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The Time AND Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

VOL. XXVI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1875.

NO. 7.

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THE LAST DAYS OF CARTHAGE; OR A SISTER OF FABIOLA.

AFTER THE MANNER OF THE FRENCH.

COURAGE TO DO RIGHT.

We may have courage, all of us, To start at honor's call, To meet a foe, protect a friend, Or face a cannon ball; To show the world our hero lives— The foremost in the fight— But do we always manifest The courage to do right? To answer No, with steady breath, And quick, unflinching tongue, When fierce temptation, ever near, Her syren song has sung! To care not for the bantering tone, The jest or studied slight; Content if we can only have The courage to do right! To stop aside from fashion's course, Or custom's favored plan, To pluck an outcast from the street, Or help a fellow-man! If not, then let us nobly try, Henceforth, with all our might, In every case to muster up The courage to do right.

CHAPTER XI.—THE SEDITION.

(Continued.)

The discontent became louder and louder, and spread rapidly on every side. The most ferocious arguments were maintained between the malcontents and those who were inclined to defend the General. The evil had now assumed alarming proportions, and had reached its climax. "The traitor!" "Down with the traitor!" was heard in every quarter, mingled with savage replies of "It is a lie!" and "a calumny!" and the different parties would have come to blows, had not Sylvain interposed, and made a sign of his hand to beg them to desist and keep silence while he spoke. It was some time before order was restored. "Soldiers!" he began, in a loud and solemn voice, "he who betrays his religion betrays his country." "Well said! True! True!" came from several voices, whose enthusiasm could not be restrained. "Who says that our chief has betrayed his religion? It is an accusation of a serious character, and one that must be proved. For, if it is true, then he is the enemy of his followers, of your wives and families; of the Senate that raised him to the dignity of General, and, in fine, the enemy of this country! Some of you have said that he was a Christian. Grave charge, indeed! for in it is included treason to the State and treason to you. Let us act with justice, and not condemn him before we have proved him guilty. It is true, that his sentiments which he has expressed on several occasions as well as the general tenor of his conduct would prove at least a tendency to that impious sect. He never assails at our sacrifices, he is guarded by Christian soldiers only. But let us go upon surer grounds; in order that our verdict may be based upon the eternal principles of justice: 'Valiant warriors! listen to me, the inspired from on high. The gods of Carthage are angry. Their altars are nearly abandoned, and scarcely are they ever wet with the blood of animals.' A religion, new, impious, and abominable, has appeared, and is weakening the stronghold of Paganism. The gods, from whom nothing is concealed, have seen all this, and have appeared to me in sleep, bidding me repair to this camp, and offer a sacrifice of propitiation. They appeared to me in all the majesty of their celestial rage, and bade me banish all traitors from this place, otherwise we should be abandoned

by the god of war. Let us then appease them, for if we remain inactive, instead of victory and green laurels to deck our brow, the sand upon which you tread at this moment will become your grave. Follow me then to your chief, and surround me while I speak to him of the immortal gods, and communicate to him my heavenly message. He has been called a Christian. We shall soon know. He must preside officially at the sacrifice. It will prove his innocence if he complies; if he refuses, it will prove his guilt. This, O warriors! is the only means of appeasing the wrath of our great Mars!" When he finished, a loud and terrible burst of enthusiasm echoed through the enclosure of the camp, and re-echoed far through the solitude of the surrounding desert. The immense forests which lay on the slope of the mountains that arose on the side of Carthage, far in the distance, caught up the cry and cast it back as if the voice of Nature had ratified the determination of the priest. Jarbas was in his tent all the while. He was not at all surprised at the insurrection of his soldiers, for he had been well apprised of it beforehand. He remained firm, and not the slightest evidence of uneasiness was visible in his noble countenance. He came forth to meet them. He had laid aside his armor, and appeared before them defenceless. He looked upon that moving mass without the least sentiment of fear, and heard their fierce denunciations without receding one step. "Soldiers!" he cried at length, when he got within reach of hearing; "Soldiers! what do you want with me?" "When a sudden crash of thunder is heard, all not-a-shides and confusion stop. The mind receives a sudden shock, and it is some moments before the system recovers the vigor which it has lost. So it was with the soldiers when they heard the calm, strong, and imperturbable voice of Jarbas. All disturbance ceased, and every one appeared as if he were rooted to the spot. But the indefatigable Sylvain was ready and prompt to consider. "General, the army is discontented, and the immortal gods are angry." "Who art thou?" replied Jarbas, with firmness and dignity. "Who has given thee power to speak in the name of the army? Old man, I respect thy grey hairs, or I would cause thee to be cast into chains." "My name! It matters little to thee, but thou beholdest in me one inspired by the gods. It is they who have sent me to the camp and appointed me as the interpreter of their will. Listen, then, Jarbas, and restrain thy anger. I repeat, the army is discontented. Thou keepest thy army here when they are eager for the fight, and when the interests of Carthage demand that they should fight. Besides, they accuse thee of treason and—" "Withhold thy calumnious tongue!" interrupted Jarbas, whose patience was now at an end. "Nobly said!" cried several, who were disposed to defend their chief. Sylvain began to see that he must come to the point at once, otherwise his cause would be gravely compromised, so he continued: "These rumors do not interest me. My mission is of a higher order. I came to speak to thee in the name of the gods, and to announce their indignation at the neglect of their altars and the progress of a new and impious religion. The god of war, the terrible Mars, has sworn to abandon us and fight at the head of our enemies, if a solemn sacrifice is not offered up to him this very day in the midst of the camp." "If any soldier here is afraid, let him assist at the sacrifice!" cried Jarbas, not at all influenced by the words of Sylvain. "Let those who fear the god Mars, come forward; let them gorge the flesh of innocuous lambs and offer them up to him in sacrifice." "I want thee to know, Jarbas," pursued the old man, "that I only bend before the power of the gods. I have not said all yet. Thou thyself must preside at this sacrifice, at the head of thy army, for such is the will of the invincible son of Jupiter. I await for thy answer." "Thou shalt have it. I will place myself at the head of my army, and lead my valiant troops to victory, but I will not sacrifice. My sword can only shed the blood of the enemies of my country." "Thy language betrays what thou art. Grand Carthage, the beloved city of Juno, has confided the honor of its flag to a young chief who secretly contemns its deities, and who has joined to this departure from her law, the crime of apostasy." "Foolish old man! Thou hast forgotten the lessons of wisdom. I pardon thee, for thou knowest not what thou art saying. Thou hast nothing but words of malediction for innocent men—for those who have done you no harm—who have always sustained their honor, and obeyed the laws, and who only ask to be allowed to follow in peace the aspirations of their conscience." "Dost thou admit that thou art a Christian?" demanded the priest, with a savage grin of exultation. "I have never sullied my lips with an untruth. Old man, thou art without sense, and I answer thee not. I speak to the soldiers. Soldiers! I say publicly, that the chief who has fought at your head with glory, who will conduct you back triumphantly to Carthage, is a Christian. Yes, I am a Christian! I adore the true God, and him alone." "The dignity with which he spoke, the noble and majestic glance that flashed from his eye, his proud and soldier-like attitude, and the boldness with which he avowed the truth, threw a magic spell around the turbulent crowd, and restrained for a moment any exhibition of popular feeling." "Sylvain grew pale. He forgot for a moment the part which he had assumed, and began to feel for his pugnacious chief, who had concealed beneath his taunt. At length the torrent burst forth all the more violent from its having been stemmed. But it rushed in two different currents. "O glory and life to the General!" cried out the guards unanimously. "Death to the traitor! Death to Jarbas!" the dispirited of the gods, vociferated the pagan soldiers, urged on by the promoters of the revolt, who had received the private signal from Sylvain. Jarbas endeavored to quell the tumult, but all in vain. They came forward like the surging waves, lashed to fury by the blast of the tempest. They cried loudly for the death of Jarbas, the enemy of their religion, and already a thousand swords glit-

tered in the sun. There were many who still respected their commander, and who were opposed to extremities, but they were carried on by the irresistible force of the current. At this moment a dagger suddenly gleamed in the air. Sylvain would have the glory to himself and he had seized the chief by the throat, but as the deadly weapon was descending, he was caught by two guards who held him with a firm and steady grasp. He was marched to the General's tent, and there bound tightly in iron chains. Scarcely any one, except the immediate bystanders, had seen Sylvain draw his dagger. All that the insurgents saw was the two guards seizing him and hurrying him off, to be imprisoned in the tent. It was thought that he had been arrested as their leader, and not as a wretch who had attempted to assassinate the chief. They, therefore, cried out the more loudly, and cursed the General that had cast into rome "the messenger of the gods." Death to the impious wretch who had committed a sacrilege! they cried, while they pressed around him with their swords raised to smite him. The devoted guards formed a close circle round him, with the firm determination of defending him to the last. As Christians, they were mild and humble, and ready to suffer death for the faith, but as soldiers they were valiant and intrepid as they were obedient and firm in their attachment to discipline. They saw in their adversary the character of assassins, and they formed themselves in rank and drew their swords to resist the shock of this furious troop. Passion was at its highest pitch, the ravings of fanaticism lent strength to the arm and madness to the courage, and already the yell of the onset was heard and the clang of their dreadful weapons as they crossed each other and fell upon their heavy armor, when suddenly the ground trembled and the terrific war shout of the savages rent the air. It was the Numidian cavalry. That enemy was in front, and domestic broil was suppressed. "Onward!" shouted Jarbas; "march to victory!" The whole army joined in one mighty phalanx and moved steadily to meet the charge. The General was, as we have remarked, without arms when Sylvain presented himself before him. He now commanded his armor, shield and sword to be brought him in all haste. His battle-horse was instantly led forth. It stamped its feet with impatience as the trumpet of war had rang in its ears, and it was eager for the fray. Jarbas seized its flowing mane, and in an instant was at the head of his soldiers. But, suddenly, he grew pale, the reins dropped from his hands, and he fell bleeding into the arms of his guards. Some one had seen a glave ride swiftly by the General. Whilst they carried him back to his tent, this man had disappeared.

CHAPTER XII.—THE PARDON.

The Numidians had profited by the visit of Afer. At an appointed hour, they had gathered together and prepared themselves for the attack. The signal was given, and the barbarian's horde rushed wildly from the wood and came flying over the intervening space. The guards of Jarbas met them, and the encounter was dreadful. But soon the Numidians broke their ranks, and the superior discipline of their opponents took immediate advantage of this fatal mistake. The barbarians were routed, and soon nothing was seen on the field of battle but broken swords and the torn and mangled bodies of dead and dying warriors. In the meantime, the General was carried to his tent and deposited gently upon his couch. He was still bleeding. A physician was by his side to attend him. The poignant had been directed by an experienced hand, for it had penetrated his left side a little below the heart. The blade must have been long and thin, as the wound was small and deep several guards surrounded his bed, and their anxious looks and assiduous care showed how much they grieved for their murdered Chief. Jarbas suffered much. A deadly pallor suffused itself over his face, and the agitation of his nerves gave a tremulous movement to his body. His eyes were half closed, and upon them was visible the impress of death. He endeavored to express a few words to those around him, but his lips refused to move. Aruntius, the name of the physician in attendance, was not originally from Carthage. He was born in Libya, where he passed the few years of his infancy. Afterwards he passed into Egypt, France and Italy, and there applied himself to the study of the sciences, but more particularly to the science of medicine. Twenty years had passed; during which he had been able to add to theory the indispensable advantage of practice and experience. He finally settled in Carthage. He was naturally grave in his manner, and his general deportment was steady and dignified. He possessed great amplitude of mind, and this great quality, together with the knowledge which he had acquired in foreign parts, enabled him to rise superior to the vulgar prejudices of the city. He had seen the Christians and was not struck with astonishment at anything particular in their manners or appearance. On the contrary, he saw in them much to admire and imitate, and he thought to himself that if the pagans only followed in their footsteps, they would effect a reformation which was very much required. Curiosity had led him to examine several of their doctrines, and he became charmed with that religion, which elevated the sentiments and desires of man, which purified his heart from the gross alloy of earthly considerations, which inspired fortitude to meet the ills of life, and courage to perform the most heroic sacrifice—a religion, in fine, whose principles afforded consolation to man upon the earth, and whose brilliant light had lighted up the great mystery of the grave. Grace finished what reason had commenced. He became a Christian, afterwards he came under the notice of the Bishop, who causing him to pass some years in pursuing those studies necessary to the priesthood conferred upon him the sacrament of holy orders. Jarbas began to breathe more freely. The blood which had flowed from the wound was dried up considerably, but still brought him some little relief. There was a languid expression in his half-closed eyes, and this, together with an occasional move-

ment of the nerves, was an indication that life was ebbing fast. Father, he said in a feeble voice to Aruntius, what think you of the wound? It is mortal, is it not? God is all powerful, my dear friend, and even though we are on the point of death a breath from on high may re-animate the spark which is dying out. Venerable Aruntius, fear not. How often have I confronted death on the field of battle? It is hard however, to die by the hand of an assassin. I should have desired to fall gloriously by the sword of the enemy. The glory of this world, dear friend, is nothing. He who knows all things, says that it is nothing, and does not, therefore, give it to those whom he wishes to crown in Heaven. Let us submit to his holy mandate, and accept in the spirit of humility, the sacrifice which you are now called upon to make. Father, forgive me; it was pride, I see it now. I was scarcely conscious that it lay within me. Yes, I humble myself under the hand of God, but time is flying fast, and it may soon be too late. May I not be purified in the waters of baptism? You have nobly confessed your faith to-day in presence of the whole army, and God calls you now to receive that sacrament by which you are admitted into the sacred folds of his Church. Jarbas, dost thou renounce the false God's? "I renounce them." "Dost thou believe in Jesus Christ, his eternal Son, God and Saviour, who for love of us became man and died upon the Cross?" "I do believe." "Dost thou believe in the Holy Ghost who has spoken with and through the prophets, and has filled them with wisdom and strength?" "I believe; I believe all that the Church teaches, and receive its sacred symbol with the firm assurance that it is the depository of God's revelation to man." He now appeared to revive from his languor, and his eyes became radiant with the fire of love. A flush had returned to his cheek, and the trembling in his voice was gone. His suffering seemed to have disappeared for the moment, and he felt himself strong enough to raise himself a little and place himself in an attitude, proper to receive the consecrated water. The Priest poured the consecrated element fully upon his head, at the same time repeating the usual prayers of the Church. "Now the heavens are opened; the stain of original sin is removed and if such is the will of God, you may die in peace; but imitate the mercy of God and pardon your enemies, pardon him who has struck you." "Hated, my Father, is extinct within me. Let the assassin approach and hear my words of forgiveness." "He is gone and is already far from the camp replied Aruntius! But I can communicate to him your pardon, if ever I should meet him." "Well, that will do; but I am growing weak, hold me!" A spasmodic movement seized his frame, and his countenance assumed the livid color of death. Aruntius hastened to administer to him the sacrament of the eucharist and extreme unction. When this affecting ceremony was completed, then the priest exclaimed, "may the grace of the Lord remain with you forever." "Amen!" responded the dying General." For a considerable time he closed his eyes as if to shut himself out from this world and direct his attention exclusively to the things of heaven. He prayed, and that soul enjoyed in anticipation, the happiness which was reserved for him above. He again opened his eyes, and exclaimed: "Poor Vivia! tell her one of my last thoughts was about her, good kind, gentle creature! May we meet soon in heaven! But break the news to her cautiously!" The guards said that the last moment was now drawing near, and as they held his hands to assuage in some degree the intensity of his agony, they shed bitter tears of sorrow. Aruntius presented a crucifix before his gaze, and pronounced at short intervals the holy name. There was a strange vacant stare in his glassy eyes, a slight trembling passed through his entire frame, and with a feeble response to the prayer, still upon his lips he passed away to receive his eternal reward. Several weeks afterwards, Vivia and Felicity were sitting together in their luxurious apartments in the vicinity of Carthage, when a message conveyed to them the tidings of the death of Jarbas. The blow was too heavy and too sudden for the weak nature of Vivia to sustain it without yielding to its pressure, and she fell into the arms of Felicity, who carried her drooping form to the couch. When she had laid her gently down and smoothed back her curls from her face, she started back in fright. That deadly paleness! That suspension of the beating of the heart! Was it death? Or was it a swoon? Poor Vivia!

CHAPTER XIII.—THE FALSHOOD AND TEMPTATION.

Vivia was confined to her room for days after she had learned the tragic end of her beloved husband. Her mother and Felicity were ever by her side to minister to her wants and console her in her affliction. Tertillan, accompanied by Optatus, paid her frequent visits, and she always felt considerably relieved by their pious exhortations. Her faith was vivid, but it was still more re-animated by the firmness of belief which her husband had retained to the last. He died a Christian. He received a crown more precious and brilliant than if he had returned to Carthage with Numidian spoils. A tear would nevertheless tremble like a dew drop upon her eyelids, and she would say, "He was but natural. He who had pledged to her his love and life-long protection, was no more. He would no longer catch her in his arms and look tenderly in her face, and call her 'his love.' The poignant of the assassin had done its fatal work; and had left her to mourn his death. But the consolations of religion were great for her who had received already in a great measure, the rich effusion of divine graces. She had caught the spirit of her husband when dying, and felt like him, that God had desired that they should soon meet in Heaven. This wish she re-proclaimed with all the ardor of her soul. Perhaps it was to be realized sooner than she thought. As soon as Afer had plunged his dagger into the

breast of Jarbas, he fled from the camp. He took care to gain time during the short period of excitement, and though he suffered a great deal from the punishment which had been inflicted upon him by the Numidian King, still he continued to urge on his fiery steed for hours. Night came, and he descended from his horse to take a little repose, but long before the sun arose, he was in the saddle and pursuing his way onward. He was accustomed to the forest, and it was not difficult for him to find his way. In the day the course of the sun was his chart, and in the night the appearance of the stars was sufficient to guide him through the trackless brakewood. It was impossible for the cavalry to pursue him. He knew this, and a savage grin played upon his thick lips as he exulted over his deed of blood. The image of his native land presented itself before his excited imagination and cheered him onward in his journey. He would have plenty of gold likewise. But what if his master endeavored to withdraw from his engagement, and refuse to fulfill the conditions of the contract which he had made? He would use the same poignard, and perhaps with as sure an aim. Gold and liberty were the ideas which pre-occupied his mind and beguiled the tediousness and fatigue of his march. Five days passed over, and he came within sight of Carthage. It was day when he first perceived the neighboring height, and his heart distended as he reflected that he was so near the termination of his journey and so near the consummation of a life-long dream. He turned aside, and concealed himself in a shady recess until nightfall, when he thought he could enter more safely the precincts of the city. The sun disappeared in the west, and the shades of night closed around, leaving only here and there a solitary star to shed its dim and uncertain light through the breaks in the clouds. Afer demanded nothing better than this. About midnight he arrived unperceived at the house of Jubal. "Faithful servant!" exclaimed Jubal, after he had heard in a few hurried sentences the successful issue of his enterprise. "But, thou art weary. Here is wine. Drink! drink! and let me join thee in this merry hour!" and a wild maniac laugh rang through the room and re-echoed through the stillness of the midnight air. "But, master, thou must not forget gold and liberty is the price of my dagger." "Ah! thou art too faithful for me to part with thee. I shall have need of thee again." "Need me again?" re-echoed the slave, while his dark brows lowered, and a deep scowl of indignation rendered still more hideous the ill-shapen lineaments of his face. "I will be faithful to thee as thou hast been to me," replied Jubal, endeavoring to return his composure, though he felt his hot passion rising within him at what he would call the "impudence" of a slave. "Take this gold," he continued, "afterwards I will give thee more. As for thy liberty, thy services are too precious for the moment. I cannot part with thee. Perhaps—" "Enough!" interrupted Afer, rising to his feet, and displaying a firmness in his tone of voice and manner which sometimes astonished his master. "Know that I have the power of life and death over thee, slave!" cried out Jubal furiously, and forgetting that he was now in the power of the being he despised. "Life and death! It is true, most noble master: but—but—do not trust himself father, but internally he swore an oath of revenge. "He is intoxicated with the fumes of wine," he thought, "or I might bring him to a sense of his fearful position. I might reverse the case, and declare I have power of life and death over him, and by the gods of Olympus, that power shall be exercised before many suns shall have risen and set. The scenes of my native land are not to unfold themselves before me like a panoramic picture and then dissolve into the emptiness of an airy phantom. The promise must be fulfilled. However, I will take the gold. It may be of use. I will dissemble my feelings for the present; but my determination is not the less fixed and decisive." The slave departed, and when Jubal found himself alone, he began to congratulate himself upon the facility with which he had been able to resist the pretensions of his accomplice. "Liberty!" he half muttered aloud, "that boon is too precious for me to give away without mature consideration. Besides, there may yet be complications in consequence of the General's death, and I may need his assistance. Ah! I was near forgetting. It is the time of my appointment with the High Priest. I must hasten. It is almost light now, and I had promised to be with him before the rising of the sun." Olympian had already heard of the death of Jarbas from Sylvain, who had brought the news sooner by a few hours than Afer. However, the High Priest did not desire that any one should know this, and when Jubal rushed unceremoniously into his apartment to communicate to him the news, he feigned astonishment at the quick despatch with which the deed had been accomplished. But there was more semblance of joy in the glistering of his sunken eyes and in the unnatural contortions of his wrinkled face as he listened to the details of the tragedy. "The sacred work has been happily commenced. You and Afer have merited well of the gods and of your country, but it is not necessary that the latter should know just yet the brave individual to whom they owe so much." "Not just yet?" you are right. Keep them secret until the time comes—until the gods present us with a more propitious occasion" put in Jubal, by covertly joining his hands and raising his eyes in the attitude of supplication. "The spouse of Vivia," continued Olympian, "has betrayed her religion, and she cannot expect to lead a life in which nothing will occur to destroy its tranquillity or give her sorrow. But Tertillan is to blame; that execrable apostate! If he is allowed to continue the nefarious course upon which he has entered, our temples will soon be deserted, and our altars left without offerings. But, thanks to you, a step has already been taken in the right direction, and it will soon be known that Jarbas was a Christian, and died a Christian, and that this was the reason why the army revolted against him, and why he was slain. When they public mind becomes exasperated at his treachery, and his departure from the religious sentiments of that Senate, which rais-

him to the position he occupied, then will be the time to raise our voices, and demand from the people a decisive and rigorous policy against the cursed sect of Christians."

"LIMIT OF CIVIL AUTHORITY."

(To the Editor of The Globe.)

Sir, I thank you for your excellent article on the "Limit of Civil Authority," there are, however, distinctions omitted in it which you will kindly permit me to notice.

I agree generally with the principles enunciated by you, but you say, perhaps inadvertently, "That the authority of law (civil law, I presume) must in every case be supreme there is no doubt whatever."

It is not the duty of the State to give to the Church the power of the sword, but to leave her to exercise her own authority in her own sphere, and to leave her to exercise her own authority in her own sphere, and to leave her to exercise her own authority in her own sphere.

THE OLDEN RACE—THEIR MISSION AND INFLUENCE.

The Daily News thus bears unwilling testimony to the position and power of the Irish population in the United States.—Cardinal McCloskey, the American counterpart, in an official sense, of Dr. Manning is now on his way to Rome, and is said to be the bearer of a goodly contribution to the Pope from the Roman Catholics of America.

PRIVATE JUDGMENT AMONG CATHOLICS.

God has not chosen to give such intuitive knowledge of himself as to preclude the necessity of revelation to discover his existence and his attributes. Each man is indirectly responsible to God for his acceptance of God's decrees and his submission to his will.

Surprise is expressed at times that there is discord among Catholics on seemingly important moral questions. Where there is a boast of such unity of mind, it is a boast of such unity of mind, it is a boast of such unity of mind, it is a boast of such unity of mind.

The grace of faith induces Catholics to bow before a doctrinal decision of the Church: its rejection would be, at least, incipient heresy. We have need also of grace to submit to privations imposed upon us by the lawful authority of the Church.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

The adage which recommends us to look before we leap takes new force from a series of articles published in Capital and Labour with reference to the Canadian as a field for emigrants.

ONLY AN IRISHMAN.

An American paper, in an article under the title of "Only an Irishman," called forth by the flippant remark of a young top who, reading of an accident, said, "After all, it is only an Irishman," says—Berkeley, the philosopher, was only an Irishman.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT CALCUTTA.

An eye-witness of those terrible scenes that follow the destruction of communities of men and women by earthquakes, says the Brazil and River Plate Mail, communicates to a paper of the interior of the Republic a description of what he saw and felt amid the sights and sounds produced in a few seconds by a shock that converted a large and populous city into a heap of ruins.

THE SHAKESPEARE DREW.

Grattan—ever glorious Grattan—With more than Demosthenes wanted, endured, And his rival, or victor, in all he possessed—so Byron says—was only an Irishman.

In spite of the rain the fire gained ground, and reaching some deposits of gunpowder caused an explosion which added to the dreadfulness of a night under such circumstances. At last day dawned, and the majority of the 2,000 or 3,000 survivors prepared to leave a site and city under whose ruins lay buried from 8,000 to 10,000 dead bodies, which were already infecting the air with their putrid emanations.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The harvest prospects of Ireland are described everywhere as "most splendid."

A GENEROUS ACT.—Lord Stuart de Decies has generously doubled the wages of the labourers upon his Waterford estates, to continue to the end of September.

At the Templemore petty sessions a painter was fined £1 and costs for going through the street in woman's clothes, with a crowd of shouting urchins after him.

Mr. Brady, one of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, on inquiring into the working of the net regulations with regard to the oyster beds in Tralee bay, was informed that steps will be taken to prevent the illegal dredging which is said to be destroying nearly all the natural oyster beds along the Irish coast.

George Doyle, of Drogheda, while eating his dinner, Sept. 1, at 22 Harold's Cross, Dublin, was choked by a piece of meat stopping in his throat. In his trunk was found £12 odd in cash, sixteen £100 shares in the Hibernian Bank, a deposit receipt in same bank for £65, a silver watch and wearing apparel. There was also found a will drawn up by Michael Vernon, Ormond quays, dated 1861.

The Dundalk Democrat says the members for Louth County, Messrs. Sullivan and Kirk, are anxious to meet the members of the County Club to render an account of their stewardship since their return last year; and says that at the next meeting of the Club a day will be fixed for that purpose.

Lord Mountgarrett's funeral, accompanied by the militia, Guards and Uxbridge bands, proceeded to the Ballyraggett railway station, August 25, to meet him and give expression of their affection and respect on the occasion of the birth of a grandson and heir. He was presented with an address and illuminated album. The stewards of the proceedings were: S. Dowling, Michael Kelly, Peter Dunphy, M. Bowden, John Stapleton, Martin M'Evoy, J. Padden, Wm. Fitzpatrick, Patrick Kelly, Thomas Griffin, and William Lawden.

The Harvest.—We have had some very heavy rain this week, causing, of course, a keeping back of harvesting. However, much work has been got through, and the corn is being saved in better condition than was at first anticipated. The supply of labour in the district is much under the demand, and wages are 2s. 6d. a day, with diet, for men, and women very little less.—Waterford News.

There is a report prevalent that the Hon. Wilfred Callaghan intends resigning his seat for Tipperary. If true, the English papers say the advanced Nationalists will put forward Dennis Dowling Mulcahy as their candidate. Of course, as in all other things Irish, the English papers know much more about Irish affairs than the Irish people themselves.

That the British Government has not the remotest idea of relinquishing her hold of Ireland, for the next two years at all events, is palpable from the following:—The Government having decided on erecting an entire new wing to the present barracks for the accommodation of married men, Messrs. James Kennedy, C. E., and John Sweeney, of Parsonstown, have been appointed contractors. Some idea may be gained of the magnitude of the work when it is stated that it will occupy above two years in completion.

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. DEAN FEELY, P. P., RAIPON.—The death of the distinguished and much respected dignitary, the Very Rev. Dean Feely, took place on Sunday, 29th ult., at his residence at the Frosses, near Mountcharles, Donegal, in the 76th year of his age. Dean Feely was among the oldest of the priests of Ireland, and has been more than fifty-two years in the priesthood. The Very Rev. Dean was a native of Ballyshannon, where he was born in the year 1799.

THE RELIGIOUS CENSUS OF IRELAND.—The results of the religious census for Ireland have been published, 4,150,000 of the population return themselves as Roman Catholics, 668,000 as Episcopalians, Protestant, 497,000 as Presbyterians, and 43,000 as Methodists. The balance include some rather eccentric forms of belief. There are 44 "Christian Israelites," 33 Mormons, 10 Latter Day Saints, 6 Excluvians, 6 Walkersites, 5 Christadelphians, 5 Morrisons, 6 Free Thinkers, 8 Secularists, 16 Deists, 2 Theists, and 1 Atheist. There is 1 disciple of Positivism, 1 Buddhist, 4 men and one woman are set down as "undecided," and there is a residuum of about 1,050 men and women whose form of religion is "unspecified."

THE POTATO DISEASE.—At the Cork Agricultural Society on Saturday last, an important discussion arose on the subject of potato disease in the country. The subject was introduced by Professor Baldwin, who stated that a very important discovery had been made by a Mr. Smith, of London, as to the origin of the potato disease. This showed that what was called resting spores remained in the ground, which was capable of being produced in after-crop. He had made experiments himself and found very extraordinary results with different manure. One sort of manure gave a crop of very sound potatoes, while in an adjoining spot with different manures the disease seemed to be promoted. The professor recommended the matter to the society, and on the motion of one of the members it was agreed to urge upon the Commissioners of Education to make experiments. On the motion of Mr. Mead it was agreed to fill up the chair of agriculture vacant at the Queen's College.

The Nation of Dublin, in its issue of the 28th ult., has a scathing article on two of the Catholic papers of Rome—the Voce della Verita and the Osservatore Romano. The Nation takes these papers to task for publishing certain statements in regard to Ireland. The most atrocious lies, according to the Nation, have been published in both these papers upon the Irish people, and the leaders of the national movement. The nationalists are called by the Voce della Verita "infidels" and "sons of darkness," while the Osservatore Romano has constantly placed before its readers English accounts of Irish crime. This same Osservatore Romano, at the time of Gladstone's Corcoran Bill, extravagantly lauded that measure, telling its readers that it was necessary on account of the disturbed state of affairs in Ireland brought about by the Irish Carbonari. It stated, moreover, that in the County of Thurles [wherever that may be] there are, forty miscreants now before the tribunals, and nearly as many more in Longford, charged with murdering priests. As the Nation observes, this is a serious matter. The Voce della Verita and the Osservatore Romano are leading Catholic papers in Italy, and their statements are believed by thousands of Roman Catholics, who are the very last that should misrepresent Ireland and the people of the land of the Shamrock. The Nation's article is a most disgraceful and unchristian attempt to forget the obligations of a Catholic, and to write upon Irish questions, that there is a commandment which says: "Thou shalt not bear false witness." etc.—The Tablet.

On the motion of Mr. Butt, a return has been made to Parliament of all warrants issued since 1865 requiring the levy or collection of any sum for additional police in any proclaimed district, specifying the date, the sum to be levied, and the rate per pound of the valuation imposed upon the district or districts included in such warrant. From these tables we find that four warrants were issued on January 12th, 1867, to levy sums amounting to about £250 off certain districts in Westmeath. On April 11 four warrants were issued to levy a total amount of nearly £180 off the same district of Oldtown, Castlelost West, Kiltreanna, Rathnure, Calvinstown, Clonfad, and Dalystown, in Westmeath. The average rate was about 1s. 1d. in the £. On September 20, 1867, a sum of £50 18s. was placed in levy off part of the townland of Kinnagoe, Donegal, being at the rate of 12s. on each pound of the valuation. September 24th is the date of a warrant to levy £63 12s. off the townlands of Clavella and Lyle, county Armagh, being at the rate of nearly 4s. in the £ on the valuation. Two warrants were issued in October, 1867, and two in December of the same year. The last warrant issued for the purpose was addressed to collectors of Grand Juries in Ireland on October 10th, 1868.

The Rev. John Ryan, P. P., New Inn, Tipperary, is decidedly at variance with the Rev. Messrs. Tracy and Buckley, of Glasgow, with reference to the Protestants in Irish politics. Writing to the Freeman, warmly eulogising the late Sir John Gray, he says of another Protestant Irish patriot:—"I have had the happiness of being present at all the public demonstrations that took place in Dublin in connection with O'Connell's career since the State Trials; but the 'Centenary Demonstration' so far exceeded them all in numbers, grandeur, order, and solemnity that I believe it could not be surpassed by anything of the sort in any city in the world. If it could be said to be defective in any way it may be that it was not wowed up by a speech from Mr. Butt, the acknowledged successor of the Liberator in working out for Ireland that which was dearer to O'Connell than his own life—namely, Home Rule. The religious feature in his character was amply vindicated and honoured by the gorgeous religious function and the magnificent discourse of his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel, on the 6th ult. in Marlborough-street Cathedral; but on the 6th the conclusion of the Centenary of O'Connell—the Republic of the Home Ruler—should be an address on that soul-stirring subject from him on whom O'Connell seemed to have fixed his eye as his most able successor in the agitation of that national question. I know that in what I now say I am simply giving expression to public feeling on this matter." After paying an eloquent tribute to the memory of Sir John Gray, he concludes his eloquent letter thus:—"When I look back into my past of now nearly seventy years, and bring up before my grateful memory the recollection of what was done and suffered and endured by my Protestant fellow countrymen for their Catholic brother Irishmen, I thank God that it has towards the close of my life fallen to my lot to place on imperishable record this glorious fact—that no class of Irishmen are more ready to acknowledge, more anxious to commemorate, and more free to confide heartily in the political efforts of their Protestant compatriots than the Catholic priesthood of Tipperary and of Ireland."

A BENEVOLENT BARON.—Citizens of Cork will remember the time when they were startled by the proposal of one "Timothy Tightboots," who presented £1,000 to be raffled for the benefit of the charities of Cork. This happened about seventeen years ago, and the donor of that munificent donation has since become well known, not more by his unexampled success in the commercial world than by his many liberal contributions to charity in every phase. For several years Sir John Arnott, the "Timothy Tightboots" of 1858—gave £1,000 a year to be utilised in the same way, until he was stopped in his career by an official warning that lotteries were illegal. But Sir John has since been known in many ways as the most princely giver to the general charities of Cork. He has now come forward with an offer which has thrown all his former gifts in the shade—one which overshadows all individual aids to local charities with which we are acquainted. It has become known that Sir John Arnott has made the following munificent offer, which we describe in general terms. He proposes to lodge shares in the Cork Steam Packet Company to the value of £20,000 in the hands of trustees for the benefit of the charities of Cork. The trustees whom he proposes to ask to accept this trust are the following:—The Protestant Bishop of Cork, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork, Mr. George Humphreys, Mr. Frank Lyons, and Sir John Arnott. He will, we believe, make a provision in the deed of trust, that none of the funds thus generously provided are to be applied to any charity which has the advantage of a public grant. Instead of producing £600, as would have been the case if he had left the money by bequest, he hands over the worth of the money in shares of the Cork Steam Packet Company. In fact he invests the money, giving the legatees the benefit not only of his generosity but also of his sagacity. And the sum which under trustees would have produced £600 a year, is by him invested in a form which, even at the present rate of dividend in the Steam Packet Company, will produce £1,200 a year. But it is also an investment in an improving property. We have no doubt that under the management of Sir John this company will realize the brilliant future which has been predicted. This would raise his donation to the charities of Cork to the enormous sum of £1,800 per annum! To add a parallel for such munificence we are driven to search among a very limited race of Peabodys—Cork Constitution.

MR. W. H. O'SULLIVAN, M. P., AT KILKEE.—The presence of Mr. William H. O'Sullivan, M. P., was hailed with great enthusiasm at Kilkee last week. Mr. Patrick Browne, of Ennis, introduced the hon. member to a large and respectable assemblage, and in an eloquent and vigorous speech showed how the patriotic and energetic senior member for the county of Limerick, by his close attention to Parliamentary duties, by the collation of his votes for the best interests of Ireland, and by his adhesion as a practical and efficient representative, to the Home Rule members in the British senate, fully realised the expectations of his constituents, and gave ample proof that Catholicity and patriotism were salient features in the Parliamentary career of the O'Sullivan of Kilmallock. Mr. O'Sullivan, amidst deafening cheers, rose, and after expressing his thanks for the complimentary way in which Mr. Browne introduced him, and for the enthusiasm with which his name was received by the people of Kilkee, he took occasion eloquently to speak of the efforts made by the Home Rule party to obtain just legislation for Ireland. With great and happy effect he described the many grievances under which the people suffer by having the laws administered by those who know not their wants nor care to redress them. He graphically represented how the population was banished and trade paralysed by an alien misgovernment. After complimenting the people of Kilkee on the progress they have made, and being premier in Clare to inaugurate the "Butt" testimonial, he expressed his gratification to see the harmony and happy relations existing between the priests and people of Kilkee, and which was well proved by the zeal and energy of the priests and by the devotion of the people to faith and fatherland. The hon. member referred to the happy fruit of the temperance movement, so widespread at Kilkee, owing to the exertions of Father Browne, and paid a very high compliment to the temperance brass band, who so kindly fetted him by discoursing the most beautiful music—the most select national airs. Mr. O'Sullivan, in the most appropriate terms, and in truly Catholic and soul-

stirring language, referred to the great advantages arising from the institution of the Sisters of Mercy at Kilkee, and expressed his pride and pleasure as a Catholic at the grand convent chapel, and schools now being built at Kilkee.—Freeman.

Signs of Irish Prosperity.—The Freeman has the following humorous fling at the Dublin Corporation authorities. All very well deserved, no doubt, but would the senses referred to be witnessed in the streets of the capital of any county on earth save one blighted by the curse of ruin. The Lord Lieutenant harangues on Irish prosperity in the North. The London press echoes his words and dignifies Irish prosperity and the benefits and blessings of British rule. Here is the grim commentary on the statistical fictions of the one and the fraudulent misrepresentation of the other:—"We venture to suggest to the Agricultural Bureau of the Corporation the advisability of having the after crop of grass cut and saved while the weather is favourable. If the intention be to advertise 'for sale' this is the time to do so, before the market value of the article lessens with the advance of the season. We throw out all these hints in ignorance of the Corporation's kind cause much difference of opinion, and the intention, for all we know, may be to let out the growth for pasturage. We recommend that there be a little further delay as possible in the matter. It is really regrettable to see a luxuriant crop such as that which now converts some of our streets, squares, and even footpaths into rolling prairie, permitted to go to waste. Batepayers will probably ask how it is that so valuable a means of replenishing the city treasury is neglected. We cannot tell, but we look for immediate and judicious action some way or other. The winter mud, besides being hard to deal with, is not over productive. But with this visitation of grass it is very different—at least in this, that once voraciously treated it will give no further trouble. It is really discreditable that no effort is made to remove the marks of the wilderness from those places of the city where passengers are few and traffic little. At least, if the grass is allowed to grow there, let the aspect of desolation be obliterated by turning the numerous population of donkeys and carts which are a feature of Dublin out to enjoy the succulence of our Autumnal herbage. Formerly the malediction took effect on wicked cities when grass grew in their streets. Our metropolis is certainly no worse than other cities, and however ugly our verdant thoroughfares may appear to the positive moralist, we believe the only curse which is being undergone is that of official carelessness. As it is, things don't alter, and that a Nebuchadnezzar should turn up against us, he can put in his seven years grazing in the society of his fellow-citizens for he will have abundant picking, sweet and juicy in the public ways. No doubt we shall have to wait for the bad weather, the floods, and the rotting slush of winter to alter the aspect of our grass-grown roads. Meadows before mud and dry, but the Corporation holds the balance of inclination impartially between the two, and thus enables us to enjoy regular alterations of grass and gutter."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Between 400 and 500 farms in Cumberland and Westmorland are reported to be visited by foot and mouth disease, and more than 2,000 cattle, besides sheep and pigs, are affected.

Bass, the English ale brewer employs 40,000 commercial travellers, and pays the Midland Railroad an average of \$855,000 per annum for freightage.

EXTENSIVE IRON WORKS SUPPLIED.—London, Sept. 20.—The Richmond Iron Works at Stockton upon Tees, comprising twenty-six furnaces and rolling mills and employing three hundred hands, has suspended.

Five women have been committed for trial at Bolton for conspiracy, and two of them for perjury also. They had conspired to charge a young man named Fairhurst, a joiner, with a criminal assault upon one of their number. He was put upon his trial at the last Manchester assizes, when Mr. Baron Huddleston directed his acquittal, and ordered the prosecution of the women. Their object was to extort money.

THE KEYS FOUND AT WINDSOR.—From further enquiries that have been made with respect to the discovery of a box full of keys at Windsor, it was thought probable that they were not designed for an attempt to enter and rob the royal castle itself. The Central News says: "A short time ago there was a student at Eton College who had a mania for stealing, for which he was expelled. On one occasion the keys of the cloisters were stolen by him, and also a number of other keys from different rooms and houses of the college. These it is said are the keys which have been discovered in a dressing-case at Cuckoo Weir, the Etonians' bathing place."

EARL RUSSELL AND THE INSURGENTS IN BOSNIA.—Earl Russell writes to a court-military: "I have been reading my dispatch to Sir Henry Dalmer of September, 1861. I have read likewise the appeal on behalf of Christian rayahs in your paper of yesterday. I remember many years ago attending a meeting at Lord Fitzwilliam's, in Grosvenor Square on behalf of the Greek insurgents. It is too late to call a meeting in London, but I am ready to subscribe £50 on behalf of the insurgents against Turkish misrule."

ARBITRARY CONDUCT OF POLICEMEN.—Two policemen were charged at Edinburgh, with having committed an assault on Captain Campbell, who, at the request of a girl whom the constables had improperly arrested, had inquired what she had done. Thereupon the policemen seized him also, and dragged him to the station-house. They were ordered to be dismissed the force and the girl was discharged.

REFUSAL AT HANLEY.—John Manion, forgerman was committed, on Monday, Aug. 23, for two months in default of paying a fine for stabbing Louis Gittlestone, a Jew, in the face with a pocket-knife, causing him two months confinement to bed, and Robert Williams, a thief, was charged with unlawfully wounding William Williams, another offender. He threw a tumbler into prosecutor's face in a public-house, shattering the glass into fragments, and inflicting very serious wounds. A surgeon said it was impossible to say what would be the result of the injuries. The prisoner was remanded.

GENTLEMEN RECRUITS.—One effect which may be certainly considered as beneficial to the service and to the country has resulted from the abolition of purchase, and that is the increase of gentlemanly recruits. "We are" constantly hearing of gentlemen entering the ranks with a view of ultimately obtaining commissions in the army. We not long since saw a list of the ex-officers who have been gazetted to subalternancies within the last year or two, and now we hear of others joining in the hope of promotion. The cavalry is considered the best field; but old-millitiamen and old-volunteers have selected the artillery, where there is little or no prospect. A subaltern of the 29th Regiment has just donned the blue tunic of a very smart cavalry corps, and another retired officer has enrolled himself in a marching regiment. Doubtless there are many other instances. "We only quote a few that we have heard of."—Army and Navy Gazette.

On Sunday Aug. 29, and two addresses of welcome were presented to him at St. Walburg's Church. His eminence, in responding, said some priests were English and others were Irish in blood, but in Jesus Christ all were one. He loved Catholic England with his heart as a Catholic and as an Englishman. He bore as true a love to Ireland as a man could who was not one of her children, because she had suffered for her faith; but he could not love England, his mother country, for that reason, for she unhappily persecuted the Church, and in one sense his love for Ireland was even more tender than it could be for his mother-country. Towards those who were the remnant of the faithful of England, and represented the unbroken tradition of Catholic England, he bore the same lively feeling of affection as he did to Ireland. His eminence went on to advise sobriety and faithfulness.

WHISKEY AND THE EXCISE.—As an illustration of the overwhelming amount of money which the poor working men of the United Kingdom contribute to the revenue of the country, for which hardship, misery, and destruction of body and soul is their only return, we give the following facts and figures:—"In 1874-75, the Excise duty on home-made spirits produced £14,825,768, the Customs duty on foreign and colonial spirits imported into the United Kingdom produced £5,718,937; the Excise duty on malt, £7,746,740; the Custom duty on foreign and colonial wine imported, £1,718,544; and on beer imported £3,359; the duty on licences taken out by manufacturers and sellers of these articles, £1,834,481. The total is £31,917,849, an increase of nearly £600,000 over the amount in the preceding year. If we add £7,507,032, the year's produce of the tax on tobacco and snuff, and on the licences of the dealers, the total is £39,424,881, which is upwards of £700,000 more than in the preceding year, and considerably more than half the entire public income of the United Kingdom." If but the one-half of that £39,424,881, were invested during the year which it represents, in the well being and comfort of those who contributed it what misery and crime would have been spared them.

A ROMANTIC THEFT OF A RING.—On Saturday, Aug. 28th, the Bradford magistrates had before them the case of Alexander Allen, of Greenock, who was charged with stealing a ring from a jeweller's shop on the 20th inst. The prisoner, a cooper, had recently married a person who was heiress to some property, having met her at a Good Templars' Lodge at Liverpool. On the day in question they had come to Bradford for the purpose of receiving a legacy of £100 to which the wife was entitled. They went together to a jeweller's shop, having received the money and purchased a breast pin. On leaving, the jeweller missed a gold ring; the parties were pursued, and on being taken into custody the ring was found concealed in the prisoner's sock. The wife was discharged. Allen now pleaded guilty, but said that the ring got on to his finger by mistake; and on finding out the error he was afraid to go back, and put it into his pocket, whence it slipped into his sock. The chief constable had received a very good character of the prisoner from the ministers and elders of a Free Church at Greenock, but the magistrates sent him to prison for six months with hard labour.

EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND.—A Scotch statistical report just issued, and giving details supplementary to those of the census of 1871, brings into curious prominence the difference between Edinburgh, the historical and Glasgow, the real and commercial capital of Scotland, in the matter of education. In that year 96.26 of the men who married in Edinburgh could sign their names, and consequently only 3.74 appended their marks. In Glasgow, on the other hand, the per centages of writers and markers, respectively were 85.42 and 14.58. The difference between the women of the two cities was still more remarkable. Of the women who married in Edinburgh in the same year, 93.88 could sign their names, while 6.12 made use of a mark; in Glasgow, the corresponding per centages were 68.45 and 31.5. The Registrar General, from whose statistics these figures are taken, does not attempt to make any explanation of this remarkable difference between the two cities, but it may be accounted for by the enormous number of Celtic—Highlanders and Irishmen—amounting, it is said, to upwards of 100,000 persons to be found in Glasgow.

An action was tried in England the other day to recover damages by reason of a nuisance caused by the crowing of a cock on the defendant's premises, which adjoin those of the plaintiff. The plaintiff and the defendant occupy adjoining houses at the back of which are gardens. The defendant had erected a fowl house in his garden, where he kept several fowls and a small bantam cock, which was in the habit of coming to crow at four or five o'clock a.m. This disturbed the plaintiff's wife who had been ill for some time, and retarded her recovery. It was submitted on behalf of the defendant, that he was strictly within his legal rights in keeping fowls, and that it was beyond his power to prevent the cock from crowing. The judge said the matter before him was not a question of law, but of fact, and a person might strain his legal rights to such an extreme as to make them illegal. So soon as the exercise of a man's rights interfered with those of his neighbor he must make concessions and waive them. He suggested to the defendant the propriety of his undertaking to abate the nuisance. The court conferred together, and ultimately the defendant consented to a nominal verdict for the plaintiff damages is, and gave an undertaking to discontinue the nuisance.

THE SCOTLAND ARMY IN LONDON.—It is with pleasure that we notice in the columns of a non-Catholic paper the following tribute to an Irish priest attached to St. John's Church, Duncan Terrace, and carrying on a glorious missionary work in London. We extract a few sentences from the article in question, which will be read with interest:—"Father Mooney was educated at Maynooth, and after leaving Ireland, and one or two appointments in his church, came some years back to the sanctuary in Duncan Terrace where he has toiled most harmoniously with Canon Oakey down to the present time. As we all have our idiosyncrasy, Father Mooney's memory will be embalmed in the hearts of his people, owing primarily to what I may call his domestic divinity. He is the ministering spirit in the homes of his congregation, and no one who has had the privilege of even one conversation with the reverend priest, will ever accuse him of being unsympathetic. The ignoble army of mundane martyrs—the paupers of the fold and ignoble because many of them canvass for their own degradation through drink—are all enthusiastic when asked about Father Mooney, for with a touch of the divine exemplar, he relieves suffering without microscopic analyzing the reason of its existence. Father Mooney relieves, consoles, aids, advises every soul with whom he comes in contact accepting the fact of sympathy being needed. But although the duties of 'father visitor' take much of the reverend priest's time, he does not flatter in the drawing-rooms of the well-to-do or linger in the hovels of the poor exclusively. In the Church of St. John he preaches to large congregations, and from the steps of the altar of the Blessed Sacrament he puts the whole of his nervous energy into the holy work of saving souls, and aims at giving the people instruction and substantial matter, rather than brilliant and evanescent eloquence." Father Mooney has well earned for himself the sweet title of 'good father' and the wealth of dear associations which that Irish name conjoins: up.—London Telegraph.

UNITED STATES.

The whole number of failures in the United States this year, so far, is 3,377, and the amount of liabilities \$74,940,869.

The potato crop in Western Massachusetts is so large that new potatoes are offered in Holyoke market for thirty-five cents a bushel.

A NEW DISEASE.—New York, Sept. 20.—A disease similar to the epizootic of two years ago; is reported prevalent among horses in this city.

THE NEW YORK PEACH TRADE.—One hundred and twenty-seven car loads of peaches arrived at Jersey City on Friday. Since the beginning of the season over 1,750,000 baskets of peaches have come there by rail and about 200,000 baskets to New York by boat. Peaches were selling in New York on Friday at from 30 to 75 cents per basket, according to quality or at 50 cents to \$1.25 the crate. A surprisingly large quantity of peaches is shipped from New York North, South and East by water.

A CITY 180,000 YEARS OLD.—A California geologist reviews the geological evidence of the antiquity of a human settlement near the present town of Cherokee, in that state, and estimates the age of that most ancient of discovered towns to be not less than 180,000 years. The data for all such calculations are necessarily uncertain, as they are derived from the present notions of the continents and present rates of erosion; still, from the changes that have taken place since the pioneers of prehistoric California left their traces on its ancient shores, there can be no doubt that thousands of centuries must have come and gone.

The recent trouble between the whites and negroes in Mississippi, is still the subject of correspondence between the Washington Cabinet and the State authorities at Jackson, Miss. Governor Ames has again communicated with Attorney General Platter, at some length, stating that the necessity which called forth his despatch of the 8th instant, still exists; that the unfortunate question of race, which has existed ever since the war, has assumed unguarded proportions; and that it is an impossibility for the negro to obtain his rights under white domination; but the Federal Government, profiting by past experience, declines to interfere directly in the matter.

A CAPITAL OFFENCE.—The great increase of highway robbery in this State, and the success which, as a general thing, attends the footpad's ventures, has given rise to the suggestion that the law should be so amended as to make the crime a capital offence. The men who follow this pursuit are nearly always hardened villains, who have served out terms of imprisonment or already escaped punishment, who have no scruples about sacrificing human life to accomplish their purpose, and are utterly beyond the hope of reformation, the whole end and aim of their lives is to prey upon society, which is kept in a constant state of alarm and anxiety by their exploits. When arrested, their trial, is a source of expense to the counties, while conviction, sentence and incarceration afford only a temporary security. To the highwayman the prison has no terrors. If the gallows occupied a place in the prospective, his ventures would be fewer and further between.—San Francisco Call.

A SCENE FROM LIFE.—A young man entered the bar-room of a village tavern and called for a drink. "No," said the landlord; "you have had delirium tremens once, and I cannot sell you any more." He stepped aside to make room for a couple of young men who had just entered, and the landlord waited upon them very politely. The other had stood by silent and sullen, and when they finished he walked up to the landlord and thus addressed him: "Six years ago, at that age, I stood where those young men are now—I was a man with fair prospects. Now, at the age of twenty-eight, I am a wreck, body and mind. You led me to drink. In this room I formed the habit that has been my ruin. Now, sell me a few glasses more, and your work will be done! I shall soon be out of the way; there is no hope for me. But they can be saved. Do not sell it to them. Sell to me and let me die, and the world will be rid of me; but for heaven's sake sell no more to them." The landlord listened pale and trembling. Setting down his decanter, he exclaimed, "God help me, this is the last drop I will ever sell to any one!" And he kept his word.—Boston Traveller.

MR. A. T. STEWART AND HIS CARRIAGES.—I had an interesting chat with one of Stewart's clerks regarding the business habits of his wonderful employer. He tells us that the "Old Man" as they style him, is at the store in New York every day at 9 o'clock a.m., stays an hour or so, rides to the wholesale store, and drops into the retail establishment again at 2 p.m., remaining until 6. He has a most wonderful memory, and while he never forgets a mistake, he is prompt to recognize and reward those who take an interest in his business and attend to it with the care and vim that he considers it demands. My informant says that Mr. Stewart's is the best retail house to work for, both as regards pay and advancement. He quoted numerous instances in which men had risen by attention to business, most notably the present superintendent of the largest dry goods establishment in the world. Mr. Stewart prizes the services of this former parcel boy so highly, that, in addition to the handsome salary he pays him, he has given him the title deeds of a house in New York valued at \$30,000. Mr. Stewart does everything on a grand scale, as befits his reputation. When the clerks were sent from his New York store to the Saratogo one, they had a palace-car and sleeping car for their exclusive accommodation. They all lodge in one of Stewart's cottages, take their meals at a hotel, and Mr. Stewart foots the bill. He has also on several occasions sent carriages on Sunday afternoons to take them out riding.—Correspondence Daily News Gazette.

A FAREWELL OF FORTUNE.—Good luck has sent a fortune to the lot of Mary Rafferty, an Irish girl. Mary came to this country two years ago to seek what was now found her, her fortune. She landed in New York, and with that tendency to generalization which characterizes the European emigrant, inquired the way to Pennsylvania. She was directed to the railway depot, whence a train carried her to Philadelphia. There she made inquiries for friends, whom she was surprised to find were not known to anybody. After a most disheartening search she found her way to a house which bore the hospitable title of "Friendship Hotel." It proved to her all these words express. The matron listened to the story of the strange girl and gave her shelter for the night. Mary tried a second day to find her friends, but without success, and at night she returned again to the kind matron of "Friendship Hotel." The homely girl seemed unwilling to leave again the one friend she had found, and she soon became so useful in the household that she was allowed regularly as a domestic. Weeks and months glided by, but Mary had no reason to wish for change. Last week a letter came to her in this same home. It was from her brother in California, and it brought her great news. It contained tidings of the death of an uncle, who had left a fortune of over 500,000 dollars. This money, the letter told Mary, had fallen to six heirs, of whom she was one. When the letter came Mary was at work in the kitchen. When she had read it she neither spoke nor moved, but she looked into the looking-glass, and asked herself and assumed that she was a fortune teller. She then wrote to her brother, and he brought her the great news. It contained tidings of the death of an uncle, who had left a fortune of over 500,000 dollars. This money, the letter told Mary, had fallen to six heirs, of whom she was one. 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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, October 1, 1876.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

Friday, 1.—St. Remigius, Bishop and Confessor. Saturday, 2.—The Holy Guardian Angels.

Sunday, 3.—20 P. Solemnity of the Holy Rosary. Monday, 4.—St. Francis of Assisi, Confessor.

Tuesday, 5.—SS. Placidus and Companions, Martyrs. Wednesday, 6.—St. Bruno, Confessor.

Thursday, 7.—Votive of the Blessed Sacrament.

THE LATE GEORGE EDWARD CLERK.

It is our most painful duty to announce the death of George Edward Clerk, Esq., founder and during twenty-five years sole Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

Mr. Clerk had been ill for several months, and though all hope of final recovery was abandoned by his relatives and friends, a change for the better appeared to have taken place a few weeks ago.

It is not often death carries off so distinguished a victim, or creates so sensible a vacuum in our midst, as in the case of Mr. Clerk. His high-toned character, and his rare qualities and acquirements raised him far above the level of ordinary men.

George Edward Clerk, Knight of the Roman Order of St. Gregory the Great, born on the 18th of March, 1815, was the second son of the late Right Honourable Sir George Clerk, P.C. and D.C.L., Sixth Baronet of Penicuik, near Edinburgh, by his wife, Maria, second daughter of the late Ewan Law, Esq., and cousin of the Earl of Ellenborough, late Viceroy of India.

The late Mr. George E. Clerk was, in default of issue to the present Baronet, who is unmarried, the next heir to Penicuik. The crest of the Clerks of Penicuik is a huntsman blowing a horn, with the motto, "Free for a Blast."

In early life Mr. Clerk entered the Royal Navy as midshipman, and served on the West Coast of Africa, being present at the capture of several slaves. He was on board the Man of War placed at the disposal of Sir Walter Scott to convey him to the Mediterranean: Sir Walter being an intimate friend of the Clerk family.

28th of June, 1844, he was admitted to the Communion of the Catholic Church, at Edinburgh, by the Rev. George Bigger. Mr. Clerk was now twenty-nine years of age. His frank and honorable mind would not allow him to conceal the important step he had taken from his father, Sir George.

Accordingly, on the very day of his return to the church of his ancestors, Mr. Clerk informed his father of the fact, who, at once, banished him from the paternal roof, and forbid him ever again to seek its shelter. It was, thus, liberty of conscience and the ties of nature were understood in Scotland.

Thus excommunicated from his family, Mr. Clerk at once immigrated to Canada, where he arrived on the 7th of October, 1844. Having fixed his residence in Montreal, he married Miss Marie Louise Dupuis in 1849, by which happy union he has left a numerous family.

The first number of the TRUE WITNESS was issued on the 16th of August, 1850. It is in his connexion with this Catholic journal that Mr. Clerk is best known to the public. He was its founder, and until the last few months he was its sole editor. There were occasional contributions from other pens, but it may be said that all the leading articles were written by Mr. Clerk. Those who have a little experience in journalism will easily realize the amount of labor this supposes in one man, especially as many of the articles of the TRUE WITNESS, treating of doctrinal subjects, must have required serious and prolonged study.

For his services to the Catholic cause in Canada he was rewarded by his Holiness the Pope with the Order of St. Gregory. He was also presented by the Irish Catholics of Montreal with a splendid edition of the Holy Fathers. The invaluable services rendered to truth, and to the Catholic Church by the TRUE WITNESS seem to be almost forgotten. The writer of this notice recollects well that at the time the TRUE WITNESS first appeared, you could scarcely take up a copy of any English journal published in Montreal without meeting some attack against the Catholic Church, or some insult to Catholics.

Mr. Clerk was guided by a high-toned code of honor in conducting his journal. He was never the assailant; private character, however vulnerable, was sacred in his eyes; even in the most legitimate warfare, and under great provocation, he would never make a doubtful charge, nor publish an accusation before he had fully ascertained its truth. Owing to this caution, dictated by a principle of honor and of justice, the writer does not recollect a single instance in which Mr. Clerk had to recall a statement or accusation published by him in the TRUE WITNESS during the twenty-five years of his connexion with it. Honest, though erroneous convictions, always met in Mr. Clerk an uncompromising, but a chivalrous opponent, when it was his duty to combat them. On hypocrisy he had no mercy. That whining class of Christians amongst us who pretend to think that the interests of religion, (they mean their own interests) are best advanced by falsehood and calumny, and by sowing bitter hatred amongst men in God's name, have been the subjects of articles in the TRUE WITNESS from the pen of Mr. Clerk rarely equalled for their vigor, their killing exposures, and their incisive sarcasm. Dealing with such men delicate taste was out of the question. Mr. Clerk had to use the only arms by which he could reach and wound his hard-skinned enemies. And it was no small victory to bring professional traders in falsehood, to tell lies with a little more prudence and reserve.

As a journalist Mr. Clerk's style was correct, vigorous, and rigidly logical. He seldom affected what is called fine writing, and yet there was that imprint of scholarship and of deep thought upon each of his sentences which would not allow you to stop till you saw the last word in the article. His knowledge was extensive, and always accurate. His retentive memory seemed never to forget anything once learned. To the day of his death the rules of Grammar, Algebra, Mathematics of his school days were as fresh, and as ready for use as when first studied. With this quality of mind, and being a hard reader, his remarkable familiarity with the facts of history is not surprising.

Though Mr. Clerk commenced the study of the Catholic religion rather late, his vigorous and penetrating intellect, his clear and logical judgment enabled him to acquire a knowledge of the groundwork of its dogmas, and of the spirit of its teachings seldom found in a layman either on this continent or in the old world. His study in this department embraced not only the authors accessible to ordinary students of theology, but also the Holy Fathers to whom, for many years, he devoted much of his time.

Whilst Mr. Clerk defended the Catholic faith with all the ardor of a convert, he submitted his opinions to the authority of his ecclesiastical superiors with the humble docility of a Catholic child. This is a praise rarely merited now-a-days. The gift of Divine faith, which he owed to the mercy of God, was so precious in the estimation of Mr. Clerk, that he deemed it but little in return to devote his whole being to the service of God and of His holy church; and hence the energy which he displayed in defence of the Church against external foes, was surpassed by the fidelity and love with which he fulfilled the precepts and duties of the Catholic religion in his private life. In all social relations Mr. Clerk was the man of truth and of honor; in every other respect he was the humble, charitable and fervent Catholic. May his soul rest in peace. Amen.

We take the following account of the funeral of the late Mr. Clerk from The Sun of Saturday. This forenoon the mortal remains of this estim-

able gentleman were taken from the residence of the family, 26 St. Antoine street, for interment in the Catholic Cemetery. Nothing could perhaps better prove the popularity of the deceased in life than the general and deep respect evidenced for his memory in death. At the appointed hour, a large crowd of our most prominent citizens assembled to bear their part in the last sad offices. There were representatives of our leading merchants, professionals, and officials, and such a gathering of the people as attested that the lamented deceased was loved and esteemed in every walk of life, and persons of every creed. The funeral arrangements were under the direction of Mr. Feron of St. Antoine Street, and if it were permissible to take pride in the pageantry with which loving hearts surrounded the last visible offering to the departed, we might refer to the change and elegant results of the Undertaker's management. The pall-bearers were Hon. Thomas Ryan, Edward Murphy, C. T. Palsgrave, H. B. Gray, N. Valois, and L. Brault. The sons, son-in-law, and other close connections and friends of the family acted as chief mourners in more than the conventional meaning of the phrase, and then followed the funeral cortege, composed, as we have said, of our foremost citizens. Passing from St. Antoine to Craig street, and thence through Bleury street to Lagache street, the procession halted at the Congregational Church of Notre Dame des Arges, where the body was taken from the hearse and given in charge to the Society of the Immaculate Conception, of which the deceased was a prominent member. The Office of the Dead was recited by the Rev. the Cure of the Church, Father Giband, after which the office of the Immaculate Conception was intoned by the members of the Society. After prayer and blessing the coffin was again conveyed to the hearse, and then the funeral proceeded to the Church of Notre Dame (the Parish Church), where the coffin was received by the clergy in full canonicals, and a large array of acolytes. Within the spacious building, which was well filled, a Solemn Requiem Mass was offered for the repose of the soul of the deceased. Rev. Father Giband acted as celebrant, with Rev. M. de Valois and Chevrier as assistants. The services throughout were of a most solemn and edifying character: many Protestants participated in this last offering of friendship; and at the conclusion, the funeral proceeded to the Cemetery, where the remains of an earnest husband and father—a good citizen—an loving champion of the Church of his devotion and espousal—were deposited in their resting place until the Great Day. May his soul rest in peace.

On Tuesday morning last, a solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Mr. Clerk, was sung in the Bishop's Church. His Lordship Bishop Bourget decreed this as a mark of respect to the lamented deceased in consideration of the many valuable services rendered to religion by the late Mr. Clerk during the last twenty-five years. Right Rev. Bishop Fabre, officiated; Canon G. Lamarche, Assistant; Canon Joe. Seguin, Deacon; Canon J. Monjeau, Sub-Deacon; Rev. Joseph Charrette, Master of Ceremonies.

The following Rev. Gentlemen assisted in the Sanctuary:—Very Rev. Archdeacon Morcau, V. G.; Canon L. Plomondon; Rev. V. Rousselot, Cure of Notre Dame; Rev. P. Dowd, St. Patrick's; Rev. J. Hogan, St. Anne's; Rev. J. Archambault, Vicar of St. Joseph's; Rev. T. S. Fleck, S. J., President St. Mary's College; Rev. W. Moylan S. J.; Rev. J. O. Tortel, Superior Oblat Fathers; Rev. Jos. Belanger, Director Deaf and Dumb Institute, Mile End; Rev. Pere Chapelle, d'Assomoni, France.

The following assisted in the Choir:—Very Rev. Canon J. O. Pare, Very Rev. Canon P. Leblanc; Messrs. Desjardins, Gravel, Lefebvre, Hurtaboise, Beaudry, Trudel, Fiset, &c, &c.

We publish the following obituary notices from our City Contemporaries as showing the high esteem in which the late Mr. Clerk was held by all classes of our citizens:—(From The Sun)

Just as we prepare for press we learn of the death of George Edward Clerk, Esq., Editor of the Montreal TRUE WITNESS. Mr. Clerk had been ill for a considerable period, and though all hope of final recovery was abandoned by his relatives and friends, an apparent change for the better within the last week encouraged hope that he might yet rally in some degree, and escape all immediate danger. It was, however, ruled otherwise, and to day at noon Mr. Clerk expired at his residence, St. Antoine street, fortified by all the rites of the Church, to which he was a zealous convert, and of whose interests he was an earnest promoter and defender. Mr. Clerk, who was second son of the late Right Hon. Sir George Clerk, Penicuik, Edinburgh, Scotland, attained his sixtieth year in March of this year: he was received into the Catholic Church in 1844, and founded the TRUE WITNESS on the 16th August, 1850. Up to April last, when prostrated by illness, he continued in active exercise of the duties of his new position; he was a polished writer, deeply conversant with Church history, and an efficient advocate or skilful defender, as the requirements of his editorial position demanded. In private life he was respected by all; and we need not lift the veil enshrouding the new domestic sorrow to point out how, in his family circle, he was beloved and honored. May his soul rest in peace!

(From The Herald) It is with regret we announce this morning the decease of Mr. George Edward Clerk of the TRUE WITNESS, which occurred yesterday in this city, in the 61st year of his age. He had been seriously ill for some time past, the cause of his death being, we are informed, dropsy. Mr. Clerk was the second son of the late Sir George Clerk, of Penicuik, near Edinburgh, and was at one time an officer in the navy. Though not brought up as a Roman Catholic, he became a convert to that faith in 1844, and some years after, settling in this city, he established the journal with which his name has been associated for the past twenty-five years. Mr. Clerk was a man of high attainments, and the place rendered vacant by his death will not easily be filled. Though differing from him essentially on most subjects, we, in common with all, always entertained a great respect for the deceased as a journalist, the courteous and gentlemanly manner in which he conducted a controversy being specially worthy of imitation.

(From The Gazette.) It is with sincere regret that we announce to our readers the death of Mr. George Edward Clerk, known for so many years, to the community of Montreal as the editor of the TRUE WITNESS. Mr. Clerk was the second son of the late Right Hon. Sir George Clerk, of Penicuik, Scotland, for several years M. P. for Edinburghshire, and a Privy Councillor. Sir George was succeeded by his son, Sir James, who died in 1870, leaving the title and estates to his eldest son, the present Baronet. The late Mr. Clerk was born in 1815. He served for some time in the Royal Navy, after retiring from which he came to Canada in the year 1844. Although he had been educated in the Protestant religion, he found it a conscientious duty to join the Roman Catholic Church. Soon after his arrival in this country he started the journal with which his

name was identified, till the time of his death. He was a man of great intellectual powers, a deep student, especially of theology, and his kindred sciences, a brilliant and forcible writer. The conduct of his paper, however, he never departed from the golden rule of justice and courtesy in this particular, indeed, setting an example which many social and religious journals would do well to follow. In private life, Mr. Clerk was a true gentleman in every sense of the word. Modest and unassuming in demeanor; righteous in his dealings; generous towards those who differed with him; a staunch friend, pious, charitable, and honorable. Except in his own domain of journalism he did not meddle in public affairs, and his circle of friends and acquaintances included persons of all creeds, political and religious. But through life he was a consistent Conservative. Among his most intimate friends he numbered some of the most distinguished in literature and science, both clerical and lay, which our city has produced. Surrounded by such chosen associates, it was his delight to discuss the questions of high import with which his mind was generally occupied, and those who knew him best will recall with regret the many pleasant hours they have thus spent in his company. He was exceedingly fond of fishing, and in this sport he generally passed his summer holidays. He was, also, an ardent admirer of natural beauty, and would descend very pleasantly on any scenery which charmed him. It will be long before those who shared those pleasures with him, or who had the privilege of enjoying his always instructive and delightful conversation, will cease to miss him. They have the solace, however, of knowing that he always did what his conscience suggested to be his duty, and that he is gone to his reward, "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

From The Montreal Daily Witness. We regret to have to record the death of Mr. George Clerk, of the TRUE WITNESS which took place at his residence, St. Antoine street, this forenoon at half past eleven o'clock. Mr. Clerk who had been ailing for some time previously, having had a severe attack of congestion of the brain, was in his 61st year. He was second son of the late Sir George Clerk, Bart., of Penicuik, near Edinburgh. He received a thorough education, of which religion, however, formed little part. After a roving life as an officer of the navy and otherwise, he became a Catholic, having imbibed its doctrines from some of that faith, when he experienced the first religious convictions he ever knew. Two or three years after his arrival in Montreal he established the TRUE WITNESS, an uncompromising advocate of Roman Catholicism, which is now in its 26th year, and which by his death suffers a loss that will not easily be supplied.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The opinions of two eminent French literary men upon the future of their country have just been published. M. Emile de Girardin thinks that France should abandon her pretensions to military supremacy, and apply herself to attain commercial superiority on the Continent, at the same time insisting that compensation for the loss of Alsace-Lorraine may be obtained elsewhere with the consent of the Continental Powers. M. Victor Hugo, replying to an invitation to a Congress of Peace and Liberty, proclaims the necessity of an unamalgamated France for free Europe, and he predicts the advent of a European Republic and the brotherhood of nations. The Prefect of the Rhone will, it is expected, be removed to another post, his connexion with the Bourrier trial at Marseilles having subjected him to sharp attacks from the Republican press. The Minister of Education has declined to sanction the establishment of a Protestant Faculty of Theology in Paris, but efforts are being made to induce him to change his determination. The Comte de Chambord will, it is believed, shortly take occasion to reply to the suggestions of a pamphlet recently published, that he should abdicate in favor of the Comte de Paris. The Journal de Paris, which is regarded as the semi-official organ of the Orleansist party, states that the Orleans princes intend loyally to recognize the Republic. The recall of Admiral Le Noury from his command has been approved by all the Liberal papers in Paris, and even the Bonapartist journals have abstained from condemning it. Admiral Le Noury has arrived in Paris. The British Chamber of Commerce at Paris having addressed the French Postmaster-General respecting the possibility of an acceleration of the mail service between France and England, M. Le Libon has, in reply, stated that he has placed himself in communication with the Northern Railway Company of France and the British postal authorities in order to ascertain if such acceleration were possible. M. Le Libon also added that as soon as any definite argument had been arrived at he would communicate it to the Chamber of Commerce.

The Catholics of Posen have formed a defensive organization called the Polish Catholic Society with Prince Czartoryski, a Deputy of the Reichstag as its President. A numerous and enthusiastic meeting of the members has been held, at which a remarkable speech, delivered by a Catholic artisan, was to the following effect:—"I fought in the German army; I was at the sieges of Strasburg and of Paris; I returned home to find myself heavily involved in debt, incurred for the support of my wife and children while I was helping Germany to exact that immense indemnity from France. I worked hard, I paid off the debts, but I suffer more now than when I was with the army abroad. I have returned home to see my religion persecuted, and my clergy imprisoned, and my native language forbidden to be used in the schools where my children are compelled by law to be educated." A letter in the Monde says that the State persecution goes on with unabated rigour in Polish Prussia. Even the most innocent popular observances, which have been practised for centuries without offence to any Government, are now sternly prohibited by the Prussian police.

For the first time since 1848 the Austrian flag has again been displayed, and the Austrian national hymn performed at the Agricultural Exhibition now being held at Trent. This fact is much commented upon, as showing that the current of public opinion in the Tyrol has undergone a change favourable to Austrian rule. The Vienna correspondent of the Standard states that the Herzegovina insurgents have been guilty of gross cruelties. One band is reported to have set fire to a Turkish house, but the children which contained on "spits" and roasted them alive, and then have killed their parents. It appears that the sudden halt made by the Servians in their war preparations was the result of an admonition received from Russia, and Austria that

they should do so at her own risk and peril—that is to say, that Turkey would not be interfered with in any action she might undertake against Servia. General Skopli, the famous Hungarian insurgent leader, in a letter which has been published indignantly refuses to take the command of the Herzegovina insurgents. He says that when the Turks were the only friends Hungary had, the Servians were her bitter and cowardly foes. The Austro-Hungarian Government has sent a staff of surgeons to Montenegro in response to an appeal from Prince Nikitch for assistance in caring for the numerous wounded who have been transported into Montenegrin territory. In compliance also with a request from the Prince for aid towards the relief of 30,000 distressed refugees in Montenegro, the Governor of Dalmatia has been instructed from humanitarian motives to allow the necessary quantities of cereals and food to be sent to the Principality.

It appears that the greatest difficulty Turkey has now to contend with is the bankrupt state of its finances. The correspondent of the Times at Constantinople, in summing up the position of the Ottoman Empire, says that the stoppage of payments by the Turkish Government is known to be a mathematical certainty, and the real question the Porte has to consider is when and how this is to be done. The Journal de St. Petersburg commenting upon recent statements respecting the attitude of the Foreign Powers in reference to the Herzegovina insurrection, says:—"It was the St. Petersburg Cabinet which took the initiative in diplomatic action. Austria, however, being primarily interested in the events, Russia proposed to her that she should co-operate in whatever diplomatic steps might be taken, being convinced that both Governments were unanimous in only favouring the maintenance of an improved status quo. The Berlin Cabinet acted in a like manner, and an agreement having been arrived at upon this basis, the other Powers were invited to join, the three Northern Powers being convinced that the two-fold object in view was in accordance with the unanimous wishes of the former. It was, therefore, very improbable that any intervention had originally been contemplated, since an agreement was only possible on the basis of moderation and respect for treaties. All are desirous of achieving pacification and conciliating the two contending parties, as well as effecting a practical amelioration of the conditions of the Turkish provinces." In conclusion the journal says:—"A satisfactory result is expected with greater certainty since it is no one's interest that these sanguinary disturbances should be periodically renewed."

The famous hero of two worlds, or as he now is called the hero of two millions, is not content with Caprera. The great Garibaldi is about, it is said, to return to Civita Vecchia again, perhaps to enjoy the hundred lire banquets and the little suppers provided by the Municipality of that amiable city. He has given his name and a hundred lire to the association of Italians which is to aid the insurgents in Herzegovina, and his son Menotti is to join the first corps of Italian volunteers against the Turks.

The pupils of the Ecclesiastical Seminary of Mondooli (Italy) have generously given up the sum which their prizes would have cost in aid of the sufferers by the French inundation. Though the amount was but moderate (300 francs) yet was the conception of the action very generous, and is a noble specimen of the fruit of that clerical education which is so much run down.

The Osservatore Romano states that the Convent of St. Laurent in Lucina is to be turned into a theatre, to contain 2,000 spectators, and at a cost of 600,000 francs. The Provincial Council not long ago appropriated the property, and handed it over to the Philodramatic Academy as a gift, and the latter body have passed it on to a professional entrepreneur. The Lucina adds to the above information that the basilica of St. Laurent in Lucina is one of the oldest in Rome, and one of those most venerated by the people.

The Ministerial changes at Madrid are supposed to indicate an intention to procure the restoration of Queen Isabella. The Army of the North is concentrating around Estella. Don Carlos reviewed a portion of his forces at Elizondo, and professed his determination to continue the struggle. It is now definitely settled that the Prince of Wales will leave London on his Indian journey on the evening of the 11th of October, remaining in Paris until the 13th. Dr. Russell of the Times is to be the Prince's "assistant private secretary." In this manner the Times secures the presence of a correspondent on board the Royal steamer, to the exclusion of all other English papers.

From a detailed report on the condition and prospects of the potato crop, obtained from almost every county in Great Britain and Ireland, the Gardener's Chronicle arrives at the conclusion that while in most parts of England, and especially in the south, the crops are seriously diseased and the yield proportionately deteriorated, in Scotland and in Ireland the potato crop is abundant, and scarcely at all affected with disease.

WHAT IMPUDENCE!

Referring to the Temperance Convention now being held in Montreal, the Witness remarks that temperance has never gathered together in Canada so weighty and business-like an assemblage of persons. It is a subject for congratulation that men of all classes and denominations are found working for this common object. It is a joy, to which temperance men have long looked forward with desire, to see prominent members of the Roman Catholic community joining together with Protestants for the promotion of a great moral reform. Independence of the hopefulness of this sign for the future of this movement, it is one of the healthiest omens for the general social welfare of the country, as nothing contributes so much as the isolation of any particular set of men to those misunderstandings which tend so much to discord, and which a very little mutual acquaintance would remove. In the temperance movement it is all important that the clergy of the Church of Rome should take a leading part, as no one hopes to see any uniform progress made in favor of legislation to affect the whole country without their co-operation. The following is a fragment from a late issue of a pretentious Ontario journal. It is, with a single exception, the most brazen piece of impudence we have ever set eyes upon, and were it not for the all-

crossing seriousness of the subject we would treat it with the elegance of contempt. It is just like your Protestant "so-called" Temperance advocates...

HOW THEY DO IT. We admire the Young Men's Christian Association, we do and can't help it. It is, collectively and individually, boiling over with zeal.

objectionable epithets, were indulged in by several young ruffians, many of whom were undoubtedly under the influence of liquor.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.—October, 1875.—D. & J. Sadler & Co., Montreal. Annual Subscription, \$4.50; Single numbers 45 cents, free by mail on receipt of price.

J. H. SEMPLE, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER, 53 ST. PETER STREET, (Corner of Foundling), MONTREAL. May 1st, 1874. 37-11

WANTED. AGENTS in every City, Town and Village in the Dominion to CANVASS for the "TRUE WITNESS." To energetic persons liberal terms will be given. Apply to J. GILLIES, True Witness Office, Montreal.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of this CORPORATION will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY'S HALL, Corner of Craig and St. Alexander Streets, on MONDAY Evening next, 4th Oct., at Eight o'clock. SAMUEL CROSS, Rec. Secretary

O'CONNELL MONUMENT. ALL desirous of subscribing to the above will please send their subscriptions to the Treasurer, Mr. JOHN HATCHETTE, 54 and 56 College Street, MONTREAL.

NEW BOOKS. THE BIBLE AND THE RULE OF FAITH, BY ABBE LOUIS NAZARE BEGIN, D.D., (Professor of Theology in the Laval University, Quebec.) Translated from the French by G. M. WARD, (Mans. France.)

CATHOLIC COMMISSIONERS' SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL. Evening Classes Opening Monday, Sept. 20. Evening Classes for Adults will be opened during six months from the 20th September instant...

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, WILLIAMSTOWN, (near Lancaster), Ontario. The System of education embraces the English and French languages, Music, Drawing, Painting and every kind of useful and ornamental Needle-Work.

TERMS: Board and Tuition in French and English \$6.00; Music and Use of Instrument 2.00; Drawing and Painting 1.00; Bed and Bedding 1.00; Washing, &c. 1.00; Entrance Fee 3.00. No-deduction made, when the Pupils are withdrawn before the expiration of the term except in case of sickness.

READERS OF THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE. The Hawk. S. M. PATTEGILL & CO., 10 State St. Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 1/2 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring advertisements for our paper, (The True Witness) in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

PROHIBITION. We have lately had in this city a grand convention of delegates from different sections of the country to discuss the question of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

HEROIC. One of the latest phases of heroism in modern liberals has just been brought to light by the Italian correspondent of a leading English Journal.

DISGRACEFUL DISTURBANCES. The procession reached St. Patrick's Chapel on William-street, without any serious interruption, and having concluded the services there, issued on the street with the intention of going down William-street to Queen, and thence to St. Mary's, on Bathurst-street.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. Fenelon Falls, A. McD., \$2.50; St. John, J. B., 2.25; Lancaster, A. M., 1.50; Bienville, M. P., 1.50; Fredericton, N. B., O. S., 2.50; Rapides des Joachims, T. J. S., 2; St. John, N. B., J. McM., 2; Danville, Rev. L. A. M., 2; St. Thimothe, Rev. M. B., 4; St. Andrews, Miss M. McM., 2; Curran, J. McM., 4; Caledonia Springs, O. J. C., 2; Kingsford, D. McM., 1; St. John, N. B., W. D., 2; Vernon, E. M., 2; St. Eloi, Rev. J. B. B., 2; Kenmore, J. O. G., 6; Richmond, L. D., 4; Quebec, J. O. L., 4; Oustic, J. McM., 2; Frampton, P. E., 4.50; Brinston's Corners, M. H., 2; Richmond, J. M., 2; St. John, N. B., P. M., 2; Glen Norman, J. G., 4; Yorkville, A. A. P., 2; Perth, P. & G. N., 2; Perkins, J. F., 1.50; Port Hope, Rev. J. B., 1; North Mountain, H. L., 2; Stanbridge East, H. M., 2; Macton, Rev. L. A. S., G.; New Edinburgh, Capt. F. J., 2; Brockville, J. M., 2; Manoulin Mission, Rev. Superior, 2; Osgoode, J. S., 2. Per W. H. Lacroix—J. D. 2. Per M. T. Richmond Hill—Self, 2; J. B., 2. Per S. L. St. Eugene—East Hawkesbury, J. W., 1.50. Per Rev. B. C. D., St. Patrick's Hill—J. W., 2; Castlebar, W. J., 1.50. Per D. O. S. Pictou—Capt. W. H. G., 2; Allisonville, P. M., 2. Per J. A. B. Norris—W. McC., 8. Per J. M. Souris, P. E. I.—Red Point, W. H., 1. Per P. M.—Trenton, J. T. F., 2. Per T. Mc G., Waterville—Compton, P. T., 2.50. Per J. Q. Hamilton, J. M. D., 2; J. L., 2; J. F. B., 2; W. H., 2; W. K., 2; T. L., 2. Per F. N. L. Kirkfield—M. W., 4. Per F. O. N. Antiriu—Panmure, J. L., 2. Per W. McK., Montreal—Huntingdon J. S. F., 3.33. Per W. C. Dalhousie Mills—Glennville, F. McL., 2. Per F. F. Prescott—B. W., 4; D. C., 4; J. B., 2. Per J. G.—Williamstown, Mrs. D. McD., 4; W. B., 3; Riviere Raisin, W. H., 2; A. S. McD., 2; A. T., 2; D. F. McP., 2. Per A. L. York—Self, 1.50; J. B., 1.50; J. K., 1.50. Per E. H. St. Anicet—P. B., 2; P. W. H., 1.50; T. Q. Sr., 1.50; Mrs. W. M., 1.50; H. C., 1.50; J. O. C., 1.50; W. L., 1.50.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette) Flour & bri. of 196 lb.—Pollards... \$3.40 @ \$3.60 Superior Extra... 5.50 5.90 Fancy... 5.25 5.27 1/2 Spring Extra... 5.05 5.18 Superfine... 4.75 4.85 Extra Superfine... 5.30 5.40 Fine... 4.25 4.35 Strong Bakers... 5.30 5.90 Middlings... 4.00 4.10 U. C. bag four, per 100 lbs... 2.45 3.00 City bags, (delivered)... 2.60 2.63 Wheat... 0.00 0.00 do Western... 0.00 0.00 Oatmeal per bushel of 200 lbs... 0.00 4.00 Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs... 0.00 0.64 Oats... 0.41 0.42 Pease, per 60 lbs... 0.95 1.00 do ahead... 0.00 0.00 Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs... 0.72 0.75 Lard, per lb... 0.14 0.00 do do do... 0.15 0.00 Cheese, per lb... 0.05 0.10 do do do new... 0.00 0.00 Pork—New Mess... 23.50 24.00 Thin Mess... 21.50 22.00 Beef—Prime Mess, per barrel... 15.50 16.00 Ashes—Pots... 5.02 5.10 Firsts... 0.00 0.00 Pearls... 0.00 0.00 Butter—Firmly held. Western at 18c to 20c Townships, 21c to 22c

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globe) Wheat, fall, per bush... \$1.02 1.07 do spring... 1.00 1.05 Barley... 0.80 0.93 Oats... 0.39 0.00 Peas... 0.75 0.78 Rye... 0.00 0.00 Dressed hogs per 100 lbs... 0.00 3.00 Beef, hind-qr. per lb... 0.00 0.00 " fore-quarters... 0.00 0.00 Mutton, by carcass, per lb... 0.00 0.00 Butter, lb. rolls... 0.25 0.28 " large rolls... 0.00 0.00 tub dairy... 0.00 0.22 Eggs, fresh, per doz... 0.13 0.16 " packed... 0.15 0.00 Apples, per brl... 0.00 2.00 Cheese, each... 0.55 0.75 Turkeys... 0.70 1.00 Cabbage, per doz... 0.40 0.00 Onions, per bush... 0.90 1.00 Turnips, per bush... 0.20 0.25 Potatoes, per bush... 0.50 0.60 Hay new... 15.00 21.00 Straw... 6.00 11.00

THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British Whig) Flour—XXX per bush... 6.50 to 7.00 " " 100 lbs... 3.40 to 3.50 Family " 100 " 3.00 to 3.50 GRAIN—Barley per bushel... 0.80 to 0.90 Rye " " 0.00 to 0.65 Peas " " 0.00 to 0.75 Oats " " 0.00 to 0.75 Wheat " " 1.10 to 1.15 MEAT—Beef, fore, per 100 lbs... 8.00 to 8.00 " hind " " 7.00 to 8.00 " per lb... 0.10 to 0.12 Mutton per lb... 0.00 to 0.07 Ham " in store... 6.14 to 0.15 Veal " " 0.00 to 0.15 Bacon " " 0.00 to 0.15 Pork " " 9.00 to 10.50 Hides—No 1 untrimmed... 4.00 to 0.00 " 2 " 3.00 to 3.25 Lambskins... 0.30 to 0.70 " pelts... 0.25 to 0.30 Oalf Skins... 0.10 to 0.00 Dukin Skins... 0.00 to 0.00 Tallow... 0.04 to 0.06 POULTRY—Turkeys, each... 0.75 to 1.00 Geese " " 0.50 to 0.60 Ducks per pair... 0.30 to 0.50 Fowls per pair... 0.30 to 0.40 GENERAL—Potatoes, per bushel... 0.60 to 0.80 Butter, tub, per lb... 0.18 to 0.20 do " print... 0.22 to 0.25 Eggs, per dozen... 0.13 to 0.15 Cheese, home made... 0.07 to 1.00 Hay, per ton, new... 9.00 to 10.00 Hay, per ton, old... 11.00 to 00.00 Straw... 4.00 to 4.50 Wood, Hard... 3.50 to 4.00 Coal, per ton, delivered... 6.50 to 7.00 Whio, per lb... 0.00 to 0.00

DOMINION ITEMS. An extensive fire raged in Newmarket, Ont. for several hours on Friday, 24th ult., destroying between \$40,000 and \$50,000 of property.

THE TORONTO MURDER CASE.—The coroner's inquest into the facts connected with the death of the late Mr. Burke has resulted in a verdict of wilful murder against Irvine, the man who administered the blows, his two comrades being implicated as accessories.

THE OTTAWA IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURING COMPANY made their first iron at the Haycock iron location last week. A bloom of about 200 pounds was subsequently hammered out into horseshoe nail by the blacksmith, and it was found to work beautifully.

SENDERS OF POSTAL CARDS will do well to remember that the ruling of the Post-office Department is that anything whatever, except an address, written or printed upon the side of the postal card intended for the address, requires the card to be prepaid at the letter rate.

THE ORANGE YOUNG BRITONS AGAIN AT WORK. At Toronto on Saturday evening a procession of Young Irishmen formed to do honour to the Catholic Bishops who had arrived to take part in the Provincial Council.

AGENTS. The undermentioned gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents in their respective localities for the True Witness:—Sillery, Quebec—Mr. M. H. O'Ryan. Hamilton and Vicinity—Mr. James Quinn. Alliston, Ont.—Mr. P. D. Kelly, Notary Public. For Waterville, P. Q., and neighbourhood—Mr. T. M. Gagnon. Parish of Mount St. Patrick.—Mr. Patrick Fitzgerald. Ste. Brigid.—Mr. W. Donnelly. Souris, P. E. I.—Mr. James Moynagh, jr. Sarnis, and the County of Lambton.—Mr. John Mahoney. Brockville.—Mr. Richard Evans. Erinville.—Mr. Patrick Walsh, P. M. Tamworth.—Mr. Andrew Prout. Tobin.—Mr. Andrew Donovan. Tweed.—Mr. Patrick Casey. Madoc.—Mr. Richard Connell. Marmoron.—Mr. Michael Connors. Kallidar.—Mr. James Armstrong.

CATHOLIC PROVINCIAL COUNCIL OF ONTARIO. The dioceses of Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton, and London were separated five years ago from the Roman Catholic Province of Quebec and erected into a separate Province, of which the then Bishop was made Archbishop and Metropolitan.

ON SUNDAY MORNING the formal opening and first solemn session of the Council took place. The procession, composed of acolytes, priests, bishops, and archbishops, commenced at half-past nine o'clock. Each bishop was vested in cope and mitre, and accompanied by his chaplains, one bearing the crozier or pastoral staff, while the archiepiscopal cross was borne before the Archbishop.

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TO OUR DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS. All in arrears to the True Witness are hereby notified that unless they at once pay up the amount of their indebtedness the paper will not, after this week, be sent to them.

ON SPITTING IN CHURCH. We desire to call attention to a habit which prevails, much more than we believe is necessary among the attendants of our churches in this city. We allude to the practice of spitting on the floor.

ON SUNDAY EVENING last was brought to a close the Mission given at St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, by the Redemptorist Fathers.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

AN Eccentric Story.—Amongst the days of... the death of Count Brenny, who being... killed himself. The letter is as follows...

SEPAR.—The anniversary of the fall of the Empire was greeted by most of the French papers with leading articles. The *Siècle* asks...

"On board the Magenta, Sept. 2, 1875. My Dear Monsieur Tardiveau, I am much surprised...

After reading the last extract no one can deny but that the breach between Prince Napoleon and the Emperor...

Five years ago the shameful and deplorable Coup d'Etat occurred, to which history has given the name of the 4th of September. The Empire fell...

but, becoming evident that there would be no troops to transport, he was placed at the head of the sailors entrusted with the defence of Paris...

A PROTEST FROM THE VATICAN AGAINST THE NEW CONSTITUTION.—The text of a circular addressed to the Spanish Bishops by the Papal Nuncio says...

CONFESTORY.—Rome, September 24.—The Pope held a confestory yesterday at which several French and Spanish Bishops were appointed. Monsignor Volez was appointed Bishop of St. Christopher, Cuba...

INUNDATIONS.—Recent rains in the Canton of Glaris have swollen the River Linth and its affluents, and caused inundations in the town of Glaris and the surrounding country...

THE GERMAN PILGRIMAGE TO LOURDES.—Count von Stolberg, who is organizing the proposed German pilgrimage to Lourdes, has received the blessing of the Holy Father for himself and his companions...

THE CHURCH IN WESTPHALIA.—A letter in the *Germania* gives a lamentable account of the state to which the ordinary Church organization has been reduced in Westphalia. In many parishes of the diocese of Paderborn—some even reckoning 20,000 souls—all legally recognized parochial authority has ceased...

RUSSIA.—The Russian Government have prohibited the opium traffic in the Siberian Province of Semretshinsk and the neighbouring district of Kuldsha. A special Envoy of Yekob Beg, of Kashgar, has arrived at St. Petersburg...

SWITZERLAND.—Inundations.—Recent rains in the Canton of Glaris have swollen the River Linth and its affluents, and caused inundations in the town of Glaris and the surrounding country...

GERMANY.—The German Pilgrimage to Lourdes.—Count von Stolberg, who is organizing the proposed German pilgrimage to Lourdes, has received the blessing of the Holy Father for himself and his companions...

CONFEDERATION.—LIFE ASSOCIATION.—STOCK AND MUTUAL PLANS COMBINED. CAPITAL, \$500,000. SPECIAL FEATURES.—A purely Canadian Company. Safe, but low rates. Differences in rate alone (10 to 25 per cent.) equal to dividend of most Mutual Companies...

THE LORNET CONVENT.—Of Lindsay, Ontario. THE FINEST IN CANADA. The Sanitary arrangements are being copied into the New Normal School at Ottawa, the Provincial Architect having preferred them to those adopted in any Educational Institutions in the United States or elsewhere...

P. N. LECLAIR, (Late of Alexandria), PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND OBSTETRICIAN, 252 GUY STREET. CONSULTATION HOURS—8 TO 10 A.M.; 12 TO 2 P.M.

FOR SALE, AN EXCELLENT FARM, known as MOUNT ST. COLUMBA FARM, West Williams, North Middlesex, Ontario, containing 130 acres, all enclosed, of which 110 are well cleared, and in a high state of cultivation...

THE LORNET CONVENT, Of Lindsay, Ontario, IS ADMITTED TO BE THE FINEST IN CANADA. The Sanitary arrangements are being copied into the New Normal School at Ottawa...

W. H. HINGSTON, M.D., L.R.C.S.E., Medical Officer, (Montreal), January 21, 1875. Proprietors, Toronto.

HAGYARD'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL

This valuable preparation is admirably adapted to the cure of all those diseases for which a counter-irritant or external remedy is required. In the human family it is guaranteed to cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Chills, Itch, &c., &c., and can be taken internally for Croup, Influenza, Asthma, in connection with HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM...

There is no preparation offered to suffering humanity that has made so many permanent cures as HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL. We guarantee it to give satisfaction or refund the money. Price 25 cents per bottle.

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM

Has been thoroughly tested since first introduced for Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, CONSUMPTION, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. We mention all these affections because HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM is intended, in all respects, to meet them. There are innumerable cases of Consumption, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., which might have been prevented if a useful and timely remedy had been used. Where irritation exists, it soothes; where cough occurs, it mitigates the symptoms and establishes a healthy action where there is a large collection of phlegm or mucus to remove, it will be found invaluable.

We would caution parties wishing to use our PECTORAL BALSAM that owing to the large sale our medicine has attained there are many small dealers getting up Balsams under other names which do not contain one particle of Balsam in their composition. Ask for HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM and take no other. Price 25 cents per bottle.

HAGYARD'S ROYAL PAIN REMEDY!

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE. The Best Remedy in the World for the following complaints: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia, Chills from Sudden Colds, Sore Throat, Influenza, Tooth Ache, Chapped Hands, Sour Stomach, Head Ache, Lamé Back, Rheumatism, &c., &c.

All of which require either an internal or external remedy and we feel confident there is no medicine sold equal to HAGYARD'S ROYAL PAIN REMEDY for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the above complaints. Full and explicit directions accompanying each bottle. Price 25 cents.

HAGYARD'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS,

FOR Anti-Bilious and Cathartic. Liver Complaints, Gout, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Fevers, Nervousness, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin, Impurity of the Blood, Inflammation, Melancholy, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Pains in the Head, Breast, Side, Back and Limbs, Bilious Affections, Female Diseases, &c., &c., &c.

There is scarcely any disease in which purgative medicines are not more or less required, and much business and suffering might be prevented were they more generally used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails, besides, it soon generates various and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by a timely and judicious use of proper Cathartic Medicines. The proprietor can recommend these Pills with the greatest confidence, believing them far superior to those in general use, being more mild, prompt, safe and uniform in their operation. MILBURN, BENTLEY & PEARSON, Proprietors, Toronto.

FOR FATHERLAND.

(From the German.)
"Mark, child—again that knocking! Go,
while the door is pray! Go,
Perchance 'tis some poor pilgrim who has wandered
from his way."

WHERE DOES IT ALL COME FROM?
Pint and quart of filthy Catarrhal discharges
Where does it all come from? The mucous membrane
which lines the chambers of the nose, and its little
glands, are diseased, so that they draw from the
blood its liquid, and exposure to the air changes it
into corruption.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.
CLIFTON, N. B. February, 17th, 1873.
Sir: In behalf of my family, I wish to acknowl-
edge a debt of gratitude to Mr. James I. Follows.

AN ORIENTAL TRAVELLER describes this busy scene
witnessed on historic shores: "Our steamer land-
ed on a beach which was the port of Antioch, where
the disciples were first called Christians."

THE HUMAN HAIR. To give it strength and lustre
to improve its texture, to prevent its falling out and
quickly its growth—in short to make it as intended
the crowning personal charm of both sexes—
this is the work of the hair.

T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L.,
ADVOCATE, &c., &c.
No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. (Feb. 17)

P. DORAN,
UNDERTAKER & CABINET-MAKER
186 & 188 St. Joseph Street,
Begs to inform his friends and the general public
that he has secured several
Elegant Oval-Glass Hearses,

Wood and Iron Coffins
of all descriptions constantly on hand and supplied
on the shortest notice.
Orders punctually attended to. [47-52]
1875 FALL TRADE. 1875
J. & R. O'NEILL,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS MERCHANTS
MONTREAL,

COSTELLO BROTHERS,
GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, WHOLESALE,
(Nun's Buildings,)
49 St. Peter Street, Montreal,
Jan. 15, 1875.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY
Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Churches,
Academies, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free.
HENRY McSHANE & CO.,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Aug. 27, 1875]

DORION, CURRAN & COYLE,
ADVOCATES,
No. 10 St. James Street, Montreal.
P. A. A. DORION, B.C.L.; J. J. CURRAN, B.C.L.;
P. J. COYLE, B.C.L.

\$5 TO \$20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted!—
All classes of working people, of
either sex, young or old, making more money at
work for us in their spare moments, or all the time,
than at anything else. Particulars free. Post card
to States costs but one cent. Address G. STINSON
& CO., Portland, Maine [30th, Oct. 74, 11-52]

THOMAS H. COX,
IMPORTER AND GENERAL DEALER IN
GROCERIES, WINES, &c., &c.,
MOLSON'S BUILDING (NEAR G. T. R. DEPOT)
No. 181 BONAVENTURE STREET.
July 24, '74] MONTREAL 49-52

JOHN CROWE,
BLACK AND WHITE SMITH,
LOOK-SMITH,
BELL-RINGER, SAFE-MAKER
AND
GENERAL JOBBER
Has Removed from 37 Bonaventure Street, to ST
GEORGE, First Door off Craig Street,
Montreal.

WILLIAM H. HODSON,
ARCHITECT,
No. 5 St. BONAVENTURE STREET
MONTREAL.
Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at
Moderate Charges.
Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to

JOHN HATCHETTE & CO.,
LATE MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE,
(SUCCESSORS TO FITZPATRICK & MOORE),
IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
54 & 56 COLLEGE STREET,
MONTREAL. [37-52]

ST. GABRIEL ISLAND SAW AND PLANING
MILLS, SASH, DOOR AND BOX FACTORY,
ST. GABRIEL LOCKS, MONTREAL,
MCGAUVAN & TUCKER, PROPRIETORS,
(Late J. W. McGauvan & Co.)
Manufacturers of Sawn Lumber, Dressed Flooring,
Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Mouldings, and every descrip-
tion of house finish. A large and well assorted
stock of Sawn Lumber of the various grades thick-
ness and kinds, constantly on hand, and for sale on
liberal terms. Orders addressed to the Mills or Box
371 promptly executed. [1v—Aug. 28 1874]

CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS,
61 ST. ALEXANDER STREET.
MICHAEL J. O'BRIEN,
SCULPTOR,
MONUMENTS, MANTEL-PIECES,
IN LARGE VARIETY, ALWAYS ON HAND
August 6, 1875. 51-52

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
CLOTHING STORE
IN MONTREAL
P. E. BROWN'S
No. 9, CHABOLLEZ SQUARE
Persons from the Country and other Provinces who
buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the
VERY LOWEST FIGURE.
ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED
Don't forget the place.
BROWN'S
No. 9, CHABOLLEZ SQUARE
opposite the Crossing of the City Canal, and near the
GAR. DEVOY
Montreal, Jan. 1st, 1875.

(ESTABLISHED 1859.)
HENRY R. GRAY,
DISPENSING & FAMILY CHEMIST,
144 St. Lawrence Main Street,
MONTREAL.
Special Attention paid to Physicians' Prescriptions.
The Specialties of this Establishment are—
GRAY'S CHLORO-CAMPORYNE for Diarrhea,
&c.
GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID, a hair dressing for daily
use.
GRAY'S ETHER-CITRON for removing grease
and paint from Silks, Satins, Woolen Goods, &c.
June 11, 1875. 43-1y

GRAY'S SYRUP
OF
RED SPRUCE GUM
Highly recommended for
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND BRON-
CHIAL AFFECTIONS,
HEALING, BALSAMIC, EXPECTORANT, AND
TONIC.
Persons who are very susceptible to sudden changes
of weather would do well to keep
GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM
in the house.
Its delicious flavor makes it a great
favorite with children.
Price, 25 cents per bottle.
For sale at all Drug Stores.
Prepared only by
KERRY, WATSON & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Montreal,
May 28. 1y-41

TEETH!
MCGOWAN'S DENTIFRICE.
To my Patients and the Public:
In transferring the entire manufacture of my
"DENTIFRICE" to Mr. B. E. McGale, Chemist, of
his city, I may add that I have used the above in
my practice for the past twenty-four years, and con-
scientiously recommend it as a safe, reliable and
efficient cleanser of the Teeth, and a preparation well
calculated to arrest decay and render the Gums firm
and healthy. It is perfectly free from artificial
coloring matter, acids, or other substances delicti-
ous to the Teeth or Gums.
W. B. MCGOWAN, L.D.S.
The above is prepared under my direct supervision
with the greatest care and accuracy, and strictly ac-
cording to the original recipe of Dr. W. B. McGowan,
Surgeon Dentist, of this city.
B. E. MCGALE, Chemist,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer,
301 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

BEST VALUE
IN WOMEN'S
STRONG SILVER LEVER
WATCHES
IN MONTREAL,
(Warranted Correct Timekeepers.)
AT
WILLIAM MURRAY'S,
87 and 89 ST. JOSEPH STREET.
June 11, 1875. 43
LAWLOR'S CELEBRATED SEWING
MACHINES.

J. D. LAWLOR,
MANUFACTURER OF FIRST CLASS
SEWING MACHINES,
BOTH FOR
FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.
FACTORY 48 and 50 NAZARETH STREET.
HEAD OFFICE:
365 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.
BRANCH OFFICES:
QUEBEC—22 ST. JOHN STREET.
TORONTO—77 KING STREET.
St. JOHN, N. B.—32 KING STREET
HALIFAX, N. S.—119 BARRINGTON STREET

SCOTTISH
COMMERCIAL
Insurance Co
FIRE & LIFE
CAPITAL - \$10,000,000
Province of Quebec Branch,
194 1/2 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL
Directors:
SIR FRANCIS HINCKS, O.B., K.C.M.G.
A. FREDERICK GAULT, Esq.
EDWARD MURPHY, Esq.
CHARLES S. RODIER, Jr., Esq.
ROBERT DALGLISH, Esq.
Commercial Risks; Dwelling and Farm
Property taken at current rates.
THOMAS CRAIG, Res. Sec.
Montreal, 1st Dec. 26, 1875. 128-75

DOMINION BUILDING
SOCIETY,
Office, 55 St. James Street,
MONTREAL.
APPROPRIATION STOCK.—Subscribed Capital \$3,000,000
PERMANENT STOCK—\$100,000.—Open for Subscription
Shares \$100 00 payable ten per cent quarterly—
Dividends of nine or ten per cent can be expected
by Permanent Shareholders; the demand for money
at high rates equivalent by compound interest to 14
or 16 per cent, has been so great that up to this the
Society has been unable to supply all applicants
and that the Directors, in order to procure more
funds, have deemed it profitable to establish the fol-
lowing rates in the
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
For sums under \$500 00 lent at short
notice 6 per cent
For sums over \$500 00 lent on short
notice 5 " "
For sums over \$25 00 up to \$5,000 00
lent for fixed periods of over three
months 7 " "
As the Society lends only on Real Estate of the
very best description, it offers the best of security to
Investors at short or long dates.
In the Appropriation Department, Books are now
selling at \$10 premium.
In the Permanent Department Shares are now as
par; the dividends, judging from the business done
up to date, shall send the Stock up to a premium
thus giving to Investors more profit than if they in-
vested in Bank Stock.
Any further information can be obtained from
F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer.

FOR GENTLEMEN AND THEIR SONS.
J. G. KENNEDY
AND COMPANY,
31 St. Lawrence Street,
SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION OF ATTIRE,
READY-MADE, OR TO MEASURE,
at a few hours' notice. The Material Fit, Fashion
and Workmanship are of the most superior descrip-
tion, and legitimate economy is adhered to in the
prices charged.
BOYS' SUITS.....\$2 to 12
PARISIAN,
BERLIN,
BRUSSELS,
LORNE,
SWISS,
TUNIC,
SAILOR.
NEW STYLES.
J. G. KENNEDY & CO.,
31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET,
beg to draw attention to their Home-Spun Fabrics
which are especially manufactured in every variety
of color and design, twisted in warp and weft so as
to make them extremely durable. This material
can be strongly recommended for Tourists, Sea-side
and Lounging Suits—Prices from \$10 50.

J. G. KENNEDY & CO.,
31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET,
Display the Largest and Most Varied Stock in the
Dominion.
COMPLETE OUTFIT—INSPECTION INVITED

JOHN BURNS,
675 Craig Street
PLUMBER, GAS and STEAMFITTER,
TIN, AND SHEET IRON WORKER, HOT AIR
FURNACES, &c.
SOLE AGENT FOR
Bramhall, Deane & Co's Celebrated French
COOKING RANGES,
675 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.—[April 2, '75]
Hotel and Family Ranges.

REFERENCES:
St. Lawrence Hall,
Ottawa Hotel,
St. James's Club,
Metropolitan Club,
Hochelaga Convent,
Providence Nursery, St.
Catherine Street,
Mrs. A. Simpson, 1127
Sherbrooke Street,
Convent of Sacred Heart,
St. Margaret Street,
C. Lavin, City Hotel,
George Winks, Dorches-
ter Street,
O. McGarvey, Palace Str.
R. O'Neill, St. Francis de
Salle Street,
A. Pilonneau, Janvier
Street,
M. H. Gault, McTavish
Street,
James McShane, Jr.,
Metropolitan Hotel,
Notre Dame Street,
W. Stephens, Pointe aux
Trembles,
Alex. Holmes, 252 St.
Antoine Street,
St. Bridget's Refuge.

GO TO
AN'S BOOT STORE
The Old York Sewing Machine Co.
10 BELLEVILLE STREET,
243 ST. JOSEPH STREET,
and get a pair for yourself for
almost nothing!!!
Pishman, let him
go quick

THE MENEELY
BELL FOUNDRY,
[ESTABLISHED IN 1826.]
THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly
for sale at their old established Foundry, their Su-
perior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories,
Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted
in the most approved and substantial man-
ner, with their new Patented Yoke and other im-
proved Mountings, and warranted in every particular.
For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions,
Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Ad-
dress
MENEELY & CO.,
West-Troy, N. Y.

M. Y. L. S. MURPHY,
COAL AND WOOD MERCHANT,
OFFICE AND YARD:
135 ST. BONAVENTURE STREET,
MONTREAL.
All kinds of Upper Canada Fire-Wood always on
hand. English, Scotch and American Coals. Orders
promptly attended to, and weight and measure
guaranteed. Post Office Address Box 85. [Jun. 27]

ROYAL
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LIVERPOOL.
FIRE AND LIFE.
Capital.....\$10,000,000
Funds Invested..... 12,000,000
Annual Income..... 5,000,000
STABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
All classes of Risks Insured at favorable rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Security should be the primary consideration, which
is afforded by the large accumulated funds and the
unlimited liability of Shareholders.
Accounts kept distinct from those of Fire Depart-
ment.
W. E. SCOTT, M.D., H. L. ROUTH,
Medical Referee, W. TATLEY,
H. J. MUDGE, Inspector, Chief Agents.
For the convenience of the Mercantile community,
recent London and Liverpool Directories can be
seen at this office.
Montreal, 1st May, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS.
In the matter of JOSEPH TRUDELLE,
An Insolvent.
I, the undersigned, Charles Albert Vilbon, Esq.,
Advocate of the Village of St. Jean Baptiste, in
the District of Montreal, have been appointed
Assignee in this matter, and the Creditors are not-
ified to file their claims before me within one
month; and they are further notified that on the
fifteenth day of October next, at one o'clock p.m., a
meeting will be held at the Office of the undersigned,
in the City of Montreal, No. 6 St. James Street, for
the examination of the Insolvent, and for the order-
ing of the affairs of the estate generally. The
Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said meeting.
CHS. ALB. VILBON,
Assignee.
Montreal, 15th September, 1875. 7-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
In the matter of LOUIS DUCHARME, of the Vil-
lage of St. Henri, District of Montreal, Dealer
in Boots and Shoes, and Trader,
Insolvent.
I, the undersigned, L. Jos. Lajoie, of the City of
Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this
matter.
Creditors are requested to file their claims before
me within one month, and are hereby notified to
meet at my Office, No. 97 St. James Street, in the
City of Montreal, on Thursday, the 28th day of
October, A. D. 1875, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the ex-
amination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of
the affairs of the Estate generally.
L. JOS. LAJOIE,
Official Assignee.
Montreal, 24th September, 1875. 7-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
In the matter of J. O. GUILLEMETTE, of the City
of Montreal, Merchant and Trader,
Insolvent.
Notice is hereby given, that the Insolvent has filed
in my Office a deed of composition and discharge,
executed by the proportion of his creditors, as re-
quired by law, and that if no opposition is made to
said deed of composition and discharge within three
judicial days after the last publication of this no-
tice, said deed expires on Wednesday, the
20th day of October, the undersigned Assignee will
act upon the said deed of composition and dis-
charge, according to the terms thereof.
L. JOS. LAJOIE,
Official Assignee.
Montreal, 24th September, 1875. 7-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
In the matter of JOS. DUFRESNE, of the City of
Montreal, Manufacturer and Trader,
Insolvent.
I, the undersigned, L. Jos. Lajoie, of the City of
Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this
matter.
Creditors are requested to file their claims before
me within one month, and are hereby notified to
meet at my Office, No. 97 St. James Street, in the
City of Montreal, on Friday, the 29th day of Octo-
ber, A. D. 1875, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the examina-
tion of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the
affairs of the Estate generally.
L. JOS. LAJOIE,
Assignee.
Montreal, 25th September, 1875. 7-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
In the matter of JAMES DRISCOLL, of Montreal,
Dry-Goods Merchant, Trader,
An Insolvent.
I, the undersigned, L. Jos. Lajoie, of the City of
Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this
matter.
Creditors are requested to file their claims before
me, within one month.
L. JOS. LAJOIE,
Assignee.
Montreal, 22nd September, 1875. 7-2
No. 97 St. James Street.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
CANADA,
Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal }
In the matter of DAME JULIA CUTTER, of the
City and District of Montreal, Trader, widow
of the late Thomas Davis,
An Insolvent.
The undersigned will apply to the said Court for
the discharge under the said Act on the 26th day of
October, 1875.
JULIA DAVIS,
By PERKINS, MACMASTER & WALKER,
Her Attorneys at Law.
MONTREAL, 30th August 1875. 7-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
CANADA,
Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal }
In the matter of PERCIVAL BLACKBURN WIN-
NING and WILLIAM GALT HILL, both of
the City and District of Montreal, Merchants,
Copartners and Traders, carrying on business
under the name and firm of WINNING, HILL
& WARE, both, individually and as Copartners,
Insolvents.
The undersigned have filed in the office of this
Court a deed of composition and discharge, ex-
ecuted by their Creditors, and on the eighteenth
day of October next, they will apply to the said
Court, for a confirmation of the discharge thereby
executed.
PERCIVAL B. WINNING,
WILLIAM GALT HILL,
By their Attorneys at Law,
PERKINS, MACMASTER & WALKER,
Montreal, 30th August 1875. 7-2

DR. M'LANE'S Celebrated American WORM SPECIFIC, VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

The countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes; or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an areolar semicircle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; l each very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hicough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE Will certainly effect a cure.

A universal success which has attended the administration of this preparation has been such as to warrant us in advising ourselves to the public to

RETURN THE MONEY

In every instance where it should prove ineffectual: "providing the symptoms attending the sickness of the child or adult should warrant the supposition of worms being the cause." In all cases the Medicine to be given IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE DIRECTIONS.

We pledge ourselves to the public, that

Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge

DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; and that it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

Address all orders to

FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH, PA.

P.S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from other than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and take care that the name of Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa., is written on the wrapper of each box, and that the name of the physician is written on the wrapper of each box, and that the name of the physician is written on the wrapper of each box.

For sale by Druggists, and Country Storekeepers generally.



MONTREAL AND BOSTON AIR LINE.

SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE VIA SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

This is the only direct and Champion Pleasure Route to Lake Memphremagog, White Mountains, Lake Winnepesaukee, Boston, Portland, New York, and all points East and South.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DAY EXPRESS will leave Montreal, 9.05 a.m.; St. Johns 10.30 a.m.; West Farnham, 11.06 a.m.; Newport, 1.48 p.m.; at Standstead, 2 p.m.; at White Mountains, 5 p.m.; at Boston 10.00 p.m.

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL will leave Montreal 3.50 p.m.; arrive at St. Johns 4.42 p.m.; West Farnham 5.17 p.m.; Newport 8.32 p.m.; Boston, 9.40 a.m.; arrive Springfield, 7 a.m.; at New York, 12 noon.

Entire trains run between Montreal and Boston, without change.

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS are attached to the Night Express Train, and run through between Montreal and Boston without change.

Excursion Tickets to Newport, on Lake Memphremagog, and return, good to start by either Train SATURDAY, and to return by either Train MONDAY, only \$4.50

For information and tickets to all points apply to the General Office,

202 ST. JAMES STREET.

GEO. A. MERRILL, Superintendent.

GUSTAVE LEVE, General Agent.

June 18, 1875.

ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS.

NOS. 17 TO 29 MILL STREET. MONTREAL, P. Q.

W. P. BARTLEY & CO.

ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND IRON BOAT BUILDERS.

HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY.

Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, Schools and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot water.

Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for supplying Cities, and Towns, Steam pumps, Steam Winches, and Steam fire Engines.

Castings of every description in Iron, or Brass Cast and Wrought Iron Columns and Girders for Buildings and Railway purposes. Patent Hoists for Hotels and Warehouses. Propeller Screw Wheels always in Stock or made to order. Manufacturer of the Cole "Samson Turbine" and other first class water Wheels.

SPECIALTIES.

Bartley's Compound Beam Engine is the best and most economical Engine Manufactured; it saves 50 per cent. in fuel over any other Engine.

Saw and Grist Mill Machinery, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers. Hydrants, Valves, &c. &c.

1-7-75

The New Choir Book. CANTUS DIVINUS.

A NEW COLLECTION OF Masses, Requiems, Offertories, Vespers, Hymns, Canticles, etc.

FOR THE USE OF Catholic Choirs, Convents and Schools.

By A. H. ROSEWIC, Director of the Choir of St. Philip Neri's Roman Catholic Church, of Philadelphia.

CANTUS DIVINUS

has received the sanction and endorsement of His REVERENCE, ARCHBISHOP WOOD, and is

The best Catholic Choir book ever published.

Sent by Mail, price \$2.75.

TO BE HAD AT BOOK AND MUSIC STORES.

Lee & Walker, 922 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE, TORONTO, ONT.

UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF THE MOST REVEREND ARCHBISHOP LYNCH, AND THE DIRECTION OF THE REV. FATHERS OF ST. BASIL'S.

STUDENTS can receive in one Establishment either a Classical or an English and Commercial Education. The first course embraces the branches usually required by young men who prepare themselves for the learned professions. The second course comprises, in like manner, the various branches which form a good English and Commercial Education, viz., English Grammar and Composition, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Logic, and the French and German Languages.

TERMS.

Full Boarders, per month, \$12.50

Half Boarders, do, 7.50

Day Pupils, do, 2.50

Washing and Mending, do, 1.20

Complete Bedding, do, 0.60

Stationery, do, 0.30

Music, do, 3.00

Painting and Drawing, do, 1.20

Tax of the Library, do, 0.20

N.B.—All fees are to be paid strictly in advance in three terms, at the beginning of September, 10th of December, and 20th of March. Defaulters after one week from the first of a term will not be allowed to attend the College.

Address, REV. C. VINCENT, President of the College.

Toronto, March 1, 1872

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, Nos. 18, 20 & 22 Duke Street, TORONTO, ONT.

DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS

This thoroughly Commercial Establishment is under the distinguished patronage of His Grace, the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the City.

Having long felt the necessity of a Boarding School in the city, the Christian Brothers have been untiring in their efforts to procure a favorable site whereon to build; they have now the satisfaction to inform their patrons and the public that such a place has been selected, combining advantages rarely met with.

The Institution, hitherto known as the "Bank of Upper Canada," has been purchased with this view and is fitted up in a style which cannot fail to render it a favorite resort to students. The spacious building of the Bank—now adapted to educational purposes—the ample and well-devised play ground, and the ever-refreshing breezes from great Ontario all concur in making "De La Salle Institute" what ever its directors could claim for it, or any of its patrons desire.

The Class-rooms, study-halls, dormitory and refectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country.

With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christian Brothers will now be better able to promote the physical, moral and intellectual development of its students committed to their care.

The system of government is mild and paternal yet firm in enforcing the observance of established discipline.

No student will be retained whose manners and morals are not satisfactory: students of all denominations are admitted.

The Academic Year commences on the first Monday in September, and ends in the beginning of July.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

The Course of Studies in the Institute is divided into two departments—Primary and Commercial.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

SECOND CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Spelling, Reading, First Notions of Arithmetic and Geography, Object Lessons, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.

FIRST CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Spelling and Defining 160 drill on vocal elements.) Penmanship, Geography Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECOND CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Reading, Orthography Writing, Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, (Mental and Written), Book-keeping (Single and Double Entry), Algebra, Mensuration, Principles of Politeness, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French.

For young men not desiring to follow the entire Course, a particular Class will be opened in which Book-keeping, Mental and Written Arithmetic Grammar and Composition, will be taught.

TERMS.

Board and Tuition, per month, \$12 00

Half Boarders, do, 7 00

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

2nd Class Tuition, per quarter, 4 00

1st Class, do, 5 00

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

2nd Class Tuition, per quarter, 6 00

1st Class, do, 6 00

Payments quarterly, and invariably in advance. No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted illness or dismissal.

EXTRA CHARGES.—Drawing, Music, Piano and Violin.

Monthly Reports of behaviour, application and progress, are sent to parents or guardians.

For further particulars apply at the Institute.

BROTHER ARNOLD, Director.

Toronto, March 1, 1872.

The Harp. DOMINION LINE.



This Line is composed of the following first-class, full-powered, Clyde-built Steamships, and is intended to perform a regular service between LIVERPOOL, QUEBEC and MONTREAL in SUMMER, and LIVERPOOL and BOSTON in WINTER.

These vessels have very superior accommodation for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and Prepaid Tickets are issued at reduced prices to those desirous of bringing out their friends.

Sailing from Liverpool every Wednesday, calling at Belfast Lough to take in Cargo and Passengers.

MONTREAL..... 3350 Tons (Building)

DOMINION..... 3200 " Capt Bouchette

ONTARIO..... 3200 " Capt French

VICKSBURG..... 2500 " Capt Roberts

MEMPHIS..... 2500 " Capt Mellon

TEXAS..... 2350 " Capt Laurensen

MISSISSIPPI..... 2300 " Capt Wrake

QUEBEC..... 2200 " Capt Bennett

ST. LOUIS..... 1824 " Capt Reid

The Steamers of this Line are intended to Sail from Boston as follows:—

From QUEBEC.

Ontario..... 9 Sept.

Quebec..... 16 "

Texas..... 23 "

Dominion..... 30 "

Rates of Passage:—

Cabin..... \$60

Steerage..... 24

THROUGH TICKETS can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada.

For Freight and Passage, apply in Havre to H. Genestal and Dolzou, or C. Brown in Paris to H. Genestal and Dolzou, 55 Rue d'Hauteville; in Hamburg to August Behrens; in Bordeaux to Messrs. Faure Perres; in Copenhagen to P. M. Kelle, 18, Sanctusnyplads; in Bergen to Michael Krohn, Consul; in London to Bowring & Jamieson, Langbourne Chambers, 17 Frenchchurch street; in Belfast to Henry Gowan, Queen's Square; in Liverpool to Finn, Main & Montgomery, Harvey Buildings, 24 James street; in Quebec to W. M. Macpherson; in Boston to Thayer & Lincoln; and in Montreal to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO., Exchange Court.

April 2, '75

ALLAN LINE.

Under Contract with the Government of Canada for the Conveyance of the CANADIAN UNITED STATES MAILS

1875—SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—1875.

This Company's Lines are composed of the under-noted First class, Full-powered, Clyde-built, Double Engine Iron Steamships:—

Vessels Tons. Commanders.

SARINIAN..... 3100 Lt. J. E. Dutton, R. N. R.

CHRASSIAN..... 4400 Capt. J. Wylie.

POLYNESIAN..... 4100 Captain Brown.

SARMATIAN..... 3600 Captain A. D. Aird.

HIBERNIAN..... 3434 Lt. F. Archer, R. N. R.

CASPIAN..... 3200 Capt. Trucks.

SCANDINAVIAN..... 3000 Lt. W. H. Smith, R. N. R.

PROSNIAN..... 3000 Lt. Dutton, R. N. R.

AUSTRIAN..... 2700 Capt. J. Ritchie.

NESTORIAN..... 2700 Capt.

MORAVIAN..... 2650 Capt. Graham.

PERUVIAN..... 2800 Capt. R. S. Watts.

MANITOBIAN..... 3150 Capt. H. Wylie.

NOVA-SCOTIAN..... 3300 Capt. Richardson.

CANADIAN..... 2600 Capt. Millar.

CORINTHIAN..... 2400 Capt. Jas. Scott.

ACADIAN..... 1350 Capt. Cabel.

WALDESIAN..... 2800 Capt. J. G. Stephen.

PHOENICIAN..... 2600 Capt. Menzies.

ST. PATRICK..... 1207 "

NEWFOUNDLAND..... 1500 Capt. Mylins.

The Steamers of the LIVERPOOL, MAIL LINE (sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Quebec every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched from Quebec:—

Peruvian..... 4th Sept.

Prusian..... 11th "

Moravian..... 18th "

Rates of Passage:—

Cabin..... \$70 to \$80

Steerage..... 20

The Steamers of the Glasgow Line are intended to sail from the Clyde every Tuesday, and from Quebec about every Thursday.

Rates of Passage:—

Cabin..... \$60

Intermediate..... 40

Steerage..... 20

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel Berths not secured until paid for.

Cowage will be charged at the rate of 2c per bottle to Cabin Passengers supplying their own Wine or Liquors.

For Freight or other particulars apply to:—

In Portland to H. & A. ALLAN or J. L. FARMER; in Bordeaux to LAFITTE & VANDERBRUYER or E. DEFAZ & Co.; in Quebec to ALLAN, RAE & Co.; in Havre, to JOHN M. CURRIE, 21 Quai D'Orleans; in Paris to GUSTAVE BOSANGE, Rue du 4 Septembre; in Antwerp to A. G. SCHMITS & Co., or RICHARD BENS; in Rotterdam to G. P. IJTMANS & ROON; in Hamburg, W. GIBSON & HUGO; in Belfast to CHARLEY & MALCOLM; in London to MONTGOMERIE & GREENHORNE, 17 Gracechurch street; in Glasgow to JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN; 70 Great Clyde Street; in Liverpool to ALLAN BROTHERS, James Street; or to

H. & A. ALLAN, Corner of Youville and Common Streets, Montreal, Jan. 15, 1875.

HEARSE'S! HEARSE'S!!

BEGS to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSE'S, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges.

M. Feron will do his best to give satisfaction to the public.

Montreal, March, 1875.



MICHAEL FERON, No. 22 St. ANTOINE STREET.

Director.

OWEN M'GARVEY MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE.

No. 7 AND 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET. (And Door from McGill Str.)

Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions free of charge.

FITS! FITS! FITS!

CURE OF EPILEPSY, OR FALLING FITS, BY HANCOX'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.

Persons laboring under this distressing malady, will find Hancox's Epileptic Pills to be the only remedy ever discovered for curing Epilepsy or Falling Fits.

The following certificate should be read by all the afflicted; they are in every respect true, and should they be read by any one who is not afflicted himself, it will be a friend who will do a humane act by sending this out and sending it to him.

A MOST REMARKABLE CURE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28th, 1857.

SIR: I was induced to try your Epileptic Pills, as my physician was unsuccessfull, but he could give me no relief. I then consulted another physician, but I could not get any relief. I again returned to my family physician; he was cured and died several different times. I was cured of my Epilepsy, and I have not had a seizure since. I had from two to five fits a day, at intervals of two weeks. I was often attacked in my sleep, and would fall wherever I was, or into water, or on occupied streets, and was severely injured several times from the falls. I was advised to seek relief in the Pills, and I bought your Epileptic Pills, and in February, 1857, I commenced to use your Pills, and only had four attacks afterwards. I was cured of my Epilepsy, and I have not had a seizure since. I had from two to five fits a day, at intervals of two weeks. I was often attacked in my sleep, and would fall wherever I was, or into water, or on occupied streets, and was severely injured several times from the falls. I was advised to seek relief in the Pills, and I bought your Epileptic Pills, and in February, 1857, I commenced to use your Pills, and only had four attacks afterwards. I was cured of my Epilepsy, and I have not had a seizure since.

IS THERE A CURE FOR EPILEPSY?

The subject will answer:—

GREENADA, Miss, June 30th—SIR: I have been afflicted with Epilepsy for thirteen years; he had fits at intervals of two to four weeks, and sometimes several in a day or two days. On several occasions they lasted until his mind appeared totally deranged, in which state he would continue for a day or two after the fit ceased. I tried several remedies, but they were all unsuccessfull, and they effected a permanent cure. The person is now a stout, healthy man, about 30 years of age, and has not had a seizure since he commenced using your Pills. He has been afflicted with Epilepsy for thirteen years, and has since that time been exposed to the worst of weather. I have great confidence in your Pills, and would like to have a chance of hearing from their effect, had they failed to cure. Yours, &c., C. H. GRY, Greensada, Talabusha County, Miss.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE OF EPILEPSY, OR FALLING FITS, BY HANCOX'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.

MONROVIA, Texas, June 20th, 1857.

TO SIR: I have been afflicted with Epilepsy for thirteen years; he had fits at intervals of two to four weeks, and sometimes several in a day or two days. On several occasions they lasted until his mind appeared totally deranged, in which state he would continue for a day or two after the fit ceased. I tried several remedies, but they were all unsuccessfull, and they effected a permanent cure. The person is now a stout, healthy man, about 30 years of age, and has not had a seizure since he commenced using your Pills. He has been afflicted with Epilepsy for thirteen years, and has since that time been exposed to the worst of weather. I have great confidence in your Pills, and would like to have a chance of hearing from their effect, had they failed to cure. Yours, &c., C. H. GRY, Greensada, Talabusha County, Miss.

STILL ANOTHER CURE.

Read the following testimonial from a respectable citizen of Greensada, Mississippi.

SIR: I have been afflicted with Epilepsy for thirteen years; he had fits at intervals of two to four weeks, and sometimes several in a day or two days. On several occasions they lasted until his mind appeared totally deranged, in which state he would continue for a day or two after the fit ceased. I tried several remedies, but they were all unsuccessfull, and they effected a permanent cure. The person is now a stout, healthy man, about 30 years of age, and has not had a seizure since he commenced using your Pills. He has been afflicted with Epilepsy for thirteen years, and has since that time been exposed to the worst of weather. I have great confidence in your Pills, and would like to have a chance of hearing from their effect, had they failed to cure. Yours, &c., C. H. GRY, Greensada, Talabusha County, Miss.

Sent to any part of the country, by mail, free of postage, on receipt of a remittance. Address, SETH S. HANCOX, 13 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, \$5; six boxes, \$25.

Please mention where you saw this advertisement.

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.

Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING.

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye; it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J.