of time developed into consumption. For a time the brave sister held up with indomitable energy, but the fatal malady was working apace, and in a very short time had rendered her an helpless invalid. It was now that the greatest trial was inflicted. Accustomed to be ever active in some good work, the couch of sickness must have proved distressing in the extreme. But no sign of discontent was visible; all those long months of suffering were borne with a patience that was edifying in its Christian simplicity and trust-fulness. As the end drew nigh, the dying sister appeared to grow more and more anxious to go to that beautiful home which she saw awaiting her. Frequently she told those faithful ones who watched about her, of the beautiful visions she had seen, saying, "Oh if this be death, how beautiful it is." At 5.30 on Tuesday morning the last communion was administered, and at half-past 8 the spirit was freed from its earthly home, death coming without a struggle. The last words of the dying Sister were uttered with a peculiar distinctness so that all those who were present could hear.

They were, "Jesus, my Jesus; I believe in Thee; I hope in Thee, and I love Thee." The body was laid out in accordance with custom in the chapel of the convent, the coffin being elegantly decorated with flowers, many of the floral offerings being from friends at a distance. Yesterday that part of the chapel open to the public was filled all day, principally with those of the class who had benefitted most at the hands of the departed Sister. At 9 a. m. grand service was conducted by Rev. Father Charborel, O. M. I., when the chapel was crowded to its utmost capacity, as it was again at 5 p. m., when Rev. Father Froc conducted the burial service. Immediately after the service the coffin was borne to the grave, in the cemetery attached to the institution, by four Sisters of the order to which the deceased belonged, and the burial ceremony concluded .- Ottawa

There is a promise of a revival of wide trimmings and sashes. These are folded into any width that may be required for the belt, while Kinnon, of Belleville, who is prominent on the bow at the left sids of the waist, as also people of Ireland has been tried in that crucifithe field by a lavish display of medals won at the drooping ends, show the full width. ble which shows up the wants of so many of various gatherings. The ground is somewhat

Citizen.

HOME RULE NOTES AND COMMENTS. Keep one consistent p'an from end to end .-

Horace.

The victory at Ennis is regarded here as

elsewhere as the greatest triumph that has

Dublin, Thursday.

yet been scored for the Home Rule cause. The greatest anxiety prevailed throughout the city between the day of nomination and that of the polling to know how the contest would terminate. Indeed, many of the Dublin Home Rulers, who, it remarkable for anything, it is for moderation, went in siding with home rule as against Whiggery with a spirit and an earnestness that redeem many a former error whether of omission or commission. There are so far as I can ascertain two reasons for this change. The first, being also the most commendable, is that the people are beginning to see that nothing in the nature of Rip-Van-Winkleism will achieve success in the home rule interests. Waking up every six or twelve months to propose a resolution that wont be carried and scarcely listened to, to move a bill before an empty house, which in a division is to be througed by members who betook themselves to the coffee-room, lest they might overhear the arguments, in fact doing everything that was for so many years done in the house of commons to such little effect is not being looked upon with suspicion, regarded as useless and more than useless, as misleading, and condemned by the advancing opinion of the nation as little better than a mockery, a delusion, and a snare. We in Dublin are therefore advancing with the times, and refused to support a Whig lawyer who, some years ago, if he but voucnsafed the empty pledge he gave to the constituency of Ennis a few weeks ago, would have been coddled to the bosom of all the home rulers of Ireland, and carried triumphantly into parliament. Am I speaking to you anything that is offensive. I hope not: but offensive or otherwise, my only apology for it is-it is truth. A wholesome sign it is, and one we should be proud of. But there is another reason for the strenuous opposition given to the candidature of Mr. O Brien. Many members of the council of the home rule league have had to endure the sneers and scoffs of the dignified crown prosecutor at "the foolish rabble" who were "barking about home rule." You will observe that I am abusing quotations, and that should this meet certain eyes for whom it is not intended, the occasion on which they were made use of will be recalled perhaps, to his memory. The fact is that Mr. O'Brien was an enemy to home rule until he discovered his strength, Brown, was a daughter of Mr. John Brown, and he is one of those who has already reaped health inspector of this city. She took the the benefits of that wisdom which prompt one vows of religion four years ago next month, to take the stronger side. As to the support remarks. "Ilka Blade o' Grass" and "Aunie's and was at the time of her death 26 years given him by the clergymen of the district which I find no parallel elsewhere in Europe. is an undenominational anive raity just like Tryst" demand special notice for the admir- one month and 19 days old. Of an exceed- and the bishop of the diocese, a great deal of It is a grievance which must perpetually reingly amiable and happy disposition, Sister misunderstanding has prevailed, and I am mind Ireland that she is a conquered country. Mary, from the time of her novitiate, glad to see that the matter has been put in Finally, it is a grievance which must be the made herself a general favorite; ever ready, the proper light in an article in the Examiner, more irritating from the manner in which it to sacrifice her own comfort for the good of to which my atten has been called. The is defied or excused. others, she was constantly to be found in the Freeman did it all. It represented all the home of sickness, supplying the wants of the Catholic priests of the diocese with the bishop poor and helpless, and never hesitating to at their head, as all but meeting in public assembly and demonstrating on behalf of Mr. O'Brien. Now, as the article I refer to says. they did nothing of the sort. They gave a tacit consent to his candidature simply be-cause there was no one else in the field. This is quite different from the reported espousal of his cause in opposition to all other interests. purpose of collecting sub-criptions to essist Of course there is a fault somewhere. The stumbling block over which some of the priests of Ennis tripped have tripped up many wiser men. Haste gave the Freeman the means by which it could, with all scemliness, advocate the cause of the lawyer and the Whig as against the advanced and the real home ruler. By the way, and I must quit this subject for I fear it is beginning to drag), that

> confidence of the people. And speaking of Ennis and its victory reminds me of an interesting conversation which took place a few days ago in the Imperial between several gentlemen, one of whom was a northern, and fortunately did not know there was a chiel among them taking notes. The conversation turned upon the general election and the probability of most of of the southern constituents following the good example of Clare and of Ennis, "Wexford county," said my northern friend, "will surely follow suit. One of its members has certainly been weighed and found wanting, and, slow but sure, as usual, they have found out a true man to fill his place." It was with difficulty we induced him to give the name. The fact is that one of the ablest and honestest men (and these are big words) of the home rule party have been invited by the people of Wexford to stand. The Rev. Issac Nelson, though a familiar form to those who frequent home rule meetings, either in Dublin or north of it, has not that ambition which creates a longing for parliamentary honours. And so it was, with diffi-culty, I understand, that he could be induced to accept the honour which Wexford tenders to him. There is in gallant Wexford an association called the "Independent home rule tenant-right club," which ranks amongst its members some of the ablest, most energetic, as well as the wealthiest and most representative of the country, and further from the club the invitation has, I believe, emanated. Isaac has consented, and Wexford should be glad if they succeed in calling so much honesty and learning into a higher sphere of activity. Some years ago, shortly after the inception of the movement, the same rev. gentleman received a similar offer, to my own knowledge, from a southern borough in which election was certain, and he refused the honour. Than the Rev. Isaac Nelson no truer man could be found to represent an earnest and patriotic constituency. His sympathy, with the Catholic

same Freeman is not at all improving its posi-

more decided to its tone, more national in its

politics and look less after pleasing of adver-

tisers and Whig partisans if it will keep the

and rendered tenantless by Orange fury, shows minority." In England and Scotland old ento his cost. To my own recollection he was downents have been made to follow the will one of the first to assist in the anti-slavery movement by which he risked the good will of his brother clergymen, from whom for his odvanced ideas and influencing devotion to liberty and country be is now all but estracised. His purity of purpose, his zeal for the truth, his devotion to country, and the clear insight he has of the English government system in this unlucky land, with the free voice with which he contended against English cruelty and Scotch sham rendered him unpopular with the agents of English power in the north. This should in itself make him popular with the Irish: "Loyalty," said the northern gentleman F have referred to, quoting an old '98 saying well-known in the north-"loyalty can do no wrong; the sontrary was ever the doctrine that Mr. Nelson preached." But besides these rare and remarkable qualities he is a profound scholar and a deep thinker, being, perhaps, one of the best classical and Irish scholars we have in the country. The time may come, and it is coming, when even clergymen will find no oar against their entrance to the floor of the house of commons, and until such a state of things be brought about the best thing that the Catholics of Ireland can do is to send these, the very, very tew clergymen of a different persuasion whose lives have been devoted to their service. Indeed, I believe the Rev. Isaac now stands alone amongst our ranks as a true patriot and an advanced home

HILL O' HOWTH

#### Mr. Matthew Arnold on the Irish Univer-

sity Bill.

To the editor of the London Times.

Sin,-Grattan said just before his death, now more than fifty years ago, "England is not one country; it will take a century before she becomes so."

We shall all agree that for the Irish to feel themselves of one country with us is just what is most desirable both for us and for them. But, if it is to come about within a century of Grattan's death, we have no time to lose.

Let us look honestly into whatever keeps us apart: The Irish say that in our treatment of their demand for a Catholic university they have a signal grievance. Some of us maintain that there is no grievance at all. Others think that there is a grievance, but that it is

a very slight one.
It happens, sir, that I have had to make myself acquainted with the provisions for university education in a good many countries, and on that ground you will, perhaps, allow me to say something about this disputed Irish grievance. It is a grievance to But an Irish Catholic may say, "All we want

First, there is nothing like it, so far as I know, elsewhere in Europe. The established European type of university instruction is an instruction where a young man, Protestant or Catholic, may expect, in religion and in debatable matters such as philosophy or history, to find teachers of his own communion. Minorities have university instruction of this type as well as majorities. Take Catholic France. The Protestants in France are now less, I believe, than a thirty-sixth part of the nation. France has lost Strasburg, the great centre of Protestant instruction. But the French Protestants have still the theological faculty, as it is called, of Montauban. This faculty has eight chairs. Four of them are in various branches of what we commonly call divinity; but the other four are in philosophy, Hebrew, Greek and advanced Latin, natural sciences. In all the chairs of this tion of late. It will need, I fear, to be a little | faculty the professors are Protestants. They are every one of them appointed by the state and paid by the state.

Take Protestant Prussia. In the Rhine province there is a large Catholic population. Accordingly in the university of Bonn there is a Catholic faculty of theology as well as a Protestant; and for philosophy and history there is a system of double chairs; so that in those debatable matters the student, Protestant or Catholic, may find teachers of his own communion. Here, too, the professors are all of them appointed and salaried by the state. The university buildings, collections and library, the students have in common.

Let us come to England. Here we have a university instruction of the same type. Oxford and Cambridge are places where the religious instruction is that of the Church of England, and where it would be impossible to find a Roman Catholic filling one of the chairs of philosophy or history. The Scotch. universities are places where the religious instruction is Presbyterian, and where it would be impossible to find a Roman Catholic filling one of the chairs of philosophy or history Our university instruction is provided partly by direct state payment of professors, but mainly from old endowments. Endowments, however, may most certainly be called a form of public and national support, inasmuch as the nation assigns, regulates, and in some cases withdraws them.

We cross to Ireland. There the Protestant minority has in Trinity college a place publicly endowed where the religious instruction may not at this moment be possible. is Protestant, and where it would be impossible to find a Roman Catholic filling one of the chairs of philosophy or bistory.

But in Ireland the Catholics are more than three-jourths of the nation; and they desire a university where the religious instruction is Catholic, and where debateable matters, such as philosophy and history, are taught by Catholics. They are offered something differ-

downents have been made to follow the will of the majority, and supplemented by state grants they provide the majority with a university instruction of the type that the Irish. Catholics want. In Ireland, so far are old university endowments from following the will of the majority, that they follow as every one knows, that of the minority. At Trinity college, Doblin, the Irish Protestants have a university instruction of the type that the Irish Catholics want. Trinity cellege is endowed with confiscated Catholic lands and occupies the site of a suppressed monastery. The Catholic majority in Ireland is neither allowed the use of the old endowments to give it a university instruction such as it desires, and such as in England and Scotland we make the old endowments give us, nor is it allowed the aid of state grants.

There is really nothing like it, I repeat, in Europe To treat the Irish Catholics in this way is really to have one weight and recasure for ourselves and another for the Irish. It is, however we may diess the thing up to our own minds, to treat Ireland still as a conquered country. It is a survival from the state of things when no Irish Catholic might own a horse worth more than £5. The Irish cannot but feel it to be so. The way in which, in order to cher our

consciences, we deny or excuse the wrong inflicted can only make it the more irrit ting to the sufferors. A Scotch member pleads that Scotland stipulated at the union for the maintenence in the universities of certain state grants to religion-grants which would not be conceded afresh now. Ifow it must stimulate the feeling for home rule to hear of the Scotch nation thus stipulating for what it wanted and preserving it in virtue of such stipulation, while in Ireland the desires of the majority in a like matter are to be overridden now because they have been overriden always! Or we plead that we cannot now aid a Catholic university in Ireland because we have made the English and Scotch universities and Trinity college, Dublin, undenominational. Perhaps this must be to a Catholic the most irritating plea of all. We have waited until our universities have become thoroughly of the character that suits us, and then, when the Anglican character of the English universities, the Presbyterian character of the Scotch universities, has got thoroughly established and is secure for the next generation or two, at any rate, we throw open our doors, declare tests and subscriptions abolished, pronounce our universities to be now perfectly undenominational, and say that, having made them so, we are precluded from doing any-thing for the Irish Catholies. It is as if our proceedings had had for their very object to give us an arm against the Ir ish Catholics. of the students are Catholic, where the bulk of the teachers are Catholic, and we will undertake to be open to all comers, to accept a conscience clause, to impose no tests, to be perfectly undenominational." We will not give him the chance.
It is said that the the Government bill is

something more than a full satisfaction of all that is reasonable in the Irish Catholic claims." The Government bill is like the :hameleon: it keeps changing; as one gazes at it. It seems admitted that even in the lowest view of the Irish Catholic claims it is not an adequate satisfaction of them to give Ireland an examining board all to bezself, instead of an examining board with its headquartors in London. Nor is a system of prizes and competitions what is wanted. Too much of these is even less salutary, probably, for the young Irishman than for the young Englishman. But such a system by itself is plainly insufficient. The Times has truly said that some of the best subjects for university training are to be found among those who are capable of taking a creditable degree but not capable of winning university prizes. But it seems that, besides prizes for competition. there will be grants to assist students who can reach a certain standard, and here, perhaps, is an indirect mode for conveying state help to a Catholic university. The student who passes will hand over his grant to the university as the price of instruction for his next year and for another grant. It is not unlikely that in the hope of thus working the Government bill the Iris'n Catholics may accept it. They must judge for themselves.

My object, sir, in this letter is not to discuss the Government bill. My object is simply to bring home to the mind of the English public that in the matter of university education the Irish Catholics have a great and real grievance, and what it is. At present we have one weight and measure for ourselves, another for them. But a spirit of equitableness on this question is visibly growing. Among the country gentlemen on the ministerial side there is still found, indeed, in larger numbers than one might have expected, a spiritual progeny of Sir Edward Knatchbull. But almost everywhere else, among politicians, among the dissenters, in the newspapers in society, there is a manifest and a most encouraging advance in the fairness of mind with which this question is treated. We begin to acknowledge to ourselves that as to their higher education the Irish Catholics are not equitably dealt with and to seek to help them indirectly. More some day we shall surely perceive that both they and we should be gainers-both their culture and our influence upon it-by our consenting to help them directly.-I am, sir,

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

-The cargo steamships of the Allan line ent, which they will not have. Then they which have arrived at the ports of Liverpool are told that a university of the kind they and Glasgow up till this date this season, took want they must found and maintain for them- out 3,270 cattle, 21 calves, 99 hogs, 79 horses selves, if they are to have it at all. But in, France the state provides, even for the Protestant minority, a university instruction of 122 sheep, and of these three cattle were embedded in an injured condition, and died or ble properly on the Shankhill road; desolated | Prussia the state provides it for the Catholic | were slaughtered shortly after leaving port.

#### Weaving the Web.

- "This morn I will weave my web" she said,
  As she stood by the loom in the rosy light.
  And her young eyes, hopefully gind and clear,
  Followed afar the swallow's flight.
  "As soon as the day's first tasks are done,
  "As soon as the day's first tasks are done,
  "I will hasten to weave the beautiful web
  Whose pattern is known to none but me.
- "I will weave it fine, I will weave it fair,
  And ah! how the colors will glow!" she said,
  "So fadeless and strong will I weave my web
  That perhaps it will live after I am dead."
  But the morning hours speed on apace;
  The air grew sweet with the breath of June;
  And young Love hid by the waiting loom,
  Tangled the threads as he hummed a time.
- "Ah! life is so rich and full," she orted,
  "And morn is so short though the days are
  long!
  This noon I will weave my beautiful web.
  I will weave it carefully, fine and strong."
  But the sun rode high in the cloudless sky;
  The burden and heat of the day she bore;
  And hither and thither she came and went,
  While the loom stood still as it stood before.
- "Ah! life is too busy at noon," she said;
  "My web must wait till the even tide,
  Till the common work of the day is done,
  And my heart grows calm in the silence wide."
  So, one by one, the hours passon on
  Till the creeping shanows had longer grown;
  Till the house was still, and the breezes slept,
  And her singing birds to their nests had flown.
- And now I will weave my web," she said,
- As she turned to her loom ere set of sun,
  And laid her hand on the shining threads
  To set them in order, one by one.
  But hand was tired and heart was weak;
  "I am not as strong as I was," sighed she.
  "But the pattern is blurred, and the colors:
- Are not so bright or so fair to see!
- "I must wait, I think, till another morn;
  I must go to my rest with my work undone;
  It is growing too dark to weave," she cried,
  As lower and lower sank the sun
  She dropped the shuttle, the loom stood still;
  The weaver slept in the twilight gray.
  Dear heart. Will she weave her beautiful web
  In the golden light of a longer day?

## Michael Strogoff,

THE COURIER OF THE CZAR.

By Jules Verne.

PART II. CHAPTER XIV .- CONTINUED.

A circumstance altogether natural, was the cause, from his arrival at Irkutsk, of there being frequent relations between Ivan Ogareff and one one of its bravest defenders, Wassili Feeder.

One knows with what anxiety this unbappy father was devoured. It his daughter, Nadia Feodor, had left Russia at the date assigned by the last letter he had received from Riga, what had become of her? Was she still trying to traverse the invaded provinces, or rather, had she already been for a long time a prisoner?

Wassili Feodor could not find any solace for his sorrow only when he had an opportunity of fighting against the Tartars-opportunities which were too seldom for his liking.

Now, when Wassili Feodor was informed of the unexpected arrival of a courier from the czar, he had a presentiment that this courier could give him some tidings of his paration for the diversion which had been daughter. It was only a very slight hope, but still he clung to it.

Wassili Feodor went to find Ivan Ogarefi, who availed himself of this opportunity to have daily relations with the commandant the grand duke that some attack was to be teared on that side. He knew, he said, that Did the renegade think he could turn that circumstance to his own profit? Did he judge all men by himself? Could he believe that a Russian, even a political exile, could be so mean as to betray his country?

Whatever was the case, Ivan Ogareff met with skillfully teigned eagerness all the ad- mendations, it was necessary to take some ac-The latter, the very next morning after the which was held at the palace, orders were given der which his daughter had had to leave Eu- the river. ropean Russia, and told him now what was his auxiety in her regard.

Ivan Ogareff did not know Nadia, although he had met her at the post-house of Ichim the | would be there only in a small number. Beday on which she was there with Michael Stro- sides, Ivan Ogareff was about to give to the goff. But then he had paid no more atten- diversion such importance that the grand duke tion to her than to the two journalists, who were at the same time in the post-house. possible forces. He could not therefore give any news of his daughter to Wassili Feodor.

had your daughter to leave Russiau ter-

Wassili Feodor.

"I quitted Moscow on the 15th of July." "And Nadia also had to leave Moscow on that date. Her letter told me so expressly. "She was at Moscow on the 15th of July?"

asked Ivan Ogareff. "Yes, certainly, at that date."

« Very well!" replied Ivan Ogareff.

Then recollecting bimself: "But, no; I was forgetting. I was about to confound dates," added he. " It is, untortunately, too probable that your daughter has had to cross the frontier, and only one hope remains, that she may have stopped on re-

ceiving the news of the Tartar invasion!" Wassili Feodor hung down his head! knew Madia, and he knew well that nothing

would prevent her setting off. By this statement Ivan Ogaress had just committed, gratuitously, an act of real crueity. march at once to where the danger should be With one word he could reassure Wassili Feeder. Although Nadia had passed the frontier under the circumstances described in a former chapter, Wassili Feodor, by comparing the date on which his daughter was certainly at Nijni-Novgorod and the date of the order forbidding any one to leave it, would without doubt draw this conclusion: that Nadia could not have been exposed to the dangers of an invasion, and that she was still, In spite of herself, on the European territory

of the empire. Ivan Ogaroff, obeying his nature, which was that of a man whom the sufferings of others could not move, might have said that word.

He did not s y it.
Wassili Feeder withdrew heart-broken After that interview his last hope was des-

troved. During the following days the grand duke several times asked for the pretended Michael Strogoff, and had him repeat all that he had heard in the imperial cabinet of the new palace. Ivan Ogareff, prepared for all those questions, answered without ever hesitating. He did not conceal designedly that the government of the Csar had been altogether taken by surprise by the invasion; that the rising had been prepared with the greatest secrecy; that the Tartars were already masters of the line of the Obi when the news reached Moscow; and, finally, that nothing was ready in the Russian provinces to throw into Siberia troops sufficient to repeal the invaders.

Afterwards, Ivan Ogareff, entirely free in his movements, began to study Irkutsk, the state of its fortifications, their weak points, in order eventually to make use of those observations if any circumstance should prevent the consumption of his treason He devoted himself more particularly to the examination of the Batchaia gate which he intended treacher-

ously to surrender. Twice at night he came to inspect that gate attacking column.

stout there without any fear of exposing himself to the missiles of the bestegers, whose first posts were at less than a verst from the. ramparts. He knew well that he was not exposed—nay even that he was recognized. He had a glimpse of a shudow which had glided

to the foot of the ramparts. Sangarre, risking her life, had just come to try to put herself in communication with Ivan Ogareff.

Besides, the besieged for two days had enjoyed a tranquility to which they had not been ccustomed since the Tartars first invested

It was by order of Ivan Ogareff. The lieutenant of Keofar-Khan had wished that all attempts to carry the town by sheer force should be suspended. Thus, after his arrival at Irkutsk, the artillery was absolutely silent. Perhaps-at least he hoped so-the vigilance of the besieged would be somewhat relaxed. In any case, at the outposts several thousand Tartars were ready to hurl themselves against the gate when deprived of its defenders when Ivan Ogareff should let them know the hour for action.

Meanwhile, that could not be long delayed. They must make an end of it before the Russian corps should arrive in sight of Irkutsk. The resolution of Ivan Ogareff was the rampart, a note fell into the hands of San-

It was the following night, the night from the 5th to the 6th of October, at two o'clock in the morning, that Ivan Ogareff had fixed tor delivering up Irkutsk to the Tartars.

#### CHAPTER XIV.

THE plans of Ivan Ogareff had been laid with the greatest care, and, unless some unlikely circumstance should occur they must succeed. It was necessary that the Bolchaia gate should be without defenders, at the moment when he should deliver it up to the Tartars. Thus at that moment, it would be indespensable that the attention of the besieged should be drawn to another point of the city. Hence, a diversion agreed upon by the emir.

That diversion had to take place along the points would be made very earnestly, and, at the same time, a feigned attempt to cross the Angara on its left bank. The Bolchaia gate would then be probably abandoned, especially as on that side the advance posts, which were said to be at some distance off, would seem to have been collected together.

The 5th day of October had come. Before twenty-four hours, the capital of Eastern Siberia ought to be in the hands of the emir, and the grand duke in the power of Ivan

Ogareff. During all that day, an unusual movement was taking place in the camp of the Angara. From the windows of the palace, and from the houses of the right bank, one could see distinctly that important preparations were being made on the opposite heights. Numerous Tartar detachments were seen moving towards the camp, and thus hourly reinforcing the troops of the emir. This was the preagreed upon, and it was being made in the

most ostentatious manner. Moreover, Ivan Ogareff did not conceal from an assault would be made at the two extremities of the town along the river, and becounseled the grand duke to reinforce those two points more directly menaced.

The preparations that had been noticed, coming to the support of Ivan Ogareff a recomvances made to him by the father of Nadia. | count of them. Thus after a council of war arrival of the pretended courier, went to the to concentrate the defense on the right bank palace of the governor-general. There he in- of the Angara, and at the two extremities of formed Ivan Ogareff of the circumstances un. the town, where the fortified terraces rested on

> He evidently did not reckon that the Bolchaia gate would remain without defenders, but they would be obliged to oppose it with all his dis-

And, indeed, an incident of an exceptionable gravity, devised by Ivan Ogareff, was to power-"But at that time," asked Ivan Ogareff, fully aid in the accomplishment of his projects. For even if Irkutsk had not been attacked at points distant from the bolchaia gate, and "At nearly the same time as you," replied along the right bank of the river, that incident would have sufficed to draw the chief body of the defenders to the place where Ivan Ogareff wished precisely to bring them. It would cause at the same time a most terrible catas-

trophe. All the chances were then that the gate, being free at the hour fixed, would be given up to the thousands of Tartars who were waiting under the thick cover of the forest on the

During that day the garrison and population

of Irkutsk were constantly on the alert. All the measures, which were required to repel an attack on points never before threatened, were taken. The grand duke and General Voranzoff visited the various posts which had been strengthened by their orders. The picked corps of Wassili Feodor occupied the north of the town, but with the injunction to most pressing. The right bank of the Angera was protected by the only artillety at their disposal. With these measures, taken in time, thanks to the opportune recommendations of Ivan Ogareff, there was every reason to hope that the prepared attack would not succeed In that case, the Tartars, discouraged for the time, without doubt would defer for a few days any new attack against the town. Besides, the troops expected by the grand duke might arrive any hour. The safety or the loss of irkutsk hung on a thread.

Ou that day the sun, which had risen at twenty minutes past six, had set at 5:40. Twilight would still have to struggle with night for two hours. Then, space would be filled with thick darkness, for heavy clouds hung still in the air, and the mood would not appear. This profound obscurity would favor more

completely the plans of Ivan Ogareff. Already, for some days, an extremely keen frost had come as a prelude to the rigors of the Siberian winter, and, on that night, the cold was still more piercing. The soldiers, posted on the right bank of the Angara, being forced to bide their presence, had not kindled any fires. They therefore suffered dreadfully from great lowering of the temperature. At some feet below them the ice blocks floated past, following the current of the river. During all that day, they had seen them in close ranks floating rapidly between the two banks. That circumstance, observed by the grand duke and his officers, had been considered as fortunate It was evident that if the bed of the river became obstructed, the passage of it would become altogether impracticable. The Tartars would not be able to manage either rafts or heats As for attempting to cross the river over the blocks of ice, when the cold should have joined them, that was not possible. The field newly cemented would not have been strong enough for the passage over it of an

and the fortifications around it. He walked But Ivan Ogarest did not regret that cir- still safe with him.

cumstance, although it appeared favorable Michael Strogoff was touching at last his companied by some officers, showed himself on the defenders of Irkutsk. For the goal! He was at Irkutsk! the threshold. traitor knew well that the Tartars were not seeking to cross the Angara, and that at to Nadia. least on that side the attempt would only be a lin less t

foint. Nevertheless, towards ten o'clock at night, the state of the river visibly changed, to the extreme surprise of the besieged, and now to however, their being a ble to set the structure their disadvantage. The passage, up to that time impracticable, suddenly became possible. The bed of the Angara soon became free. The floating ice, which for some days had come down the river in great quantities, disappeared and very little could be seen between the two banks.

The Russian officers, who had noticed this change in the state of the river, made it known to the grand duke. Besides it was explained in this way: that at some narrow portion of the Angara the floating ice had accumulated and formed a barrier.

We know that such was the case.

The passage of the Angara was therefore open to the besiegers. Hence the necessity for the Russians to watch with greater attention than ever.

In the camp of the Angara there was plenty of agitation as was proved by the lights constantly flitting about. At a verst taken, and that very night, from the top of up above as also down below the point where the fortification slopes down to the river, there was a dull murmur, which proved that the Tartars were on foot, waiting for some

signal.

Again an hour passed by. Nothing new.
Two o'clock in the morning was about to
strike from the clock tower of the cathedral of Irkutsk, and no movement had taken place to disclose the hostile intentions of the be-

siegers. The grand duke and his officers began to ask themselves if they had not been led into error, if it had really entered into the plan of the Tartar to attempt to surprise the town The preceding nights had not by any means been so calm. Firing had been kept up from the advanced posts, and shells had hissed through the air, and this time there was nothing of the kind.

The grand duke, General Voranzoff, suburbs of Irkutsk, up and down the right bank of the river. The attack on those two stances.

It has been stated that Ivan Ogaress occupied a room in the palace. It was a pretty large room situated on the ground floor, and its windows opened out upon a side terrace. One need only step a few paces on this terrace to overlook the course of the Angara.

A profound darkness reigned in that room.

Ivan Ogareff, standing near a window, was waiting for the hour of action to arrive. Evidently, the signal could only come from him. Once this signal was given, when most of the defenders of Irkutsk should have been called to the points openly attacked, his plan was to leave the palace, and go to accomplish his work.

He waited, then, in the dark, like a tiger ready to spring upon its prey.

Meanwhile, some minutes before two o'clock the grand duke asked that Michael Strogoffit was the only name he could give Ivan Ogareff-should be brought to him. An aidde-camp came to his room, the door of which

was closed. He called him. Ivan Ogareff, motionless near the window, and invisible in the darkness, took good care not to answer.

The grand duke was then informed that the courier of the Czarwas not at that moment in the place.

Two o'clock struck. It was the moment that action had been agreed on with the Tartars, who were ready for the assault. Ivan Ogareff opened the window of his

room, and he placed himself at the north angle of the side-terrace. Below him, in the shade, flowed the waters

of the Angara, which roared as they broke | him. against the plies of the buttresses. Ivan Ogareff drew a flint from his pocket,

and lit with it a piece of cotton wool, impregnated with priming powder, which he threw into the river.

It was by the order of Ivan Ogareff that torrents of mineral oil had been cast on the surface of the Angara!

Springs of naptha had been discovered above Irkutsk, on the right bank, between the village of Poshkavsk and the town. Ivan Ogarest had resolved to employ this terrible means for setting fire to Irkutsk. He therefore made use of the immense reservoir which contained the conbustible liquid. He had only to make a few canals to draw in streams into the river.

There he had made that very night, some hours before, and this is why the raft which was carrying the true courier of the Czar, Nadia and the fugitives, was floating on a

current of mineral oil. The cotton wool had been cast on the waters of the Augara. In an instant, as if the current had been made of alcohol, all the river became a mass of flames, up and down the stream, with the rapidity of electricity. Volumes of blue flames covered the whole surface of the river, and shot far up into the sky. The few blocks of ice that came floating down the river, being seized by the burning liquid, melted like wax on the surface of the furnace, and the water, sent off as a vapor, rose hissing to the clouds.

At that very moment, the firing began at the north and the south of the town. The batteries of the camp of the Angara threw an uninterrupted volley of shot and shell. Many thousand Tartars rushed to the assault of the ramparts. The houses along the high banks, constructed of wood, took fire in every direction. An immense light dissipated the shades of night.

At last!" said Ivan Ogareff.

And he had good reason to applaud. The diversion which he had planned was terrible. The defenders saw themselves placed between the attack of the Tartars and the disasters of an immense conflagration. The bells sounded, and every able-bodied man of the population hastened to the points attacked, and to the houses which were being devoured by the fire, and which was threatening to communicate itself to the whole city.

The Bolchnia gate was almost free. It was with difficulty that any defenders had been left there.

Ivan Ogareff re-entered his room, then brilliantly lit up by the flames from the Angara; that over-topped the balustrades of the ramparts. Then he prepared to leave it.

But scarcely had he opened the door, when woman rushed into the room, with her garments dripping wet, her bair in disorder. "Sangarrel" cried Ivan Ogareff in the first could be any other woman than the Tsigane.

It was not Sangarre: it was Nadial At the moment when, seeking refuge on the block of ice, the young girl bad uttered that cry when she saw the fire spread over the current of the Angata. Michael Strogoff had seized her in his arms, and he had dived with her to seek, even in the depths of the river, a shelter from the flames.

After having swam under the waters, Michael Strogoff had fortunately first put his foot on ground at the quay, and he had Nadia

"To the palace of the gov /ernor !" said he In less than ten minute is afterwards both arrived at the entrance to that palace, the massive stone walls of wl sich werebeing licked, by the long flames from the Angara, without,

on fire. Beyond, the hous son the bank were all in flames.

Michael Strogo' f and Nadia entered without difficulty into the at passee which was open for all. In the mi dst of the general confusion no one noticed t'nem, although their clotheswere dripping we'c.

A crowd, of officers came for orders, and soldiers running to execute them blocked up the graud saloon on the ground floor. There, Michfel Strogoff and the young girl, in the mid st of so great a crowd, found themselves

serparated from each other.
Nadia, distracted, ran along the lower rooms, called her companion, and asked to be led before the grand duke.

A door leading into a room that was inundated with light, opened itself before her. She entered, and she found herself unexpectedly face to face with him whom she had seen at Ichim, whom she had seen at Tomsk, in the presence of that man whose cursed hand, an instant later, would have delivered up the city.

"Ivan Ogareff!" cried she. On hearing his name pronounced, the

miserable wretch trembled. His true name being once known, all his plans would be rained. He had only one thing to do; to kill the being, whoever it

might be, who had just pronounced it. Ivan Ogareff threw himself on Nadia; but the young girl, with a knife in her hand, placed her back to the wall, resolved to defend herself.

"Ivan Ogareff!" cried again. Nadia; knowing well that detested name would bring succor to her.

"Ah! you shall be silent!" said the traitor. "Ivan Ogareff!" cried, a third time, the in-

trepid young girl, in a voice whose hate had increased tenfold the force.

Drunk with fury, Ivan Ogaress drew a dagger from his belt, rushed upon Nadia, and forced her back into a corner of the room. It was all over with her, when the wretch, suddenly knocked down by a tremendous

blow, rolled to the ground. "Michael!" cried Nadia.

It was Michael Strogoff. Michael Strogoff had heard the appeal of Nadia. Guided by her voice he had arived at the room of Ivan Ogareff, and he had entered by the door which had been left open.

"Fear nothing, Nadia," he said, as he placed himself between her and Ivan Ogareff. "Ah!" screamed the young girl, "take care. brother! The traitor is armed! He can see well l"

Ivan Ogareff had risen, and believing that he had the advantage over a blind man, he threw himself upon Michael Strogoff.

But with one hand he seized the arm of him who could see well, and with the other. turning aside his weapon, he threw him a second time to the ground.

membered that he was carrying a sword. He drew it from the scabbard and returned to the combat.

Ivan Ogareff, pale with fury and shame, re-

He had also recognized Michael Strogoff A blind man! He had only, in short, to deal with a blind man! Nadia, terrified at the danger which threatened her companion in such an unequal

struggle, ran to the door calling help! "Shut that door, Nadia!" said Michael Strogoff. "Do not call any one, and let me do it! The courier of the Czar has nothing to fear to-day from this wretch. Let

him come at me, if he dare! I am waiting for Meanwhile, Ivan Ogareff, gathering himself together, as it were, like a tiger, did not utter a word. The noise of his step, his very breathing, he would have wished to keep back from the ear of the blind man. He wished

of his approach, to strike him with a certain The traitor did not dream of fighting, but of assassinating him whose name he had

to strike him before even he had any warning

stolen. Nadia, frightened, yet at the same time confideut, contemplated with a sort of admiration that terrible scene. It seemed that the old coolness had come back to him. Michael Strogoff had as his only weapon his Siberian knife, and he could not see his adversary, who was even armed with a sword. But by what favor from heaven was he able to overpower

him? Ivan Ogareff glanced at his adversary with a visible anxiety. The superhuman calmness worked upon him. In vain, appealing to his reason, he kept saying that in the inequality of such a combat, all the advantage was in his favor. That immovableness of the blind man completely froze him. He had sought with his eyes the place where he must strike his victim. He had found it! Who then was preventing him from giving the finishing

blow? At length he made a bound, and thrust his sword full at the breast of Michael Strogoff. An imperceptible movement of the knife of the blind man turned the blow. Michael Strogoff had not been touched, and, he coolly seemed to wait another attack, without how-

ever challenging it. A cold sweat ran from the face of Ivan Ogareff. He recoiled a pace, then made another thrust. But the second blow, like, the first, fell harmless. A simple parrying with the large knife had sufficed to turn aside the

sword of the traitor. The latter, mad with rage and terror before that living statue, fixed his terrified look on the large open eyes of the blind man. Those eyes, that seemed to read the very bottom of his heart, and which could see, those eves seemed to have for him an awful fascina-

Suddenly Ivan Ogareff gave a cry. An unexpected light had entered his brain. "He can see," cried he, "he can see !"

And like a deer trying to re-enter its cave, step by step, terrified, he retreated to the lower end of the room. Then the statue took life, the blind man walked straight to Ivan Ogareff, and placing

himself in front of him: "Yes, I see!' said he. "I see the blow of the knout with which I have marked you, traitor and coward! I see the place where I am going to strike you! Detend your life! It is a duel which I condescend to offer moment of surprise, and not imagining that it you! My knife will suffice me against your sword !"

"He sees!" said Nadia. "God of mercy! is it possible?"

Ivan Ogareff felt himself to be lost. But suddenly taking courage, sword in front, he rushed upon his impassable adversary. The two blades crossed; but at the first clash of the knife of Michael Strogoff, grasped firmly in the hand of the Siberian hunter, the sword flow in pieces, and the wretch, pierced through the heart, tell dead to the ground.

At that moment the door of the room, pushed from the outside, opened. The grand duke, ac- | tary.

The grand duke advanced. He recognized on the ground the dead body of him whom he thought to be the courier of the Czar.

And then, in a threatehing voice : "Who has slain this man?" he asked.

"I," replied Michael Strogoff. One of the officers placed a revolver to his

head, ready to fire.
"Your name?" asked the grand duke, before giving the order to shoot him dead. "Your highness," answered Michael Strogoff, "ask-me rather the name of the man

stretched at your feet!" "That man I have recognized. He is a servant of my brother. He is the czar's cour-

"That man, your highness, is not a courier from the czar! He is Ivan Ogareff!"

- "Ivan Ogareff" cried the grand duke.
- "Yes; Ivan the traitor!"
- "But you, who are you?" "Michael Strogoff!"

#### CHAPTER XV.

MICHAEL STROGOFF was not, had never been blind. A purely human phenomenon, at once moral and physical, had neutralized the action of the red-hot blade which the execu-

tioner of Feofar had passed over his eyes. One remembers that at the moment of that terrible punishment Marfa Strogoff was there, stretching out her hands towards her son. Michael Strogoff looked at her as a son can look at his mother when it is for the last time. Streams of tears welled up from his heart to his eyes, which his high spirit tried in vain to restrain, and, filling the sockets of his eyes had thus saved his sight. The action of the heat had been destroyed just in the same manner as when a smelter, after having plunged his hand iuto water, thrusts it with

impunity into molten iron. Michael Strogoff had at once understood the danger he would have to run in making known his secret to any one. He realized the advantages which he might gain from this situation for the accomplishment of his projects. It is because they would believe him to be blind that they would leave him his liberty. It was necessary, then, that he should be blind, that he should be so for all, even for Nadia-in short, that he should be so everywhere, and that not a gesture, at any moment, could cause any doubt or the sincerity of his role. His resolution was taken. Even his very life must be risked in order to give to all the proof of his blindness, and one knows how he risked it.

His mother alone knew the truth, and it was on the square of Tomsk that he had whispered it in her ear, when, bending over her in

the shade, he had covered her with his kisses. We can now understand how, when Ivan Ogareff had placed the emperor's letter before his eyes, which he believed to be blind, Michael Strogoff had been able to read, had read, that letter which disclosed the hateful designs of the traitor. Hence thar energy which he displayed during the second part of the journey-hence that unchanging will to reach Irkutsk, and, on arriving there, to fulfil with his own voice his mission. He knew that the town was to be given up by the traitor! He knew that the life of the grand duke was threatened! The safety of the brother of the czar and of Siberia was still in his hands. In a few words, all this history was recounted to the grand duke, and Michael Strogoff told also, and with what emotion! the part which Nadia had taken in these events.

"Who is this young girl?" asked the grand duke. "The daughter of the exiled Wassili Feo-

dor," answered Michael Strogoff. "Te daughter of Commander Feodor, said the grand duke, " has ceased to be the daughter of an exile. There are no more

exiles at Irkutsk!" Nadia, less strong in joy than she had been in sorrow, fell at the feet of the grand duke, who raised her with one hand, while he held out the other to Michael Strogoff.

at the other to Michael Strogoff.

An hour afterwards, Nadia was in the arms RETURNED FROM THE GRAVE of her father. Michael Strogoff, Nadia, Wassili Feodor, were reunited. It was on all sides complete

happiness. The Tartars had been repulsed in their double attack upon the town. Wassili Feodor, with his little troop, had crushed the first assailants who had presented themselves at the Bolchaia gate with the expectation of

finding it open. At the same time that the Tartars were driven back, the besieged had rendered themselves masters of the fire.

Before day-break the troops of Feofar-Khan had returned to their encumpments, leaving a good number of dead under the ramparts.

Among the dead was the Tsigane Sangarre

who had tried in vain to rejoin Ivan Ogareff. For two days the besiegers attempted no new assault. They were discouraged by the death of Ivan Ogareff. That man was the soul of the invasion, and he alone, by his long continued plots, had sufficient influence over the khans and their hordes as to be able to lead them to the conquest of Asiatic Russia.

Meanwhile, the detenders of Irkutsk held themselves on their guard, and the investment continued. But on the 7th of October, from the first streaks of day, the boom of cannon resounded

on the heights around Irkutsk. It was the relieving army, which had arrived under the orders of General Kisselef, who thus signaled his presence to the grand

duke. The Tartars did not stay any longer They did not wish to risk a battle under the walls of Irkutsk. The camp of the Angara was immediately raised. Irkutsk was at last delivered.

With the first Russian soldiers two friends of Michael Strogoff had entered the town They were the inseparable Blount and Jolivet. By gaining the right bank of the Angara along the barrier of ice, they and the other fugitives had been able to escape before the flames of the Augara had reached the raft. This had been put down by Alcide Jolivet in his note book, and in this manner: "Was near ending like a lemon in a bowl

of punch!" Their joy was great to once more find Nadia and Michael Strogoff safe and sound, especially when they learned that their brave companion was not blind; a statement which led Harry Blount to jot down this observatiou:

"A red-hot iron is perhaps insufficient to destroy the optic nerve. To be modified." Afterward, the two correspondents, well installed at Irkutsk, occupied themselves in

putting in order the impressions of their iourney. From thence two interesting chrouicles of the Tartar invasion were sent to Loudon and Paris, and which, strange to say, only contradicted each other on points of less For the rest, the campaign was bad for the

emir and his allies. That invasion, useless, as are all those that attack collosal Russia, was most fatal to them. They soon found themselves cut off by the troops of the czar who retook successively all the conquered towns. Besides, the winter was terrible, and of those hordes decimated by the cold, only a small number returned to the steppes of Tar-

The route from Irkutsk to the Ural Mountains was free. The grand duke was in haste to return to Moscow, but he delayed his journey in order to assist at a touching ceremony which took place some days after the entry of the Russian troops.

Michael Strogoff had sought out Nadia, and, in the presence of her father, had said to her:
"Nadia, my sister still, when you left Riga to come to Irkutsk, had you no other regret

but that of leaving behind you your mother?"
"No," replied Nadia, none whatever." "So that not any part of your heart has re-mained down there?"

" None, brother." "Then, Nadia," said Michael Strogon, "I do not believe but that God in bringing us together, in allowing us to pass through these great trials together, has wished us to be united

forever." "Ah!" said Nadia, as she fell into the arms

of Michael Strogoff. And turning toward Wassili Feedor:

"My father!" she said, blushing deeply.
"Nadia," said Wassili Feodor, "my joy will

be to call you both my children!" The marriage ceremony took place in the cathedral of Irkutsk. It was very simple in its preparations, but very beautiful in the concourse of the military and civil population. which thus wished to show its gratitude to the young couple, whose strange journey had now

Alcide Jolivet and Harry Blount of course assisted at the marriage, of which they wished

to give an account to their readers. "And does not that make you envious to imitate them?" asked Alcide Jolivet of his com-

panion. "Pshaw!" exclaimed Harry Blount. "If. like you, I had a cousin!"

"All the better," added Harry Blount. "for they speak of difficulties which are about to

rise between London and Peking.

'I was about to propose it to you." This is how the two inseparables set out for

Chinal Some days after the ceremony, Michael and

Meanwhile arrived at the banks of the Dinka, just opposita Birskoe, they stopped

there one day. Michael Strogoff sought out the place where he had interred poor Nicholas. A cross was planted there, and Nadia prayed for the last time on the tomb of the humble and heroic soul which neither the one nor the other would ever forget.

At Omsk, old Marfa was awaiting them in

the little house of the Strogoffs. She pressed

in her arms that noble girl whom in her heart

she had already a hundred times called her After some days passed at Omsk, Michael and Nadia Strogoff returned to Europe, and Wassili Feodor being well fixed at Saint

Petersburg, neither his son nor his daughter had any occasion ever to leave him, only when they went to see their old mother.

George. Michael Strogoff afterwards attained to a nigh post in the empire. But it is not the history of his successes, but the history of his trials, which has deserved to be chron-

icled.

## THE END.

By MRS. HENRY WOOD:

Author of "East Lynne," "Oswald Gray," &c.

CHAPTER II .- CONTINUED. Richard Ravinsbird, however, had nothing of the antiquarry about him, or of romance either; few men less; he was constituted of hard, practical reality. He looked keenly around in the nooks and corners, satisfied himself with pretty good certainty that no interlopers were lurking there, and then he crossed the open building and emerged by the opposite door, which brought bim out on the heights within a few yards of the brow. He walked over those few yards, and stood looking down at the sea underneath: he was not so much above it there as he would have been in some other parts, for the chapel lay rather in a dell. Close under the rocks was a narrow strip of beach, extending for some miles on either side; when the tide was at its height, for two hours, this beach would be covered with the water, but at other times the preventive men paced it,—for tales were told, and believed, of smugglers' work being done

there. These preventive-men had reached hismarked beat, extending about a mile in length, and their pacings were so timed (or ought to he) that they met at the given boundary at a certain moment, exchanged the signal " All right," and then turned away again. Scandalmongers said that they sometimes lingered in each other's company at these meetingpoints longer than they ought to have done, took their seats under the friendly shelter of the rocks, produced pipes and a substantial black buttle from their pockets, and made themselves comfortable. The supervisor heard the rumor, and said they had better let

him catch them at it. A sad event had occurred the week before. The man on this particular beat, underneath the chapel, fell asleep, as was supposed, on his post, and the tide overwhelmed him, and carried him out to sea. The body was washed ashore the next day, and a subscription was now being raised for the widowand children, Lord Dane having headed it with

five nounds. As Ravensbird stood looking down, the preventive man on duty that night came slowly round the point where the rocks projected. shutting out the view beyond. Ravensbird

"Oh, it's you, Mr. Ravensbird. No, sir, I'll

take care of that. We think it's just about in this very spot as he must have sat down and yielded to drowsiness-if he did yield to it. We have been talking pretty freely among ourselves since he died, a saying the nonsense it is to make us pace this strip of beach; why in some places it's not a foot broad that we have to wind around; and some of us think he's just as likely to have slipped off, and got drowned that way, as to have dropped asleep."

alled to him. "But you Michael?" The mon looked up. He couldnot distinguish who was speaking. "Don't you know my voice, Michael?" Take care you don't go to sleep, as poor Briggs

become legendary.

" My cousin is not any longer mariageable!" laughingly auswered Alcide Jolivet.

"Would you not like to go to see what is passing there?"
"Why, my dear Blount," cried Alcide Jolivet

Nadia Strogoff, accompanied by Wassili Feodor, started on their journey to Europe. That road of sorrows was only one of happiness on their return. They traveled very rapidly with one of those trains which glide like an express over the frozen steppes of

daughter. The brave Siberian, on that day, had the right to own herson, and to say that she was proud of him.

The young courier had been received by the Czar, who attached him specially to his person, and decorated him with the cross of Saint

duty.

"If you can make the supervisors think it's nonsense, and take you off the duty, the anugglers will be obliged to you."

"Not at all, sir. We could be moved on to

the heights up there, and keep quite as good a look-out. Better, I think; and there we should be out of danger."

"You must be very timorous men to fancy there's danger down there. A child might keep himself from it."

"Being on the watch constant, perhaps hemight; but one gets off the watch some-

times. "Thanks to what you take to warm you on a chilly night," laughed Ravensbird.

No, indeed, sir, you are out there; we take nothing, and daren't; it would be as much as our places were worth. But when a comrade our places drowned, all in a half hour, one can't tell for certain how or why, it puts us to think that what has happened to him might happen to us. I suy, sir, don't you lean over so far; it makes me twitter to see you. You might be

took with giddiness." "I am all right; my brain is strong and my nerves are steady. 1 like looking down from

alt's more than I do," returned the man. "And that would be a nasty fall. It might take life, and it would be sure to break limbs." "I don't covet the fall. Good-night, if you are progressing onwards."

The preventive-man passed on, and Richard Ravenshird turned around and walked to the chapel again. During his colloquy with the officer he had kept a continual look-out in the direction of the castle, but had seen no signs of any approach. He took his station in the chapel in one of its gray, dark corners, near to a window aperture; and scarcely had he looked again, when he saw some one sauntering slowly toward it, whom he soon recognized to be Herbert Dane.

"Then Sophie is right!" he muttered. Mr. Dane came up whistling, leaned against the ivy that trailed around the doorway, and looked back the road he had come, whistling Ravensbird likewise continued to

look; for he was sheltered from observation. Presently a light figure, swift of foot, and enveloped in a gray cloak, came running along. The hood was drawn over her head, but for her voice, the servant would not have known her for Lady Adelaide. Mr. Dane drew back the hood, clasped her in his arms, and laid her pretty face upon his shoulder. The indignant servant nearly grouned.

6 My darling Adelaide!" "I was quite determined to come to-night and see what a lovely night it is! But we were later than usual at the dinner-table."

" Is the gallant captain at home?" "Not he. He is dining on board some yacht that is in the bay. Squire Lester is dining with us. Herbert, between all my admirers, I think I shall go deranged. I have pretty trouble to stave off attacks. The squire is growing demonstrative now."

She laughed merrily as she spoke, and Herbert Dane held her closer. "The squire's nobody, Adelaide; he may

be kept at arm's length, or summarily dismissed. The one I fear is nearer home. "You need not fear," she impulsively an-

swered. "I hate and despise him; he may be a man that men esteem and women admire; but because he has set his love on me, I hate him."

"He is the Honorable William Dane, and his purse is full," was the bitter answer. "No mean rival."

"Oh, Herbert, my dearest, why will you torment yourself? Don't I tell you-have I not repeatedly told you-that I only care for you, and that nothing, in the earth or above it, shall tear me from you? I will never marry but you. I am obliged to appear to tolerate him: I even give him gracious marks of favor to keep him in good humor, but you know why I do this. I dare not let my aunt suspect that I care for you; I am obliged to let her think I shall marry him. We should be separated forever; forever, Herbert."

"Things cannot go on long as they are go-ing on now. He will insist upon an explanation. Stave it off as you will, it must come.

"Yes, I know it must come." "Aud what then-when it does!"

"Oh, I don't know," she carelessly replied. "Let us throw worry to the winds, and leave the future to the future. Some one may have left you a fortune by that time, Herbert," she merrily added.

"Ah, that they would! that I might claim my darling Adelaide!"

"Why do you come so seldom now to the castle? I don't know when you have been there before to-day?" "Because I cannot contain myself," he an-

swered with emotion: "or I fear I cannot. When I see him paying you attentions as a matter of course, as though he made sure of you, my hands tingle to knock him down." "I wish he was in the sea!" uttered Lady Adelaide.

Heedless words. Spoken not in wickedness, but in her careless impetuosity. Herbert Dane laughed, as if he would welcome the fact with all the pleasure in life. And Richard Rayensbird, from his hiding-nook, threw up his hands menacingly toward Herbert Dane, as though they tingled to put him in it instead.

Mr. Dane and Lady Adelaide moved from the entrance, and began to pace slowly around and around the chapel outside, conversing confidentially, she drawn close to his side. It was their general walk when they met there; keeping close to the dark ivied walls, their presence and movements could not be detected from a distance, should there be any night stragglers about. Richard Ravensbird caught a sentence now and then, sufficient to hear that their themes of conversation were their own mutual affection, their plans for the future, and mocking ridicule of the credulity of the Honorable Captain Dane. His blood bubbled up to boiling heat, as it had done in the interview with Sophie; but he had no resource but to force it down to calm-

They lingered together for about a quarter of an hour, pacing around continually, and then Lady Adelaide, enveloping her head once more in the hood, flew back, alone, to the castle. Mr. Dane leaned against the ivy, and watched her to it, as he had watched her come. Prudence suggested that she should go That the Lady Adelaide, giddy girl, should trip out in the moonlight within the precincts of the castle, might be thought nothing of, did any prying eye observe her; but for her to trip out with Mr. Herbert Dane would have set eyes speculating and tongues talking. Next, when she was fairly on, Mr. Herbert Dane sauntered away, and he was followed after awhile, by Richard Ravensbird. The latter had decided on his line of conduct; for he was a man given to form plans with

prompt decision, and to execute them firmly. The following morning, Lady Dane, her son, and Adelaide met at breakfast; Lord Dane never rose so early. Adelaide was dressed in a flowing muslin robe, whose prevailing tint was peach color, while lace open sieeves shaded her wrists, matching her lace collar; her cheeks were flushed; her blue eyes were bright, and her auburn hair

gleamed in the morning sun.
"You were home late last night, Harry, were you not?" Lady Dane observed to her

"Rather so," he replied. "It was past twelve, I think. Moncton and I got talking over old days, and the time slipped away." "I suppose the yacht leaves this morning;

or has left? "Not until to-night. Her cap tain found out something wrong in her, some trifling damage to be repaired, which was the reason he pur into the bay; and they could not get it completed yesterday, so they don't leave till evening."

Lady Adelaide looked up. "Colonel Moncton will be here, then, to-

day?" "Very probably. He gave me a half promise last night that he would come for his introduction. I know you will like him, Adelaide. And he is looking forward to the future pleasure of welcoming you to his own home.

She tossed back her pretty head somewhat defiantly.

"I don't know about liking him. Many of your friends, whom you praise up to the skies, I don't like at all, Captain Dans.
"Captain Daue!" he echoed; and there was a pained irritation in his voice, reproachful tenderness in his glance.

"Harry, then " she good-humoredly rejoined, for Lady Dane had turned her disapproving eye upon her," if you are ashamed of the other name."

"Not ashamed of it, Adelaide; but I like a different one from you."

"Oh, dear," sighed Adelaide, half laughing, half in petulance, as she threw herself back in her chair. "How crooked and contrary things do go in this world!" "What goes crooked with you, Adelaide?"

asked Lady Jane. "Oh, I don't know, aunt. Plenty of things.

Sophie was as cross as two sticks this morning; and my little canary is ill."
"Grave sources of discomfort," said Captain Dane, with a smile; "But scarcely sufficient

to make you unhappy, Adelaide." "Do you dine on board the yacht again tonight?" was all her rejoinder. "I shall get Moneton to dine here, if I

was his reply, " should it not interfere can," with his sailing. But I expect they will be putting to sea about that time."

"At what hour does the tide serve?" asked Lady Dane. High tide at ten to-night. They'll be off

by nine, I dare say. Adelaide, would you like to go on board and inspect her? she is a beautiful little thing, and Moncton would be so pleased to welcome you." She gently shook her head.

"No, thank you, Harry; I don't care for yachts. But I shall be glad to make the acquaintance of Colonel Moncton, should you bring him here."

As Captain Dane was quitting the room after breakfast, his servant accosted him: "Could you allow me to speak to you for

s few minutes, sir?" "What about?" asked Captain Dane, feeling a sort of surprise.

"I wanted to say a few words upon a matter personal to yourself, sir."
"Very well. I am going to my room to

write letters; you can come now." They proceeded to the captain's apartment.

Ravensbird held the door open for his master to enter, and then followed him in; and the door was closed upon them.

Lady Dane rang the bell for the servants to clear away the breakfast things; and it was done. She then reached her prayer-book and began reading to herself the morning psalms, as was her custom upon the conclusion of breakfast. Adelaide did not care to join in the exercise, and Lady Dane would not press it; she was wise enough to know that none can be forced into religion. It must come spontaneously, of their own conviction, their right feeling; and she hoped it would in time come to Adelaide. She sat in her easy chair looking from the window.

It was one of those warm, balmy, brilliant mornings that we sometimes get in early spring. The sky was blue, the sun was shining, the heiges were putting forth their green, and the spring flowers were opening. But not at any of these, pleasant objects though they were, gazed Lady Adelaide; genial sun, the calm sky, the shooting hedges, and the smiling flowers were as nothing to her; she did not cast a thought to the blue expanse of sea, stretched out in the distance, or to its stately vessels sailing along; she did not heed the cheerful villas near, or the busy laborers at work on the farm-lands; no; her attention

was fixed on something else. A stride upon the very gate where you saw him yesterday, was Herbert Dane. He might often be seen there; was it so favored by him because it was in full view of the castle windows, and of a beautiful face which was wont to appear at them? He had discarded the fishing-rod of yesterday, but he held id his hand a silveremounted riding whip, with which he kept switching, first his own boots, then the bars of the gate. Think you Adel nide Errol could see any other object, with h m in view? As she appeared at the window he raised his hat, though so far away; a stranger would have seen nothing in the act but the ordinary courtesy of a gentleman; Adelaide probably saw much, and imagined

How long she stood there, looking, she could not have told, for she was taking no heed of the time : ten minutes it may have been. And then she was abruptly startled, as in fact was the whole castle, by unusual sounds of anger and contention on the cor ridor above. Lady Dane started from her chair in alarm, and Adelaide sprang to the

door and pulled it open. Captain Dane and his servant, Ravensbird were quarrelling, -quarrelling as it appeared, for the voices of both were raised in a fierce passion. Both seemed in violent anger, in uncontrollable excitement; the captain was red with fury, the servant was livid; and just as Lady Dane and Adelaide appeared, the captain pushed the man to the top of the stairs,

and kicked him down them. Ravensbird stumbled as he got to the foot where stood the ladies. He took no notice of them, but he turned around, looked up deflantly at his master, and raised his clenched

" Take care of yourself, Captain Dane." he hissed. "I shall never loose sight of this insult, until I have repaid it."

"Good heavens, Henry!" uttered Lady Dane in agitation, as the man disappeared down the lower stairs, " what is this about? what has he done?"

"Never mind, mother; he won't trouble the peace of the castle a second time. I have dismissed him." "But what had he done?"

"The wicked hound!" burst forth Captain Dane. "He would have traduced one who was dear to me"

Richard Ravensbird was already outside the gates of the castle, first ordering one of the wondering footmen to send his clothes and other property after him. As he passed Herbert Dane, who was still astride on the gate, the latter was struck with the ghastly, enraged look of his face. "What's up, Ravensbird?" he hastily

asked. The man stopped, and answered, giving meant." each word its full farce.

"I have been kicked out of the castle, sir." "Kicked out of the castle!" repeated Herbert, in astonishment. "By whom? Not by its lord?" he added with an attempt at a

"I have been ignominiously kicked down stairs, in the sight of Lady Dane, and ordered out of the castle. He who did it was my master. But let him look to himself. There are some insults, sir, that can only be wiped out by revenge. This is one."

"And what on earth was it for? How had you offended him?" reiterated Herbert. "I was endeavouring to do him good, to serve him: and my friendly words-friendly I meant them to be-were taken up in a wrong lght. Let him take heed to himself, I

Ravensbird strode on, and Herbert Dane watched him, beginning again gently to switch the little whip, which, since Ravensbird's approach, had been still.

" A queer customer to offend, he looks just now," quoth be. "What a livid face of anger I think Mr. Harry had better take heed to himself."

Nothing more came out, as to the cause of the squabble in the castle. Lord Dane, to whose cars the noise had penetrated, summoned his son, but the latter would enter into no details. Ravensbird had behaved infamously and he had given him his merits, was all that could be got from Captain Dane.

Colonel Moncton came up in the course of the morning, and paid a short visit. He was introduced to Lord and Lady Dane and Adelaide and then he and Captain Dane went out together. Adelaide watched them from the windows; they were strolling about arm-inarm. She saw them go inside the ruins of the chapel; she saw them standing on the heights and looking down at the strip of beach and the sea underneath: it appeared that Captain Dane was pointing out the features of the locality to his friend. The colonel had declined the invitation to dinner; they should be getting away, he said : but he asked Captain Dane to dine with | ever, and let peace and concord and unity reign him on board "the Pearl" instead, and the promise was given.

Somewhat, then to the surprise of Lord and Ludy Dane, when they assembled in the dining-room at seven o'clock, Captain Dane entered, and sat down with them.

" How is this, Harry?" inquired his father. "I thought we were not to have your com-pany this evening. "Is the "Pearl" gone?" "I changed my mind about going, and have dispatched an apology to Moncton.

The answer was delivered in a short, cold tone, as if the speaker did not care to be ques-

Lord Dane looked at his son keenly: he thought something had occurred to annoy him.

"You are letting that affair with Ravensbird vex you, Harry," said he. "It has vexed me, very much indeed."

"Harry, you must take care of that man," observed Lady Adelaide. "I hear he vows vengeance against you." Captain Dane smiled contemptuously. "How do you know that, Adelaide?" asked

Lord Dane. And the question-or the naving to answer it-brought a pretty blush to her face. "I met Herbert Dane when I was out this

afternoon, and he said Ravensbird had passed him on his way from the castle, uttering threats of revenge," she replied. " Herbert said he would not care to have Ravensbird for an enemy; he thought he could be a powerful one' A peculiar smile of anger, mixed with

irony, flitted over Captain Dane's face. "If I have no more formidable enemy than Ravensbird. I shall not be hurt," he sarcastically uttered.

After that he relaysed into silence, and, when addressed, answered only in monosylnear the fire; Adelaide stood behind her, lables. Nearly everything put before him he sent away untasted; there could be no doubt that he was smarting from some in-

> Lady Done and Adelaide quitted the dining-room, leaving the two gentlemen together. The former hoped that Lord Dane would succeed in drawing from Harry what was amiss. Harry was her favorite son, and it pained her to see him like this. She took her easy chair, sat down in it before the fire; and, in thinking over matters, dropped into

her usual atter-dinner sleep.

Then came the turn of Lady Adelaide the moment for her stealing out to the tours; yet she was not sure that night of meeting Herbert, for he had told her in the day he did not think he should be able to visit them. She loved him far too much, however, not to run the chance, and with quiet movements and stealthy tread, she glided down the staircase, serzed the old gray cloak from its hanging hook, threw it on, stole out at a side door, and across the grass. Very quickly went she, for she was late; if Lady Dane had been one minute dropping off to sleep that night, she

had been five-and-twenty. Into a very comfortable sleep, however, had Lady Dane dropped. And longer would she have concinued to enjoy it, but that she was abruptly aroused. A sound of shricks from the direction of the ruins, broke suddenly forth on the still night air, so loud, so terrific that they disturbed even the sleeping Lady Dane. She rubbed her eyes, she listened, she raised her ear; and then she darted to the window, and threw it open.

In the clear bright moonlight might be discerned a form speeding toward the castle from the ruins,—a gray form, enveloped in a cloak, or other shrouding garment and uttering

shriek upon shriek. Lady Dane heard the servants, whose ears had likewise caught the ominous sounds, rushing to the great gates, and in her consternation she sped thither also. The warm flood of gas from the gateway-lamp threw its light upon the entrance, and into that light, shricking still, darted the gray form-that of Lady Adelaide Errol. She fell into violent hysteries as they caught her in their arms.

#### CHAPTER III.

THEY bore Lady Lady Adelaide into the hall-a spacious room, hung around with pictures, which opened from the left hand side of the great gateway. On that side, on the ground floor, there were but two apartments, the hall and the dining-room. At the back of the hall a handsome stair-case wound up to the floor above, and near the foot of the stair-case a door opened to some back passages which led around to the kitchens and the apartments of the servants, on the other side the gateway.

Adelaide was shricking still, sobbing and crying in strong hysterics; she was evidently under the influence of some powerful terror. The servents put her into a large arm-chair, took off her cloak, and ran for water and for smelling salts: Lady Dane chafed her hands, and somewhat angrily demanded of her what had happened, and where she had

Lord Dane was in the dining-room alone He pulled sharply the silken string, tied to concurred in by the large assemblage.... his chair and attached to the bell-rope, and when Bruff, the butler, answered it inquired haughtily what all that uniseemly noise (To be Continued.)

The Priest in the Poor House.

The Catholic Times, in its last Issue, infor us us that the priest who for sometime had seen an inmate of a New York poor-house has been transferred, by order of Bishop Wadhams, to an insane asylum in Montreal conducted by the Grey Nans, and will be kept there in the future at the expense of the diocese of Ogdensburg. The hue and cry raised all over the east was too much for the bishops nerves and he was forced to yield to public clamor. The people will not stand such outrages on their clergy. They will insist that those who hear their confessions, give them holy communion, marry them, christen their children, visit their sick and anoint their dying; those who preach to them, labor for them, shall not be forced into a poorhouse when ill-health renders them unfit for

But we should not blame bishop Wadhams. He was powerless to aid. The old guarranty bishops have heretofore enjoyed that they too would not be forced into a poor-house is the accident of their holding the church property in their own name. This immunity will soon vanish and bishops will be as poor and upprovided as priests. The church property of this diocese will soon be in the hands of lay trustees, and then what provision will there he for the bishops of this city in case both are incapacitated for duty? None. They will be as poor as priests. What we want is organization. We want synods. We want diocesan laws. We want confidence and conference. The bishop should have his support assured; and the priest his place assured. Hap-hazzard priests make hap-hazzard bishops Let us dress rank, to use a military phrase. Let us infuse order into the American church Let the cishops, priests and people go hand and hand, heart beating responsive to heart. And the future of this country is assured to the church of God. A long pull, a strong pull and, above all, a pull together, will accomplish wonders among our people. Let this cold feeling of estrangement be banished forsupreme in the councils of this American church. The rectors should get their people to pray that annual synods may soon become a fixed institution in our midst .- Western Watchman.

#### Canadian Industries Encouraged By the Military Authorities.

St. Helen's island was, last Wednesday, the scene of an interesting experiment which possesses not only a local interest, but affects the future armament of the whele Dominion. The occasion was the efficient test of an old smooth bore 32 lb cannon, which had been converted into rified gun on on the Palliser principle through the instrumentality of Messrs. E. E. Gilbert & Sons, engineers, St. Joseph street. There were present Hon. Mr. Masson, minister of militia, and Lieut.-Cois. Fletcher, Bacon, De Lotbiniere, Harwood and other prominent personages interested in modern wartere.

The gun experimented with to-day is the result of eighteen months' close application and study on the part of the Messrs. Gilbert. In March, 1878, they received permission from the government to proceed with the conversion of a smooth bore. The cost was to be borne by themselves, and if the gun withstood a successful test, the cost was to be defrayed by the militia department. They accordingly agreed to perform the work and trust in the safe fulfillment of their contract for recompense. They had to manfacture the necessary tools and machinery. This involved a considerable outlay. Judge, then, of their chagrin and disappointment when

the powder acting on the cast-iron, and by a spiral groove in connection with the gas channel through the cast-iron casing convey the fact to the detachment, who would immediately cease firing. The end of the barrel is diately cease firing. The end of the barrel is closed by means of a wrought-iron cup-shaped plug, serewed in. The barrel is prevented from sliding around by a pin screwed through the cast-iron casing into the barrel underneath the chase; and the many points and peculiar interests which cannot be found associated elsewhere. The American traveler comes here, puts up at the magnificent. Windsor hotel, takes a cub libera are a little million of them more or less), and the distribution of them more or less). from moving forward by a cast iron collar screwed in at the muzzle. The work incidental to the experiment was performed by detachment of B battery, under Sergeant Howard, and supervised by Major Fraser. The guns were charged by an electric battery furnished by Messrs, Gilbert, the electric tubes being supplied from the battery stores. Everything being in readiness, a five pound shell was inserted with a charge of pebble powder. The artillery party fell back, and Hon. Mr. Masson touching the battery, fire and smoke belched forth, and the ball speeding on its way buried it-self deep in the earthen target. earthen target. The reverberation had hardly been re-echoed from Mount Royal before the party were clustered around the cannon in quest of perceptible effects. None whatever could be discerned. Another five pounder was discharged, followed by two eight pound shells in rapid succession. A further examination revealed no flaws or fractures, and a ten pound shot was shoved in. The party retired behind trees, and reclined beneath inequalities of the ground, in expectation of dire results. The hattery sent forth its electric spark, which inflamed the nowder: a quick, sharp explosion steam cars to connect with the return boat. It ground, in expertation of dire results. The flamed the powder; a quick, sharp explosion was the only evidence of the discharge of the deadly missile, which pursued its shricking course until buried in the embankment. Every lineament of the destroyer was examined. The evidence of the expansion was apparent, not even the lacquer of the gun was disturbed. After the discharge of the ten pohnd shell the old carriage swayed violently and recoiled a distance of thirty feet. The grn weighs three tons and fifteen hundred weight. It is fitted with a tell-tale which records the presence of the slightest quantity of gas. The presence of an imperceptible crack would also be made aware. At noon the detachment prepared to take an impression in guttapercha of the interior. of the gun. As this operation generally occupies several hours the company adjourned to a marquee where a lunch was discussed, during which Hon. Mr. Masson arose and after expressing his pleasure at witnessing the experiments he proposed the health of the contractors, Messrs. Gilbert & Co. His expressions of satisfaction were generally

Pond's Extract.—There is no swelling it will not abate, no pain it will not cure. This is the testimony of those who have used it many years. Try it.

Foreign Notes.

Exeter hall, London, the hot bed of militant Protestarrism, the home of "No Popery" philippics, is to be sold by auction and put to whatever uses a purchaser may choose to turn it.

Eondon Truth:—"What has been the result? When Mr. Gradstone was in office his budgets averaged £71,0,0,000, and when he retired from office he left a surplus of £5,00,000. The budget now averages £84,00,000 and there is a heavy deficit which will have to be met."

neit which will have to be met."

Pati Mall Gazeties—"Our experience of the Zulu was will enable us o either into the feelings with which the New Zeniand colonists anticipate another struggle against the Maories. All accounts agree that their cists great deal of alarm in the North Island, and men who have had long acquaintance with the Ma ories fear that war will shortly be unavoidable."

Some time age the Control Paris of the Control Paris fear that war will shortly be unavoidable."

Some time ago the Czar of Russia conferred the Stanislaus order of the second class on the editor of the second class on the editor of the semi-official Nordecutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, of Berlin, a bournal which loses no opportunity of vindicating the ways of Russia, and Herr Krupp, of Essen, the great cannon manufacturer, has just been distinguished by his Imperial Russian majesty by a similar honor.

The Austrian military journal Vedette, and, indeed, the German military press generally, acquit Lieutennat Carey of all responsibility for the death of the ex-prince imperial. "There was no possibility," says the Vedette, " of saving the latter, who was a lost man from the moment he falled to mount his horse, and had Care yand the troopers tried to save him they would only have met his fate." "The German papers," says the London Echo," overlook the necessity of naving a scapegoat on whose head to lay the blame of the blundering reconnoissance."

the blundering reconnoissance."

The German Gazette gives some curious intimate details of the ciforts made by Ismail Pacha to save his throma. Two days before his deposition, while the English Consul was pressing him to abdreate, he offered him heaps of gold and engaged to assume the entire debt and discharge it from his own recourses if he were allowed to remain. Then seeing that his appeals were in vain he sent to his harem for fifteen of his most beautiful shaves, and when they arrived, decked with diamonds, he said. "These are my favourites; the jewels they were are worth (3),000,000; they are all yours if you will only leave me a little longer in peace."

London Truth:—" More Russian barbarities."

only leave me a fittle longer in peace."

London Truth:—" More Russian barbarities.'
The 'reign of terror in 'ussia' gome being up,
the Vienna correspondent of the D. T. has discovered that the 'Muscovites' have been guilty
of the horrible atrocity of "tting up with strongly
barred compartments the "ween decks of a ship barred compartments the "tween decks of a ship in which a largs number of convicts were tracs-norted from Odessa, to the Island of Saghalien, He has also found: it that some of the convicts were chained. Has be ever seen a gang of Eng-lish convicts, manacled and chained together, bund ed at Waterloo station out of the omnibus which has brooght the poor wreteles from Mill-bank and bundled into the train which was to take them to Portland?"

London Vanity Fair sings :-

The season wanes, and sadness regios. In empty chambers, where the light Otheamy's eyes made men unwise But lately through the festive night.

The cals do share in Belgrave square The silence with the Bobby there: But one lone swell adorns Pail Mall, And grass is growing in Mayfair.

The Prince of Wales has set his salls, And whims across the Solentsen; And where he goes, as each one knows, It is the proper thing to be.

#### Is Montreal to be the successful Rival of New York?

While the western lakes remain open and there is no ice to imp de the mayig dion of the St. Lawrence river, this city is likely to have a tormicable competitor in Montreal for the export of western produce. Tols will arise from the already heavy discriminations in the rates of freight that have been adopted by radiroad baying their eastern terminas at this port. What precise combinations of interests have brought this about will be demonstrated before long. Enough is known, however, to convince the mercantile public of this city that Montreal will very soon supplant New York as a point for the exportation of western produce. The merchants of this city are becoming alarmed at this possibility, and the most intelligent of them are divising all conceivable means for its prevention.—New York Daily News. While the western lakes remain open and

Private Judgment. Whittier, in a recent defence of the Quakers,

of their chagrin and disappointment when the first gun proved worthless under a hydraulic test of 200 pounds to the inch.

Not disheartened by the many obstacles opposing their progress, the Messrs Gilbert selected another smooth bore to demonstrate the feasibility of its proper conversion in Canada, without aid or assistance from the British authorities. The thorough manner in which they prosecuted their labors was minutely evidenced to-day by the severo test to which the gun was subjected.

The operation consists in boring out the old gun, and inserting a coiled iron tube. This tube at its breach end, for about 35 inches, is turned down, and a coil is shrunk over it, which brings the tube to an equal thickness throughout its length. The object of this is, should the tube become split in the vicinity of the charge, the coil would prevent the powder acting on the cast-iron, and by a saired groove in connection with the gas chan-

#### An American's Opinion of Moutreal.

We clip the following from the Manchester (N H 1 Daily Union :-

intereare a fittle million of them more or less, and is driven first to Mount Royal, the grand mountain park that overbangs the city. There he gazes birdeye fashion upon the 150,000 inhabitants, stately gray, cut-stone buildings, a multitude of churches of many denominations, lyycovered nuneries, the broad-rolling St. Lawrence, annual hy the herost tabular stakes. covered numeries, the broad-rolling St. Lawrence, spanned by the largest tubular bridge in the world, the masts and white sails of the harbor hipping. St. Helen's island beyond, with its shady groves and forsaken fortifications, and ar above, the foaming rapids that tint the hazy atmosphere with a pale seagreen; and hedescends believing himself to be in the loveliest place on earth.

arth.
One is curiously amused on riding through the earth.

One is curiously amused on riding through the narrow streets at the pompons treed of the English man, the caulious step of the Scotchman, the exquisite pace of the Frenchman, and the jolly swing of the Irishman, together with the respective "brogues" they utter.

The milk, glocery and market teams perambulate the streets on two wheels. These "dog carts" are often driven by women who are brought up to do all the marketing and catering to the wants of the household. The impression on first seeing one of those vehicles with its peculiar jerking motion is decidedly judicrous. The trucking is done upon what looks The trucking is done upon what looks like indders about 18 feet long, balanced on two wheels. A correspo dent of he Burlington Hawkeye says they are from 80 to 100 feet in leng h and that three or lour of them in a row recomble a parade of the hook and ladder companies.

steam cars to connect with the return boat. It is all very tranquil sailing till you enter the boiling current whereupon the boat pitches and pout do in a most reckles manner. The ladies cling tremblingly to their respective escorts, who do their best at appearing perfectly unconcerned. It requires about fifteen 'ong minutes for the old Indian pilot to guide you safely through and the hoat steams tranquilly on again until you pass under the bridge and are once more in Montreal. No, it's no use. You have only three minutes walk, but you've got to take a cab just the same. The million of cabs have blorked up the wharves and there is no egress except per cab. Besides it is both impolite and wicked to walk even for exercise, and professional walkers die of starvation in a week.

and professional walkers die of starvation in a week.

A day can be profitably spent on the busy wharves, which are the finest on this continent. The shipping, composed of craft from nearly all foreign ports, is cellowed by the magnificent steamships of the Alian line, which arrive semi weekly with immense cargoes of coal, iron, salt, de., and carry away livestock and grain. One-third of the British imports however have fallen off this sammer on account of the new protective tariff which Canada has thrown about herself. Still she has the audacity to expect the British government will assist her in extending the Canada Pacific railroad.

Among the shipping perhaps nothing is more remarkable to the stranger than the tail grain elevators that rise out of the water like avenging monsters and peer inquisitively into the 'affairs on deck. Doves come, and light under, the moving machinery and get their breakfast, dinner and supper without fear.

Very small box and girls are busily engaged in picking up; a winter's stock of coal that falls from the over-loaded carts as they toil up the

"slips." When it doesn't fall off fast enough to suit them they resent to a very ingenious method that would do credit to a Yankee. They simply scatter a bushel or so of rocks up the step ascent, thereby making it impossible for a half braded cart to get up without losing off a large quantity. As the water police get but a dollar a day it isn't considered as stealing.

get but a dollar a day it isn't considered as stealing.

One more day and that at St. Helen's island. You must take a bountiful lunch and the steamer "L'Isle at Helene" to get there comfortably. The island is one splendid grove in the middle of the river and cool breezes are always in fishion. You are to stretch yourself out on the green turf and listen sleepily as the band plays "God save the queen," or ride on the d'zzy "merry go round" to the hand organ tune of "America." I had the impression they were something alike until I heard the French translation.

were something after until 1 neard the French translation.

When lunch time comes you somehow cannot help being outrageously hungry and you est till you can ea' no more, and return to your hotel at night satisfied with everybody.

### TELEGRAMS.

Africa.

London, August 21.-Intelligence has been received from the west coast of Africa that a dispute arose between King Amacheree at New Calabar, and one of his chiefs. The latter left town with his people, and took possession of the oil markets, blockaded the creeks, and stopped all traffic. It is feared the outbreak

will become general.

Liskon, August 21.—A despatch says the German traveller Otto Schult, who has just returned from Africa, has made an exact survey of the region between Ouango and the Casai rivers.

#### ENGLAND.

Licut. Carey. London, August 21 .- The Times announces that the authorities have decided that the evidence before the court martial in Africa. does not justify the conviction of Lieutenant Carey. The finding of the court is accordingly quashed, and Lieutenant Carey retains his rank. He will be released from arrest to-

#### ITALY.

A Plot to Poison the Pope. Lospon, August 21 .- A Rome despatch says the Pope has received an anonymous letter from Baltimore, warning him against. attempts to poison him, but the letter contained so many references to the Pope's private life that it is believed that it was posted

#### in America merely as a blind. Cuba.

HAVANA, August 21 .- Francisco Carrillo, an ex-chief of the late insucrection, has written a letter to a Havana paper, saying he has read the attack which General Salamanca made in the Spanish cortes on General Martinez Campos for the manner in which the latter had preified Cuba, charging Campos with having bought the adhesion of the insurgents by distributing among them \$85,000,000, of which Bonachen received \$25,000, and Carrillo \$12,000. Carrillo says this is utterly untruc.

#### RUSSIA.

Opessa, August 21.-The judgment of the military tribunal against a number of Nihilists whose trials terminated here on the 17th, has been published. Five were sentenced to die hanged, one woman to exile to Siberia, and 22 other prisoners to 10 years penal servi-The Zulu War.

Lordon, August 21 .- Advices from Cape Town of the 5th instant say Sir G. Wolseley arrived at Rorke's Drift on the 3rd instant. Cetywayo is north of the Black Umvolosi river with a small following. The Umuquellas and Pondos attacked a tribe friendly to the British on the 1st of August. The latter were obliged to retire. The attack was renewed three days afterwards. Reinforcements were sent. The Pondos are now more peaceful.

#### British Crops and train Trade.

London, August 19 -The Mark Lane Fxpress, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week, gave : "A and sunny weather, although interrupted by an interval of incessant rain on Saturday and Sunday night, has done wonders in maturing cereals. At the same time the previous damage cannot be obliterated. An examination of the " 'cat ears proves that the plant has been starved, not only in the ears which me short and meagre, but many of them are barren at the base and top. Neither wheat nor barley wist be ready to cut much before the end of the month. Of barrey there will probably be a better crop if fine weather continues, as, despite the gloomy anticipations, it promises by no means badly in some of the southern counties. Scotch advices of the condition of cereals are, on the whole, favorable, but the lateness of the season causes much anxiety. The smart advance in wheat of a month ago scens to have quite expended its force, as the enormous shipments from America and very heavy arrivals have quite upset the London trade during the past week. The fine weather also, no doubt, had a marked effect in depressing prices. It was manifestly impossible to make headway against American shipments, and values consequently declined 1s per quarter for red and fully 2s for white on the fortnight. The demand, as usual at this season of the year, has been of merely a retail nature. Feeding stuffs, however, have been active, especially maize, which sold freely at rapidly advancing prices consequent upon the moderate supplies both in Liverpool and London, and the deplorable condition of English potatoes, for which maize will have to be used as a substitute. New mixed American maize has risen 2s per quarter on the fortnight, with very little offering. Round corn has risen almost equally. Barley, oats, beans and peas have been in good request in London and the provinces at 6d to 1s per quarter advance on the

"At ports of call during the week trade was quiet for wheat off coast at a decline of about 1s per quarter, with a fair demand, however, at the reduction. The arrivals are moderate. At the beginning of the week maize advanced 3d to 6d per quarter, but since then it has been quieter and the improvement has been lost. Buyers have been reluctant to operate in forward wheat in consequence of large shipments advised by cable from America, and the little business done has been at a decline of 6d per quarter. Maize for shipment shared the quieter feeling quoted for arrival cargoes. Barley improved 6d , equarter. The sales of English wheat last week were 18,594 quarters at 49s 5d per quarter, against 26,234 quarters at 44s 2d per quarter for the same week last year. The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending August 9th were 1,911,375 cwts. of wheat and 181,179 owts, of flour,

fortaight.

"With a continuance of fine weather in France there is reason to believe that the total crop of wheat will exceed that of last year and afford farmers a fair return.

"At Mark Lane on Monday the supply of English wheat was small and the sales were slow at about the late rate. Foreign arrivals were excessive and declined a shilling per quarter, with a fair demand at the reduction. On the whole, a good deal of steadiness, was observable, as it was reported that Sunday's rain had seriously laid the crops in some districts. Flour and Parley were quiet. Maire declined 6d and oats 3d per quarter.

### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

### The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING FOST" IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY

ORAIG STREET. MONTREAL.

WEDNESDAY,

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 27.

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#### Our Couvents, Colleges, &c.

As the season is now approaching, when all of our educational institutions will be re-opened for the instructions of our youth, the time is ap propriate for us to call the attention of the Rev Superiors to the advantages the TRUE WITNESS offers for making the fact known to parents and and county in the Dominion of Canada, as wel as in many parts of the United States, and being read by most of our people who can afford to give their children a good education; the TRUE ing the merits of our various educational institu tions before the public.

Special discounts are given to all the Reverend heads of colleges, convents, &c., and will be made known on application to the publishers. To those requiring to take advantage of the inducements offered by a daily paper, we recommend the "EVENING POST"-daily edition of the TRUE WITNESS-as being the best medium.

#### Notice to Farmers.

Farms, lands and real estate of all kinds change hands every year, more especially dur ing the fall and winter, and in order that buyers and sellers may be brought together as much as possible, the TRUE WITNESS, which has a large circulation amongst the farmers of the Dominion, are prepared to offer reduced rates for advertising farmers, lands, live stock, &c., during the coming fall and winter. Terms made known on receipt of copy for advertisement.

#### The Anglo-Saxon An editorial writer in the last issue of the

attempt to shew that Canada is not Anglo-Saxon, but while admitting the general corspecific statement that the Marquis of Lorne, Sir John Macdonald, the Hon. Messrs. Blake. Mackenzie and Masson are Celts. How then are we to judge if not by names, and pedigrees of old families. If we meet a man named Gurth having a square head we immediately | reward for the good and pure. set him down as an Anglo-Saxon, incorrectly perhaps, but still with every probability of being right. In like manner if we encounter a person of the name of O'Neill, Macdonald, McCarthy, or McCallum More, we come to the conclusion that the prefix O or Mac at once defines his Celtic origin. Writers on ethnology agree that, speaking generally, the French, the I-ish and most of the Scotch are of the great Celtic family, and so, whether with our contemporary the Spectator, we flippantly trace the foreign marriages of certain f milies in order to prove that black is a kind of dusky grey or contend that McDonald is pure Norman, we must finally fall back on the historian for anything like the truth. We must take his anthority for the fact—that a certain nation is Gothic and a certain other nation Celtic. If France, Ireland and Scotland are Celtic, then, though of course with very great exception, we can come to no other conclusion than that Canada, settled chiefly by natives of those countries, is also Celtic, or at least that the Celtic element largely preponderates. A stranger arriving from England, where Saxon or Gothic blood prevails, and travelling through Canada, is at once struck with the great difference between the shape of the head and the contour of the face of those he left behind and those with which he now comes in contact, and, in fact, any hatter paying attention to what we may term the scientific branch of his business, will at once recognize the difference in the shape of the head of an Anglo-Saxon and that of a Celt when measuring them for a hat. We recommend the last mentioned fact to the Spectator as a peg on which to haug another witty article. At all events, and no matter what race we have sprung from, we cordially agree with our contemporary that it were much better to drop the name Saxon, and take up that of Canadian instead.

#### Too far East is West.

Once upon a time-except the Catholic Church itself-and there was no body of Christians so united and so well disciplined as the Presbyterians. The gloomy doctrines of Calvin and John Knox were strictly taught and vigorously observed, and woe betide the man or woman who expressed dissent, even from the most trifling shred of a dian. During the first month of this year, on their backs. The Irish farmers are surely dogma as laid down by the Geneva Apostle | from the 9th May to the 7th June, there

rated. The Church of Scotland wrapped if self round with a religious fog which was considered orthodox, and in this manner did the people consent to receive it unhestatingly and unquestioningly. The chief subject taken by the ministers for their sermor, s was hell with its eternal torments, whic'n they kept continually before the eyes of t'neir congregations in all its horrors, without one glimpse of the brightness of heaver, to relieve the mind. They continually spoke of God's vengeance, but seldom or ne ver of God's mercy, and the clergymar, who could draw the most diabolical picture of the infernal regions and the universal depravity of the human race and their future punishment, was accepted as the best and most eloquent preacher. That gloomy state of things, however, was too terrible to last very long, and consequently a necession took place and the Free Kirk of Scotland was formed, a body not of sheep are much larger, in proportion, than altogether implacable in its hatred to the Catholic Church, nor so dismal in its belief in universal damnation. Within the past decade a still greater change has been effected among the Presbyterians, in many instances a complete reaction, for instead of believing in the almost universal damnation of their forefathers some of them go so far as to doubt the existence of future punishment altogether. Too far east is west. Scarcely a week passes, for first-class quality of stock have not yet decertainly not a month, that we do not hear of | clined, and this fact, together with the prosdistinguished converts from Presbyterianism to Catholicity, and the expulsion by the Presbyterian Synod of heterodox ministers from its body. The latest instance is that of the Rev. Mr. Macrae, a clergyman of Glasgow, belonging to the Established Presbyterian Church of Scotland. Mr. Macrae preached heretical doctrines from the pulpit, and wrote free- there is nothing like a change of crops for thinking articles in the newspapers, which quickly came to the ears and eyes of his religious confreres. This preaching and writing went to show that there was no eternal punishment, no personal but merely an allegorical devil, and, in fact, the Reverend Mr. guardians, circulating as it does in every village | Macrae did away with the uncomfortable doctripes taught by his fathers in their generation, in the most cheerful manner possible. The Presbyterian Synod could not stand this. WITNESS is second to no other journal for bring- They assembled and solemnly excommunicated the heterodox Mr. Macrae. They next sent the Rev. Mr. Boyd to his church to promulgate the resolutions expelling the oftending clergyman, which were ordered to be read from his own pulpit. But resolutions are easier framed than carried out, as the Rev. Mr. Boyd learned to his dismay, for, when seeking admission on the following Sunday to carry out his instructions, the church door was slammed in his face, and the congregation told of live stock will see to these things in their him and the Synod, as plainly as words could convey their meaning, that they wanted neither him nor his doctrines, and were perfectly satisfied with their own pastor, who was not eternally throwing their women into convulsions with gloomy denunciations. The Scotch papers are now engaged discussing the matter, and we hear that several clergymen of the Presbyterian church sympathize with the Rev. Mr. Macrae in his resistance to Canadian Spectator is highly amused at our the synod. If the synod would check this serious state of affairs they might, by attendrectness of our figures, throws ridicule on the | ing the Catholic churches in their neighborhood, learn from the preachers how to describe the bright as well as the dark side of the future, and, while inculcating the doctrine of future punishment for sins unforgiven, hear them promise a glorious and immortal

#### The Live Stock Export Trade.

It is pleasing to note that the Canadian export trade in live stock, more especially cattle and sheep, which was only fairly commenced a little over two years ago, is rapidly developing into one of the largest sources o revenue to this country. Efforts were put forth some two or three years ago by some of our enterprising western cattle dealers, to make the exportation of live stock to Europe a staple trade of the country, and at the time of the first large shipments there were not wanting those who predicted a failure, so far as Canada was concerned, on the ground that the then present supply would be soon exhausted, and that sufficient would not be forthcoming to meet the brisk demand which had sprung up in Great Britain. So far from these predictions being fulfilled, we are able to state that the trade has been rapidly growing, ever since its commencement, until now it is admitted to have assumed important dimensions. Canadian heef and mutton have all along been preeither that raised by their own stock dealers or by Americans, and Canadian exporters have been able also to undersell all other dealers in the British markets. Our tarmers, more especially those of western Ontario, prompted by the good prices paid, and for other reasons which may be mentioned further on, turned their attention more to the raising of thoroughbred stock, and the result is, in spite of many difficulties, that a large and growing trade has been established. Each year the live stock shipments have shown a considerable increase on those of the previous one, and notwithstanding the serious effects of the slaughtering of Atlantic at English ports last spring, and the consequent embargo which prevents the shipment of American cattle from Canadian ports, the total shipments of cattle and sheep the present season will be manifestly largely in excess of those during any previous year. Last year the total shipments of horned cattle from these two ports during the season of navigation amounted to 18,655 head, of

good grass-fed animals began to come forward almost immediately; and for goveral them to the British markets. In most instances they have given satisfaction,-although of course the others are preferred,but large numbers not quite suitable for the English butchers were turned out to graze in England. We understand the supply of this class of cattle in the country is yet very large, and that they will likely be brought forward in increased numbers during next month. All the available vessel accommodation is reported to be engaged for six weaks to come, but it will have been neticed that recently the shipments those of cattle. This is, perhaps, not to be regretted, since a Toronto cattle exporter, on his return home from England, informed us the other day that just at the present time beef is not in very active demand, owing entirely to the hard times, brought on by the depression in trade and manufactures. He thinks, however, that all offering will be wanted a little later on in the season. Prices pects of still higher figures being paid, should tend to stimulate our farmers to a greater determination to raise none but the best theroughbred animals. Experience has taught that stock-raising is profitable to farmers in more than one way; it has proved an excellent means of enriching the soil.this purpose, and in the event of the grain crops proving a failure, or of low and unprofitable prices, such as ruled last year, we think a good prosperous trade in live stock would be appreciated. There is any amount of land in Canada which can be dedicated to what may grow into a staple export, filling the place of our fast disappearing lumber trade, and with the required banking accommodation and legitimate encouragement from the Government we do not see why the trade should not increase so rapidly that not only would we seek markets in Great Britain, but in some of the continental nations of Europe as well. There are many suggestions which might be thrown out for the improvement of the cattle trade, chief among them being better and safer accommodation, precaution against deterioration en voyage and loss by death, but no doubt the keen business men engaged in the shipment

The Canadian Pacific and Emigration.

The newspapers are beginning to talk of emigration once more. The subject can scarcely be avoided in connection with the Canadian Pacific railroad, which, if it be constructed at all, must be constructed in a great measure by emigrants, and supported by them when it is constructed. The cablegram, which we publish in this issue, makes the subject still more interesting, as it partly developes the plan of the Canadian Government, and points to the fact that it is by an extensive emigration scheme they ultimately hope to make the proposed railroad a success. And, in fact, this is their only policy, for while we have, no doubt, in our own towns and cities a class of men who, if assisted, would gladly help to build up the railroad and then settle the lands adjacent, it is not numerous enough to carry out the gigantic work in its entirety. Hence the wise policy of looking to the overcrowded British islands for assistance while giving our own laborers and agriculturists the preference. When we say the British islands we must be understood to include Ireland, a country the existence of which the Honorable J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, seemed to be ignorant of in his late instructions to the emigration agents in England to secure a delegation from that country to visit Canada and judge for themselves the inducements held out to the distressed farmers should they determine to emigrate in large numbers. Of course we have no objection to the stalwart yeomanry of "Merrie England;" quite the contrary. We lament the depression which makes the homes of their ancestors no longer their own and welcome them to this prosperous Dominion with open arms, but at the same time the Minister of Agriculture needs to be reminded that the oppressed tenant farmers of Ireland, especially of the west, have equal, if not prior, ferred by the people of Great Britain, to claims to assistance and encouragement. There are, moreover, lots of broad and fertile lands for all. English, Irish and Scotch, and if we particularize the Irish it is because they are in most need. The tenants farmers of the west of Ireland have, up to this, held on to their small holdings with a tenacity truly marvellous; have held on to them despite rack-rents and middlemen, oppressive agents and absentee landlords, and now that after a fierce struggle they are likely to yield them with the same reluctance almost as they would their lives, would it not be showing shrewd legislative wisdom to induce such lovers of farms to come to Canada and help to build up the great Northwest? diseased cattle shipped from this side of the Nor need it for a moment be supposed that those small farmers of the land beyond the Shannon would by any means be pauper immigrants. They are a patient and frugal race possessed of small means saved from the grip from Montreal and Quebec to Europe during of the landlords. Most of them have put by small sums with the very purpose of ultimately emigrating, if the law obliges them to give up their farms. They are not laboring under the terrible disadvantages of those who in '48 fled from plague and famine with which not more than 11,000 head were Cana- little worldly goods but the clothes they wore

entitled to the same privileges as those of

notwithstanding the constant, weekly drain which ministers of agriculture, and turn back to school. We also know what a enquire what our emigration agents in Ireland are doing? There are, we believe, two weeks past exporters have been shipping of them, Mr. Larkin in Dublin, and Mr. Foy in Belfast, drawing very fair salaries, but rendering little or no service in return. Of Mr. Foy of the pamphlets much is not expected by way of helping intending settlers from the west; perhaps it is not in his province, but what is Mr Larkin about? Does he, like the Minister of Agriculture, ignore the existence of the very country in which he lives and moves, or does his knowledge of geography teach him that it is merely a district adjoining the south midland counties of England? Mr. Larkin has a fine field for his abilities as an emigration agent just now in the Connaught land agitation, and it is in that Province he should be instead of enjoying the beauties of the capital, admiring, mayhap, the scenery surrounding the city of Dublin and its picturesque bay. We should sincerely like to hear from Mr. Larkin, and should also like to hear that the Minister of Agriculture has sent him also instructions about a delegation.

#### The "Irish Canadian" on the Quebec Riots.

It pleases us well that we are seldom

called upon to criticise the utterances of our

respected contemporary, the Irish Canadi in,

but it would please us still better if we never

had occasion to do so at all. The Irish

Canadian is eccentric, but it is honest, and if

it is often inconsistent and allows itself to

forget its policy of the week previous it is a

matter which only concerns itself and its readers. Take it for all in all and it is an able advocate of the cause which it champions. As such we honor it. At times, however, the Irish Canadian falls into the had practice of abusing its best friends, either directly or indirectly, and in this we cannot endorse its policy, which is a narrow one, and not at all calculated to serve its interests or carry out its views. For our own part we realize the difficulties lying in the path of journals like the Post and Irish Canadian without trying to throw further obstacles in their way; we know that instead of their number being smaller it would be well if they were greater, and hence when an Irish Catholic journal is called into existence (except it be as a hired political hack) we welcome its advent with all cordiality and cheerfulness. We regret that our contemporary does not always adopt the same plan, though we would charitably believe that when it attacks confreres it is more through the aggressive spirit natural to it than in a parrow selfish policy that fears competition in trade. There need be no such fear; the constituency of Canada is large enough to support even half a dozen journals such as the TRUE WITNESS and Irish Canadian. These remarks are called for by the tone of our Toronto contemporary in its last issue in relation to the quarrel of the ship laborers of Quebec. In its previous issue its Quebec; correspondent falls foul of the Post not get discouraged, but remember ten months in this wise: -" Capitalists may strive to crush | will soon wear away, and then you will return them, hired scribblers may revile them. but shame on the journal that, calling itself Irish, makes this Society, so largely composed of Irishmen, the object of its hostility. Considerable latitude is given to newspaper correspondents, and it is not to be supposed that their views are always these of the editor, but when this same sentence we have quoted above is taken by the nose and placed in the editorial co'umn the week after, thus adopted as the opinion of the editor of the Ir sh Canadian, we have cause for complaint against our contemporary. And first we may state that we have asked for the production of the article in our columns that so much hurt the patriotic soul of the Quebec correspondent, and it has not been produced. Will the Irish Canadian contend that the late bloody riots in Quebec are not to be lamented, or that some party or parties are not to blame? For our part we care not which, and we are inclined to the opinion expressed more than once before that our compatriots merely defended themselves from invasion, and that if they did not they would be worse fools. But let the Irish Canadian divest its mind of the delusion instilled into it by its fierce correspondent that there is such an Association in Quebec as the Irish Ship Laborers' Union. No such Society or organization exists. The Ontario contemporaries of our confrere must chuckle inwardly at its efforts to shield the English and Scotch from any blame that may attach in the matter to the English-speaking ship laborers, and show up the Irish, the whole Irish, and nothing but the Irish. The Quebec correspondent does not state that even now there | ties. are French Canadians remaining in the Parent Association, and that the Irish only compose an accidental majority in it, just as in Toronto, for obvious reasons, they would comwe have actually as much right, to defend our countrymen in Quebec as our Toronto contemporary; have done so, and shall again, but we shall never be guilty of taking advantage of their troubles to deal a confrere a sly hit below the belt.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST. DEAR SIR,-As the days of vacation are almost vanished away with all their pleasures, and that students must soon return again to their Alma Mater, would you be kind enough to allow me a small space in one of your valuable columns to write a few words on this most important subject.

We all know it is kind of hard for a dear child, who was their sole consolation around The bare idea of question could not be tole- | were shipped 7,260, all Canadian; and yet, | England, Russia, Norway or Iceland—a fact | the paternal hearth, depart from them to re- | gist, and he will endorse this,

upon the supply, the trade is still carried on emigration agents would do well to sweet consolation it is for those same parents when bending towards the tomb, to think almost as brisk as ever. All the distillery bear in mind. That they make that their child is possessed of a good and winter-fed cattle having been exported, In this connection it may not be amiss to classical education with which he can surmount all the struggles of this world and hold an honorable position among his countrymen. What richer heritage can a dying father leave to his son than a good solid education? He may leave him wealth; he may leave him plenty of everything, a fine house, richly decorated; but tell me, you, who have witnessed such cases. will those riches last for ever? Will they not soon wear away and leave the unfortunate young man without means to carry him through this transitory life? They will wear away, but a good education, with a good character, will not; it will live for ever and be his best friend when abandoned by everyone. Yes, I assure you, there is nothing so useful, and I trust that every father who loves his children will not forget to perform this duty, so important to all. You, especially, parents of Irish children, send them to college and to convent if your means will allow you. It is true that the times are hard, and some, unfortunately, are not able to send their children, but others, I am afraid, have ted to do so. Low pitiful to behold young men at the neglected prime of life, wandering about the streets, losing their time and perhaps their soul, instead of employing it in some good manner that would be useful to their hereafter. People will say that it is not good to give children much education, and that some, who never saw a college, succeed better than those who went to college several years. This is all fine enough, such cases of course may happen, but, you may depend, those who got along along were favored with means which every one does not possess. Consult experience and you will find out. Do not let those foolish ideas overcome you; send them to school, it will pay them better than to be selling a yard of ribbon behind the counter. We have plenty of colleges and convents in this land of ours. We are not obliged, thank God, to search the rays of faith and learning in a foreign land, as our ancestors were. In them your chidren will find kind fathers are mothers who will see after their welfare, who will be kind and good towards them; and there, too, they will be protected from evil, and from the rude storm of corruption which often takes possession of young men, and ruins their reputation for ever. As an Irish student, and one who wishes the welof the Atlantic, I conjure you, parents of Irish their brain everything they tried to learn. Now, as the colleges and convents will soon open, let us hope that every father whose means are not too low will send his children. and he may rest assured that a day will dawn when he shall apos what he has done, especially be for him to behold around his side a circle of good children, well educated and possessed

> again, bright and happy to breathe the days T. P. H.

#### The Russian Ships.

serious one. How thankful they ought to be!

who deprive themselves of their absence at

what I have just said, a good education. Yes,

I am sure each student will remember this.

and employ all his power to respond faith-

fully to what their parents have done for them.

Write to them often, let them know how you

are getting along, and, if you are lonesome,

which is very natural for a while, after your

parents, or perhaps, " for some one dearer," do

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 21.—Concerning the reported negotiations at St. Petersburg for the construction of several additional vessets in this country for the Russian government, Abraham Barker says his son, when last heard from, was about to start home from St. Petersburg whither he had gone to advance American interests. The impression here is that Barker has succeeded in obtaining a vast ship building contract. He will bring nearly \$20,000,000 to Philadelphia, or Philadelphia and Chester.

#### The Quebec Riots. We clip the following from the Ottawa

Free Press : To the Editor of the Free Press.

Sin.-Will you kindly allow me space to correct an impression which an editorial in one of your contemporaries of Saturday last, anent the labor difficulties at Quebec, is likely to conthe labor difficulties at Quebec, is likely to convey, viz: "hat the riolers, or, rather, as the writer terms them, "waifs of the ocean," "bordes of outlaws," &c. whose "hereditary feuds are consecrated by murder," entirely consist of two "opposing factions—French and Irish."

Irish."

Now, sir, a more unjustifiable attempt to shield the Engil-h and Scotch portion of the Quebec Ship Laborers' union at the cost of the irish members could hardly be conceived, as it is well known by every person who has resided in Quebec, that the union is comp sed of French, English, Irish and Scotch, and the difficulty, therefore, exists between the French portion on the one hand, and the English speaking members on the other I can see no good reason why your contemporary should single out the Irish portion of the union for public execration.

I remain, sir, Yours, A QUEBECER.

Ottawa, August 18, 1879.

FOR BRONCHIAL, ASTHMATIC AND Pulmonary Complaints, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" manifest remarkable curative proper-

THE INGREDIENTS OF BROWN'S Vermifuge Comfits or Worm Lozenges, are entirely harmless to the human system. The smallest and most delicate child can and will eut them, because they are pleasant to the pose a minority. We are just as ready, and taste, and will do their work speedily and thoroughly upon the worms.

> Reliable.-No remedy has been more earnestly desired and more diligently sought for by the medical profession throughout the world, than a reliable, efficient and at the same this want.

NIGHTS OF PAINFUL WATCHING with poor, sick, crying children, can be avoided by the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTH-ING SYRUP. It relieves the little sufferer from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and during the process of teething it is invalu-

CHILLS AND FEVER, THE CURSE OF new neighborhoods, can be effectually cured only by BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It quickens the blood, drives off the chill, and thereby prevents the mother or father to see, perhaps, their only | fever. Its first application insures confidence, to have desired your best good, if to have and the disease is eradicted. Ask any drugprayed for it, if to have given much time and

#### CARDINAL NEWMAN AT HOME.

Since his return from Rome to England his eminence Cardinal Newman has made several important addresses to various committees and societies who have called upon him to tender their congratulations upon his elevation to the Sacred college. One of these deputations was from the Irish Roman Catholic university, consisting of three members of the Cui Bono club, who went to the Oratory at Birmingham, to present to the cardinal a congratulatory address with a collection of fac similes of the national manuscripts efforts for the advancement of the university education of Irish Catholics; his lectures on the scope and nature of university education and the great work he had accomplished as rector in moulding their newly-formed university. In reply Cardinal Newman said :

Gentlemen-In thanking yeu for the ad-

dress of congratulation which you have done

me the honor to present, I am led especially to express to you the pleasurable wonder I have felt, on receiving its separate portions as they succeeded one another and on collecting my thoughts upon them, at the minute and most friendly diligence with which you have brought together and arranged before me whatever could be turned to my praise during the years in which I filled the distinguished and important post of rector of your Catholic university. I know well-or, if this is presumptuous to say, I sincerely believe-that a desire to serve Ireland was the ruling motive of my writings and doings while I was with you. How could I have any other? What right-minded Englishman could think of his country's conduct towards you in times past without indignation, shame and remorse? How could any such man but earnestly desire, should his duty take him to Ireland, to be able to offer up some small service in expiation of the crimes which his own people in former times committed there? This wish, I believe, ruled me; but that in fact I had done any great thing during my seven years there has never come home to me, nor have I had by me any tale of efforts made or of successes gained in your behalf such as I might produce supposing that were asked how I had spent my time and what I had done while rector of the university. I cannot then deny that, diffident as I have ever been in respect of any outcome of my work in Ireland, it has been a great satisfaction to me and a great consolation to find fare of that noble race growing up on this side from you and others that I have a right to think that those years were not wasted, and children, to give your sons and daughters a that the Sovereign Pontiff did not send me to chance to show to the world what Irish are, Ireland for nothing. There is another and what can be the children of old Ireland, thought which your address suggests to me, for I really think, and it is a general opinion namely, that on looking back to the years that Erin's sons and daughters can restore in when I was in Ireland, I have, as it would seem, good hope, after all, that I had my share of success there. We must none of us, therefore, be discouraged if during the twenty years which have elapsed since we have had so many difficulties and a success not commensurate with them. The greater the work the longer it takes to accomplish it: Tantor when his declining years are drawing molis crat Romanam condere gentem. You, innear. What a sweet consolation it will then | deed, gentlemen, are not the persons to be accused of want of courage; but zealous men though not discouraged, may be disappointed. of a fine character! But, if parents have a Let all, then, recollect that our cause is sure duty to perform, students have a still more to succeed eventually, because it is manifestly just, and next because it has the What gratitude they owe to their dear parents, blessing of the Holy See. We must be contented with small successes when we cannot home, who sacrifice every means to give them share preat ones, and we shall gain four objects surely if we resign ourselves to a progress which is gradual."

Shortly after Cardinal Newman returned to Birmingham he assisted, in full canonicals, at a ceremonial high Mass in the Oratory. The church was densely crowded with the former pupils and friends of the cardinal from all parts of country, who had taken this opportunity of paying homage to him on his elevation. After the singing of the Gospel, the cardinal, who was robbed in the capta magna, delivered a discourse upon a passage from the sermon on the Mount, comprised in the Gospel of the day. In the atternoon he officiated at the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament in robes appropriate to the function, having jeweled mitre and crosier. The cardinal was afterward presented by the members of the Oratory school society with a handsome set of vestments, and an address was read by Lord Lenox of Howard, congratulating him on his elevation. In reply to this address the cardinal

I thank you very much for the address of congratulation which you have presented to me on the great dignity to which the Holy Father has raised me. Besides the honor, he has done me this great service, that his condescension has, in Gud's mercy, been the means of eliciting on my behalf so much kind sympathy, so much deep triendliness, so much good will, of which the greater part was until now only silently cherished in the hearts of persons known and unknown to me. I do not mean to say that I did not believe in your affection for me. I have had many instances of it, I have rejoiced to know it, and I have been grateful for it; but I could not, till I had read your short and simple words, realize its warmth, its depth, and what I call its volume. Your letter is the best reward, short of supernatural, for much weariness and anxiety in time past. Nothing, indeed, is more pleasant than the care of boys; at the same time, nothing involves greater responsibility. A school such as ours is a pastoral charge of the most intimate kind. Most men agree in judging that boys, instead of remaining at home, should be under the care of others at a distance. In order to the due formation of their minds, boys need that moral and intellectual discipiine which school alone can give. Their parents, then, make a great sacri fice, and also make an act of supreme confidence, in committing their dear ones to strangers. You see, then, what has made usso anxious, sometimes too anxious—namely, our sense of the great trust committed to us by parents and our desire, if so be, to impart a blessing from above upon their children. No other department of the pastoral office requires such sustained attention and such unwearied services. A confessor for the most part known his penitents only in the confessional, and perhaps does not know them by sight. A parish priest knows, indeed the members of the flock individually, but he sees them only from time to time. Day schools are not schools except in school hours; but time a safe and certain purgative. Dr. HAR- | the superiors in a school such as ours live with VEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS Supply | their pupils and see their growth from day to day. They almost see them grow, and they are ever tenderly watching over them, that their growth may be in the right direction. You see now why it is that the few words of your address are so great a comfort to me. Yes, they are a definite, formal answer to the questionings, searchings, of heart and anxieties of twenty years. Of course, I know that we have been wonderfully blessed in the set of boys whom we have had to work for; we have had very good material. Also, I know when you speak so kindly of my personal influence and guidance that this is a reference to more than myself and that I can only occupy the second or the third place in any success which we can claim. However, if

thought towards its attainment, deserves your schnowledgment and has a call on your lasting attachment I can, without any misgivings of conscience, accept in substance your affectionate language about me. Before concluding my thanks, I must express my great gratification at your splendid gift of vestments, munificent in itself and most welcome as a lasting momento of the 20th of July, 1879, and of the address of congratulation with which that gift was accompanied." A second presentation was made by the

parents of the Oratory boys, on whose behalf Lady Alexander Lennox read a congratulatory address, accompanying a valuable silver monstrance. In acknowledging this gift and address, Cardinal Newman said :—" It is very difficult for me in set words to express the feeling of great gratitude and great gratification which such an address, from such persons, caules me. I have spoken in the answer I have just made to our late scholars, the members of the Oratory school society, of the feelings which parents must have when they commit their children either to strangers or to those who, at least, cannot be so near and dear to them as those parents are themselves I recollect perfectly well enough of my child-hood to know with what pain a mother loses her children for the first time, and separated from them, not knowing for the time, what may happen to them. It is, of course, an enormous gratification and a cause of thankfulness, where thanks are due, that I should be, that we should be, so kindly, considerably, and tenderly regarded as we are, and as that address which you have read to me brings out. Concerning our school, it may be pleasant to you to know that the Holy Father at Rome seemed to take great interest in it without my urging it upon him. I brought before him the outline of the history of the Oratory for the last 30 years, and he showed great interest in it, and I may say even mastered all I said and I could see that it remained in his mind. for when the time came for me and my friends (the Fathers) to be presented to him to take leave of him, then, though what I asked for was a blessing upon this house and upon the house in London, he added of his own will a a blessing upon the school. It was a thing he singled out; and, as we have been blessed by the blessing of the holy Pope Pius IX. on the commencement of the Oratory, we may look forward to the divine blessing, for being guided and prospered in the time to come. I hope you will not measure my sense of your kindness to me by the few words I have spoken, for if I attempted to express my full feelings I should have to detain you a long time before I came to an end; but loth as I am to detain you with more words, I must not conclude without offering you my best thanks for the monstrance, which you and others as mothers of our boys have had the kindness to present to me in memory of my elevation to the Sacred college, or without assuring both you who are here and those whom you represent how acceptable to us is this token of the interest you take in the past and present of the Oratory." On the previous dry the ladies of the Altar society, connected with the Oratory church, presented an address of welcome, with a handsome throne canopy and sancturay turniture, which were graclously acknowledged.

A Baptist Minister on Papai infallibility.

A Baptist Minister on Papal infallibility.

Rev. Dr. W. W. second Baptist church, of St. Louis, lately delivered a lecture on "What Catholics believe," in which he states this:

The Catholic church claims infallible authority. This authority she believes is derived from God to teach morals and faith; and is guarded forever by the special help of the Holy Spirit. The line of argument upon which the claim of infallibility rests is se follows: The church was infallible in the days of the apostles. The apostles were the only authority in the church for the first century. The teachers of the Catholic church at the present day are the direct successors of the apostles. "There is just ground fordenying to the apostolic teachers of the 19th century in which we live, a precigative clearly possess of by those of the first, especially as he divine word nowhere intimates that this unerring guidance was to die with the apostles. On the contrary, as the apostles transmitted to their successors their nower to preach, to baptize, to optain to confirm, etc. they must also have

## The Rt. Rev. Bishop of Buffisio on Masses for the Dead is stend of Osteniations Fun rais.

The Rt. Rev. Stephen Vincent Ryan, D.D., C.M., on July 25th, issued an excellent Pastoral letter, from which we make the following opportune extract:-

"Thankfully the synod accepted the privilege granted by the Holy Father of reciting the Divine office according to the Roman calendar, and a committee of three, viz: Revs. J. Castaldi, J. Sorg and Dr. Hoelscher, were appointed to bring out the Ordo for the coming year. With the preceding privilege another was granted to the clergy of the diocese which will, I am sure, afford consolation and joy to all our good people, that of celebrating Mass of Bequiem for the suffering souls in Purgatory twice in the week on all feasts except those of the first and second class. How beautiful and soothing to grief- | pink or blue foulard.

stricken, bereaved hearts, the eminently Catholic practice of remembering dear departed ones in prayer, and communion and holy Mass! To have the holy sacrifice offered for the souls in purgatory will ever be, as well a test of true Catholic faith as a sure proof of genuine affection for the relatives and friends whose loss we mourn and whose earthly remains we accompany with sorrow to the grave. Now, as in the time of the valiant Machabees, it is "a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead, that they may be loosed from their sins." The true Catholic and the true friend will be known not by vain, ostentatious and expensive display at funerals, but by the offerings, alms-giving and prayers in behalf, and for the intention of, the deceased. Good Christians will in our days follow the example and the teaching of the great St. Augustine, who so tenderly and fervently remembered his mother, Monica, at the holy altar, and taught, "it is not to be denied that the souls of the departed are to be relieved by the piety of their living friends when the sacrifice of the Mediator is offered for them, or alms are given in the church; and Catholics of the nineteenth century believe with St. John Chrysostom of the fourth century, that "it is is not in vain that in the divine mysteries we remember the dead.

He that stands at the altar cries not out in vain, 'let us pray for them who have slept in Christ." Let our funerals then be Christian and Catholic; let Christian feeling actu-ate us, and Catholic faith guide us; let the general line of Christianity, avoiding all that touching liturgy of the church consecrate our last tribute of love and respect to our deceased friends. As I mentioned on a former occasion, let our dead be buried with a Mass to be celebrated not later than nine o'clock and if some words of condolence and admonition are spoken, let not the service be protracted too long, so that mourners and friends may return to their homes and occupations by mid-day, and on no account should those in charge of funerals permit carriages to stop at aloons on their way home from the cemetary. When we somewhat modified existing diocesan regulations in regard to funerals in the morning, it was with the express understanding that this abuse would not be tolerated, and whilst we remind all that have any respect for themselves, or any regard for the honor of their Church, that they must not by consent or connivance become accessory to an abuse entailing shame on religion, we warn others who cannot be reached by motives of self-respect or religion, that we may be forced to adopt other measures and enforce former stringent prohibitions. It may not be necessary to repeat that at funerals in the afternoon no sermon can be preached, and the carriages must be restricted to the prescribed number. The reason of this is obvious; we must use every precaution to preserve the Christian and religious character of our burials, and not allow them to degenerate into mere excursions of pleasure or sources of

#### M. Thiers on Ireland.

They have unveiled a statue of M. Thiers at Nancy amidst reat rejoicings, and the Paris correspondent of the Freeman takes the opportunity to supply the following reminiscences:

I had the honor of sometimes setting M. Thiers. It was one of the greatest honours of my life. He always received me ki diy and as it was mostly his pleasure to speak a great deal and listen little to others, I was mappy to escape intruding much of my own inferiority on a man whose words were g. Id. He certainly was, in my own case, no believer in the proverb which says speech it silver and silence gold. Never shall I forget the first time I was presented to the man I then most holoused as the greatest histo ian of his age. It wis a great many years ago, and Napoleon III. See and firmly on the imperial throne. I could not form the faintest idea in my wildest imagicings that the lit le whice-headed man of the mocking mouth would one day stand in the shoes of a soverighthen sepowerful, and te himself the executive ruler of France. I have told the story a hundred times of M. Thiers' reference to Ireland, and yet I shall take the liberty of repeating it once more to my countrymen on the day his name is in all mouths in France. I was presented to him as an Irishman, and he at once began—"You an Irishman! I have great sympathy for Ireland and the Irish. You have lent us good soldiers who have become uncompromising iriends in allaces." The friend who introduced me and who iffered in politics Acoust the form of the control of th

frequently embroidered with a delicate flower design in any shades that are effective against the brilliant back-ground. Either black, cardinal red, or olive of the darkest shade, form handsome mountings.

Ladies going to the mountains wear en route the short flannel suits they have prepared for mountain excursions. Navy blue flannel as smoothly pressed as cloth remains the favorite fabric for such dresses, though a newer style is the English home spun cloth, sleazily woven in small checks of clive brown, gray or green.

Jackets made entirely of lace are very fashionable. They fit the figure closely, and have pockets at the sides composed of flots of satin ribbon. They are fastened with a single button. Argentan lace is the material most used, and sometimes they are lined with

#### Catholic News.

It is not the Christian Statesman alone which, among the apparently hopeless classes of the community, has reached one stage nearer to the Christian idea of education. It quotes a very remarkable testimony from the Presbyterian Banner, concerning the infidelity and godlessness not merely of the schools or the system, but its adminstrators and teachers

The Presbyterian paper says: "The strongest opposition to these schools has come from the Roman Catholic church. This church, as is well known, has not been in favor of circulating the bible without note or comment among the people; and as the holy scriptures were read in a very large majority of the public schools, this was one occasion why the Roman Catholic hierarchy arrayed themselves against them. But truth requires it to be said that the objection of Romanism took mainly a deeper and wider range: it insisted that these were godless schools, that as religion was not taught in them and could not be, they would necessarily become irreligious and infidel, if not athestic. It may be said that this particular opposition arose from the fact that Rome regards everything as godless and un-Christian outside of its own communion, and that therefore no objection urged on this ground from this source would be worthy of consideration. And there may be a good deal in this. Still it has been generally understood that educageneral line of Christianity, avoiding all that is known as sectarianism, so far as morals and belief are concerned and especially that it should not be infidel, much less atheistic.

But, unfortunately, there are indications cropping out here and there that the charge that our common schools are irreligious and godless in a much wider sense than intended originally in the objection by the Roman Catholic church, is in danger of being supported, at least to some extent. The absence of direct religious instruction has been so construed in practice, at least in some, probably in many places, as to admit bald secularism, and even materialism and atheism. The evidences are such as should lead to examination on the part of all the friends of the common schools and a deep anxiety for their future.

#### Irish News.

DUBLIN, August 22 - The home rule league held a demonstration in the Rotunda last night. There were only four members of parliament present, of whom Charles Parnell was the most notable. The hall was crowded with workingmen. The proceedings throughout were riotous. The disorderly persons were remarkable for their hostility towards the more moderate section of the home rule members. The meeting passed resolutions favoring the obstructive policy pursued by their representatives in the commons, and expressing the necessity of purging the party of members who have shown lukewarmness. Several fights occurred. Dissenters from the resolutions, after receiving very rough usage, were thrown out to the tender mercies of mob awaiting them.

ANECDOTE OF THE POET MOORE.-The following anecdote is related of the author of the "Irish Melodies"—(there is an excellent moral in it) :- Moore had just returned from his government office in the West Indies, a defaulter for eight thousand pounds, owing to the dishonesty of his secretary. Great sympathy was felt for him among his friends, and three propositions were made to him to cancel the debt. Lord Lansdowne, offered simply to pay it; Longman and Murray, booksellers, offered to advance it on his future works; and the noblemen at White's offered the sum to him in a subscription. This was at a time subscriptions were on foot for getting Sheridan out of his troubles; and, while Moore was considering the three propositions just named, he chanced to be walking down St. James street with two noblemen, when they met Sheridan. Sheridan bowed to them with familiar "How are you?" "D—n the fellow, (said one of the noblemen), he might have touched his hat! I subscribed one hundred pounds for him last night!"—Thank God!

scope for the energies and imaginations of the German people. Now see how cleverly the chauvis work their politico-military consented to the proposal, on condition that she chauvis work their politico-military problem.

FLANT TOWERS IN THE CHANNEL.

France alone, say they, could prevent the English government from seizing those colonies at once. France by her close proximity to England, her equality of power on the sagnand her superiority on laud, and, above all, by her vastly superior engineering could render Great Britain powerless to stand in the way of any desired expansion of the German empire. When the present prime minister at St. Stevens was nothing more than touched his hat! I subscribed one hundred pounds for him last night!"—Thank God!

was felt for him among his friends, and imaginations of the chauvis work out their politico-military consented to the proposal, on condition that she chauvis, consented to the proposal, on condition that she should not speak to Bernardette, on the ladier's wish, consented to the proposal, on condition that she should not speak to Bernardette, on the arrival of the ladier's wish, consented to the proposal, on condition that she should not speak to Bernardette, on the arrival of the ladier's wish, consented to the proposal on condition that she should not pathy was felt for him among his friends, and

THE NEXT LIBERAL MINISTRY .- l am informed that Lord Derby has consented to take a seat in the next liberal cabinet, whenever that may be formed. The addition of another candidate for high honours in a liberal cabinet is not altogether agreeable to the front benches of the opposition, which accommodate at least five noblemen and gentlemen who consider that their claims to become secretaries of state are undeniable. This may, perhaps, account for the eagerness with which the proposal, made the other night, to create a new secretaryship of state for trade, was supported by Mr. W. E. Foster and his colleagues; for, by this arrangement, a snug place can be provided for Lord Derby without diminishing the number of terths available for the old crew .- World.

#### LONDON GOSSIP.

Carlous Plans for an Invasion of England-What is said in the Clubs-Holland to be annexed to Germany and Enaland to France.

London, August 4, 1879. Let me record the latest "sensations" in club life. London must always have some sensation "on," as the familiar idiom goes; some amiably designate them "crazes." For we had a perfect Godsend in Bernhardt, and then the prince imperial tribulation; but when the great "Sahara" was no more and the prince imperial furore had spent itself a terrible ennui fell upon society, to which a scandal or a sensation is as the breath of life. It almost found manna in the rumor which got itself started that the prince went to Africa to "cover himself with glory" in order to recommend himself to the Princess Beatrice; but then the queen cruelly nipped this promising little tlower in the bud, and it died out at once. Fortunately, however, the end of the season came, and with it other means for driving away ennui and its accompanying ills. It is worth recording that with the tail of the season came a gentle little sensation, quite altogether too terrible. It began in the clubs, at the Naval and Military, I believe, and thence percolated into the drawing rooms. It will doubtless get itself talked about in the "shires" and elsewhere and will in due season crop up again. The tongues of the club men cannot be expected to lie dormant, and so they have been employing themselves in discussing, with as much eagerness as is compatible with their character as easy going citizens of Cockagne, the possibility of even the shadow of truth in the assertion made by the warlike portion of French politicians that they see at the present moment a sure way to the successful invasion of these islunds. THE PROJECTED INVASION.

"The threat of this unexpected aggression will fall, ere long, like a bombshell upon the proud security of the nation which has based its insolence upon the fact of its sengirt position," said in a loud tone, a few evenings ago, in one of the Paris military circles, one of the fierce fire-eaters of the Bonapartist faction. The announcement, it is said, produced as great a sensation among the close-cropped members of the club as it will do on this side the channel, should it ever come to be uttered in real earnest. But explanation of the means whereby the threat would be carried out gives cause for grave reflection among those pequins who pass for being the most in possession of their reason. The suggestion, however absurd it may appear to a thinking people, evidently appears perfectly feasible to an assembly of French officers, to whom the wish is father to the thought. This, then, is the programme laid down by the "chauvins" of the circles, and the politicians of the Bonapartist persuasion. Alsace and Lorraine must be reannexed to France; France cannot sleep without them, and who ever else wakes France must sleep. But Germany will never give these provinces up without ample compensation; so they reason, Where will Fatherland seek that compensation? In the annexation of Holland, with all those magnificent Dutch colonies for which-say the chauvins-her soul is sighing in order to make her at one stroke a great maritime nation. These 20,000,000 Asiatic subjects would set the German empire on a level with Great Britain, and would open out scope for the energies and imaginations of the

and the tools invented by modern science the Straits of Dover become nothing more than a mere ditch, from which it will be an easy task to exclude the British navy." said Mr. Disraeli, and, filling out the draft plan thus laid down, the chanvins say :- Once prevent the navy from taking part in the struggle and victory must follow the biggest battalions. So that England, who still refuses to adopt the military system of the rest of Europe, has naught to protect her but the old prejudices, quite as dangerous to rely upon as the confidence that France displayed in the ancient fortifications by Vauban. It cannot be denied that an invasion of Great Britain would be the most expensive national adventure ever undertaken. But every siege has been successful, and the victory has always remained with the besieger, provided his resources can hold out long enough. The method of undertaking the task is already invented. The German government is at the present moment busy in constructing a number of round towers for the defence of her coasts. Now, every pilot knows well enough that the Straits of Dover are filled with shallows and shoals appearing at times above water. What would be easier than to cover these shoal banks with the same steel towers now being constructed in Germany? But these banks can only be approached through France, and for this end Germany must crush her a second time; and this would be a task that Cermany herself would hesitate to renew. for all the world knows how dear a price she has had to pay for the victory. She has not recovered that victory even now. One thing is certain-that England would never be able to brave with impunity a Franco German coalition. The days of Nelson and Howe are gone forever. Other nations are now possessed of the same resources which she once monopolized; therefore, you see, it depends entire-Alsace and Lorraine, and the cession of Belgium besides, in exchange for the annexation of Holland to Germany. The pill will doubtless be a bitter one for England, but she will not hesitate to swallow it rather than risk the peril of a siege by the 3,000,000 armed men that could be thrown upon her coasts by the united powers of France and Germany; who would make of her what Alexander made of Tyre, which from an island became a penin-The task of uniting one continent to another is as easy to modern science as that of separating them, and in this case Nature herself has executed more than half the work

#### WHAT THE ENGLISH SAY.

Wild resoning enough, your readers will say at the first glance at this theory, and so it appeared to the one who was a listener to the discussion. But since then it has not only heen "had over" at various political meetings in Paris, and argued in scientific circles but it has been printed in extenso in a French review. In the latter the sentiments of Prince Bismarck are likewise discussed, and the opinion boldly expressed that "nothing less than the acquisition of the Dutch colonies can put an end to the commercial crisis under which Germany has been writhing ever since the Prussian war, and for her the friendship secret which it had so deftly concealed. Guilt well as in adversity.

and alliance of France would literally be worth double the value of the millions she curried away as indemnity. The moment will assuredly come when she will offer a price for the help required, and will obtain it." is there any wonder that a "sensation" like this should give zest to conversation in political and military clubs, and that in West End drawing rooms the bare possibility of the realization of such a set of schemes should be deemed "much too awfully terrible?" As I said before, the end of the season has had the effect of nipping the sensation in the bud before it reached the proportions of a craze or a scare, but we shall hear of it again. Meanwhile I see one provincial paper, or apparently its Paris correspondent, has taken the thing au serieux. "When we see," says the writer, "in a periodical well accredited by the French public, popular with all classes and considered trustworthy in its views, an opinion so confidently expressed as this, we may be pardoned for feeling disquietude at our own security and for being startled into the desire of startling others sufficiently to cause a general determination among our politicians to defeat the scheme; a rivalry among our engineers to oppose it, and a universal combination among the people to defend their coast from an enemy who would seek to annex the British islands to the very country from which they would vastly prefer to be even more separated still. Let us remember that science has no political opinion and that to secure the triumph all parties would be united."

One remark suggests itself by way of postscript. There is a strong feeling in English military circles in favor of the adoption of the military system of the rest of Europe-that is, compulsory military service; the notion, indeed, has more than once got itself ventilated it parliament, and I should not, therefore, be surprised to find the scheme above described brought forward as a reason for the necessity of making these islands, like France, Germany, Russia and even Italy, an "armed camp."—New York Herald.

A "Society Lady." A short time ago two sisters connected with one of the worthy charitable institutions of the neighborhood, in order to add a certain ext t comfort for the benefit of their inmates, and comfort for the beneat of their immass, mow which would require an outlay of a small amount of money, started out to collect the necessary sum. The day was hot, and the poor sister dragged themselves in an almost exhauster condition from door to door, antil at last they condition from door to door, until at last they came to the house of a well-known citizen and were admitted by the servant. The lady of the house appeared; but as soon as her eyes fell upon the costume of the angels of charity she burst into a violent passi-m, and not only ordered the sisters off, but brutally dragged one of them by the arm to the door and thrust her out with force, exclaiming that she would have nothing to do with "Romanists." This uncharitable person is a "society lady," and is esteemed among her friends for her distinguished manners. The poor sisters of course made no complaint, but went meekly on their way. We may add that the one so rudely handled is a hely of an eminent European family: a countess in her own right; but she abandoned all to wear the coarse habit of a sister, and lead a life of poverty and self-denial.—Cincinnati Telegraph.

#### Anecdote of Bernardette.

During the visit which our friend Don Ramon de Aralztegin paid to Lourdes in the course of last summer, the following miraele, as we may term it, wrought through the mediation of Bernardette, was made known to him by Mgr. Peyramale. A deriain hady, who had a parasytte son of about four or five years of age, determined to go to Nevers and implore B-mardette's prayers that the Blessed Virgin might cure her boy. The superior of the congregation to which Bernardette belonged hearing of the lady's wish, consented to the proposal, on condition that she

#### Some Theatrical By-Play.

[From Chamber's Journal.] A very weak tenor in Dublin singing feebly, caused one of the gods to shout to an acquaintance across the gallery; "Corney, what noise was that?" "Bedad," said Corney, "I believe its the gas whistlin' in the pipe." In the same lively city, a late mayor gave his patronage, and was hailed with "a cheer for the ex-mayor!" When quiet was restored a voice called out: "Now, boys, a cheer for the double X mayor!" (Mr. Guinness the great brewer was the gentleman then filling the civic chair). A Sir William Fondlove, in "The Love Chase," summing up his personal advantages, says conceitedly enough: "I'm every atom what a man should be." A man slightly lame was playing the part, when at this point a voice from the pit cried: "Barring the game leg, Freddy" On an Iago, who was disfigured by a frightful obliquity of vision, to Othello, " Wear your eyes thus; one of the spectators unkindly remarked; "He can't you fool! he hasn't larnt to squint,"

#### The Troubles

Different opinions are alloat relative to the origin of the troubles. We hope by to-morrow to be able to say "the LATE troubles." Some of our French Canadian confreres and many sensible and sound thinking people attribute the outbreak to political partizanship; others, who are satisfied with the simple surface gleaning, look no further than the labor difficulty for a solution. That there are many sound and justifiable reasons in support of the first proposition the French Canadian press give abundant proof. The Eclaireur, the organ of the Hon. Mr. Langelier, treasurer of the province in the Joly administration, uses very hard ly upon France to obtain the restitution of language towards the old country element in all its references to the trouble. Other papers of the same ilk chime in on the same key. Not content with a lavish abuse of all the English speaking people, whom they are pleased to call Les Irlandais, the Eclaireur accuses the Canadien of treating the question too favorably towards the latter element at the expense of the workingmen of St. Roch and St. Fauveur, whom the Eclaireur says the Canadien styles blackguards and murderers The Eclaireur also accuses the Canadien of stating that the liberals were the authors of the troubles. The Canadien, in answer to those charges, says:—"The Eclaireur lies with deliberate and set purpose in saying that the Canadien has ac-cused the liberals of being the authors of the troubles of Friday last; it lies equally in saying that we have treated the workingmen of St. Roch and St. Sauveur as black guards and murderers. We have never applied those epithets to the workingmen of Quebec, and we defy one Eclaireur to prove his assertion. We have exhorted for peace and reconciliation, while the Eclaireur has excited the hate and vengeful passions of the people" The Eclaireur, no doubt, has read between the lines and fancied a discovery in the possession of others of that cherished

has an upbraiding, susceptible and suspicious conscience. What a pity it is that the "vile populace" (quotation from the Fclaireur) cannot fall into line with the views of this aboriginal paper and accept the situation as it depicts it.—Quebec Telegraph.

#### The Military Revival of France.

The recovery of France from the financial consequences of her overthrow by Germany in the last war has been commented upon over and over again in all quarters of of the civilized world, and explanations more or less conclusive have been given of the phenomenon.

France's military revival has been as rapid as her recovery from the waste of one of her most disastrous wars. This revival has not received, outside of Germany, the attention it deserves. In that country the military revival is more carefully watched than the tokens of commercial and industrial prosperity. Germany keeps her hand on the trigger. Her military authorities do not know how soon they may have to blaze away.

Let us glance at some of the facts and figures. In 1876 it took a month for France to concentrate 250,000 men. The reserves were only 300,000 in number. We all know how this army was handled by its incompetent generals, how bravely the soldiers fought, and how completely the Germans triumphed over bravery, corruption and incapacity.

Since the close of the war the military system has been completely reorganized Compulsory service in the army has been introduced. The artillery has been completely changed. Every horse and cart in the country is registered, and could in case of need be requisitioned for service tomorrow. The reserve amount to 1,000, 000 of men. Every able-bodied man in France under forty years of age could be called out without a day's delay. A new frontier line has been constructed to take the place of that formerly protected by Metz and Strasburg, and a new line of forts has been constructed around Paris to replace the line over which the great city was bombarded by the Germans.

And now what of the active army? France's army ready for service in the field is now 840,000 men, 153,000 horses and 2,700 guns. This army is divided into twenty-four army corps, nineteen on the active list and five on the reserved. Each corps of the active army is composed of 34,000 men, 5,500 horses and 120 guns. Each of the reserve crops is composed of 32,000 men, 4,000 horses and 180 guns. The different branches of the service are thus organized according to Captain Von-Fireks, of the Prussian staff. The French infantry batallions on a war footing are 1,000 strong, the squadrons 150 sabres, the mounted batteries 160 men, 120 horses and six guns. In the way of troops ready to take the field, France possesses 396 batallions, 296 squadrons, 397 mounted batteries and 57 batteries of horse artillery, 80 companies of engineers, 4 railway companies and 4 pontoon companies; total, 605,000 foot, 44,000 cavalry, 71,700 artillerymen, 28,000 engineers, etc., or 840,000 fighting men, 153,000 horses and 3,700 guns. Neither the staff, military train, administrative or auxiliary services are included in these figures.

This great host has cost money. The average appropriation for the support of the army for the past seven years has been considerably more than \$1,000,000,000 per annum. The appropriations are increasing from year to year. The war estimates under the empire were only about three fifths of what they are now under the republic. But the republic has an army, and the empire had

And now what does the French army want? Generals. The last war showed conclusively that the French army did not have a master of the art of war-not one commanding officer who could handle large bodies of troops in active service-not one officer who was able to maneuver troops on the field of battle or bring them to that field so as to make the most of their bravery. An army without leaders is worth little. France may reorganize her army and bring all her men into the field, but unless her leaders can contrive to give that army and those men competent officers, the nation is sure to run headlong from disaster to disaster. Under Bazine, Trochu and the incompetent breed trained in Algeria, there is no success possible in any war. France should keep the peace now for a double reason. The great commanders of Germany will soon die, and it is improbable that their successors will be as competent or as fortunate. The generals of France will soon die. It is improbable that a more incompetent set can succeed them. France should take a leaf out of Napoleon's book and begin to seek talent in the ranks .- Home Journal.

Princess dresses seem to have arrived at a new point of acceptability, the latest designs being either simulations of basques, skirts and overskirts, or else extremely plain as to construction, and intended for materials which are too striking to be elaborated with trimming.

NEW CEMETERY AT CORNWALL .- Ground for a new cemetery has been purchased by the Catholics of Cornwall, situated near the railway track outside the town. The work of laying it out is being proceeded with under the direction of Mr. J J. Browne. The walks are 20 feet in width and run obliquely to each other, dividing the whole ground into squares which are sub-divided into various sized lots. On the first square in the centre the vaults are to be erected, on the square to the right of that the residence of the keeper and to the left the chapel. A large number of the lots have been already purchased by the residents of Cornwall.

BISHOP MARTIN, OF PADERBORN.—Rev. Dr. Conrad Martin, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Paderborn, has just died in exile at a time that the Kulturkampf, of which he was one of the most conspicuous victims, has been ended by the common sense and reconciliation of Pope Leo XIII. and Prince Bismarck. It looked at one time as if Dr. Martin might indeed become not only the willing but actual champion of the Roman Catholic faith in Germany, and it was with this expectation that the Teutonic Catholics hailed with delight his appointment as a delegate to the Ecumenical council. But, like all self-opinionated men of his calibre, he fell, quicker even than many of his coll-agues, under the ban of the May laws. These laws he denounced in a widely circulated pamphlet at the time as "the most atrocious ever launched against the church of of Christ since the Drocletra era." He was arrested, tried by a high tribunal and stripped of his vestments and his office, a proceeding which stamped him in the eyes of the faithful at once as a martyr. As such he virtually died, mourned bp thousands of German Roman Catholics, who, though they regretted his incapacity, or rather his unwillingness to follow the spirit of the age, nevertheless honored the man and the priest who had the courage to stand by and suffer for the religion of his fathers in and out of station, in presperity as

wi'des swell,
And from the sinner's soul shall chase the
deeper gloom of hell;
'Twill burn upon the martyr's lips, and mingle in its signs When lisping childhood lifts to thee its sinless hands and eyes.

The penitent whose blood would flow so freely as his tears.
For the dark revords of the past accusing conscience bears.
Through the shall offer up the grief that rends his bleeding heart.
Nor from the vigil of the cross for earth's delights shall part.

To thee the Church her shrines of gold and lofty spires shall raise, And teach the purest lips of earth to celebrate they praise; And cause each tribe to bless thy name, and every tongue to call
On her who crushed the serpent's head and
broke the demon's thrall.

tions identified with the nationalist cause. The line begins with a patriotic and meritorious pet of the seventeen heentury. His grand nephew, Sir John Parnell was the head of the family, living about the end of the lastcentury, and ne was one of the most bitter opponents of the "Act of Union" which fused the Irish and English parliaments into one body. His sou, Sir John Parnell, also opp sed this act, but was afterward elected member of the imperial legislature, and there always took a most I beral stand in the discussion of Irish atlates. He was a strenuous advocate of Catholic emancipation, and year after year presented the "Catholic petition" to the house of commons after the emancipation party quarrelled with the distinguished Henry Gratian. This Parnell was afterwards raised to the peerage under the title of Lord Congleton, and the press thead of the line bears that title. Charies Stewart Parnell the obstructionist, is also a grands in of Admiral Stewart, of the American navy, who died about ten years ago, full of years and of honors which he gathered in the war of is12. In fact it was owing to his efforts that all the naval successes of that war were obtained by the United States, as he and Cantain Bathphiline were callefty. owing to his efforts that all the havai successes, of that war were obtained by the United States, as he and Captain Bainbridge were obselved instrumental in getting the squadron sent to sea. He was also the commander of the Constitution and won in common with that vessel the sobriquet of "Old Ironsides." His daughter Mrs. Parnell, and the Misses Parnell an present live at the Stewart. Misses Parnell, an present live at the Stewart homestead Bordentown, N. J. Mr. C. S. Parnell's residence is Avondale, county Wicklow Ireland, where he owns a handsome property. He also owns factories in the same county. He is about thirty two years old, and is tall, slight and handsome, with a fair complexion. He is remarkable for his wonderful coolness in debate, his persevence of the part of the property lives owing able for his wonderful coolness in debate, his perseverance, coorage and energy. It was owing to his re-narkable possession of the last named quality that the election of Mr. Finnegan was secured in the recent Ennis election. He possesses an excellent general education, which he obtained at Magdalene college, Cambridge. He sits in parliament for Meath county. A remarkable feature in his method of opposition is that he never loses his temper or his presence of mind, and is never rude, to his antagonists. He will detay the house for hours over trivial points; he will rise to speak on some side issue time and again; he will move an adjournment ten times in an evening, but always with a smile, and will always preface his remarks with a few words of apparent conciliation and deprecation.

MR. PARNELL'S LIEUTENANTS.

MR. PARNELL'S LIEUTENANTS.

Second in importance to Mr. Parnell stands Mr. Francis O'Donnell, the vice president and honorary secretary of the home: u'e association. He is about thirty years old, a graduate of the Queen's university of Ireland, and member for Dungarvan. He is not a man of property and lives by his pen, finding a ready market for his well-informed and pointedly written articles in the English reviews and magazines. As a literary man he has acquired an unusual fund of knowledge concerning the British colonies and foreign affairs, and by means of his information on these subjects has been able to knowledge concerning the British colonies and foreign affairs, and by means of his information on these subjects has been able to give much trouble to the ministry in the discussion of questions whereon the average member hardly trusts himself to speak. He has made himself many enemies in the house by the general contemptous insolence of his demeanor. He wears a glass, and when he rises to address the barra stricks it in his eye and by the general contemptous insidence of insidence of insidence. He wears a glass, and when he rises to address the house sticks it in his eye and casts a scornful glance over the tory benches, which is in itself an insult to his opponents all the more bitter because it is impossible for them to resent or even notice it. He made himself very unpopular with his own party or a long time by taking the side of the minisopponents all the more bitter because it is impossible for them to resent or even noticeit. He made himself every unpopular with his own party, or a long time by taking the side of the ministers against Russia and the Slavonic principalities that were struggling for liberty but latterly he has recovered ground and now keeps silence whenever he cannot agree with his o' liegues. He is an excellent speaker, though, perhaps, inclined to be fiorid in his language and is a perfect master of sattre. So, indeed, is Mr. Joseph G. Biggar. Mr. Biggar has the misfortune of being much deformed. A dwarf in stature, hunchbacked and with a curiously shaeed head, he has yet so far overcome these natural disadvanta, essas to become a popular loader among his fellow countrymen and a hated opponent to the gatt he merule portion of the parliamentary body. He has a peculiarly strident voice, with the strong provincial accent of the North of Ireland, and it has been remarked that his speeches have on his adversaries something of the effect.

Virge Predicands.

If through the endless ages bright shall be the deathless nance of her who for Bethulla dared to peril life and fame, the bound prove grateful heart should prove grateful heart should prove of love!

High high beyond the purest and the brightest in the train of earth or heaven, that bow before the Lamb of save. The reign of mercy, hope and love o'er all who pardon crave.

Thy praise shall be the Apostle's theme the Virgin's choral lay;
The charm that soothe's the mourner's grief and cheers the pigrin's way;
The memory of redeeming love, once more to man recall.

Thy name shall light the ocean's gloom and its wi'des swell, and from the sinner's soul shall chase the course for macking the sinner's soul shall chase the course for Mayo county.

If through the endless ages bright shall be the chess she pigrin shall be then and shrewd practical control and strong convictions. By these qualities he had and strong convictions. By these qualities he had and strong convictions. By these qualities he but possesses an actic mind and shrewd practical connor and strong convictions. By these qualities he had and strong convictions. By these qualities he had and strong convictions. By these qualities he had send of actionic convictions. By these qualities he had and strong convictions. By these qualities he had action can excellent debater, and almost indispensable to his party. He is worth about £85,00, and his father, who is a Belfast movement, is worth, £50,00 but the two are not on good terms since the young-r beame aconvert county of Cavan. His friend and fellow worker, loon of cavan. His friend and fellow

occasional obstructionists.

In addition to these four leaders there are many men of prominence belonging to the extremo section of the home rule party, whose names have come to be much identified with the doings of the obstructionists. Among them one of the most remarkable is Major Jonn Phillp Nolan, the "whip" of the home rulers, and a gentleman who has earned much distinction as an officer in the royal artillery. He is regarded as one of the most scientific officers in the service. Major Purceil O'Gorman is another good soldier, a good parliamentary speaker and a scion of a very distinguished line. Mr. O'Mahoney, a nephew of the well a nown Father Prout, and one of the cleverest political satiries s of heday, has introduced him into one of his novels, and makes him utter the rebellious sentiment, "That the only honest place for an Irishman to be is in the dock"—that is, of course, for a political offence. Nevertheless, the major is now in parliament for Waterford, and, what is more, has the car of the house of commons. Whenever he begins to speak all members within reach crowd in, for he illustrates his remarks with droll stories. He is a consin of Richard O'Gorman, the woll known New York

And case each iribe to bless thy name, and on horse the demon's the district of the series of the se

These men have been able to match the strongest debaters of the house on the ground of purliamentary sharp practice and k-en exchange of personalities, while they have never failed to play a creditable part in the discussion of broad questions of state policy, whether domestic or foreign. "Mr. Parnell, Mr. Biggar, Mr. O'Coanor Power and Mr. Callan." says the Pall Mall Gazette, "began and conducted amost to its close the movement which has ended in a revolution in the British army. We know plainly what the Irish gentlemen we have named are aiming at They would esteen it poor flatery if we affected to suppose that they wished well to the military power of Great Hrisin. In fact, they wish it all manner of evil, for it is the mainstay of an empire which they detest and which they are banded together to divide. They have had many successes, but this is the greatest. They have defied the house of commons; they have had many successes, but this is the greatest. They have defied the peaker; they have brought the British constitution into contempt. At one time those who hated or teared our institutions confined themselves to urging that they were not fitted for other countries; now our institutions are laughed at as having broken down their original home. It remained for the Irlsh gentlemen to strike a blow at our military organization, and they have succeeded it is just remained for the Irish gentlemen to strike a blow at our military organization, and they have succeeded. They have succeeded it is just to say, by manfully facing every sort of discouragement. The ministry, which treated them with contempt, had been cowed by them; Lord Hartington and Sir William Harcourt danounced them, but at length they follow Mr. Biggar and copy Mr. Parnell. It may be added that the indirect influence of these Irish gentlemen is almost as great as their direct authority. It is they who have indirectly produced the Irish university bill of the government." The repeal of the convention act and the passage of the Irish volunteer bill through the commons are also among heir triumphs.

THE FUTURE OF THE SYSTEM. What will be the future of obstruction it is impossible to prophecy. Its advocates claim that in the general election which must take place after the next session of parliament its ranks will be increased to formidable proportions. ranks will be increased to formidable proportions. It is said that as many constituencies will elect pledged obstruction! It as can be provided with suitable candidates of that persuasion. It is claimed that the so-call d'new departure of last year, though never formerly ratified, has done much good in uniting all sections of the national party and restoring a sentiment of agression in the people. The land disturbances which are now so threatening will, it is shown, add difficulty to the position of the government, and will render more popular tian evertheir most bitter opponents. In short, Irish nationalists assert that the experience of the Ennis contest will be often repeated in the near future, and that the scenes that have heretofore taken place on the floor of the commons are yet to be and that the scenes that have herelolore taken place on the floor of the commons are yet to be surpassed by more remakable demonstrations. Of course the government and the press threaten strong measures if the hindrances to business continue, and if some peaceful solution of the home rule problem is not soon found it seems certain that a very bitter contest is soon to be vaged between the Irish national party and the imperial ministry.

### Burying the Dead.

We find a very interesting letter from our friend W. T. W., in a late New York World. He treats of "yellow fever theories," and relates the following characteristic insident, which occurred on the 24th uit., on the Gulf Coast, near Mis-

## THE IRISH UNIVERSITY BILL.

#### ARCHBISHOP McHALE'S TELEGRAM

(From New York Herald Correspondence.)

Dunlin, July 31, 1879.

Irish "Lords" Who Are Not "Irishmen."

We are in the threes of an undeveloped movement which may lead to an important crisis in Irish politics, or may, like so many of its predecessors, waste itself effectively. The Irish university question is for the moment a very serious matter in parliamentary affairs, and the way in which it is handled just now, especially by leading Irish public men, is of vital consequences for the future course of political life here. The readers of the Rerald know already nearly all that is to be said on this subject. It can never be lost sight of that every difficulty in Ireland is always political, if not directly at least indirectly. Turn all the questions which have arisen from time to time inside out, you will always find that they are only some new rendering of the old historic feud between Celt and Saxon. It was so with the established church—a sort of ecclesiastical garrison of the English in Ireland. It was and is visibly so with the land plundered from Irish tribes and chiefs and handed over to English colonels and their followers. How can the decendants of the men who seized upon the confiscated estates less than two hundred years ago be auxious to see the poor peasants righted who are the posterity of the original owners? They should be prepared to surrender their castles and purks and fine domains and rich rent roll; and it is much easier to hold that "prescription heals all defects of title." Whether the maxim will hold good in the final court of appeal before the all-

#### seeing equity judge may be doubted. THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

The education question, especially in its university phase, and as presented in Ireland, belongs exactly to the same category. The mistake into which honest minded theorists of all lands are liable to be betrayed is that this is a partican struggle of the ultramontanes, who wish to hand over the entire control of education to the Catholic priesthood. So it would be if Ireland was a political tabula vasa and everything was beginning afresh. But this is very far from being the case, and all the Roman Catholics are really striving to gain is freedom-freedom from a more galling chain than political inferiority was to their fathers just fifty years ago. Trinity College was founded by Queen Elizabeth well nigh three centuries back, expressly to promote Protestantism in Ireland. If it had succeeded in this, well, whatever the historian of the Irish race might have to say, the practical statesman would be troubled with hardly a vistage of the Irish questions which rise, like mutinous pretorians, on all sides to-day. Trinity college was founded on the rains of the Catholic priory of All Saints. It was enriched out of the forfeitures of confisicated estates during 180 years, until its landed property is to day set down at \$400,000 a year, and this is generally believed to be much below the real value. Until 1795 no Catholic could graduate in Trinity college, and until 1857 no Catholic could obtain any fellowship, professorship, scholarship or any of the usual rewards of learning in it. In that year six scholarships, of the net annual value of \$200 each, were thrown open to general competition. But all the other emoluments were still preserved exclusively for Protestants. In 1874, after years of clamoring to obtain for part. Catholics some fair play in the matter of university education, an act of parliament was passed throwing open all positions and emoluments to all persons, without religious the institution was left in the hands of the existing "Board of Senior Fellows." This body is self-electing. They are all Protestant clergymen. All the other fellows are Protestants. The office is for life. The body of graduates are preponderatingly Protestant Now, assuming that this clergymen. theroughly Protestant institution, which is composed almost exclusively of men of british descent, and who have got in their own hands disbursement of over \$500,000, and have at present the enjoyment of it all to themselves—assuming that they were para-gons of fair play, and willing to admit to a share of the profits all Irish Catholics found worthy-how long would it be until, both on the graduate roll and among the office-bearers and recipients of the emoluments, the number of Catholic celts would be in the proportion of their numbers in the population of the island? Many generations of Irishmen should go statesman under the green sod before the self-denying virtues of the present holders of

#### Trinity college revenue would issue in such THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES.

In 1845 the late Sir Robert Peel, who was a concilatory and tar-seeing, established provincial colleges, known as "the Queen's colleges, avowedly for the benefit primarily of the Irish Catholics. Over \$200,000 of the public money is annually paid out of the coffers of the State for the maintenance of those institutions. But the Catholics have used them very little, and only in the professional departments of medicine and engineering. The persons who have chiefly mode use of them are the Presbyterians and the Wesleyans. These bodies do not together amount to one tenth of the entire population. But more than half the students of the colleges belong to them. There are few Catholics among the professors. Such as there are belong to the medical faculty; there are none in arts. The Cathelics object to the system of education in those institutions, because religion cannot be mingled with the secular subjects, and especially because there is no systematic teaching of religion. The question really, from a practical point of view, is not whether the Catholics are theoretically right or the purely secular system of instruction is the best or not. It is that here in Ireland the other religious bodies are splendidly provided with educational endowments, whereas the Roman Catholics have none. They are the poorest portion of the population. They are three-quarters of the population. Yet, while all their fellow countrymen have professors, libraries, museums, laboratories and ail the other equipments of learning provided for them, they must put their hands in their pockets and find all these things for themselves. Is it wonderful that, being so heavily handicapped, they find it very hard to win in the race of life? The marvel is that any of them come to the front at all.

#### THE NEEDS OF CATHOLICISM.

Thus the real want of the Catholics in this country is provision for education; and all the proposals for an educational settlement which have emanated from the Irish Catholic

lar facilities to those already possessed by those of other beliefs. It has always been said by the opponents of the Catholic claims that this would be to give the bishops sole control of the secular education of Irish Catholic youth. But this would hardly be the case. In the Catholic system it does not rest with the body of believers, but exclusively with the bishops, to decide all doctrinal questions which may arise. Attempt to take this in the soil. We apprehend the want of proepiscopal authority away and you will only blot out the Catholic character of the institution. But it is quite certain that the Irish laity, while leaving to the bishops this doctrinal difficulty in cultivating the pear tree. Reand religious control, would insist on seeing for themselves that the education in secular matters would be as much up to the mark as in any other institutian. They could not do to use vegetable and mineral manure more less, for the future success in life of their children would depend upon it.

#### THE GOVERNMENT BILL.

The government, having rejected the Roman Catholic proposals, have themselves brought in a bill which simply enables Catholic students, wherever educated, to pass a graduating examination before the senate of the Queen's university. This university at in trees. Good pasture land in some respects present consists only of the Queen's colleges. It would henceforward cease to hear the name of the "Queen's university," and would have an enlarged Senate. But the great grievance and mineral matter, which is fitted to be the of the Roman Catholics is really not so much food of fruit trees; the wood also ripening the need of graduating examinations, but the want of an institution where they can receive the highest training in the science of the nineteenth century. The criticism of the government scheme starting from this view has been so great that they have found it advisable to add a provision empowering the new senate to devise a scheme of prizes. But it is observed this will only aggravate the evil. The Catholics will be afforded an opportunity to compete for prizes with others: but their competitors will have been prepared for the contest in splendid institutions, supported out of public funds, while they must prepare themselves as best they may.

#### JUSTICE BY INSTALMENTS.

So pressing is the need felt for reform in this matter that most of the Irish members of parliament incline to accept this miserly scheme of the government as an instalment all folly to suppose that plowing, harrowing of justice. Some however, cannot bring themselves to accept what is so parent a sham. A. M. Sullivan, the member of Louth, wrote to Archbishop McHale for advice as to what course he should follow. The popular prelate more and larger roots with young thisties, instantly telegraphed, recommending opposition which are the first year's growth from the instantly telegraphed, recommending opposition :-

The Archbishop of Tuam warmly approves of the most energetic action on the part of Irish members of Parliament in opposition to every measure of university education which does not place the people of this land on a footing at least of equality with the few members of the different heretical sects that dwell in Catholic Ireland.

The just aspirations of the children of Ireland to religious as well as to political freedom must not be compromised by such measures as those introduced in recent times into the British legislature by the ill-tutored Saxon members of purliament with respect to Irish and Catholic grievances.

This war note, with all the old ring of dethey accept it much embarrasments will be caused to the government-but the country will probably sustain them-for no measure can satisfy the Irish Catholics which omits to provide funds for maintaining a suitable college. We may be on the eve of a tough struggle between the government and the advanced Irish members, in which "obstruction" will be made to play a formidable

#### IRISH VOLUNTEER BILL.

The history of the Irish volunteer bill has of the introducer of the bill. But, strange to say, its future seems to be imperilled at the threshold of the hereditary chamber, and as yet no Irish peer has expressed his willingness to take the measure in hand. While many English and Scotch peers, anxious to see in uniform the riflemen who have so often gallantly struggled against north and south Britain at the butts, have sacrificed eugagements in order to be able to remain in London and support the bill, the Irish members of the upper house have melted away just at the moment when their presence was needed. Yet when our lords are abroad they have to register themselves in club or hotel as Irishmen, and to book themselves thus in brotherhood of birth and blood with a disarmed nation. Do they not feel that, in spite of countless military services rendered to the empire, their country lies under a ban which its former conquerors would fain remove silently, as becomes men conscious that they have long harbored unfounded suspicious against a frank and true nationality?

#### A Hot Weather Sermon,

It's a minister. Poor man. He is quite preached out. He wants a rest this hot Stop preaching. Let us go and cool off. Fare-

It is the rest of us. We are 900.000 weather.

We want a rest. We want to go to Europe, to the Adirondacks, to the White Mountains. Will somebody send us? Will some country brother fill our pulpit?

All in the affirmative say "Aye." Negative, No." No! no!! no!!! The noes have it.

It is a judge. Salary \$15,000 Poor man. He's quite overworked. Sat on his bench thirty days last year. Isn't it sad? How unmercifully the public do work their paid servants. Get him off? Of course. And double his salary. Put him on ice, poor man.

Let him cool off. All in the affirmative say " Aye."

Aye! aye! aye! It is a salesman or woman in a New York dry goods store. They work fifteen hours a day. Give them a rest? Send them to Europe, to the Adirondacks, to the White Mountains.

No. Can't think of it. Business is business. Sympathy depends on the amount of salary a man gets. Look at that poor \$15,000 overworked judge. Poor man! How he suffers this hot weather. Put him on ice. Put the clergyman on ice. The laborer is worthy of his hire.

All in favor of that fifteen-bour worked tea store clerk going for a ten weeks vacation to the Adirondacks to fish with the Rev. Mr. Murray, say "Aye."

Contrary minded? "No No! No!!"

body have invariably recommended the foundation of a Catholic college, in which youths of their own belief should be instructed according to Catholic principles and have simi-

#### AL RICULTURAL

PEAR TREES.

Why is it that the pear tree does not flourish in every locality?

This queston is often asked. Probably it is not owing an much to climate influences per soil in the first place, and the method of applying so much animal manure, not composted, in the second, to be frequently the garding the proper dressing of land for fruit trees, our method is to follow nature in her modes of enriching the soil, or in other words, generally in the application of leaves in compost with wood ashes, and peat and shell

Another objection we have to use of unfermented manure, is, that it stimulates, and as a consequence of this over supply or forcing a sort of plethora or tenderness in the tree is induced from a too rapid or forced growth. We prefer to see a moderate and regular growth is better suited for fruit trees than that which has long been under the plow, because it is and mineral matter, which is fitted to be the better. We have long observed that young trees, particularly the cherry, if making i great growth in the summer, are extremely act to die out in the following winter, owing undoubtedly, to its succulent growth and want of ripening in the new wood.

#### HOW TO DESTROY CANADA THISTLES.

Thistles are the pests of some farmers, but they can be easily killed. In meadows, cut them about the middle of August, or after they have gone to seed. At that time the top has drawn from the roots so much for its support that it leaves the root almost exhausted, and would die were it not for the shelter and protection which the top affords against the fall rains. At this stage of its life, you will find that the stalk of the thistle near its root, and part of the roots, are hollow, and I infer that the wet getting into it is what kills it. It is or mowing at any season of the year will desstroy thistles unless full grown. I have found that cutting the tops of growing thistles with with the scythe or hoe, serves only th produce seed. But two years' mowing when in seed wid make a final end of them.

#### WORK FOR AUGUST.

Now that the hurry of haying is over the farmer has time to make improvements. A great many little things add to the value of a tarm. It is very handy to have water brought into the house and barn. It saves a world of work and worry, and there is nothing like baving a plenty of it. Tap some spring on the hillside, and lead the water down in pipes, being sure to lay the pipes deep enough. Have you no land that needs draining? If you have, now is the time to do it. Dig out those rocks in your hay field. Then there are the bushes in the pastures to cut. No farmer can afford to grow weeds or bushes. They take finnce in it, has we are told, created quite an the heart out of the land as much as the crops excitement among the Irish members Should of corn, and grain and roots. All the weeds should have been nipped in the bud; but if you failed to do this, don't let them go to seed. Pull them or mow them, and pile them in a heap and burn them. It is a good time to get out muck, if you are fortunate enough to own a muck bed. Nothing is much more useful for a farm than muck. I would not give much for it as a manure, but it is excellent to absorb, and hold the liquid manures, which are worth as much as the rest. During the last of the month sow your grass seed Fall sowing is, on the whole, safest and best. Some of the best seeding we have ever known been strangely variegated. Its reception in has been upon oat stubble in August, or early emoluments to all persons, without religious the house of commons was most encouraging, distinction. But the whole government of and the first symptoms of opposition gave killing than from drought. It is a poor plan way before the manly, straightforward attitude to sow grass seed in the spring along with a y grain. Better sow it in the fall. early enough so that it gets a healthy start before the ground freezes, and it will make a good crop for mowing next year,

#### A Youth Aged 11 Stabs a Boy Aged 16 Through the Heart.

HALIFAX, N.S., August 20. - A sad and fatal stabbing affray occurred this afternoon, by which a boy named Adison, aged 16 years. lost his life. About 4 o'clock a number of boys were playing on Brunswick street, near Dr. Somer's residence. Allison, who has been in Dr. Somer's employ about a month as groom was passing, when Rupert Lang, aged 11 years, son of Policeman Lung commenced throwing "burrs" at him. The two then commenced throwing stones, and finally began to fight. After Allison had struck Lang two or three blows, the latter got his penknife out of his pocket and, after two or three attempts, succeeded in opening it and plunging the largest blade up to the handle in Allison's left side. He then ran, Allison picking up a stone and firing atter him. The latter walked into his master's house, a few yards distant, said "I have been stabbed," fell down, and in less than seven minutes died. The knife peneweather. Let us send him to Europe, to | trated the heart. Lang was immediately afterthe Adirondacks, to the White Mountains.

Good. We will. We will. Close the church.

father, who was on duty at the time, became almost insane from grief. The murdered boy lived with his parents in Brunswick street, and has borne a good character. The body strong We are quite fagged out. It is hot was removed to the morgue, and Coroner Lawson will hold an inquest at 11 to-morrow.

#### THE PACIFIC RALLROAD.

An Imperial Commission Asked For. The following cablegram appears in this

morning's Globe :-London, August 20 .- The colonial secre-

tary has not found it advisable to recommend a guarantee for the Canada Pacific railway extension desired by Sir John Macdonald, but the imperial support may be given to the proposed extension in another form. Part of the scheme laid before Sir Michael Hicks-Beach suggested the appointment of an imperial commission to act in conjunction with the Dominion commission, to have charge of lands hypothecated for the construction of the railway. The Canadian representatives, now here, have impressed upon the government the importance of having an imperial commission co-operating with the Dominion commission. The amount of money required to complete the line along the shore of Lake Superior to Thunder bay, and thence to Red river, is estimated at \$18,000,000. Without the imperial guarantee a new loan may be obtained by the Canadian government to complete the line, but it would add to the strength

of the financial position if an imperial commission took part in the administration of the lands or revenues upon which the loan may be based. The scheme has been represented as a great emigration scheme in which the mother country is chiefly interested. Under these circumstances the Canadian ministers have asked for the appointment of an imperial commissioner whether the government approve or continue to refuse the guar-

## THE BALD HEAD'S FRIEND WONDERFUL Discovery.

A Deodorized Extract of Petroleum now Improved and Perfected—Is Al solutely the Only Article that will Aestore Hair on Raid Heads, And Cures all Diseases of the Skin and Sculp.

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The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a large portion of humanity is concerned, is CAR-B-LINE, an article prepared from petroleum, and which effects a complete and radical cure The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a large portion of humanity is concerned, is UARB. B.LINE, an article prepared from petroleum, and which effects a complete and radical cure in cases of buldness, or where the hair, owing to diseases of the scalp, has become thin and tends to fall out. It is also a speedy restorative, and while its use secures a luxuriant growth of hair, it also brings back the natural color and gives the most complete satisfaction in the using The falling out of the hair, the accumulations of dandruff, and the premature change of color, are all evidences of a diseased condition of the scalp and the gl nds which nourish the hair. To arrest these causes the article used must possess medical as well as chemical virtues, and the change must begin under the scalp to be of permanent and lasting benefit. Such an article is CARBOLINE, and, like many other wonderful discoveries, it is found to consist of elements almost in their natural state. Petroleum oil is the article which is made to work such extraordinary results, but it is after i has been chemically treated and completely de-dorized that it is in proper condition for the toilet. It was in far-off Rusria that the effect of petroleum upon the hair was first observed, a government officer having noticed that a partially hald-headed servant of his, when trimming the lamps, had a babit of wiping his oi-besoneared hands in his scanty locks, and the results were as rapid as they were marvelous. The manes and even the tails of horses, which had fallen out, were completely restored in a few weeks. These experiments were heralded to the world: but the knowledge was practically uscless to the prematurely bald and gray, as so one in civilized society could tolera's the use of reflued petroleum as a dressing for the hair. But the skill of one of our chemists has overcome the difficulty, and by a process known only to himself, he has, after very elaborate and costly experiments, succeeded in a few of the scalp and halr. Every particle of dandruff

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DAVISVII LE C II., NOV. 8, 1878.

CHAS. LANGLEY & Co., San Francisco: DEAR SIR—I take great pleasure in informing you of the most gratifying results of the use of CARBOLINE in my own case. For three years the top of my head has been completely hald and smooth, and I had quite given up any hope of the state o and smooth, and I had quite given up any hope of restoring the hair. Four weeks ago I noticed the aivertisement of CARBOLINE, and on the recommendation of a friend. I concluded to try a bottle without any great nepes of good results; however, I have now used it less than a month, and, to my most agreeable astonishment, my head is completely covered with a fine, short, healthy growth of hair, which has every appearance of continued growth; and I confidently believe it will restore it as completely as ever it was in my youth.

believe it will restore it as completely as the believe it will restore it as completely as the was in my youth.

I take great pleasure in offering you this testimonial and you have my permission to publish the same. Yourstruly, CHAS. E. WHITE, Davisville, Cal.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of November, 1878. JAMES D. KING, Notary Public.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of November, 1878. JAMES D. KING.

JOSEPH E. POND. Jr., Attorney at Law, North Attleboro', Mass., says: For more than twenty yra's a portion of m' head has been as smioth and free from hair as a billiard ball, but some eight weeks ago I was induced to try your CARBOLINE, and the effects have been simply wonderful. Where no hair has been seen for years, there now appears a thick growth. It is growing now nearly as rapidly as hair does after it is cut. You may use the above lestimonial if you choose, and may refer to me for its truth.

MR. W. & G. LD, No. 70 River avenue, Allegheny City, Pa., writes to us that he had his head badly scalded by hot water and that CARBOLINE not only cured his head but caused his hair to grow luxuriantly.

ALFKED PHILLIPS, Druggist, Gloversville, and she has now a coating of hair over the top of her head an inch long where her head has been entirely BALD for years

DONGOLA, Ill., March 19, 1879.

SIRS,—By the persuasion of a friend I began to use CARBOLINE on my head last September, which had been bald for twenty years, and now I have a nice grow h of hair on my head that surprises everybody that has observed the fact.

A. G. WILLIA WS, M. D.

THOMAS LAWRENCE, M. D., Mill Creek, Ill., says: I can cheerfully recommend CARBOLINE as a remedy for Baldness. I was entirely bald, and procured one bottle of CARBOLINE, and now have a fine suit of hair growing where there was no appearance before I began using CARBOLINE.

I certify to the above, besides selling Dr. Lawrence the CARBOLINE.

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April 26. 37-g\*

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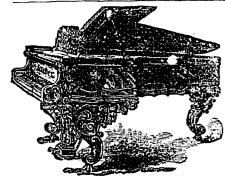
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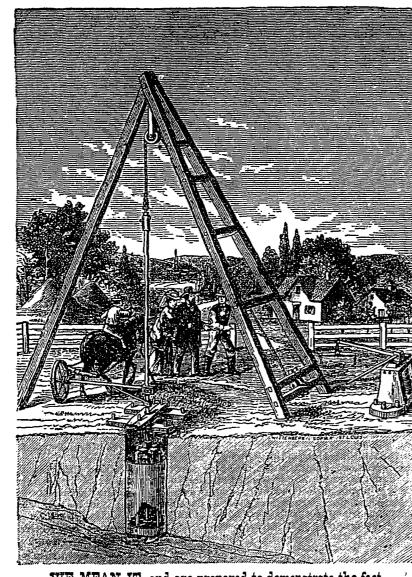
DEAR SIR,—The Cooking Range which I have purchased from you has given me the most entire satisfaction. I can highly recommend it to persons who may be in want of such, also, the Broiler, which I am much pleased with. You can use this certificate with my enlie approbation.

Respectfully voice.

Bespectfully yours, P. HENCHEY.

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PAIN DESTROYER and SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEM-ORRHAGES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia.

No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the Extract. Our Planter is invaluable in these diseases. Lumburgs Pains in Back or Side, &c. Oar Omtonent (a) cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Nose, or from any cause, is specifly controlled and stopped. Our Nasad syringes (2) contist and inhalters (8,100) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding.

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Catarri. The Extract is the only specific for this disease. Cold in Head&c. Our "Catarri Cure," specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curait of properties of the Extract cour Nuari Syring invaluable for use in catarrial affections, is straigle and unexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is g, cooling and cleansing. Use our Ontment connection with the Extract; it will aid in caling, softening and in keeping out the air,

Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pein it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our Ointment will aid in healing and prevent

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of barm, quickly allaying all inflammation and sorene; without pain.

Earache, Toothache and Faceache. When the Extract is used according to directions to affect in simple words for tions, its effect is simply wonderful.

piles, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding, or Itching.

It is the greatest known remedy: rapidly curing when other medicines have failed.

Pond's Extract Medicated Paper for clest use, is a preventive against Chaire and Piles. Our Ontiment is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient. For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples, the Extract is so cleanly and effica-clous that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our Olument is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the extract be used. Full directions accompany each bottle. CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words "Pond's Extract" blown in the class, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding law wrapper. None other is genuine. Always itself on having Pond's Extract. Take no other proparation. It is never sold in bulk, or by measure paration. It is never sold in bulk, or by measure.

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The most profitable way of dealing in stocks is by combining many orders and co operating them as a whole, dividing profits pre-rata among shareholders according to the market, monthly. Fach customer thus secures all the advantages of immense capital and experienced skill, and can use any amount, from \$10 to \$10,000, or more, with equal proportionate success. "New York Stock Reporter" and new circular malled free. Full information for any one to operate successfully. Lawrence & Co., 57 Exchange Place, N. Y. 43-13

Ave Maria

DENIS FLORENCE M'CARTHY. Hail, O Naid Immaculate; hall, predestinated Virgin Mother of our God, through whom regen-

erated
Earth salvation finds, heaven joy, best model
contemplated;
Make my lays thy fitting praise, O Virgin consecrated.

Mary all our misery, our woe, through thee have ended,
And forgiveness from on high hath through thee de-cended;
'Tis through thee that o'er the sea shines out hope's star so splendid, And the light is on the waves, the sheltering port extended.

Full of every saving cure, in heavenly garden growing. Hear my safe plaints, weak and poor, all thy aid bestowing; Look upon this face, whose tears are overflowing,
Heal the pain of heart and brain which I to thee
am showing.

Grace it is, O Virgin, that such charms in thee di closes,
Clothing thee with lilies, scattering o'er thee roses; All the flowers that virtue showers round thee it disposes, And the light within, without, sweetly it ex-

The Lord, the King of all things, bath made for our refection, In thee, His chosen Daughter, His vessel of elec-tion. tion,
A storehouse of all healing things that owe to
Hum subjection,
That they may cure our sickly souls and lighten
our dejection.

Is with thee the Trinity, as within a dwelling, Plenitude and sanctity over the outdwelling, Making thy perfection for beyond the felling, Type tool of highest life and crown of all excelling.

Blessed art thou; do thou bless those who thee are blessing,
Make them praise thee fervently all thy worth
confessing:

Pour out all thy sweetness, thy seal their souls

Impressing, That each day in holiness they may be progress-Amongst women beautiful, fairestly formation, Thou broughtest forth the angel's King for our adoration; sacred from aught of Sinfulness by special dis-

pensation, Thou wert made the worthiest of all God's creaand blessed is that God who all things bath created,
Who within thy mothers womb thee hath consecrated; And blessedbe the father who thee hath gener-

ated, And blessed be thy mother's breasts, and bless'd the thirst they sated. The fruit of thine, O Lady, is the angels' fruit untainted.
The fruit which they enjoy is the fruit of all the sainted; The sweetness and delight, which the prophet's pen hath pronted, Of those who walk'd the ways of God, and never wholly fainted.

Thy Son's blood, O Lady on the hard cross streaming.
Mix'd with water, saved us, through the darkness glenning: For a grave so mighty, partly from thee beaming, Let us raise our sorgs of praise, our eyes with glad tears teeming.

]Fomb the great King enter'd as a habitation, Tabernacle rather for H is adoration, Where He learn'd to battle for the world's salva-Bless'd for aye be it we pray through every gen-

## HOME READING.

Laundry Notes.

French chalk is a specific for grease-spots. It should be scraped on the spot and lett on until it absorbs the grease. Two or three applications are sometimes necessary for the purpose.

Clear water will not injure the most delicate silk if, when spilt, it is at once rubbed dry with a clean, soft cloth-a handkerchief, for instance. The stain is caused, not by the water, but by the dust on the edges of the spot drying with it.

When black or navy blue linens are washed | before. soap should not be used. Take instead two potatoes grated into tepid soft water (after having been washed and peeled), into which a spoonful of ammonia has been put. Wash the linens in this and rinse them in cold blue water. They will need no starch, and should be dried and ironed on the wrong side.

### Importance of Self-Reliance.

There is no one element in a man's charcter

that contributes more to his success in life than confidence or self-reliance in his own ability. A faint-hearted man is unstable, and will never excel. Faith in the endeavour to will and to execute is as important in a successful business career as is the keystone to the arch. A man possessed of a bold, daring, and resolute will may be modest in revealing his powers, but will be determined in performing what he conceives to be right. men with this never-dying faith there is no such word as defeat, and when obstacles present themselves in their path it only results in their putting forth a greater effort to accomplish their purpose. Toil, trial, disaster, gloom, and danger may environ and threaten to overthrow the most cherished plans, yet over and above all hindrances an heroic soul will triumph and win fame and honor. The discouragements that would retard the irresolute only discover the weak places to the brave, and, strengthening these, they renew the conflict with more vigor. Timidity creates cowards, and never wips success. It is a strong and abiding faith in one's own ability to perform that overcomes difficulties that others thought could not be surmounted. In all the pursuits of life we find that those who achieve honor and distinction are strong and self-reliant in their own powers, exercise faith in their own ability, and carry out plans conceived in their own brain. Morse bad faith in telegraphic wires, and Field in sub marine cables, and to-day, in consequence thereof, the lightning is harnessed to convey the news of the world in every part of the habitable globe within the compass of a few hours. Two young men in 1862 commenced a banking business in Wall street in a small office. They had faith in their own ability, and also that of the United States to pay its great war debt. To day they are the leading bankers in government securities on this continent, their daily sales running into the millions, and their name and credit take high rank in all the financial centres of the world. Not many years ago Edison occupied an humble position as a telegraph operator; today his name and fame are world-wide as associated with some of the grandest discoveries of ancient or modern times. Aster, Stewart,

and Vanderbilt furnish examples in the large

like avenues to attain distinction are presented. But fortune will not come by chance, nor distinction by hazard; both must be won by strong, heroic endeavour. Backbone is vital in the achievement of lofty aims, and nerve and grit are essential requisites in the battle of life. A man, to triumph, must have faith in his enterprise, and reliance in his ability .- United States Economist.

FISHING FOR SWALLOWS .- One of the customers of this curious coffee-seller I must speak of, since I noted his bundle and enquired the cause of wearing a feather in his sombrero. Seeing at a glance that I was a stranger, he became, perhaps, more polite and communicative than he otherwise would be. Let me speak of this wayfarer coffee stand and his calling in life: "Yes; sir; I wear this feather because it is the symbol of my trade, and this bundle, too, contains feathers that you speak of as giving an odour. And, sir, I am proud of my calling. Do you know that the King Louis the XVI. delighted in slaughtering swallows, and killed as many as 200 in a single day? But I kill them not. I only tear off their wings!" "What, tear them off the live bird?" I remarked in horror. "Yes, sir; that is the only way to preserve their lustre in the lats of the fishionable ones." "But how do you catch the live swallows?" "Fish for them, sir!" I began to be incredulous, but the pale coffee-sipper at once relieved my doubts, and tells me that he sets a series of fine silk threads pendant from poles in the quarries of Arcueil and Gentilly, and to the ends of these threads are attached flies, fluttering in the air. The swallows in their rapid flight overlook the artificial nature of these snares and swallow the bait when they are speedily caught and divested at once of their wings. Sometimes when the weather is warm and stormy and the swallow flies low as many as three hundred are caught per day in this way and cruelly mutilated. This explains what I have more than once noticed in the suburbs of Paris, the writhing body of a wingless bird. I could not help suggesting to this tearer of wings that he might at once relieve the poor birds of their agonized pain by killing them outright, after plucking their pinions.—Correspondence Bultimore Sun.

A simple style of making up a linen dress is to have a blouse bodice without any shoulder piece, but laid in that plaits all the way down, and confined round the waist with a leather belt. This kind of dress is generally made with two skirts, the first kilted round the bottom, it not all the way up, the second looped up behind.

#### A Shrewd Boy;

The old story of the mother telling her boy that he should never put off until to-morrow what he could do to-day," and his answer 6 that he could eat more cake now," illustrates the way of the world in more respects than one No one seems to understand that diseases should be treated on their first appearance. They drag along day after day, postponing the nauseous dose of medicine until they become realty sick and in danger. One half of the deaths may be attributed to this neglect. As soon as the head begins to ache, a cold to travel up the backbone, a pain to torture the stomach and a general lassitude to take hold of the system, is the time to use Dr. Hebrick's Sugar Coate + Pills. They will temove the causes of the trouble, and severe sickness may be avoided. "Never put off until to-morrow what should be done to-day," is true of sickness as of anything in life. "A stich in time" means the same thing. How many tamper with their lives by procrastina-

I have been a sufferer from Indigestion and violent Sick Readache for upwards of four years. I have consulted many of the Faculty, but have derived no material benefit from any source, until I tried PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, which. I am happy to state, has me more good than all I

ESTHER BRIGGS. Bolton, England.

If you are suffering with a Cough or severe-Cold, do not trifle with yourself by trusting your life to Lozenges and cheap and worth-less cough mixtures, but buy at once a bottle of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM; it reaches to the seat of the disease and removes it root and branch; it does not alleviate and afford temporary relief, as do most cough mixtures sold at 25 cents per bottle, but it makes a permanent cure in all cases if used according to

When we reflect that a power of endurance can be imparted to the brain, and that weak minds have been restored to strength by Fellow's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, we cannot but conclude that the subtle power is really ponderable matter. Persons who study hard should preserve their balance of power by using the Syrup.

directions.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IS A GRAND MEDICINE for all kinds of Caul-DREN'S AILMENTS, being a fine tonic as well as great cleanser and bealer, and, if given in moderate doses, will ward of very many of the sicknesses affecting children from the ages of 5 to 16 years. While it is thus safe and efficacious for the little ones, it is at the same time powerful enough to search out and heal the worst cases of disease in adults.

OTHER ODOROUS WATERS UNDERGO MANY variations of aroma as they fade into nsipidity, but Murray & Lannan's Plorida WATER passes through no such gradations. As it is when sprinkled upon the handkerchief or the garment, so it remains-delicate, refreshing, and delightful to the last.

ANOTHER Communication from Mr. George Sewell, dated Moncton, N. B., June 22 1878:—
J. H. Robinson, Esq. Dear Sir.—I wrote you in Maylast, informing you of the wonderful cure your "Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lactophosphate of Lime" had made in my case, and, at the same time promising to write you from time to time to let y u know how I was getting along. I am much better in every way; am stronger; can walk a good long distance without getting tired; sleep well and eat a hearty meal. In fact, I am a new man in every respect, and those who saw me three months ago and see me now, can hardly believe that I am the same person.
The above are facts, and believing that ingratitude is one of the unpardonable sins, I feel it a duty to tell you of what, under a kind Providence, your pressration has dobe for me. Wishing you every success, &c., &c.
For safe by Druguists and General Dealers.
Frice \$1 per bottle; Six bottles for \$5.

and Vanderbilt furnish examples in the large fortunes they created as to what well-lirected energy and determination can accomplish in business pursuits, while the eventful life of the late Judge Packer is another striking illustration of the high position that can be attained by reliance and perseverance in the individual man, backed by a liberal endowment of common sense. In the ever-widening paths of commerce, and the ever-increasing monetary circles there open up before the young men of the nation rare opportunities to win wealth and fortune. In agricultural, mining, industrial, and mercantile pursuits

EEPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND Cumforting.

—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavydoctors' bills. It is by the Judicious may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever these is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our selves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Sold only in packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homosopathic Chemists, London, England. EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

We call the attention of our readers in search of good homes in the West to the advertisement of Farms and Homes in another column, and advise all to send to S. GILMORE, Salina, Kansas, for a free copy of the Homestead, a paper published in the interests of all desiring cheap homes in a good country.

Age of Enlightenment.-In an age of enlightenment like the present, the value of electricity, and of compounds containing an electric principle as remedial agents, is widely appreciated. Foremost among the latter, both as regards the thoroughness and safety of its effects, and the rapidity of its action, is THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL, a widely popular external and internal remedy for coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, croup, and other affections of the breathing organs; an invaluable ontward specific for lame back, soreness and contraction of the muscles, and every variety of sore or hurt; a prompt source of relief for pain, and a medicine upon which the public can also implicitly depend in cases of rhen matism, neuralgia, piles and kidney complaints, inflammatory affections, dysentery, and many other ailments. Its persistent use eradicates the most obstinate of the disorders to which it is adapted. Physicians speak or it in the highest terms. Moreover, horsemen and stock raisers administer it with the greatest success for diseases and hurts of horses and cattle. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25 cents. Prepared only by NOR-THROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.

Note .- Eclectric -- Selected and Electrized.

#### FINANCE & COMMERCE.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, Tuesday, August 26. Financial.

The local money market continues quiet. Goode-mmercia, paper is discounted at 7 to 8 per cent., and homes on acceptable collateral security are negotiated at 5 per cent. on time. Sterling Exchange is weak and lower, in sympathy with the easier rates in New York; here the nominal quotations are 8 prem, between banks, and 8 prem, cash over the counter. Documentary and produce bills purchased at 7; prem. Drafts on New York dull at par.

The statement of banks acting under charter The statement of banks acting under charter in the Dominion, for the month ending 31st July last, shows great changes as compared with that for the previous month. The changes, however, are mainly owing to the recent unfortunate bank suspensions; the Exchange and Mechanics' have made no returns for the past month, but the Consolidated and Ville Marle have forwarded interpents to the government. It is but the Consolidated and Ville Marie have forwarded statements to the government. It is roughly estimated that during the month the circulation has decreased \$400,000, the deposits decreased \$700,000 and that current discounts were reduced \$475,000. The following are the principal changes during the past month:

LIABILITIES.

Since 1879. July 1879.

Circulation	\$15,977,509	\$14,836,589
Other deposts on demand.	32,453,504	31,491,240
Other deposits after notice	26,305,113	25,830,601
ASSETS		,
Ĵι	ine, 1979.	July, 1869
Specie		\$ 5,632,791
Dominion Notes	7.789,381	7,88 ,231
Loans on Stocks	1,169,251	1,175,171
Loans on Bonds	5,803,611	5,148,091
Bills discoutted and cur-		
rent	102,453,570	98,773,675
Overdue debts unsecured.	2 234,026	2,599,489
Overdue debts secured	3,173,425	2,029,485
		· '

#### Business Troubles

-Mr. Chas. Hagar has been appointed assignee

—R. A. Globensky, of Frigon & Globensky, official assignces, has been appointed assignce to the estate of Patrick Doran. -L. J. Lajoie has made a demand of assignment upon Richard Paul Jellyman, trader at Lachine, for \$500. L. J. Lajoie, assignee.

-The creditors of Messrs. D. Butters & Co., have resolved to grant a discharge to the firm, on condition of their handing over the whole of the estate for distribution, and a resolution was passed at the meeting confirming the Merchants' bank in the possession of collateral held by it. A great portion of this collateral consisted of grain-carrying vessels. The probable dividend to creditors, it is believed, will be small.

A great portion of this collate...
A great portion of this collate...
A great portion of this collate...
Great portion of this collate...

At a meeting of the creditors of Ascher & Co., held at the office of P. S. Ross, +sq., official assignee, Wedne day p.m., the attorney for intervenant war, ea the intervention against holding the neeting, also against the writ of attachment. Mr. P. S. Ross, having expressed his wish not to be appointed assignee, it was unanimated resolved that Andrew B. Stewart and bottomic process of the process of the

estate.

A meeting of the creditors of H, Beattle & Co. this city, was held Wednesday afternoon at the office of Evans & Riddell. Mr. Riddell was appointed assignee, and Mes-rs. Kinloch, J. Lewis Lightbound and Campbell, of the Consuldated bank, inspectors. The insolvent more an offer of the cash, which was favorably received by the majority of creditors present, but their claims against the estate were not for a sufficient amount to carry the vote, therefore no decision was reached, and the meeting was adjourned until the 27th instant. Meanwhile an effort will be made to obtain the necessary signatures, both in number and amount. A statement was submitted, showing the direct liabilities to be \$120,000: indirect, \$65,00:; and privileged, daims, \$1,177. Assets—stock. \$23,000: good book debts, \$10,000; and bad and doubtful debts, \$78,000.

W. & F. Cushing, wholesale dry goods, have been attached by John Rankin et al for \$827 97. P. S. Ross, assignee.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Davidson Bros. was held at the office of Messrs. Evans & Riddell Thursday afternoon, when Mr. Riddell was appointed assignee and the following named gentlemen inspectors: Mr. John Rankin for the Consolidated bank, Mr. H. L. Smith for the English creditors, and Mr. Robert Geo. The direct liabilities amount to \$90,000; the indirect to \$43,500, and the privileged claims to \$1,000. parsuips, 50c do; beets, 25c do; turnips, The indebtedness to the Consolidated bank is \$43.000. Assets—Stock,\$ 27,500; good book 50c per parcel of a dozen bunches; debts, \$1,500, and had and doubtful debts, \$15,000. The meeting was adjourned until the 2nd of September to enable the insolvents to make an offer and that the English creditors might be communicated with.

#### WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CITY WHOLESALE TRADE. TUESDAY, August 26.

Slowly but surely does the improvement in trade seem to wear on. During the past week quite a number of buyers have visited our city, and in some lines of busines lyery fair purchases have been made; orders from travellers have also been fairly satisfactory.

All reports concerning the crops unite in pronouncing the general yield this year considerably above the average, and the good prospects for marketing the grain now being harvested and threshed out, is leading all our business men to prepare for a heaithy revival of trade in all branches this fall we notice that an arrangement has been effected with the Grand Trunk Railway Co'y, here, where bona fide buyers are accorded the privilege of travelling, up to the 30th september next from any of the stations on the line weat of Kingston to Montreal, and return within ten days from the date of departure, for one fare.

In the local produce market very little busi-

In the local produce market very little business has been done during the past week. Flour is quiet at nominally unchanged values and wheat is dull, with scarcely any spot transactions. Canada spring is quoted at \$1 to 1.03. The following are the prices for flour.

tor owing are the halces for nour :-	-			Ι,
Superior Extra	<b>2</b> 5 15	0	5 15+	ì
Extra Superfine				
Fancy			5 (0	l
Spring Extra, new ground				ı
Superfine	4 60	a	4 70	
Strong Bakers	5 05	Ø	5 20	l
Fine	4 10	Ö	4 20	Ŀ
Middlings	3 35	0	8 50	ľ
Pollards	2 90	0	3 10	i
Ontario Bags	2 85	ō	2 40	Į.
City Bags (delivered)	0 00		2 50	١.
Catmeal	4 75	Ø	4 80	1

Cornmeat..... 0 00 Ø 2 50 BOOTS AND SHOES.—In this branch of trade each; goods are fairly numerous, and there is a probability of an advance in prices, consequent mpon an advance of 10 per cent on sole teather. Bealers state that the advance is much needed, as goods have been sold at too near cost price pail.

for profit, and it is to be hoped the probable advance will have the effect of preventing the cutting of prices, said to be practised by some of

the Quebec and western houses.	
Men's Stoga Boots\$1 50	to \$2 75
do Kip Boots 2 50	to 100
1 do French Cair 3 25	to 151
do Buff Congress 1 60	to 850
do Split Brogans 0 90	to 300
Boys' do 0 80	to 200
do Buff and Pebnied Congress, 1 20	to 160
Women's Buff and Pebbled Bals. 1 00	to 180
do Prunella Hals 0 50	to 175
do do Congress 50	to 150
Misses' Buff and Pebbled Buls 0 75	to 130
do Pruncila Bals. and Con 0 45	
Children's Prunella Bals and Con. 0 40	
do Pebbled and Buff Bals 0 85	to 100

DRY GOODS.—There has been quite a number of buyers in the wholesale dry goods market during the week, and their purchases would seem to indicate a stronger faith in the near future; and, on the whole, we have learned from numerous enquirles that there is a more hopeful feeling pervading this important branch of trade. There are but few travellers on the road just now, but those few are forwarding satisfactory orders. It is yet rather too early in the season to expect any appreciable improvement in remittances, but early next month we hope to chronicle a marked change for the better in this respect.

HIDES AND SKINS.—Trade has been re-

ter in this respect.

HIDES AND SKINS.—Trade has been reported quiet all week. There continues a good demand for hides, but stocks are light as there are few cattle slaughtered here now, compared with other years, on account of the large increase in shipments to Great Britain. Prices for all kinds of hides and skins unchanged. Butchers' green hides \$8 for No. 1; \$7 for No 2; and \$6 for No. 3; caifskins, 7c to 10c; lambskins, 40c to 60c cach.

GC each.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Trade remains inanimate; the demand and sales are confined to small parcels, but the feeling with regard to improved prices is decidedly more hopeful, consequent upon foreign advices. Letters received by the trade here to day from England are more cheering than for some time past; they state that there is no advance in prices as yet, but the downward tendency, which has so long existed, has been enced, and there is an increased enquiry for from Prices here are as yet unchanged. Remittances fair.

unchanged. Remittances fair.

LEATHER trade has been fair, holders are asking higher prices for all kinds, but shoe manufacturers are not willing or ready to meet the advance, and therefore they are only buying in snallos to meet present requirements. Stocks, however, are getting reduced steadily. Leather is solling faster than it is coming in, and the tendency is still further downwards. There is a fair enquiry for nearly all kinds and for No. 1 sole quotations are \$2c to 23c; for No. 2. 20c to 21c. Prices for buff and pebble are je higher, 15c being paid for the best makes of each. Splits are a little higher this week, the outside figure is 27jc. There is no change in asking prices for other kinds, but for the above kinds, the advance asked last week is being obtained this week. There is a good deal of enquiry just now for Bulfalo sole, but salvable weights are scarce. For N. 1 ab ut the would be the lowest figure that would be accepted, and this is a little under the market value.

Hemlock	Spanish Sole	s, No. 1	. 0 22	٠	0.28	ı
	Do.					١
	Vo. 1				0 20	-
	No. 2				0 18	1
Hemlock	Slaughter, N	o. 1	. 0 2	2	0 23	١
	pper, light &				0 36	-
	do. heavy				0 54	1
	Upper				0.36	
	rge				0 27	١
	all				0.25	1
					0 65	1
Sheepski	n Liniugs		9 20	٠	0 25	ı
					0.28	1
	eather				0 23	1
	GT0330 T					ı

Harness. 0 22 0 23

Rough Leather . 0 21 0 23

PROVISIONS.—Trade in this market continues extremely dult, and though we have near y reached the en of August, there seems but little prospect of improvement, as English and American advices are still very gloomy. The depression in butter and cheese in the states is thought to be worse now even than in the past. Prices are now as they can be both in England and on this continent. The best figure obtainable for the thest cheese here is 5½ and in New York no more can be got. A number of factories are closing up, as they say prices are below cost of production and they cannot pay expenses. Receips here to-day were 3.676 boxes. Receipts of butter were 375 pkges. A little more movement was reported in butter, and western dairy are said to have been bought at 5c to 7c for straight lots, and 8c for selections. Townships selections bring 12c to 12½c, and a great deal of good quality sells at 10c to 11c; for Brockville and Morrisburg selections libe to 12c may be quoted, and creamery is not selling for more than ordinary dairy butter because some makers are manufacturing from sweet cream, and the butter will not keep. Hog products are quiet; mess pork sells at 13 to 13.25; lard quoted at 9c 9c for Canada tubs and pails, and 9c for Chicago, sales including 225 pails. Fairbanks, at 9jc. Eggs are very duli; 10c is the general quotation, thoush for a small fancy lot of extra fresh 11c is occasionally given.

WOOI .—There is no change to note in the

#### Bousecours and St. Ann's-Prices at Farmers' Waggons, etc. Tuesday, August 26.

The offerings of farm and garden produce, especially of all kinds of vegetables, on the farmers' markets to-day were very large. Prices of new grain are as last quoted, and will be found below. Tomatoes and cucumbers are considerably cheaper, the former selling to-day at 40c to 50c per bush, and the latter at 40c to 50c per brl. Cauliflowers are also cheaper, worth 50c to \$1 per doz. Other kinds of vegetables unchanged. Butter and eggs were rather scarce to-day, and prices were the same as on Friday lust. In fruit, prices remain high, and there are scarcely any changes to note. Apples were selling to-day at \$2 per brl for cooking, and \$2.50 for eating apples.

The following are the prices, corrected up todate :--

VEGETABLES—New potatoes, 30c to 00c per bush; new carrots, 10c to 20c per dozen bunches; new onions, 20c per dozen bunches; 60c to 00c per bushel; celery, 40c to radishes, 15c do; new cabbage, 30 to 40c per dozen or 4c per head; lettuce, 10c to 15c per dozen bunches. French string beans, 40c per bushel; green peas, 25c per do; cucumbers, 40c to 75c per brl; cauliflowers, 50c to \$1 per dozen; tomatoes, 40c to 50c per bushel; green corn, 6c to 8c per dozen ears; sweet corp. 10c to 12c do.

FRUIT-Apples-New, \$2 to 2 50 per brl, and 30c per peck; lemons, 25c to 30c per doz; \$8 to 9 per case; oranges 00c to 00c per doz; 00 to 00 per case; cranberries, 00c per gallon; cocoanuts, 00c per doz; bell that desirable horses cannot be found. The pears, \$3 to 4 per bri; Bartlett do \$7 to 8 per offerings at the American House yards during bri : Delaware \$2 to \$2 50 per crate ; mushmelons, \$3 to 6 per dozen; watermelons, \$1 each; blue and green plums, \$1.50 to \$2 per bush, in crates.

MEAT.—Beef-Roast beef (trimmed), 10c to 12c; sirloin steaks, 10c to 12c; spring lamb, 8c to 10 per lb, as to cut; mutton, 8c to 10c veal, 5c to 10c; pork, 8c to 10c; ham, 12c to 13c; bacon, 12c to 13c; fresh sausages, 8c to 10c; Bologua sausages, 12c to 15c; dressed hogs, \$6.00 to \$6.50 per 100 pounds.

FARM PRODUCE .-- Butter -- Prints, 10c to 18c per lb; roll, 00c to 00c per lb; Eastern Townships, tub, 9c to 10c. Fine cheese, 7c to 8c per lb; ordinary, 6c to 7c. Maple sugar, 8c to 9c per lb. Lard, 81c to 10c. Fresh Eggs, 14c to 16c per dozen; packed do 9c to 11c. GRAIN, ETC.-New oats, 75c to 85c per bag; buckwheat, \$1.20 to 1 30 do; new peas, 80c to 90c per bushel; bran, 80c per cwt; comment, \$1.20 to 1.30 per bag; barley, 65c to 75c per bushel; corn, \$1.15 to 0.00 per bag; Canadian corn, \$1.20; beans, \$1.40 to 1.50 per bushel; moulie, \$1.00 to 1.20 per bag; flour, \$2.50 to

2.60 per bag; oatmeal, \$2.50 to 2.60 per bag. POULTRY AND GAME. -Turkeys, 90c to \$.25 each; geese, 75c to \$1.00 per pair; ducks, tame, 50c to 60c; pigeons, 20c to 30c per pair; chickens, 25c to 50c per pair; qualls, \$2 per dozen; prairie hens, 70c to \$1.00 per

#### THE CATTLE MARKETS. St Gabriel.

Monday, August 25. Receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles during the past week comprised 42 carloads cattle, about 52 cars sheep, 1 carload each of mules and horses, all for shipment to Europe; and 28 carloads cattle, 4 cars sheep, 8 do

hogs, and 1 of horses, for the local market.

The arrivals at St. Gabriel market on Saturday night and this morning consisted of about 12 car-loads of cattle, a couple cars of hogs, and 1 car of lambs. The cattle were chiefly small, but generally in good condition for the season. There were very few local butchers in attendance, and accordingly the greater number of cattle offering were driven to Viger market to find buyers. Hogs were in good demand at both markets, and at St. Gabriel market \$4.60 to \$4.80 per cwt. was paid, the latter price being for choice only. The demand for cattle was very fair, and prices were fairly maintained, the range being to-day from 3c to 4 c. The offerings were as follows:-Wm. Ahern and Robert Cochran, of Guelph, each 1 load of cattle; John Elliott, jr, Port Perry, 1 load do; Edward Bird, Toronto, 1 do; J W Dennis, Strathroy, 1 load cattle and 30 hogs; Messrs Stephens and Ransom, Brockville, each 1 car cattle; Wm Wilder, Granby, 1 load cattle; James Aikens, Port Hope, I carload cattle; John McQuillan, Guelph, I load hogs; Lewis Hilliker, Norwich, 1 load hogs; L Sparks and J Hunt, Ottawa, each 1 load cattle; Mr. Sparks had also 150 lambs, which he drove to the lower market, and William Latimer, Napanee, I load cattle. Messrs Alderman McShane and Dan Cochlin were the only large buyers on the market. Mr. McShane's purchases were: 24 head cattle from Fred Ritchings and 20 head from Thomas Bonner, both of Toronto, and who had been obliged to hold over their cattle all last week, at \$40 per head; 8 head cattle from John Elliott, jr, at \$46 each; 7 head cattle from Wm. Ahern, at \$46 each, and 150 head cattle received from Compton, Que, at \$60 each. James Aikins sold his load of cattle to different local butchers at \$35 each, or about 31c per lb; they averaged 1,000 lbs each. He also sold 25 hogs to Wm. Masterman, at \$4.60 per cwt. Mr. L. Hilliker sold 128 hogs, averaging about 188 lbs each to William Masterman, at \$4.75 per cwt. Wm. Latimer, of Napanee, sold part of a load of small cattle to local butchers at \$18 each; he had 8 head of oxen, averaging 1,500 lbs. each, yet unsold at noon \$40 each was bid for them, but he asked \$50 per head. Mr. Giroux, of this city, bought 7 head of cattle—two from Fred Ritchings, weighing 1,200 lbs. each, at \$78 per head, and 5 from another party, for which he paid \$178. shipments.

Mr. McShane will ship the great majority of the cattle he bought to-day, together with a lot of sheep, on the Thames, which clears for London to-morrow. Messrs. Tait & McGregor, of Glencoe, Ont., will ship 700 sheep per the s.s. Manitoban, to Glasgow, tomorrow; and Mr. Robert Balderson, of Perth, ships at the beginning of the week 500 sheep and about 30 head of cattle, including the Drummond society's bull Cherry Prince, which he bought for \$14.

#### Viger.

Tuesday, August 26. The receipts of live stock at this market esterday were fairly large, and a tolerably good business was done, though not quite so large as on Thursday last. There was a good representation of local butchers, and the offerings comprised about 250 beeves, of which 200 head came from the St. Gabriel market and the Upper Canada boats; about 800 sheep and lambs, chiefly lambs; and some 20 each to 51c, the last-named price being paid for only very choice. Calves were in good request, and the quality was generally changed, and receipts 12,05 quintals against shipments of 8,147 quintals. Mackerel—unchanged, and receipts 1212 harrole changed, and receipts 1212 quest, and the quality was generally good; shipments of 845 barrels. Herrings—un-prices ranged from \$2 to \$4 each. The lambs changed, except in shore split, which have were sold at \$1.50 to \$3 each, as to size and advanced 25 cents; receipts for week are There was a good demand for hogs, and fat qualities brought \$6 per cwt., while lean hogs were worth short, and prices are not permanently down; only \$4 per cwt. Mr. Sparks, of Ottawa, receipts were 675 barrels, and shipments 587 drove 170 lambs from St. Gabriel to Viger market, yesterday, but there were no shippers on the market, as there were last week, and he was obliged to drive the majority away unsold.

As is usual on Tuesdays, there was not much business done to-day. The arrivals included about 40 head of cattle received from St. Gabriel market; some 15 milch cows of fair average quality; 10 hogs, and about 100 lambs. The stock was generally of only medium quality, and buyers being scarce sales were slow. About 20 head of cattl, had been sold at noon; price paie ranged from 2½c to about 4½c per lb. There was only a few of the milch cows sold at from \$18 to 25 for first-class, and \$10 to 15 each for seconds. The lambs were not extra good. and sales were made at from \$1.50 to 2.25 each. A few small calves were disposed of at from \$1.50 to 2.50 each, and the hogs, which were all lean, sold at yesterday's prices, quoted

#### Montreal Horse Market.

Monday, August 25. Business in the horse market has somewhat improved during the past week, and shipments from this city to the United States show an increase of 39 in the number of horses, and of \$3,145.50 in the total cost, as compared with those of the previous week. Still the supply continues very inadequate to the demand, and dealers are now beginning to assert that the class of horses required, viz, large carriage beasts, is not to be had in the country. Of course it must be remembered that this is one of the busiest seasons of the year with the farmers, who cannot therefore bring their horses to market, but those who have travelled through the country to make purchases state the week have been much larger than for a few weeks previous. There have been a good many buyers in town also, and three or four carloads of fairly good horses were shipped from the American House by Messrs. Snow, of Boston; Birch, of Athol, Mass., and Charles Chase, of Portland, Maine. There are at present about 40 horses in the stables, and 9 or 10 American buyers at the American house. On the corporation horse market, College street, business is almost at a standstill; there were only two horses sold there all week-one aged carriage horse at \$36, and another by private sale at \$140

\$140
The list of horses exported from this city to the United States through the United States consul here during the past week is as follows:—August 19. 15 horses valued at \$385; August 20, 9 horses valued at \$772.50; August 20, 22 horses valued at \$1,677.50; August 20, 16 horses valued at \$1,815; August 21, 21 horse valued at \$148; August 21, 21 horses valued at \$1679; August 22, 13 horses valued at \$908, and 2 horses valued at \$233. The total number shipped, therefore, was 107, at a total value of \$8,142, against only 68 horses, costing \$4,996.50, shipped during the week previous.

#### Montreal Hay Market.

MONDAY, August 25. Receipts of hay and straw at the market on College street have increased during the past we-k, but the supply is still comparatively small. About 450 loads were sold during last of cod and 387 barrels and 13 tierces of seal.

WARHBURING COMPARISON ONLY College Street of the month have been 112 barrels and 52 tierces of Seal. Co., Nassau, N.Y., U.S.

Only Importers' Depot, 212 Broadway, N.Y. Only Importers

week, and prices ranged from \$5.50 to \$7 per hundred bundles of new hay, and \$4 to \$5 per hundred bundles of straw.

The d-mand continues light, as yet, for both hay and straw, but prices are not likely to be lower than at present. The crop of hay is reported to be good throughout the country, and as farmers have not yet begun to bring forward their best qualities of new hay, the probability is that values may advance later on in the season.

#### Montreal Fuel Markets.

WEDNESDAY, August 20.

There is scarcely any new feature to notice in the coal trade in this city. Since our last report dealers have experienced a steady demand for hard coal at unchanged prices, but sales are almost confined to small lots. The receipts of anthracite coal from New York state during the week have been very light unusually light. Although prices were lower at the last sale of coal in New York, the rates of freight immediatel advanced, so that nothing was gained by the decline in prices. Freights from here to New York are reported very stiff, and boats are rather difficult to secure, especially since the increased demand for them to carry grain. The arrivals of soft coal from England and Scotland, as well as from the lower ports, have been in excess of the wants of the market during the week, and some dealers report that they are almost glutted with soft coal, which is not much in demand either. This state of affairs, however, will, it is stated, be only temporary, and it will remedy itself, as the demand will in all probability increase considerably during next month. Meanwhile, prices for all kinds are unchanged. In wood there is very little business doing

as yet. There were some 60 or 70 baage loads lying in the Victoria pier to-day, but the demand is reported slow and prices are un. altered. This wood, of course, is loaded at different points on the river between here and Quehec; the arrivals at the canal from Upper Canada during the past week have been reported light. Coal.—Retail prices per ton, delivered,

for cash: Stove, \$5.25; chestnut, \$5.00; egg, \$5.00; furnace, \$5.00; Scotch grate (soft), \$5.00 to 5.50; Scotch steam, \$4.50 to 4.75; Sydney steam, \$3.25; Pictou do, \$3.75; Newcastle smiths', \$5.50; coke, per chaldron, \$3.50.

Wood.-Retail prices per cord at the wharf, cartage extra: Long maple, 3½ feet, \$5.00; long birch, 3½ teet, \$4.50; long beech, 3½ feet, \$4.00; short maple, three feet, \$4.50; short birch, three feet, \$4.00; short beech, three feet, \$3.75; short tamarac, 21 to 3 feet, \$3.00 to 3.50; short hemlock, 21 to 3 feet, \$2.00 to 2.25.

#### Halifax Markets.

Halifax, August 21. Business for the past week has been very

quiet. The bank failures in Montreal were felt very slightly here, outside of those holding stocks in the bankrupt banks. During the week the importations from the West Indies have been small, but the exports to the British West Indies in five vessels were 5,202 quintals of dry fish, 845 barrels mackerel, 883 barrels herring and 203 barrels alewiver, while 2,659 quintals of dry fish in drums went by the Cortes to New York for the West Indian markets, and the Worchester took to Boston 60 quintals of dry fiish and 451 barrels salmon; the "Icr" took eight car loads of fish consisting of 210 quintals of dry fish and 170 barrels herrings. The exports of dry fish are not so large as they were last week, and the receipts are also less, but the movement generally has slackened, and the tendency of prices is downward, but not rapid-Salmon-weakened slightly, but catch so far barrels.

Con On-Maintains small advance, and receipts were 143 barrels against shipments 107 barrels, of which 97 parrels went to New York, and the rest to England.

FLOUR-Weaker in the market, and is more in sympathy with Western markets than before; receipts are 4,490 barrels, making a total of 29,962 barrels in the past seven WINKS.

CORN MEAL-Unchanged with no receipts. Salt-Weaker, and recepts were 962 tons of Liverpool in bags, and 10,226 bush, of Turk's Island.

Sugars-Unchanged in his market: there is no vacuum pan on hand and of refining sugars about 500 tons have been moved to Montreal in the week.

#### The Quebec Markets.

Quebec, August 22.-Iumber-Business continues stagnant, and hollers of rafts are beginning to despair of doing anything with their timber this year. Theoldest merchants in Peter street never rememier anything in the timber trade to equal this season's stagnation. Oak-A sale of prim wood of large average is reported at 32c to fill a special order from Great Britain. White Pine-The only sale is a very prime ot of Michigan waney board red pine at 27c per foot, with allowances. Deals, pine—Quotations neminal; first £15 15s to £21 16s; second, £10 15s to £14 10s; third, £16 ss to £17 6s, according to size and manufacture.

FREIGHTS.—The anticipated improvement in rates has not so far been realized, and as tonnage expected to arrive low seems to be in excess of shippers' requirements, it is generally believed that lowe rates will be accepted. The latest charterspre :- Greenock 18s 6d for timber; London, 21s for timber, with dry deals at 57s. River and gulf freights remain pretty much at preent quotations with a very small quantity of business doing Rates are :- To Montreal, 6c to 7c per sack coals, 90c to \$1 per ton; sawn lumber, per M feet board measure, \$1 to 1.10. From Montreal to Quebec, flour, 8c per brl; 4 p c per bag; pork, 10c per brl; leavy goods, \$1 per ton. From Quebec o Miramichi. Shediac, Gaspe, Pictou, &c, 5to per bri, and \$5 per ton per steamer; per chooner, 321c to 35c per brl.

SALT-There have been no recipts for the past couple of weeks, and me sales have taken place except small lots et-store at 5c. Receipts this season, as compared with the

same last year, 184 tons more. COAL-Receipts since last report have been 800 tons, making this year's impertations now each 53,783 tons, which is 3,300 tons less that at this date last year. The full arrivals being close at hand and dealers being heavily stocked, they show no great arxiety to purchase, and the market is flat. A cargo of simcos, Ont. Scotch was sold last week at \$4 60 per chaldron, but a sale has since been made at \$4.35. A couple of cargoes being wanted to coal the English frigates, the next sales will

command an advance.

Sales have been made at 32c for the former and 29c to 30c for the latter.

PIG IRON AND FIRE BRICKS .- No arrivals and no sales to report. Small lots for immediate consumption at previous quotations.

#### New York Live Stock Market.

New York Live Stock Market.

New York on Mouday last was generally sow; good quality beeves were steady, being scarce; herds ranging from poor to fair were unchanged since last Friday's quotations. Sheep were very slow for sale, and so also were lambs; sheep were off nearly ic per lb, and lambs ic per lb on our last quotations. At Sixtieth street yards horned cattle ranged from poor to fair, with a good top, and sold from 7/c to 10/c per lb, weights 6/10 9/c wt. The quality of the herds at Harsimus cove yards was the same as above reported, while prices were 6/c to 10/c per lb, weights 4/j to 9/c wt. The quality of the herds at Harsimus cove yards was the same as above reported, while prices were 6/c to 10/c per lb, weights 4/j to 9/c wt. general allowance 55 to 56 lbs net; top steers obtained 57 lbs net. Milch cows held on sale. Grass calves sold at at 2c to 2/c per lb; buttermilk-fed calves, 2/c to 3c per lb; m-al-fed calves, 3c to 3/c per lb; veals, 4c to 5/c per lb. Veals and calves were both slow of anle and weak in value; three heads sold at 6c per lb. Sheep sold at 4c to 5/n per lb; lambs, 5/c to 6/c per lb. The flocks as abo c reported ranged from coarse to good. Live hogs sold at \$4 20 per cwt; city dressed opened full and off in feeling at 5c to 6/c per lb.

#### Liverpool Provision Market. (From Messrs. Hodgson Brothers' Circular of

August 9th.) PORK.—The market is firm for choice parcels of prime mess, at 52s 6d to 57s 6d per 200 lbs, but medium brands are difficult to sell at

40n to 50s. BEEF is unchanged in value. Stocks are small, and there is a fair enquiry at our quotations. We quote extra India mess, 85s to 928 6d per 304 lbs, no other sorts offering.

CHEESE-The demand shows no signs of CHESSE—The demand shows no signs of improving sufficiently to clear off the present large arrivals, though at 1s to 2s per cwt further reduction in value this week, we have experienced a rather better enquiry. Still there is some accumulation of stock, and all holders are anxious sellers, which buyers are not slow to take advantage of. The finest quality arriving is offered freely at 31s to 32s per cwt, but the bulk of the imports of fine quality is saleable only at 28s to 30s. This has reduced buyers' ideas for medium grades to about 22s to 24s. Total shipments leaving New York and Canada this week, about 88,000 hoxes, which shows a considerable falling off in quantity.

Butter.—Notwithstanding that the Irish and continental markets are lower, there continues a good enquiry for finest American and Canadian creamery at 75s to 80s, but grades at 6us to 70s are difficult to sell.

"No! You Hust Not."

Perhaps the strongest anomaly in human nature is to see little children crying for medicine But soil is when they have partaken of Scott & Bowne's Palarable castor cell. These gentlemen, by their pharmaceutical skill, have made this hitherto noxious drug a positive delight, and one that is a pleasure, not a nausenting at a for the gathling was conducted through the whole every visitor to Carsley's the buyer art of the establishment. "Cash here!" Is the familiar cry which greets not sent libinent, a ketch of which will no doubt be of interest. "Gue thing with which every visitor to Carsley's tage the light can an all sto 4se per state of the establishment. "Cash here!" Is the familiar cry which greets not sent subjects of the payment of a purchase, and the long of the payment of a purchase, and the long of the payment of a purchase, and the long of the payment of a purchase, and the long of the payment of a purchase, and the long of the payment of a purchase, and the long of the payment of a purchase, and the long of the payment of a purchase, and the long of the this season, when the retail is united cash loops in t improving sufficiently to clear off the pre-

the Bowne's Palatable (astor till. These gentemen, by their pharmaceutical skill, have made this hitherto noxious drug a positive delight, and one that is a pleasure, not a nausenting effort, to partake. All admit the beneficial effects of Castor Oil but are restrained from taking it by the revolting taste. This, thanks to science, has been overcome. Price 25 cents 64 mwf

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced Cook, plain cook, house and table maid nurse and general servant, with good reference Apply at Miss Nevile's Hegistry office, 51 Bouarenture street. venture street.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District PROVINCE OF QUEBEU, DISTRUCT OF Montreal. No 8037. Circuit Court. Montreal. Dame Elise Brouillard, plaintiff, vs. Jean C. Gagnon, defendants. On the sixth day of September next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said defendant, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of Justice. all the goods and chattels of said defendant, selzed in this cause, consisting of carpets, pictures &c.

M. CHAUSSE, B.S.C.
Montreal, 26th August, 1879. 2-1

#### TFACHER WANTED

For S. S. No. 4 in the Township of Alfred, Ont, holding a third-class certificate, and capable of 1,473 barrels, and shippents 1,148 barrels, teaching the French language. Apply, stating

Trustee, Montebello, Que.

#### salary required, to ALEXANDER KENNEDY,

LORETTO ABBEY, Wellington Place,

TORONTO - - CANADA. A Branch of the Iadies of Loretto. Dublin, Ireland.

Re-opening of Boarding, Half-Boarding and Day Schools WEDNESDAY, September 3rd. Board and Tuition, \$100 per annum. For further information and prospectus, address—23 LADY SUPERIOR.

### FEMALE TEACHER WANTED

For the Roman Catholic Separate School, Crysler, Ont., No. 5 Section, Second or Third Class, stating salary. Duties to commence immediately. French and kinglish required. Address R. C. S. TRU-TEES,

#### Crysler, Finch, Ont., No. 5 Section. COLLEGE OF OTTAWA

This chartered College, directed by the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in a most healthy locality of the Carital, and commands a magnificent view of the Ottawa-Gatineau, and Rideau valleys.

Its Civil Engineering course deserves special recommendation. The various branches of science and commerce are taught in English, the language of translation from Greek and Latin, French is also carefully attended to. The degrees of B. A. and M. A. are conferred on deserving

term. 20 00
Tuition, in Classical Course. 15 00
Tuition, in Commercial Course. 10 00

Drawing, Vocal Music, and use of Library entail no extra charge. All charges are payable half-yearly in advance. For further particulars end for the" Prospectus and Course of Studies.',



### **BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS**

FOR SALE,

n the thriving Town of Simcoe, Norfolk Co. Ont. Business well established. An excellent chance for an energetic Roman Catholic man. For particulars, address to "P. G.," Box 26,

CONVENT OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOURE DAME, Mount St. Mary, Guy Street.—Studies will be resumed at this Institution for Boarders and Day Scholars, on the first September. Moatreal, August 25th 1879. 1-2—

# SCOTT'S EMULSIAN

With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA, is combined in a perfectly polatable form that is taken readily by children and most sensitive persons without the sight-strausea. It is the finest food and medicine ever offered to the weak and debilitated patient. It is stores feeble digestion, enriches the blood, adds flesh and strength, and for Consumption and all affections of the throat Scrofule, Rheumatism, and all disorders of the Blood and General debility, no remedy has been found to equal it. For sale by all Druggest at \$1 co per Lottle.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Onl

#### A SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE

A Walk Through Carsley's—A Splendid Stock—Hone Manufactures Encouraged—The Value of Advertising.

No one who reads the papers can have failed to notice the unique advertisements appearing daily, in relation to Mr. Carsley's dry soods establishment; indeed, we might almost venture to say that the instructive and often entertaining paragraphs concerning the goods to be obtained at "393 and 395 Notre Dame street" are as much read as any other portion of the paper's contents, by lady readers especially. With them, Carsley's advertisement is often the first thing sought for, and the avidity with which its contents are devoured, and notes made for next day's purchases is the truest proof of the value of auvertising, and the falfilment of promises made through that medium. A Gazette reporter recently paid a visit to Mr Carsley's store, and was conducted through the who'e establishment, a sketch of which will no doubt be of interest.

MANTLE AND COSTUME

MANTLE AND COSTUME
departments, under the efficient charge of Mr.
McKay. Judging from the magnificence discernible in even what now remains of the immense stock—the best criterion of which is the way the goods have sold,—the di-play at the beginning of the senson must have been a gorgeous one. Mantles in all sorts and shapes, from the costly sik at \$75 or \$100 down to the humble \$1 or \$5 Jacket, are side by side with rich Matelasse Cashmers, Vienna Cloth Jackets and Sacques, whose empty boxes plied above the fixtures attest the number sold. Here are also to be found Costumes at values equally comprehensive in assortment. A specialty of this department is the stock of Ladies' Robes de Nuil, the very appearance of which must offer a temptation to their fair wairers to don them and woo on pillows of snowy whiteness, the drowsy got of sleep. The great majority of these elegant goods, Mr. McKay informed our reporter, were of

CARSLEY'S OWN MANUFACTURE,

and compared with similar goods of imported makes, the verdict is undoub ediy in favor of the home article, both for durability and style, while in real monetary value there can be recomparison. In this department alone are employed some 50 or 60 hands who are kept CONSTANTLY BUSY.

Shawls of all makes—Shetland, Paisley, Cashmere and exquisite French faite—form another leading feature of this part of the trade, and when the stock is complete, their value must amount to a large sum. Casually grancing espassant over the array of Bathing Costumes, Waterproof Mantles, Felt Skirls, all of Carsiey's own make, we ascend to the third flat, and find the DRESSMAKING department, which, like other manufacturing portions of Mr. Carsley's vast establishment, provides employment for a large number of work-people. Another ascent to the fourth flat, brings the visitor to the

SHIRT AND COLLAR MANUFACTORY, SHIRT AND COLLAR MANUFACTORY, where, under the superintendence of Mr. Scott, are turned out daily large quantities of the well-known "Caraley's Shirta"—guaranteed to fit—a phrase seen on every advertising space in town, and one, moreover, the truth of which many a grateful mortul has proved thoroughly. Here the shirt undergoes the various stages of making, from the cutting out, which is done in quantities of three dozen at a time, until after passing through the hands of the stitchers, the washing and drying rooms, it is starched and glazed by expert froners and emerges neatly folded and ready for the wearer. This department affords constant work to some 15 or 2 women and girk, and is another instance of the wisdom of encouraging

HOME MANUFACTURES.

On the fourth flat, also, is to be found the

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT, comprising every article nece-sary to country merchants many of whom prefer to buy their stocks from Mr. Carsley for cash, to selecting them from the stores of the Jobbing houses in town.

Descending to the lower flats, and passing through the Tweed, Blanket, Carpet and Curtein departments, each displaying evidence LIVE BUSINESS.

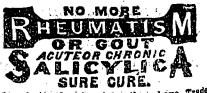
the visitor reaches again the first flat. In the basement, below this again, are stored the reserve stock of Staple Goods, such as Winceys, Canton Flannels, Cottons, &c., in large quantities.

One of the secrets of the success of this popular establishment is the perfect system observable in every detail of its management. Carsley's is no place for disorder or careless work. Not-withsteading the imment of business. no place for disorder or careless work. Not-withstanding the immense almount of business, and all for cash, it must be borne in mind, the thorough manner in which everything is done by every person connected with the stere is dis-cernible in the most trivial matters; in short, Carsley's is one of the best managed places of business to be found anywhere, and will, with-out doubt, continue to maintain its well carned popularity as

popularity as THE CHEAPEST PLACE

in the city for dry goods.

Alterations are now going on in the premises next to No. 398, which will shortly be completed, and when communication between the two is opened, and the extra accommodation added to the present store, it will double the size af the already vast establishment—(vazette.



Manufactured only under the above Trade Mark, by the

European Salicylic Medicine Co., OF PARIS AND LEIPZIG.

OF PARIS AND LEIPZIG.

Immediate Belief Warranted. Per manent Cure Guaranteed. Now exclusively used by all celebrated Physicians of Europe and America, becoming a Staple, Harmless and Reament Cure Guaranteed. He had been a staple, Harmless and Reament of Physicians of Europe and Medical Academy of Paris report 55 cures out of Medical Academy of Paris report 55 cures out of 100 cases within three days. Secret—The only dissolver of the poisonous Uric Acid which exclusive in the Blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Palists in the Blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Palists. Sent to any entry \$1 a Box; 6 Boxes for \$5. Sent to any entry \$1 and \$2 Box \$