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VOL. XXIX.-NO. 46.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1879.

IRISH NEWS.

The late Mr. James Morrin, of Dangan house, Thomastown, Kikenuy, has bequeath-ed £50 each to the parish priests of Thomastown and Rathmines, for the poor of both

The Very Rev. Canon Quinn, V.G., and lately P.P. of Athy, Co. Kildare, has succeeded the Most Rev. Dr. M'Cabe, Archbishop of Dublin, in the parish of Kingstown, Co. Dub-

A new church has been erected at Cionoulty, County Tipperary, from design by Mr D. J. Freeman, of Dublin. The Very Rev. Canon Wall, P.P., must be gratified at the completion of this arduous undertaking.

The new cathedral of Queenstown, though unfinished, has been opened for scrvice by the lord bishop. The inconvenience of the temporary arrangements decided his lordship to do this, and much satisfaction is felt by the people accordingly.

The late Mr. C. Byrne, of Garristown, county Dublin, farmer, has bequeathed £20 to the Drogheda friary, £20 to the Deaf and Dumb institution at Cabra, £20 to Clonliffe College £200 to the P.P of Garristown for the church in course of building, and the remainder of his property is to be invested for the poor of the same parish.

The Catholic priests of Kerry have passed a resolution, in the form of a manifesto, declaring that the present year is the most calamitous for Kerry farmers since the great famine, and that through bad hasvests, high rents and foreign competition, which is likely to increase rather than diminish, the tenants will be unable to pay their rents unless the landlords reduce them.

There are off the coast of Kerry little islands called the Blaskets, inhabited by a poor and primitive population, whose nearest church is on the shore of the mainland. On stormy days they cannot cross "to hear Mass," but they kneel by their rocky coast bare-headed in the open air. The progress of the ceremony is made known to them by the waving of llags, and their prayers accompany those of the pricet.

European Items.

The general assembly of the Irish Presbyterian church has passed a resolution expressing a determination to maintain in its integritythe principle of united non-sectarian education, as opposed to a denominational sys-

At Manchester an inquest was held on the body of a female named Annie Spencer, and evidence was given showing that death was in a great me issure due to her having used a upon hair-dye, for the purpose of turning her black laws." hair into a golden hue.

At a meeting of the Home Rule league in Dublin, Mr. Shaw, M.P., said he only temporarily occupied the position of leader. He trusted the parliamentary party would find a more fitting representative. He had great hopes that they would succeeded in carrying The O'Conor Dou's bill this session, and urged the necessity of preparing for the general

M. de Lusseps attended the literary congress in London, and, having referred to the Suez canal said he trusted in a few months to succeed in a further task—that of commencing the works of the canal through the Isthmus of Panama. He was warmly applauded. The congress elected as members the King of the belgians, the King of Portugal, and Presi-

A question is to be asked the secretary of tate for war as to whether he sees any obection to permit all ranks of the army-folowing the example of his royal highness the field-marshal commanding-in-chiet, field-marshal his royal highness the prince, of Wales, his serene highness the Prince of daze Weimar, commanding the southern district, and of the officers and men of the royal havy-to wear their beards.

Lieut.-Gen. P. Shoridan and St. Patrick's Society.

The following letters have been received y Mr. Cross, corresponding Secretary of St. Patrick's society :__

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI. Chicago, June 24, 1879.

MULL CROSS, Esq., Corresponding secretary St. Patrick's Society;

Dear Sir, —I have just returned from a tour inspection in New Mexico, and among other letters awaiting my attention I find ours of the 31st May last, conveying the and courteous invitation of St. Patrick's ociety to attend their next annual pic-nic on te let of July proximo.

I regret exceedingly that my military dues will not permit of my absence on the ate named, and I beg you to convey to the ciety my regrets at my inability to be with hem on that occasion, and my high apprelation of their friendly consideration.

I am, sir, With great respect, Very truly yours, P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, CHICAGO, June 24th, 1879. R D. ONAMEE, Esq., President St. Patrick's

Society, Montreal: Drag Sir, Many thanks for your hearty vitation by telegraph on the 31st of May. that time I was somewhere in the southrange of the Rocky Mountains and beyond he reach of wire and mails, so I only reeived the despatch upon my return from ew Mexico, a day or two ago. I have writrite now to let you know that your tele- | was drunk?"

gram would have been promptly acknowledged had I been in Chicago, and to say to you that I fully appreciate both your own the case.

> I am, dear sir, Very truly yours, P. H. Shebidan, Lieut.-General U. S. Army.

OTTAWA, June 26th, 1879. Sin,-I have been requested to inform you that a letter written by you to the Hon. Mr. Masson, Minister of Militia and Defence, asking for authority to invite an American regiment from New York to visit the city of the nephew of that celebrated writer. Montreal on Dominion day, was accidentally mislaid, and I am desired to express the minister's regret at this occurrence, which prevented an answer being sent. He also wishes me to intimate to you that the government have since decided not to allow any armed body of troops from foreign countries to visit the Dominion.

No. 8339.

I have the honor to be, sir, Your most obedient servant, AUG. PANET, JR., DEP. M. of M. and D.

Samuel Cross, Esq, Corresponding Secretary St. Patrick's Society, Montreal.)

The Irish Anti-Landlord Agitation.

Some of our Irish provincial papers, writes our (Pall Mall Gazette) correspondent, rebuke Mr. Parnell for the character of his speech at Westport, and deprecate any angry agitation under present circumstances which would inflame animosity between landlords and tenants. The news from the country parts of Ireland is now much more favorable, the growth of grass being rapid, and the farmers in much better spirits than was the case three weeks ago. A Dublin correspondent telegraphs:—Mr. Parnell writes to-day a letter to the Freeman's Journal upon his speech at Westport expressing astonishment that its susceptibilities were offended by his address, and asking where it spied communism therein. He adds: "You say truly that it is right first to appeal to the sense of justice of the Irish landlords, and I have no doubt there are many who will respond to such an appeal; but you must also know that it is hopeless to seek for mercy or justice from many others. What is to be done in these cases? Are the human beings subject to them to be abandoned to their fate? Or shall we not rather encourage the spirit of determination and self-reliance in those who would otherwise be helpless serfs, and, by bringing public opinion to bear upon the evildoers, compel respect for natural

THE ZULU WAR. Cetawayo wants Peace Almost at Any Price.

Lornox, June 29 .-- Advices from Capetown to the 10th of June state that the body of the deceased prince, after a funeral parade at which Lord Chelmsford was chief mourner, was removed to Pietermaritzburg, where it lay in state in the Catholic church. The body will arrive at Durban on the 10th instant, and be escorted by the whole of the garrison on board the man-of-war Boadicea for conveyance to Simon bay, where it will be transferred to H. M. S. Orontos for transportation to Eugland.

Despatches dated at Pietermaritzburg, June 9th, accounce that the peace messengers had returned to Cetywayo. Virtually there is a fortuight's armistice; nearly all the special despatches to London newspapers from the at 41s 8d per quarter, against 26,546 quarters Cape agree in pronouncing the peace overture

The Mandard has the following under date Durban, June 9th :- The coffin containing the remains of the prince imperial on arrival at Pietermaritzburg was

WRAPPED IN THE FRENCH COLORS. The prince's sword and helmet were placed

tuereon and his horse led after it. In the skirmish in which Adjutant Frith, of the 17th Lancers, was killed, the enemy numbered 1,500, and were repulsed by the cavalry, many being killed. More peace messengers have come into Lord Chelmstord's camp. The messengers were informed of the

ADDITIONAL TERMS OF PEACE,

which are that the king's regiments disarm, Cetywayo not to assemble an army for five years, the king to pay a fine of two bullocks for every male Zulu. A considerable portion of the cattle to be distributed to chiefs who surrendered to the English, and an English resident to be placed at Ulundi. The terms have not yet been answered. A despatch from Lower Tugela, 10th June, says the peace messengers declare any terms will be acceptable.

London, June 30 .- Further advices from Capetown state that a searching enquiry is being made into the circumstandes attending the death of the prince imperial. The proceedings thus far have elicited evidence of a

most conflicting nature. Several heavy cavalry skirmishes have taken place with the Zulus, who are numerous and daring.

A very amusing scene transpired in the justice court in Naugatuck recently. A constable was preferring a charge against a party whom he had arrested for drunkenness or rather was giving in his testimony relative to the case. 'The prisoner," he said "was lying drunk upon the steps of May's drug store; he was abusive in his language to passers-by besides which he called me a fool." The prisoner conducted his own, defence and at this point he said. "You mean to say that I

The Last of the O'Donnels of France.

A well-known Paris correspondent, writing short time since, says that Count O'Eonnell, and the society's kind and courteous action in conseiller maitre at the Cour des Comtes, died in that city on Saturday, May 24th. He was the son of Count O'Donnell, councillor of state, and held a high position as a judge. He leaves no issue, and by his death the O'-Donnells of France, who since the time of James 11., were so much distinguished in the army and in the magistrature, are extinct. The father of the noble Irishman so much regretted to-day presided at the dinner of the Anciens Irlandais in 1864. He had married the sister of Madame Emile oirardin (Sophia Gay), and the late count was consequently

> The coffin was literally covered with wreaths of flowers Ten members of the cour des comptes, in their velvet and satin robes and ermine, accompanied the hearse to the cemetery of Pere La Chaise. Ireland was represented by Count de Nugent, Viscount O'Neill de Tyrone, Count O'Mahony, grandson of General O'Mahony, of the Irish Brigade; M. Arthur O'Connor, grandson of Gen. Arthur O'Connor; J. P. Leonard, etc.

> By a strange coincidence the priest who read the last prayers when the coffin was lowered into the vault was born in Cork, and is proud of having been baptized by Father Mathew half a century ago-Abbe Vattemare, so well known for his good works and Lis sympathy with Irishmen in their days of sor-

The grave rarely closed over a man of whom a country may be more proud than of Count O'Donnell.

The British Grain Trade. A cable despatch quotes the Mark Lanc Exgress of the 24th just, as follows :-"Wheat promises but fairly on mixed and light soils, and its condition on heavy lands causes well-founded apprehensions. The condition of the pastures is now satisfactory, it not luxuriant, but the hay crop probably has suffered in quality in consequence of an absence of sunshine. The general aspect of the country is almost a month behindhand. The Scotch root crops urgently require a return of sunshine. The quietude in the grain trade during the past week was, in a great measure, due to a continuance of large imports as well

all classes of wheat has been limited, apparently in consequence of a belief by buyers that the lowest point bad not yet been reached. There has been some slight exception in favour of American wheats which were rather actively deals in at the beginning of the week. Nothing is likely to interrupt the prevalent monotony pending a not improbable revival of the continental demand. Maize was less inquired for. Barley was dull. Oats have declined 6d per quarter. The arrivals of wheat and maize at ports of call have continued moderate. Wheat off the coast was steady, with a fair continental demand for white des criptions. Maize declined 6d per quarter on the week. Forward business in wheat and maize was limited. Good spring wheats were sparingly offered, but at the close shippers showed more disposition to sell. Maize declined 3d in consequence of heavy shipments from Atlantic ports. The sales of Euglish wheat during last week were 49.426 quarters

The Conversion of John Mitchel's

at 46s 9d per quarter for the same period last

year. The imports into the United Kingdom

during the week ending June 14 were 687,335

cwts of wheat and 193,663 cwts of flour."

Daughter. Not only in the old country, but also on this side of the Atlantic, have the publications of converts to the Catholic church by the Whitehall Review caused surprise by the numbers it revealed (consisting, too, of the noblest and most learned in the British dominion) as having "gone over to Rome" within some thirty years. The names and distinctions of the parties must convince any reasoning individual that the whole Christian world is fast tending either to Catholicism or to infldelity. It is strange to have to say it, but is nevertheless true, that few remarks are made of blame or reproach, against those who drift into the latter sad, gloomy state of religious feeling-while they who join the holy Catholic church are at once assailed by bigots of every sect, and condemned in no measured terms. What a pleasing contrast does the conduct of the late John Mitchell present to that of such persons? As he was an exile in this free land for having loved his country not wisely but too well, and so many here still will remember him, the account given of how he acted on the conversion of his daughter cannot fail to be of interest. The following is an extract from a continuation of Mitchell's

jail journal, taken from his journal, the Irish Citizen, of March 19, 1872: "Our oldest daughter, Henrietta, has this winter become a Catholic. It is no new whim on her part, for long since, while we were living at Washington, she had formed the same wish very strongly, influenced partly, as suppose, by her intimacy with two young ladies of a Maryland Catholic family, who were our next-door neighbors. I know, also, that she was greatly influenced by her very strong Irish feeling, and had a kind of sentiment that one cannot be thoroughly Irish without being Catholic. For that time, however, we had objected to any decided and public step being taken in this direction. She was too young to have duly studied the question and to know her own mind thoroughly, m Mr. Cross, the corresponding secretary, reply. Then turning to the court the prisoner but I said that if, after two or three years, she ent man a feel is any avidence that I should entertain the same wish, I would not utter one word to dissuade her. Since our

arrival in France she had been placed in school in the convent of the the Sacre Cour. and has become greatly attached to one of the good ladies of that house, Madame -, a very excellent and accomplished This condition of things was not woman. calculated to abate her Catholic zeal, and, in short, the time came when my dear daughter declared that she must be a Catholi :-- could not live without being a Catholic. I did not think her parents had the right-and, indeed, they had not the disposition—to cross her wish any further. So on a certain day she and another young lady were to be baptized in the chapel of the convent. The Archbishop of Paris, Cardinal Moralt, heard of it and wrote to the reverend Mother of the house to the effect that as several conversions of Protestant pupils which had lately taken place in the convents had given rise to imputations of undue influence and conversion by surprise, as it were, and had afterward given umbrage to the relatives, he should require that, before any further step were taken, should be asked for a written consent Madame D---showed me the letter, and I instantly wrote the required consent. For this acquiescence I was most earnestly blamed by some of my connections in the north of Ireland, who wrote to me, urging that I ought to exert my authority to stop any such apostasy. What would they have me to do? Shut np my daughter in her room and give her the Westminster confession to read? How should I like this usage myself? Here was a girl of nineteen, full of intalligence and spirit, gentle and affectionate, who had never given to her father and mother one moment's uneasiness on her account, deliberately declaring that she desired to embrace the aucient faith of her forefathers. In short, I believe that I acted right. For the short remainder of her days she remained a devout Catholic, and so died She lies buried in the cemetery of Mount Par-

nasse." - Catholic Union.

The Molten Lake of Kilanea, Sandwich Islands. We stood on a low cliff overbanging the lake, and threw stones into the pool of melted rock below. At the base of the cliff opposite us, in three places, a violent surging was constantly taking place, the melted rock being thrown up high above the cliff by violent discharges of gas from below. The noise was as a slight amelioration of the weather. The like that of waves of the beating sea against arrivals of foreign wheat in London up to rocks. There seemed to be no tenacity in the Friday amounted to 58,000 qrs., principally melted lava; it splashed about just like water from North Russian ports. The deliveries at the principal country markets indicate that cliffs, pendant coagulations of lava were formthe farmers hold far more abundant reserves ed for an instant and hung in the glowing than was expected. The depressing influence cavities like icicles; but were remelted in a of these deliveries have counteracted any ap- moment by the returning waves, which, when prehensions of a deficient English harvest, thrown up were glowing brightly with heat and prices are unchanged. The demand for | The lake itself was covered with a thick black scum of coagulated lava with red-hot cracks in it, and the whole scum moved slowly round, as if in a cauldron, under the influence of the ebullition. The waves dashing against cliffs threw high into the air masses of flery sprny, which cooling as it fell, formed the threads known as Pele's hair, like fine spun green glass. Pele's bair thus formed drifts away with the wind and hangs in felted masses about the rocks; and the birds s ometimes gather it and make their nests of it .- from Notes by a Naturalist on the " Challenger," by H. W. Mosely.

Serpent Worship in South Africa.

Most, if not all, native tribes in South Africa are snake or spirit-worshippers. With the Zulus it is a specialty If certain kinds of snakes are found in a kraal, a Zulu would no more dare to kill them than he would to take his own life. The poor native is often horrorstricken by witnessing the unceremonious destruction of somebody's grandfather by the fearless white man. Zulus go so far as to say that they have seen a scrpent with one eye, and that it must be the embodiment of the spirit of an old man who died in Zululand long ago, who had been deprived of one of these members. When argued with on the impossibility of the spirit serpent crossing the numerous rivers between Zululand and the place where it was seen—it not being a watersnake-they reply: It surely crossed somehow." According to Zulu theology, good and evil are attributable to the benevolent agency of the ancestral spirits. If prosperous in any undertaking, lucky in hunting, harvesting a good crop, or returned safely from a long journey, a thank-offering is paid to the triendly spirits. If unfortunate, seriously ill, or bereaved, a propitiatory sacrifice is offered. A fat cow or sheep is slaughtered. and a portion of the beef or mutton laid aside for the offended spirit, which is taken—the Zulus say—at midnight.

The Texas Legislature.

(E. V. Smalley in New York fribune.) I visited the legislature this morning, going first to the house. The hall is tolerably well adapted for the purpose, but is dirty and shabby. When I entered the house the clerk was endeavouring to read a bill and smoke a cigar at the same time; and most of the members were smoking with their feet on the desks. The speaker had collapsed into his big chair and was quite invisible from the front, and the whole body had a wild, western free-and-easy air. I lighted a cigarette and found a seat next to a venerable colored member, who had removed one of his boots to ease his bunions, and had elevated the relieved foot to a position within two inches of the right ear of the white member just in front of

Natural Lioquence.

One of the best things that has been brought to our notice is the reply a member of the Louisiana constitutional convention made to a white member, who abused and ridiculed him, and moved that a speech he (the colored member) Lad made should be translated into all the known languages and dialects for the guidance of suffering humanity. Nobody laughed, but the colored man arose and replied:

Mr. Chairman: I was formerly a slave.

The results of the war emancipated me, and. be distinguished, but I suppose the style and simultaneously placed me under the obligation of fitting myself to discharge the duties of citizenship. While the gentleman from Orleans was perfecting himself in all those languages to which he refers, I was picking cotton. The years that I spent in picking cotton he devoted to his moral and intellectual improvement; yet I think I may be pardoned for saying that he might have put his varied accomplishments to a more creditable use than in thus striving to ridicule and deride me in my effort to promote an end I consider right and proper.

France and Germany.

A recent German author, Karl Hillebrand frankly confesses the superiority of French to German literature. "French literature," he says, "indeed the whole spiritual life of France has a freer, more man-of-the-world manner than our literature (the German), which has been concentrated in the universities—that is to say, in schools and provincial towns for the last three hundred years. With the exception of Lessing, Gothe, and Schopenhauer, we have scarcely a writer of eminence who was not a professor or a tutor. . . .

Our culture has come forth from libraries and lecture-rooms, the English and French from the bar and politics; both have thereby gained a certain grandiose trait which is absent from ours. . . . In Germany, since the decay of the well-to-do middle class and the independent nobility and gentry, all intellecrual activity has been left to pastors and professors. Our literature may have gained thereby in depth and seriousness; it certainly has not in taste or liberality of view,"

Archbishop MacRale on the State of Irciand.

The following important letter from Archbishop MacHale, dated Westport, June 5, appeared in a contemporary, on Saturday last :---Dran Sir-In a telegraphic message exhibited towards the end of last week, in a public room in this town, an Irish member of parliament has unwittingly expressed his readiness to attend a meeting convened in a mysterious and disorderly manner, which is to be held, it seems, in Westport, on Sunday next. Of the sympathy of the Catholic clergy for the rack-rented tenantry of Ireland, and of their willingness to co-operate earnestly in redressing their grievances, abundant evidence exists in historic Mayo as elsewhere. But night patrolling, acts and words of menace, with arms in hand, the profunction of what is most sacred in religion-all the results of lawless and occult association, eminently merit the solemn confemnation of the ministers of religion, as directly tending to implety and disorder in church and society. Against such combinations in this diocese, organized by a few designing men, who, instead of the well-being of the community, seek only to promote their personal interests, the faithful clergy will not fail to raise their warning voices, and to point out to the people that unballowed combinations lead invariably to disaster, and to the tirmer rivetting of the chains by which we are unhappily bound as a subordinate people to a dominant race.

I remain, dear sir, Faithfully yours, " | Jons, Archbishop of Tuam.

Lady Strangford and General Gourko.

The Moscow Gazette publishes a somewhat ingular story about Lady Strangford, which it says has been going the round of London. When Dr. Russell, the ex-Times correspondent, so runs the story, was calling on Lady Strangford the other day, he heard from her Ladyship an immense amount of abuse of the Russians. 5 But, at least, Lady Strangford," he ventured to say, "you must have met a spat in my face, and swore at me dreadfully." "Spat in your face, | Sureig, Lady Strangford, you do not literally mean that?" 'Indeed I to," she said. "But do you authorize me to ral Gourko actually spat in your face?" "Yes: do not only authorise you to say so, but I hope you will tell every one you know. It ought to be known what brutes those Rus- in preserving the minute animalcules which sians are." Dr. Russell shortly afterwads repeated to the Prince of Wales the story, and the latter, quite indignant, told Count Schouvaloff, the first time he met him of the outrage on Lady Strangford. The ambassador was incredulous, and he said he would write to Gourko. In due course an answer came from The animalcules are exposed to the vapour of the calumniated General. He categorically and indignantly denied the charge, and sent copies of letters which he had received from Ludy Strangford, which were filled with expressions of gratitude for various services of kindness and courtesy which she had received at his hands. Armed with copies of these notes, Dr. Russell again called on Lady Strangford. The dear lady at once confessed she had written them, but she declared that she done so in order to conciliate Gourko. "It was in his power," she said," and I did not in another county, unless a new license was known what he would do next!" "Well, but obtained. In this dilemma they appealed to really, Lady Straugford," rejoined Dr. Russell, the conductor, who stopped the train for a you do not mean to repeat that he actually spat in your face?" "Well;" she replied, "I am sure he spat somewhere! I saw him spit sengers were permitted to kies the bride as somewhere." "And he swore at you?" "Oh compensation for the delay. yes, dreadfully!" "Now, what did he say?" Well," replied her ladyship, "you see it was all in Russian, and I do not know that

Esprit de Corps.

language."

I am informed that the war department, while on the one hand carrying out some ad- | ried life-namely Frederick the Great, Prince mirable details of army reform, are disposed to go back on the old ground as regards other Prussia. Of the four sons of Frederick Wil-items. It is contemplated, if not concluded, liam III., three celebrated their silver wedto abolish the rank of non-commissioned ding, and Prince Charles, brother of the officer, and substitute the term sub-officer. I present emperor, who married the sister of the have not learnt how the different grades from | empress, was within a day or two of the the sergeant-major to the lance-corporal will golden ceremony in 1877, when his consort died.

title are generic, and not intended for classification. The war minister has, I learn, taken more than serious thought about restoring to the light infantry regiments those green plumes which looked gay on the Hindoo shako, and will be really martial and pic-turesque on that helmet. It is thought that the grenade and bugles of brass which used to distinguish the flank companies of a regiment will also be restored. There was great regret and dissatisfaction when these distinctions were taken away, and the grenadier company and the "light bobs" confounded with the grabbies" of the corps. It is known that more than one crack regiment held a military funeral burying a plume or a metal decoration with the honors of war, and undoubtedly the esprit de corps was injured by the order, the recision of which will give much pleasure to Tommy Atkins, and his officer both.

The Sahara.

A New York civil engineer makes the folowing rather startling suggestion :- Various publications have appeared in different parts, particularly in the London papers, setting forth a proposed plan of flooding the desert of Sahara, thereby making it an ocean or inland sea, by opening a canal or channel from the Atlantic ocean. The depth and size of the desert below the level of the ocean is stated as 500 to 750 feet; the area in square miles is over 2,000,000; the average depth is not generally known, but suffice it to say that if such a project should be started, and not under the complete control of those in charge of the work, the earth could, and no doubt would, be thrown off its present balance, and the surface of all the waters to a certain extent would be changed in their level, which could be ascertained with certainty if the actual sizes and depth could be known; "for if every grain of sand removed alters the balance of the world," what would this great change do? It might cause the " end of the world," which, according to the prophecyof "Mother Shipton," will be in 1891. In this projectall the world is interested.

Naturalist's Portfolio.

A NEW TEA-PLANT. -- A recent number of the Indian Tea Gazette reports that a new species of tea-shrub, resembling that which grows in China, has been discovered in Armenia, near Trebizoned. The peasant pick the leaves and dry them in the sun, and large quantities have been sent to Persia, where the new product is highly appreciated.

A New Use for the Banana .- A new use has been found for the banana in Venezuela. It has the property of keeping the soil moist round it in a country where sometimes no rain falls for months; so it has been employed to give freshness, as well as shade to the coffeedant, the cultivation of which has been grea ly extended.

THE NIGHT HERON.-A fine specimen of that rare and interesting bird the anight heron" was shot on May 23, on a tree on the banks of the Black Devon, adjoining Alloa Park, by one of Lord Mar's gamekeepers. So far as is known, this appears to be the second or third that has been met with in Scotland, and there

is no record of any being seen since 1823. THE PARROT AND THE BURGLAR.-PARROTS are beginning to indicate their use, and pretty soon every householder will be anxious to have one in each room. The other night a burglar extended a house in Brooklyn, and was just commencing operations, when a sharp voice shouted, "Get out of there!" The burglar dropped his "jimmy" and fled. " Poor Poll" knew how to apply his learning .- Tew

York paper. THE RACES OF SOUTH AFRICA.-The term Kaffirs," which we have come to apply generically to certain tribes on the south-eastern coast of Africa, is not the national name, but one of repreach imposed on them as "infidels" by the Arabs; and it is equally applied to General Gourko!" "Gourko!" she exclaimed, ries of Islam. To anthrologists the so-called he was as great a brute as any of them. He | Kaffirs are known as Chuanas, Zingians, or Bantus. According to ethnological experts Africa is peopled by six different and distinct races, two of which, the Hamites and Semites, are foreign; and four—the Negroes proper, the repeat that dreadful story, and say that Gene- | Fulahs, the Bantus, and the Hottentots-indigenous.

THE PRESERVATION OF ANIMACULES .- The difficulty bitherto experienced by naturalists are develop in decaying animal or vegetable matter is said to have been overcome in France by Mons. Certes, of the Paris Academy of Sciences. He poisons the organisms with osmic acid, a substance whose action is so violent that it has to be carefully handled. a weak solution of this acid for a short time, and are so fixed in their form by its action that the most delicate detail of structure appear as distinctly under the microscope as when they woro alivo.

-A couple of runaway lovers had a license to marry in Clark county, Ind., but the train on which they were eloping only touched the corner of that county, and without stopping. The ceremony would not be legal if performed few minutes on Clark county soil, while a clergyman hurriedly tied the knot. The pas-

-The Emperor William is the fith male member of the Hobenzollern family who has lived to colebrate his golden wedding. The first case was that of Johann, surnamed the Alchemist, born about 1403, and who died in 1464. The three sons of Frederick William I. had also more than fifty years each of mar-Henry, and Prince August Ferdinand of

Lines on a Skeleton.

Some forty years ago, the following poem was found in the london morning Chronicle. Every effort was vainly made to discover the author, even to the offering of a reward of fifty guineas. All that, ever transpired was that the poem, in a fair, elersly hand, was sound near a skeleton of remarkable symmetry of form, in the machine of the royal college of surgeons, Linooln's Inn, London, and that the curate of the museum sent it to the Morning Chronicle.

Behold this ruin! Twas a skull Once of the ethereal spirit full. This marrow cell was life's retreat, This marcow as thought's mysterious seat; What bounteous visions filled this *pot; What dreams of plessure long forkot: Nor hope, nur joy, nor love, nor fear, Have seft one trace or record here.

Beneath this mouldering canopy Mesenth this modifiering canopy
Once shone the bright and busy eye;
But start not at the dismal void—
If social love that eye employed,
If with no lawless fire it gleamed,
But through the dews of kindness beamed,
That eye shall be for ever bright,
When stars and sun are snuk in night.

Within this hollow cavern bung
The ready, swift and inneini tongue,
If falschood's honey it disdained,
And when it could not praise, was chained
If bold in virtue's cause it spoke,
Yet gentle concord never broke;
This silent tongue shall plead for thee
When time unveils eternity.

Say, did there fingers delve the mine!
Or with the enviod rubies shine?
To hew the rock or wear the gem
Can little now avail to them.
But if the page of truth they sought,
Or comfort to the mourner brought,
These hands a richer meed shall clair.
Than all that wait on wealth or fame.

Avails it, whether bare or shod These feet the paths of duty trod? If from the howers of Ease they fied, To seek Affliction's humble shed; If Grandaur's guilty bribe they spurned, And home to Virtue's cot returned, These feet with angel's wings shall vie, And tread the palace of the sky.

Michael Strogoff,

THE COURIER OF THE C

By Jules Verne.

CHAPTER XIV.-CONTINUED.

Further, he was cruel, and had even acted as an executioner, Feefaar-Khan possessed in him a lientenant well capable of seconding his designs in this savage war.
When Michael Strogoff arrived on the banks

of the Irtych, Ivan Ogareff was already master of Omsk, and was pressing the siege of the upper quarter of the town, all the more eagerly because he must hasten to repair to Tomsk, where the main body of the Tartar army had just been concentrated.

Tomsk, in fact, had been taken by Feofar-Khan some days previously, and it was thence that the invaders, masters of Central Siberia, were to march upon Irkutsk.

Irkutsk was the real object of Ivan Ogareff. The plan of the traitor was to ingratiate himself with the grand duke under a false name, to gain his confidence, and in course of time to deliver into Tartar hands the town and the grand duke himself.

With such a town and such a hostage, all Asiatic Siberia must necessarily fall into the hands of the invaders.

Now, it was well known that the czar was acquainted with this conspiracy, and it was for the purpose of bashing it that Michael Strogoff had been intrusted with the important missive of which he was the bearer. Hence, therefore the very stingent instructions which had been given to the young courier to pass incognito through the invaded district. This mission he had faithfully performed up

successful completion? The blow which had struck Michael

manner by which he had effectually concealed himself, he had reached the right bank, where he fell exhausted among the bushes. When he recovered his senses he found

himself in the cabin of a mujik, who had picked him up and cared for him, and to whom he owed his life. For how long a time had he been the guest of this brave Siberian? He could not guess: but when he opened his eyes he saw the handsome bearded face bending over him-and regarding him with pitying eyes. He was about to ask where he was when the mujik, anticipating him, said:

"Do not speak, little father, do not speak. Thou art still too weak. I will tell thee where thou art and everything that has passed since I brought thee to my cabin." And the mujik related to Michael Strogoff the different incidents of the struggle which he had witnessed-the attack upon the ferry by the Tartar boats, the pillage of the tarantass, and the massacre of the boatmen.

But Michael Stropoff listened no longer. and, slipping his hand under his garment, he felt the imperial letter still secured in his

He breathed a sigh of relief. But that was not all.

"A young girl accompanied me," said he. "They have not killed her," replied the mujik, anticipating the anxiety which he read in the eyes of his guest. "They have carried her off in their boat, and have continued the descent of the Irtych. It is only one prisoner more to join so many others which

they are taking to Tomak." Michael Strogoff was unable to reply. He pressed his hand upon his heart to restrain its

beating. But, notwithstanding these many trials, the sentiment of duty mastered his whole

He remembered the errand which he had undertaken. Indeed, never by day or night. was his emporor's mission for even a moment absent from his mind; not the presence of the greatest danger; the tortures of hunger and thirst; the weariness of excessive fatigue; not even all combined could cause him to forget that a momentous matter was entrusted to his courage, his zeal, his fidelity, and his endurance. Michael Strogoff was worthy of

this trust! "Where am I?" asked he.

"Upon the right bank of the Irtych, only five versts from Omsk," replied the mujik.

"What wound can I have received which could have thus prostrated me? It was not a gunshot wound?"

No, a lance thrust upon the head, now healing," replied the mulik. "after a few days' rest, little father, thou wilt be able to proceed. Thou didst fall into the river; but the Tartars neither touched nor searched thee, and thy purse is still in thy pocket."

Michael Stregoff gripped the mujik's hand. Then, recovering himself with a sudden effort, "Friend," said he, "how long have I been in

- "Three days." " Three days lost."
- "Three days hast thou lain unconscious." "Hast thoug horse to sell me?"
- "Thou wishest to go?" "Atonce."
- "I have neither horse nor carriage, little father. Where the Tartar has passed there remains nothing l"

"Well, I will go on foot to Omsk to find a borse. "A few more hours of rest and thou wilt be

in a better condition to pursue thy journey. " Not an hour!" "Come now," replied the mujik, recognizing

the fact that it was useless to struggle against the will of his guest. "I will guide thee myself. Besides," he added, "the Russians are still in great force at Omsk, and thou couldst, perhaps, pass unperceived." "Friend," replied Michael, "Heaven re-

ward thee for all thou hast done for me!" "Reward! Only fools expect reward on earth," replied the mujik.

Michael Strogoff went out of the hut. When he tried to walk he was seized with such faintness that without the assistance of air quickly revived him. He then felt the wound in his head, the violence of which his fur cap had lessened. With the energy which he possessed, he was not a man to succumb under such a trifle. Before his eyes lay a sirgle goal—far distant Irkutsk—he must reach it! But he must pass through Omsk without stopping there.

"God protect my mother and Nadia !" he murmured. "I have no longer the right to think of them!"

Michael Strogoff and the mujik soon arrived in the mercantile quarter of the lower town; and although under military occupation, they entered it without difficulty. The surrounding earthwork had been destroyed in his ears. many places, and there were the breeches through which the marauders who followed the armies of Feofar-Khan had penetrated.

Within Omsk, in its streets and squares, the Tartar soldiers swarmed like ants, but it was easy to see that a hand of iron ir so it was them a discipline to which posed upon little accustomed. In factory were but where alone, but in a cet they walked no-pose of defending themselves against sur-

Le chief square, transformed into a tars bivouacked in good order. The horses, picketed but still saddled, were ready to start at the first order.

Omsk could only be a temporary haltingplace for this Tartar cavalry, which preferred to it the rich plains of Eastern Siberia, where the towns were more wealthy, the country more fertile, and, consequently, pillage more

Above the mercantile town rose the upper quarter, which Ivan Ogareff, notwithstanding several assaults made but bravely repelled, had not yet been able to reduce. Upon its embattled walls floated the national colors of Russia.

It was not without a legitimate pride that Michael Strogoff and his guide, vowing fidelity, saluted them.

The sight of the flag of his country, floating proudly in the breeze, before the very face of his enemies, filled the loyal breast of Michael master of himself, he closed his eyes, in order Strogoff with a profound rapture.

With feelings equally intense, but of a very different character, Ivan Ogareff's eyes conhis foes, that seemed to brave him to his face. Michael Strogoff was perfectly acquainted with the town of Omsk, and he took care to say, my good woman," he replied, stepping avoid the streets which were much fre- back. quented. This was not from any fear of being recognized. In the town his old mother only could have called him by name, but he had sworn not to see her, and he did

not. Besides-and he wished it with his whole heart-she might have fled into some quiet

portion of the steppe. The mujik very fortunately knew a postmaster who, if well paid, would not refuse at his request either to let or to sell a carriage or horses. There remained the difficulty of leaving the town, but the breaches in the forto this moment; but now could be carry it to tifications would, of course, facilitate his de-

parture. The mujik was accordingly conducting his sudden stop, sprang behind a justing wall.

ment.

"Silence!" hastily replied Michael Strogoff,

with his finger on his lips. At this moment a detachment debouched had been just following.

At the head of the detachment, composed of twenty horsemen, was an officer dressed in a very simple uniform. Although he glanced rapidly from one side to the other he could not have seen Michael Strogoff, owing to his

precipitous retreat. The detachment went at full trot into the narrow street. Neither the officer nor his escort concerned themselves about the inhabitants. Several unfucky ones had scarcely time to make way for their passage. There were, therefore, a few half-stifled cries, to

which the thrusts of the lance gave an instant reply, and the street was immediately cleared. When the escort had disappeared, "Who is that officer?" asked Michael Strogoff, returning toward the mujik. And while putting the question his face was pale as that of a

"It is Ivan Ogareff," replied the Siberian, but in a deep voice which breathed hatred. "He!" cried Michael Strogoff, from whem the word escaped with an accent of fury which he could not conquer. He had jurecognized in this officer the traveler who had struck him at the posting-house of Ichim. And, although he had only caught a glimpse of him, it burst upon his mind, at the same time, that this traveler was the old Zingari whose words he had overheard in the market-

place of Nijni-Novgorod. Michael Strogoff was not mistaken. The two men were one and the same. It was under the garb of a Zingari, mingling with the band of Sangarre, that Ivan Ogareff had been able to leave the town of Nijni-Novgorod, where he had gone to seek among the numerous strangers which the fair had gathered from Central Asia the confidents whom he had associated in the accomplishment of his accursed task. Sangarre and his Zingari, veritable paid spies, were absolutely devoted to him. It was he who, during the night, on the fair ground had untered the singular sentence, o which Michael Strogoff could not understand the sense; it was he who was voyaging on board the Caucasus. with the whole of the Bohemian band; it was he who, by this other route from Kasan to Ichim across the Urals, had reached Omsk.

where now he held supreme authority. Ivan Ogareff had been barely three days at Omsk, and had it not been for their fatal meeting at Ichim and for the event which had detained him three days on the banks of the Irtych, Michael Strogoff would have evidently beaten him on the way to Irkutsk.

And who knows how many misfortunes would have been avoided in the future! In any case-and now more than ever-Michael Strogoff must avoid Ivan Ogareff and contrive not to be seen. When the moment of encountering him face to face should arrive, he knew how to meet it, even should the traitor be master of the whole of Siheria.

The mujik and Michael resumed their way, and arrived at the posting-house. To leave

one of the breaches would not be difficult a ter nightfall. As for purchasing a carriage to replace the tarantass, that was impossible. There were none to be let or sold. But what want had Michael Strogoff now for a carriage? Was he not alone, alas! A horse would suffice him; and, very for-tunately, a horse could be had. It was an animal of mettle, capable of rendering much fatigue, and Michael Strogoff, accomplished horseman as he was, could make good use of

The horse cost a high price, and a few moments later Michael was ready to start. It was then four o'clock in the afternot'u.

Michael Strogoff, compelled to wait till nightfall, in order to pass the fortification, but not desiring to show himself in the streets the mujik he would have fallen, but the fresh of Omsk, remained in the posting-house, and ransmitted to all the approaches in the city, there partook of food.

There was a great crowd in the public room, it being the resort of numbers of the auxious inhabitants, who at this eventful period collected there to obtain news. They were talking of the expected arrival of a corps or Muscovite troops, not at Omsk but at Tomsk-a corps intended to recapture that town from the Tartars of Feofar-Khan.

Michael Strogoff lent an attentive car to all that was said, but took no part in the conversation.

Suddenly a cry made him tremble, a cry which penetrated to the depths of his soul, and these two words, so to speak, rushed into tar columns. It was evident that the un-

" g son!"

His mother, the old woman Maria, was before him! Trembling, she smiled upon him. She stretched forth her arms to him. Michael Strogoff arose. He was about to throw himself-

The thought of duty, the serious danger of his mother and himself in this unfortunate meeting, suddenly stopped him, and such was his command over himself that not a muscle of his faced moved.

There were twenty people in the public up, guarded by many sentries, 2,000 Tar- room. Among them were, perhaps, spies, and was it not known in the town that the son of María Strogoff belonged to the corps of the conriers of the Czar?

Michael Strogoff did not move. " Michael!" cried his mother.

"Who are you, my good lady?" Michael Strogoff stammered, unable to speak in his usual firm tone. "Who am I, thou askest? Dost thou no

longer know thy mother?" "You are mistaken," coldly replied Michael

Strogoff. A resemblance deceives you? The old Marfa went up to him, and looking straight into his eyes said:

"Thou art not the son of Peter and Marfa Michael Strogoff would have given his life to have locked his mother in his arms: but if he yielded it was all over with him, with her,

not to see the inexpressible anguish which agitated the revered countenance of his mother. He drew back his hands in order stantly turned toward the proud emblem of not to touch those trembling hands which sought him. "I do not know in truth what it is you

" Michael!" cried his aged mother.

" My son! my son!"

"My name is not Michael. I never was your son! I am Nicholas Kopanoff, a mer-chant at Irkutsk."

And suddenly he left the public room, while for the last time the words re-echoed:

Michael Strogoff, by a desperate effort had gone. He did not see his old mother, who had fallen back almost inanimate upon a served his clearness of mind, and made for bench. But when the postmaster hastened to assist her, the aged woman raised herself. upon the horizon. When he did halt for a Suddenly a thought occurred to her. She de- moment at some turn of the road it was to nied by her son! for being herself deceived, and taking another to ease his steed for a moment, and again he

for him, equally impossible. It was certainly | would place his ear to to the ground to listen Strogoff was not mortal. By swimming in a | guest stanight to the posting-house, when, in | her son whom she had just seen; and if he a narrow street. Michael Strogoff, coming to a had not recognized her it was because he steppe. Nothing having occurred to arouse would not, it was because he had some cogent | his suspicious, he resumed his way. "What is the matter!" quickly asked the reason for acting thus! And then, her mother's mujik, much astonished at this sudden move- feelings arising within her, she had no longer but one thought. "Can I unwittingly have ruined him?

"I am mad," she said to her interrogators, " My eyes have deceived me! This young man from the principal square into the street which Michael trogoff and his companion us think no more of it; if we do I shall end by finding him everywhere."

Less than ten minutes afterwards a Tartar officer appeared in the posting-house.

" Marfa Strogoff?" he asked. "It is I," replied the old woman, in a tone so calm, and with a face so tranquil, that those who had witnessed the meeting with

her son would not have known her. "Come," said the officer. Marfa Strogoff, with firm step, followed the Tartar officer and left the posting-house.

Some moments afterward Maria Strogoff found herself in the chief square, and in the presence of Ivan Ogareff, to whom all the

details of this scene had been immediately reported. Ivan Ogareff, suspecting the truth, interro-

gated the old Siberian woman.

- "Thy name?" he asked in a rough voice.
- " Marfa Strogoff." "Thou hast a son?"
- " He is a courier of the Czar?"
- " Where is he?"
- " At Moscow." "Thou hast heard no news of him?" " No news."
- "Since how long?" "Since two mouths." "Who then, was that young man whom

thou didst call thy son a few moments ago at the posting-house?' "A young Siberian whom I took for him." replied Marfa Strogoff. "This is the tenth man in whom I have thought I recognized my son since the town has been so full of strangers. I think I see him everywhere." "So this young man was not Michael

Strozoff." "It was not Michael Strogoff."

"Dost thou know, old woman, that I can torture thee until thou avowest the truth?" "I have spoken the truth, and torture will not cause me to alter my words in any way." "This Siberian was not Michael Strogoff?"

asked a second time Ivan Ogareff. "No, it was not he," replied a second time Marfa Strogoff. "Do you think that for anything in the world I would deny a son whom

God has given me?" Ivan Ogareff regarded with an evil eye the old woman who had braved him to the face. He did not doubt but that she had recognized her son in this young Siberian. Now if this son had first renounced his mother, and if his mother renounced him in her turn, it could occur only from the most weighty motive.

Every circumstance went to confirm his suspicions. If he could but iny his hands upon this pretended merchant of Irkutsk and strip off his disguise, would be not find a treasure his advoitness and his specess? Would not road and dispersed into the air in screaming | take also our lives, if they will!" the Czar of Russia scowl with tage when he flocks. learned that his courier was in the hands of

Ivan Ogareff had therefore no doubt that thicket of marsh-plants; again it would tol- of the merchant of Irkutsk. Kamsk, in fact, Christian Era.

Michael Strogoff, courier of the czar, seeking concealment under a false name, and charged with some mission which it would have been important for him to know. He therefore at once gave orders for his pursuit. Then. "Let this woman be conducted to Tomsk,"

he said, returning toward Maria Strogoff. And while the soldiers brutally dragged her along, he added between his teeth: "When the moment arrives I shall know how to make her speak, this old sorceress!"

CHAPTER XV.

Ir was fortunate that Michael Strogoff had left the posting-house so promptly. The orders of Ivan Ogareff had been immediately and a full description of Michael sent to all the various commandants, in order to prevent his de varture from Omsk. But he had already passed through one of the breaches in the fortil cations; his horse was galloping over the stappe, and, not having been immediately pursu ed, the chances of escape were in his favor.

It was on the 26th of July, at eight o'clock in the evening, that Michael Strogost had left Omsk. This town is situated about helf way between Moscow and Irkutsk, where it was necessary that he should arrive within | knight's arms, would not protect him against | be done. ten days if he wished to get ahead of the Tarlucky chance which had brought him into the presence of his mother had betrayed his incognite. Ivan Ogarest was no longer ignorant of the fact that a courier of the czar had just passed Omsk, taking the direction of Ir-kutsk. The dispatches which this courier hore must have been of immense importance. Michael Strogoff knew, therefore, that every effort would be made to capture bim.

But what he did not know, and could not know, was that Marfa Strogoff was in the hands of Ivan Ogareff, and that she was about to atone, perhaps with her life, for that natural exhibition of her feelings which she had been unable to restrain when she suddenly found herself in the presence of her son. And it was fortunate that he was ignorant of

Could be have withstood this tresh trial? Michael Strogoff urged on his horse, imbuing him with all his own feverish impatience, bear him rapidly to the next posting-house, where he could be exchanged for a quicker

conveyance. At midnight he had cleared seventy versts, and halted at the station of of Koulikowo. But there, as he had feared, he found neither horses nor carriages. Several Tartar detachments had passed along the highway of the steppe. Everything had been stolen or requisitioned both in the villages and in the posting-houses. It was with difficulty that Michael Strogoff was even able to obtain refreshment for his horse and himself.

It was of great importance, therefore, to spare his horse, for he could not tell when or | marsh. how he might be able to replace it. Desiring, however, to put the greatest possible distance between himself and the horsemen whom Ivan Ogareti had no doubt dispatched in pursuit, he resolved to push on. After one hour's rest he resumed his course across the steppe.

Hitherto the weather had been propitious

for the journey of the courier of the czar. The temperature was endurable. The nights at this time of the year are very short, and as they are lighted by the moon shining through the clouds, the route over the steppe is practicable. Michael Strogott, moreover, was a man certain of his road and devoid of doubt or hesitation, and in spite of the melancholy thoughts which possessed him he had prehis destined point as though it were visible It was not possible. As breathe his horse. Now he would dismount for the sound of galloping horse

> Ah, if all this Siberian country could only have been invaded by the polar summerday, that permanent day during which darkness is unknown! This was indeed to be desired in order that it could be traversed with more

On the 30th of July, at nine o'clock in the morning, Michael Strogoff passed through the station of Touroumoff, and entered the swampy district of the Baraba.

There for a distance of three hundred versts, the natural obstacles would be extremely great. He knew this, but he also knew that

he would certainly surmount them. The courage of Michael Strogoff was of that indomitable character that rises with the greatness of a danger or the difficulty of an undertaking. Such men are born only to succeed; failure is to them an unknown word -the only impossibility in their dictionaries.

These vast marshes of the Baraba, lying between the sixtieth and fifty-second parallels, form the reservoir to all the rain-water which finds no outlet either toward the Obi or toward the Irtych. The soil of this vast depression is entirely argillaceous, and therefore impermeable, so that the waters remain there and make of it a region very difficult to

cross during the hot season. There, however, lies the way to Irkutsk, and it is in the midst of ponds, pools, lakes and swamps, from which the sun draws poisonous exhalations, that the road winds and entails upon the traveler the greatest

fatigue and danger. lu the winter, when everything is frozen condensed the miasmatic exhalations, sledges glide easily and with impunity over the hardened crust of the Baraba, hunters then frequent this game abounding district for the taking of martens, sables, and those valuable afternoon. foxes whose fur is in such demand. But during summer the swamps again become miry and pestilential, and, when the waters are at too high a level, even impassable!

Michael Strogoff spurred his horse into the midst of a grassy prairie, differing greatly from the close-cropped sod of the steppe, upon which immense Siberian herds are exclusively nomished. This was no longer a boundless steppe, but a sort of immense copse of arborescent vegetation.

The grass was there about five or six feet in height, and had made room for swampplants, to which the dampness of the place, assisted by the hear of summer, had given giant proportions. These were principally canes and rushes, which formed a tangled network, an impenetrable undergrowth. sprinkled everywhere with a thousand flowers remarkable for the brightness of their coloramong which shone the lily and the iris, whose perfume mingled with the topid exudations which arose from the soil.

Michael Strogoff galloping among this undergrowth of cane, was no longer visible from the swamps which bordered the road. The tall grass rose above him, and his track was indicated only by the flight of innumerable

The way, however, was clearly traceable.

the pretended Nichelas Korpanoff was low the winding shores of vast pools, some of from its situation, even seemed to be out of which, several versts in length and breadth, the Siberian world and the events which deserve the name of lakes. In other localities the stagnant waters through which the road lay had been avoided, not by bridges, but by tottering platforms ballasted with thick layers of clay, and whose joists shook like a too weak plank thrown across an abyss. Some of these platforms extended over a space of two or three hundred feet, and on more than one occasion travelers by tarantass, especially ladies, have when crossing on them experienced a

nausea similar to sea-sickness. Michael Strogoff, whether the soil beneath his feet was solid, or whether it sank under him, galloped on without halt, leaping the space between the rotten joists; but however fast they traveled, the horse and the horseman were unable to escape from the sting of the two-winged insects which infest this marshy country.

Travelers who are obliged to cross the Baraba during the summer take care to provide themselves with masks of horse-hair, to which is attached a coat of mail of very fine wire, which covers their shoulders. Notwithstanding these precautions, there are few who come out of these marshes without having their faces, necks and hands covered with red spots. Tile atmosphere there seems to bristle with fine needles, and one would almost say that a Michael Strogoff would see what was best to the dart of these dipterals. It is a dreary region, which man dearly disputes with tipular, gnats, mosquifoes, horse-mes, and mil-valiant animal—he knew what he could ex-lions of microscopic insects which are not pect from it. visible to the naked eye.

The horse of Michael Strogoff darted among these venemous insects, bounding as if thousands of spurs entered its flanks. Frenzied with pain and rage, it madly rushed onward. it flew, it jumped over mile after mile with the swiftness of an express train, threshing its sides with its tail, seeking relief from its intense sufferings, in the rapidity of its course.

Michael Strogoff needed to be a perfect horseman, not to be thrown from his seat by the plungings of his horse, its sudden stops, its jerking jumps to avoid the sting of the dipteros. Having become as insensible, so to speak, to physical re in, as if he had been under the influence of a rasting anasthetic, living only through the desire of reaching his destination, cost what may, he saw but one requiring of him one thing only, namely, to thing in that mad run—it was that the road

flew rapidly behind them. Who would think that the country of the Baraba, so unhealthy during the hot season,

could be inhabited by human beings? It was the case, nevertheless. A few Siberian hamlets appeared from time to time between those gigantic reeds. Men, women, children; old people, clothed with skins, the face covered with bladders painted with pitch, watched over poor flocks of sheep; but to protect their flocks from the attacks of the insects, they gathered them in the lee of fires of green wood, night and day, and of which the smoke arose lazily over the immense

When Michael Strogoff thought his horse broken with fatigue, and on the point of falling down, he stopped in one of those miserable hamlets, and then, forgetful of his own weariness, he rubbed the stings of the poor beast with warm grease, after the Siberian custom; then he fed it abundantly, and only after having provided everything for his horse, he thought of himself, and to repair his strength took a little nourishment of bread and meat, with a glass of kwase. After an hour or two at the most, he began again with: all possible swiftness, the endless route to

Ninety versts were thus made from Fouroumoff, and on July 30, at four p. m., Michael Strogoff, heedless of fatigue, arrived at Elamsk.

There he was forced to give a night's rest to his horse. The courageous beast could not dies. have continued that journey any longer. At Elamsk there was no means of trans-

rghs already passed horses were gone. Elamsk, a small town the Tartars had not visited yet, was almost completely depopulated, for it was very easy to invade it from the south, and almost impossible to succor it from the north. So relay of post, police station, government building, all were abandoned by government order, and on one side

auts had gone to Kamst, in the centre of the Michael Strogoff was obliged to pass the night at Elamsk to permit his horse to rest at least twelve hours. He remembered the instructions given him at Moscow to cross Siberia unknown, reach Irkutsk at all hazards; but also, to not sacrifice success to the swiftness of his passage. Consequently he was

the functionaries, on the other, the inhabit-

forced to spare the only means of travel left | for a week in strong brine." On the morrow, Michael Strogoff left Elamsk, at the moment they announced the first Tartar picket guards ten miles back on the road of the Baraba, and he darted again into the marshy country. The road was plain, and easier, but very sinuous, and thus much longer. Besides, it was impossible to leave it to run in a straight line through that

impassable net-work of ponds and sloughs. The day after, August 1, one hundred and twenty miles farther, at noon, Michael Stro-

goff arrived at the burg of Paskoe, and at two 'clock he halted at that of Pokrowskie. His horse, almost spent since his starting from Elanisk, could not advance a step

farther. Therefore, Michael Strogoff was constrained to again lose, for a forced rest, the over, when snow has leveled the ground and end of that day and the whole night; but starting again the next morning, and traveling always on that half inundated soil, after a heat of seventy-five versts, he reached Kamsk on the 2d day of August at four o'clock in the

> The country was now different. That little village of Kamsk is like an island, a healthy oasis, situated in the middle of that infernal region. It is in the centre of the Baraba. There, thanks to the drainings by the river Tom, affluent of the Irtych which passes by Kamsk, the pestilential marshes are transformed into rich pastures. Meanwhile, these ameliorations have not triumphed completely over the diseases and fevers, which during the fall, make a sojourn in that city very dangerous. But the natives seek refuge there when the foul missmas chase them from the other parts of the pro-

> The emigration caused by the Tartar invasion had not depopulated the small city of Kamsk. Its inhabitants probably thought they were safe in the centre of the Baraba, or at least that they would have time enough to fly, should they be directly threatened.

> Therefore they remained in their homes, trembling and fearful it is true, but yet not without hope that fortune might yet turn the tide of desolation aside from their homesteads. At any rate, they determined to stand their ground, with a kind of sullen determination born of desperation, saying, " If

> Michael Strogoff was unable to get any news there; rather, the Governor would have

troubled it. Besides, Michael Strogoff showed himself very little or not at all. To be unperceived was not sufficient; he wished he could have even been invisible. The experience of the past rendered him more and more prudent for the present and future. Thus he kept him-self alcof, and, caring nothing for the sights in the streets of the town, he remained in the

hotel at which he had alighted. Michael Strogoff could have found a carriage at Kamsk to replace his horse by a more comfortable vehicle. But, after ripe reflection, he feared that the buying of a tarantass would attract attention to him, and as long as he had not crossed over the line held by the Tartars, which line divided Siberia, closely following the valley of the Irtych, he did not want to give rise to suspicion.

Besides to complete the difficult crossing of the Baraba, to force his way through the marshes, in case some danger should threaten him too directly, to distance those sent to pursue him, to throw himself, if it were necessary, even in the thickest bushes of seeds. a horse was evidently preferable to a carriage. Later, beyond Tomsk, or even Krasnoiarsk, in some important centre of Western Siberia,

As to his horse, he never thought of exchanging it for another. He was used to that

(To be Continued)

Odds and Inds.

Well-wishers-Thirsty travellers. An ugly young lady is always anxious to marry, and young gentlemen are seldomanxious to marry her. This is a resultant of two mechanical powers—the inclined plain and leave her.

Mark Twain once lectured on the Sandwich Islands. He effered to show how the caunibals cooked and eat their food is some lady would hand him a baby. The lecture was not illustrated.

The Dublin city council intends to present a petition to parliament in favor of the Irish university bill, not in the ordinary way, but personally by members in full official robes, at the bar of the house of commons. The effect will, no doubt, be pretty, but we fear Sir Stafford will have no eye for the picturesque.

Boys as Bridesmaids .- Fashion in France now prescribes two tiny pages to serve instead of bridesmaids at the wedding ceremony. These are chosen from the prettiest of the boy relatives of the bride or bridegroom. They are dressed in velvet of the bride's favourite colour. At a recent wedding the tiny court dress worn was of supphire velvet, with white silk stockings, and velvet shoes with diamond buckles. A bouquet, composed of rosebud. an orange blossom, and a branch of myrtle, was attached to the left side. These pages perform the usual role of the bridesmaids, carry the bride's bouquet and gloves, and also meet her and assist her from and to the car-

riage step. THE IRISH LANGUAGE.—An odd addition to the new movement for the revival of the Celtic language comes from an Italian source. In the Ambrosian library at Milan, and in the library of St. Gall in Switzerland, there are Latin manuscripts with interlinear versions in the old Irish language, an edition of which. under the title of "Old Irish Glosses," by Professor Ascoli, has just been published. It is said that it presents the most ancient specimen of the spoken language of the Irish people, and that from it Zenss Stokes and others got the materials for their Celtie stu-

A writer in an exchange having collected a At Elamsk there was no means of trans- number of amusing typographical errors, portation for the same reasons as in the publishes a few:—Tom Hood's world-famous 'Song of the Shirt" was once published as the "Song of the Skirt." Here is one: "Dr. Jones was called in to attend a man who had been injured by a street car, and under his prompt and skilful treatment, the man died on Wednesday night." The following verdict of a coroner's jury was published: "Deceased bore an accidental character and the jury returned a verdict of excellent death." One of my neighbors-a married lady-sent a note to a newspaper in this city to get a recipe to cure the whooping cough in a pair of twins. By a deplorable mistake a recipe for pickling onions was unconsciously inserted and her name attached, and she received this answer through the "Answers to Correspondents": " Mrs. L. H. B .- If not too young skin them pretty closely, immerse in scalding water, sprinkle plentifully with salt, and immerse

Common Sense. The sympathy existing between the mind and the body is so great that when one is affected, both are affected. Persons devoted to mental labor, merchants, counting room clerks, or those of similar occupations, who are confined, require daily exercise in order to preserve a balance of muscular and nervous energy. By attention to this important matter a short space, each day, of relaxation and exercise might save many a broken constitution or premature age, and the nervous system be invigorated and again restored to equilibrium, for bodily health cannot be maintained without due attention to exercise. But there arises a time in almost every man's experience when the laws of eating and drinking will be broken, and the system becomes feverish and bilious-more than rest is required, the crude, indigestible food must be evacuated without undue weakening of the body, by the use of DR. HERRICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, which have been tested for very many years in the Dominion and among our neighbours on the other side of the St. Lawrence.

C. E KYLE, of Uxbridge, writes October 3rd, 1870, and says :- "I certify to the excellent qualities of Allen's Lung Balsan as a remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. I know it to be all it is recommended to be." TO ONE AND ALL -ARE YOU SUF-FERING FROM A Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often end in Counsumption? If so, use " Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and

by A. B Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists. It is a bappily established fact that Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites will retard vital consumption, increase involuntary muscular power and thereby harden the organs, promote vitality and facilitate rest toration. It consequently possesses the west

Lime," a safe and sure remedy. This is no

quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed

by the medical faculty. Manufactured only

derful property of PROLONGING HUMAN LIFE. INDISPENSABLE .- There are some simple remedies indispensable in every family. Among these, the experience of years asssures indeed? Would not his superiors well reward equatic birds, which rose from the side of the they take our homes and our all, let them us. should be recorded Perry Davis' PAIN-KILLER. For both internal and external application we have found it of great value; especially can we recommend it for colds, Now it would lie straight between the dense asked him, if he had known the true character | rhoumatism, or fresh wounds and bruises.-

VARENNES COLLEGE.

Examination and Distribution of Prizes.

Thursday afternoon at 1:30 the annual examination of the pupils of the Varennes college took place in the spacious hall of the institution, which had been decorated for the occasion. A large assemblage was present, not a few having came from Montreal. Among those present we noticed A. Desjardins, M P. and F. Fateaux, esq, of Montreal: Dr. A. H. Paquet, of St. Cuthbert; Dr. A. Brodiner, Roxton Falls; M. De Martigny, cashier of the Jacques Cartier bank, and a number of others. The entry of the guests was announced by an overture executed by the Varennes College brass band. After the guests were seated Prof. Fitzsimmons announced that the pupils of the business course were to have been examined by Prof. Russell, of St. Laurent, but owing to the unexplained absence of that gentleman he would be forced to conduct the examination himself, unless some of the gentleman were disposed to assume the task. The students were then examined in the various cation, English literature, composition, writbranches, comprised in a thorough business education, viz. book-keeping, algebra, mathe- mensuration, chemistry, agricultural chemismatics, telegraphy, phonography, and cali- try, book-keeping and drawing. graphy. Although the majority of the students were French, the enquiry w s directed in English, and revealed a depth of knowledge perfectly astonishing to the audience. The devious ways of banking and other financial scholars, who displayed a complete acquaintance with the subjects treated. Problems arithmetic, Latin and elocution. propounded for mental solution were solved with a rapidity and celerity alike creditable cube root was speedily and intelligently solved by a pupil, who, with the aid of small cubes, illustrated the question to the satis- ably mentioned in the different branches :faction of the assemblage. The examinations | Elizabeth Reid, of Montreal, honorable menwere satisfactorily concluded with a test of the perceptive abilities of the scholars A latin; Clifford Scott, of West Brome, P. Q. telegraph message was hastily despatched, and as rapidly jetted down by the students. The proficiency of the boys is principally due to the praiseworthy exertions of their pre-

the students in his charge. Diplomas were then furnished the following scholars in the order of merit :- A Sene-Cuthbert. The distribution of prizes was ful candidates with many signs of apprecia- land, Blois; 2nd, Ed Chalifoux. First exercise-1st, T Bienvenu; 2nd, Jos Lussier. Excellence_A Senecal. Arithmetic_Ist, A Senecal; 2nd, P L De Martigny. Telegraphy— Frances Leslie, of Montreal; John Lawrence, Jos Chagnon, Arthur Paquette. Belles of South Stukely. Lettres-C Germain, - Gaudrie.

highly praised for the advanced learning of

The premiums were presented by Mr. De Martigny and others. Mr. Paquet, then, in a short address, expressed his satisfaction with the day's ceremonies. He thought it proved to the satisfaction of the people the thorough proficiency of the scholars. Great credit was due the teachers for their assiduous attention to the pu ils. A commercial education is indispensable to the Canadian youth now-adays, and was the foundation of all success. The pupils in this case will do honor to the institution which has educated them. Bad bookkeeping was the step to insolvency and dishonor. A classic education is desirable. but more important advantages must not be sacrificed for it.

Mr. DESJARDINS, M. P .- He considered great credit was due the directors of the institution, and complimented Mr. Paquet on his expressions. The examination which had taken place showed the aptitude of all French | philosophy, elocution and music. Hon. Mr. Masson, and seven prominent merchants as instances of success. In this mar, French, electrical and music. case, as usual, the clergy have to be congratulated, as all the success was due to their efforts. Owing to patriotism evinced by the clergy, French sectiment and feeling did not dissappear with the French flag. A commercial education was a capital to the business man. In this case again the clergy were at the fore; they have established colleges throughout Canada, of which this was the latest sample. French Canadians have the necessary ability, but require the training, a want such institutions as Varennes amply supplied. The Varennes and other commer cial colleges deserved all the assistance which could be given them, as they laid the foundation of a wise, practical economy, which would ultimately benefit the country.

The reverend director (Father Baril), in the name of the principal, thanked his audience for their kindress in attending at the distribution. He hoped that they had endeavored to merit the encomums which had been showered on them. This closed the exercises, and the scholars dispersed in various directions with their friends and parents.

THE COLLEGE

is located in the quiet village of Varennes, situated at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers. Varennes is one of the rettiest villages in Canada. The houses are built in a superior style, generally of stone, and are encompassed by luxurious flower gardens so numerous that the perfume of the odorous plants permeate the air and impart delicious perfume to the atmosphere. The college is a spacious four-story ediffce, constructed in brick, and contains all the latest improvements, even to gas. The principal superior is Monseigneur Desantels; director, Rev. Anselme Baril. Professor John A. Fitz-immons, formerly of Masson college, is the mathematical professor.

The courses are taught by the following cclesiastics: Messrs. Perrault, Beaudoin, Moreau, Gauthier and Rev. Mr. Kieley, prefect of studies; Rev. Father McKeown, chaplain; Rev. Father E. Martel, cure of Varennes. The institution was founded in 1857.

The commercial course has only been in existence since the destruction of Masson college, in 1875, when the business class was ransferred to the present institution.

McGill Normal School.

The following is a list of the prize winners at the above school:

UNIVERSITY GRADUATES. Academy Class. William McClure, of Lachute, P.Q. William H. Stevens, of Manilla, Ont. James F. Sweeny, of Montreal. ""Academy Class.

Airris Cutting, of Coaticook, P.Q., prize in lassics and mathematics; honourable mention in Latin, Greek, mechanics, solid cometry, trigonometry and practical chemis-

Jane Darling, of Montreal, honorable menon in mental philosophy, Latin, Greek, mechanics, solid geometry, trigonometry, pracical chemistry and elocution. Louisa McFee, of Montreal, honorable mention in mental philosophy, Latin, Greek, solid Reometry, trigonometry, object lessons, reach and drawing.

Alice Anderson, of Gains, U.S., honorable mention in Latin, Greek, mechanics, solid

geometry and trigonometry. Robert Campbell, of Montreal, honorable mention in mental philosophy, Latin, Greek, mechanics, elecution and drawing.

Alexander Young, of St. Rose, P. Q., honorable mention in mental philosophy, mechan-

ics, solid geometry and trigonometry. Manasseh Parent, of St. Pie, P.Q., honorable mention in natural philosophy, Latin, Greek, mechanics, solid geometry, trigonometry and

Jessie Ross, of Montreal, honorable mention in Greek and trigonometry.

Model School Class.

Bertha Graham, of Montreal, Prince of Wales medal and prize; honorable mention in geography, English grammar, education, Euglish literature, composition, writing, history, algebra, geography, book-keeping, Latin, French, object lessons and drawing.

Edwin Derby, of Sutton, P.Q., honorable mention in geography, English grammar, eduing, history, arithmetic, algebra, geometry,

Florence Thurston, of Lachine, P.Q., honorable mention in geography, English grammar, writing, arithmetic, algebra, n.ensuration, book-keeping and drawing.

Margaret Stewart, of St. Anicet, P.Q., honorinstitutions were clearly illustrated by the able mention in geography, English grammar, education, English literature, composition,

Samuel Fortier, of Leeds, P. Q., honorable mention in English grammar, arithmetic, to the pupils and their teacher. A problem in Algebra, geometry, mensuration, Latin and

The following names are mentioned honor-Kate Wilson, of Montreal; Agnes Shaver. of Montreal, mensuration and music; Montreal, Jenuic Fabiau, of Montreal; Catherine Brown, of Durham, P. Q.; Marto the praise worthy exertions of their pre-ceptor, Prof. Fitzsimmons, who cannot be too likely praised for the advanced learning of of Montreal; Marion Russell, of Montreal; Marion O'Grady, of Montreal; Armine Nutting, of Waterloo, P. Q.; Edward Tucker, of Sorel; William Gamble of Lachine cal, Varennes; L Martigny, Varennes; Alf Jennie Skinner, of Waterloo, P. Q; Rochelle, St Cuthbert; J W Flynn and P S Paula Fuller, of Chatham, P Q.; Agnes For-Shea, of Baltic, Conn., and A Paquette, of St. | grave, of Montreal; Effic Fuller, of Chatham, P.Q; Mary Cote, of Quebec; Margaret Martin, then proceeded with. The premiums consist of Montreal; Richard Frost, of Waterloo, ed principally of costly works of well known PQ; Lydia Sinclair, of Montreal; Jessie They were received by the success- land. of South Stukely, P. Q.; tion. We give below the names of a few of Isabella Cowan, of Hinchinbrooke, P.Q.; the prize winners :- Study-1st prize, Philias | Jessie Hamilton, of Montreal; Lucy Popham, of Montreal; Jessie Gordon, of Montreal; Annie Martin, of Montreal; Dunbar Browne, of Montreal; Alice Douglas, of Montreal;

Elementary School Class.

Carrie Derick, of Clarenceville, PQ. (J. W. Wilson prize), honorable mention in geography, writing, history, English grammar, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, mensuration, book-keeping, botany, elocution, natural philosophy, music and drawing.

Eleanor Rinter, of Cowansville, P.Q., honorable mention in geography, composition, arithmetic, geometry, mensuration, bookkeeping, botany, elocution, natural philosophy,

music and drawing. Jemima Rodger, of Montreal, honorable mention in composition, art of teaching, history, English grammar, arithmetic, algebra. geometry, mensuration, book-keeping, French

and natural philosophy. Margaret Rutherford, of Montreal, honorable mention in English literature, English grammar, arithmetic, algebra, French, natural

Marion Armstrong, of Durham, P.Q., honor-

Helen P. Rutherford, of Montreal, honorable mention in English literature, English grammar, arithmetic, elecution and music. Marion Blair, of Montreal, honorable mention in English literature, geometry and

drawing. Janet Kerr, of Montreal, honorable mention in geography, French and elocution.

Lottie Clarke, of Montreal, honorable mention in writing, book-keeping, French and art of teaching.

Agnes Stewart, of St. Anicet, PQ., honourble mention in geography and history. John Stephen, of Montreal, honourable

mention in Peography and elecution. Lynn Leet, of Nicolet Falls, P.Q., honourable mention in arithmetic.

Amelia Bowman, of Lacolle, P.Q., honourable mention in English grammar. Martha Donaldson, of Pottou, P.Q., honuor-

able mention in mensuration. Annie Coulthard, of Beauharnois, P.Q., honourable mention in writing and English literature.

OBSTRUCTION.

The English Orator Defending It.

London, June 26.-An exciting scene occurred in the house to-night. Hon. John Bright made a speech defending the conduct of Irish members in obstructing the business of the house in order to compel attention to their demands. Irish members of parliament, said he, formed only an insignificaut numerical minority in the house, and they had only two methods possible for them to obtain what the majority was disposed to refuse. One of these methods was to sell themselves to one of the two English parties and thus give the purchaser the balance of power. The other was to exercise their parliamentary rights, and by the obstruction of business, under the forms of the house, to compel the majority to make concessions to them.

Fenian Skirmishing Fund.

Dennis. D. Mulcahy, as will be remembered some time ago brought an action against Jeremiah O Donovan Rossa to recover \$1,000 for services rendered by him in going to Dublin, Ireland, to attend the funeral of Colonel John O'Mahony and to bring the body to this city. Mr. Mulcahy claims that O'Donovan Rossa was to pay him this sum and charge it to the skirmishing fund of the Fenian brotherhood. The defendant admits the employment, but says the fund is not liable for payment, and refuses to pay. Judge Freedman, of the Superior Court, yesterday appointed Mr. George F. Langbein referee to take the testimony of P. W. Dunne, who was announced as coming to this city yesterday, from Philadelphia, to take to-day's steamer for Europe. All the parties and lawyers were in attendance at the referee's office from ten a. m. till four p. m., but Mr Dunne did not appear.—New York Herald.

-At a recent royal banquet at Copenhagen the guests were served with hock of the year 1495, kept in the royal cellars of the castle of Rosenborg, and which is only drunk as a curiosity, being so terribly acid that several lumps of sugar have to be added to each glass before it is driukable.

HOCHELAGA CONVENT.

The Distribution of Prizes—Gold and Silver Medals—Fancy Works.

Last Wednesday afternoon the distribution of prizes to the fortunate pupils of Hocholaga convent took place, Monsigneur Archbishop Tache, of Manitoba, presiding. Both teacher and scholar have reason to be indeed proud of the progress which was made during the last year. A number of canons of the different orders and a few invited guests were in attendance. Beautiful specimens of fancy and plain needlework, which must have been the result of much labor, were on exhibition and created much admiration. Lace works of every description, opera cloaks, oil paintings, furniture covers, window curtains with the monograms of the different nationalities, attracted attention.

The hall in which the distribution took place was beautifully decorated with flowers and evergreens. Mottoes with the following inscriptions were hung around the walls: "A Dieu seul la gloire;" "Jesus eclaire nos intelligences et couronne nos succes;" "Allons nous reposer a l'ombre de nos lauries." Owing to the rule laid down by the bishop of the diocese, the parents of the children were not present. Clever valedictories were pronounced by Miss Ella Haines, of Brooklyn, in English, and Miss M. Clement, in French.

To the kindness of the Sisters we are indebted for the following list of the principal prizes awarded :--Gold medal Graduates-Misses M A Mc-Grath, E Haines, M Rourke, A Papineau, N

Heedy, C Lake, M Clement, A Tourville, M Lorange and E Lorange. Religious Instruction-Gold medallists-Misses N Heedy, M Clement, M Poupart and M Breen.

Deportment - Gold medallist - Miss V Mount. French conversation by American pupils-Gold medals to Misses M. Ives and H. Brady;

silver medal to Miss M. Collins. English conversation by French Canadian pupils-Gold medal awarded to Miss J. Masson, niece of the hon, the minister of militia and defence, and a silver medal to Miss E. Voligny.

Deportment-Silver medal to Miss E. Singing-Miss Clarke, of New Haven,

Conn.; prize, a gold cross presented by Madame Petipas. Medals of honor voted by pupils-Ist, Miss M Poupart; 2nd, Miss M Ives.

Ribbon of merit-1st, Misses V Mount and F Pardee; 2nd, Misses M Pike and Kate Morris; 3rd, Misses L Clarke and M Brien; 4th, Misses M McCarthy and S Stevens; 5th, Misses A Beebe and M Shaw; 6th, Misses M Moran and C Bourgeois; 7th, Misses B Stevens and C Stevens; 5th, Misses L Rolland and D Thibault; 9th, Misses J Masson and H Brady; 10th, Misses M L Drolet and A Sullivan; 11th, Misses M Sanson and M Patterson; 12th, Misses E Branchaud and A Desaulniers 13th, Misses J Gagnon and C Clarke; 14th, Misses R Johnson and Sanson; 15th, Misses N McCarthy and F Stevens; 16th, Misses L.

Beebe and Posten. Green ribbon-Intermediate course-1st. Misses E Voligny and V Howard; 2nd, Misses M L Plante and C Tourville; 3rd, Misses C de Rouville and G Demarteau; 4th, Misses N Hills, and J Currier; 5th, Misses F Baillarger and N Sicotte; 6th, Misses R Galipeau and M Delorimier; 7th, Misses Marie M Lacoste and L Quintal; 8th, Misses M Pratt and A Gill; 9th, Misses G Morache and M Crevier; 10th, Misses A Fauteux and C Payette; 11th, Miss V Desjardins.

Juvenile Department-Red Ribbons-1st. Misses A Sicotte and B Archambault; 2nd, Misses J Demers and B Globensky; 3rd, Misses E St Denis and A Laberge; 4th, Misses Josie McGovern and M Rolland; 5th, Misses L. Galipeau and J Archambault; 6th, Misses M L Henry and H de Rouville; 7th, Misses L Archambault and them in the end. M Auger; 8th, Miss E Bourassa.

Ribbons of encouragement awarded to children pupils, between 5 and 7 years of age. -1st, M L Sicotte and L Rolland; 2nd, H Leonois and G McShane; 3rd, R Hawkins and B Auger; 4th, A Loranger and E Perry; 5th, L Fauteux.

Good conduct voted by all the pupils-Prize, Misses M Poupart and V Mount. Application in all the branches taught-

Prize. Misses R Ives and J Gagnon. Success in all the branches taught -Prize, Miss M Shaw.

FANCY WORKS.

In addition to the usual course of studies taught in this excellent institution, sewing and fancy work of every description were on exhibition in one of the reception rooms.

The reverend sister Marie Rosalie, with her usual generosity and kindness, which has won for her the respect and love of every pupil inside the establishment, as well as a great many outside, showed a few of the members of the press samples of the many articles which were made during the year by the careful hands of the pupils. We have decided only to mention the principal works, although all are worthy of meution. A wine-colored smoking cap embroidered in gold was much admired, the work of Miss C. Blake, of Boston, Mass. Samples of handmade lace next came under our observation. comprising a collar and handkerchief, executed by Miss M Poupart, of this city. A quilt, the work of Miss Papineau, was really beautiful, and perhaps the finest piece of work on exhibition. Misses Distrow, Pardec and Bergtrom displayed a handsomely executed opera cloak, which was jointly made by them, and was the object of much attention. Miss C. Blake, of Boston, contributed a handsomely finished ottoman. Miss G. Holland, of Springfield, deserves credit for her superior workmanship of a quilt, which was the object of general attention, worked in blue satin and alternate white strips on white ground; it looked exceedingly pretty.

Want of space compels us to mention only the names of a few of those who exhibited the result of many an hour's hard work. To Miss A. Francour, of this city, credit is due for the coverings of eight pieces of turni-

ture embroidered in autumn leaves. In the drawing department the following young ladies deserve special mention: Miss McGrath, of Boston, Mass., a black crayon drawing entitled "Little Sammy." The pastillo sketch of "A moonlight scene on the lake," by Miss E Posten. Miss J. Thorburn, of St. John, Nfld.; M. Haynes, of Brooklyn, L. I., and Miss M. Heedy, of Ohio, exhibited excellent drawings.

During the past year over 200 pupils were in attendance at the convent. To-day some of the pupils leave for home.

New York, June 26 -The Ninth regiment of Massachusetts, 400 strong, arrived here from Boston this morning by the steamer Old St. Patrick, of Boston, and the famous Montgomery light guard. They were received by the Sixty-ninth New York regiment and escorted to the city hall and reviewed by Mayor sides to the story, and it is as well we look at knew little. here are various di wbacks in-Cooper and other city dignitaries. The pro- both of them. We give the explanation, but cident to new countries, be they never so facession then passed up Broadway to Union | we think non-payment, for which we notice square, where an exhibition of drill was held. the three members for St. Ann's ward voted, The Bostonians received a cordial welcome. is more to our taste.

The following address was presented to the Rev. Father Toupin by the pupils of St. Denis academy, on Monday week last:

THE REV. FATHER TOUPIN,

Chaplain to St. Denis Academy. REV. SIR,-Now that the academical year is drawing to a close, we, the English-speaking pupils of this institution, would fain approach your reverence with those sentiments of love, attachment, and gratitude which your zealous labors to promote their spiritual wants and necessities so richly demand.

There can scarcely be a doubt that the best mode of impressing the minds of the young with the beautiful principles of our holy religion is to exhibit these principles in their midst, and in their every-day life, and to point out, specifically, those dispositions and modes of conduct which conduce to habits of piety and virtue. The pupils of this academy will, in after

life, have abundant reason to recollect those wise principles you have so carnestly labored to inculcate, because if we wish the Catholic youth of this country to act faithfully and successfully in the battle of life, it needs be that we furnish them with the necessary arms for their future conflict. In laboring to impress upon us the beauty

of virtue, and to imbue our minds with the holy principles of religion, you have not deemed it enough that its precepts be announced, but pointedly applied them to every moral incident calculated to impress them on our minds. Were such instructions and illustrations of

moral principles given in all our schools, there can scarcely be a doubt that the most beneficial results would soon appear, and the moral state of society be improved beyond what we have ever yet experienced.

But if we are remiss in our attention to the best interests of the young, and refuse to bring into full operation a rational system of moral and religious instruction, we have no right to complain of the vicious dispositions of the rising generation, or the licentiousness

and depravity of general society. We who have the good fortune to be sheltered under the protecting wings of the Catholic church, have reason to rejoice, for she, ever faithful to her Divine founder, never abandons her children; she leads then on, pointing to the golden vista beyond, and her ministers, her sainted ministers, ave always like you, reverend father, leading the

way to a happy eternity.

Hoping, reverend father, that these crude observations will not be unacceptable to you, and that you will graciously deign to accept our loving regards, we conclude with an earnest desire that you will ever remember us in your prayers to Him whose worthy minister you are, and that your good works here may be an earnest of your happiness

> DENIS LYONS, For self and fellows.

Notes from Quebec. [From our own Correspondent].

Quesec, June 25.

The stevedores of Quebec are running the Rock city. They put their faces against machinery in the loading and unloading of vessels, and they appoint themselves a power for the exercise of evit. The result must be to their discomfiture, but not, perhaps, before they do a good deal of harm. This opposition to machinery is antiquated. It will not do in this year of our Lord. Machinery will be used in every branch of commerce where it is found to be necessary, and the men who oppose it only make themselves ridiculous When steam engines were wrecked, English farmers did not prevent the reaping machine, and the thrashing mashine from saving manual labour, and no matter what the Que-

bec stevedores may do, machinery will beat THREE CITIES.

As a city Quebec is the most picturesque, Montreal the most important, and Toronto the most enterprising, in the Dominion. The Dufferin terrace in Quebec is unsurpassed for prospective beauty on this continent; Montreal has, undoubtedly, no equal in commercial wealth in Canada; while Toronto is typical for the go-aheadedness for which the new world is said to be proverbial. The three cities in one would embody beauty, wealth and energy; but the three cities as they are embodying little but themselves, Quebec lacks wealth, but has the besuty; Montreal has good looks and means, but she appears to lack in energy; while Toronto has all the energy, but she lacks the wealth of Montreal and the beauty of Quebec. Providence dispenses His favours, and so we must grin and bear it.

NARROW MAJORITIES. It is a good thing for a people when the government possess a narrow majority. When party is expecting a single vote the party will be more careful not to offend. There

are always men to be found who will not do the bidding of any party, and to such men right, and not party is the only beacon. With large majorities the government can do as they please, the loss of one vote does not affect them in the least. They can afford to snap their fingers at public opinion, and experience proves that they very often do so. Narrow majorities mean good government, while large maorities may mean anything from corruption and fraud down to aristocratic rule. The reformers of Quebec will be afraid to do much harm unless they become too strong, the conservatives in Ottawa, or Sir John A. Macdonald for them, smiles at all the tricks of office of which he is guilty and says, "What harm, have I not a powerful back." Most governments, at best, are bullies, but a bully is very often a different thing when he meets one of his own kind, and when he bluffs a orentice hand. The better men are matched

he more likelihood there is of fair play.

OUR CITY FATHERS. As a matter of taste it is not a nice thing to see our city fathers spread themselves out over the salary question. Some of them want to be paid \$2 for each time they attend a meeting of the council, and it looks somewhat pretty to see men who are reputably well-to-do make a fuss over so small a sum. This is all right—but what is the other side of the question? Let us see. We think that all the citizens will admit that it is desirable to do something to make all the members of the council attend regularly; otherwise the self-seekers will have it their own way. Some men enter the council, it is said, for the pur pose of obtaining contracts, &c. These men are, it is egain said, always present at the meutings. The men who have axes to grind attend, while the men who have no axes to grind are not regular in their attendance. Now, if this be so, the result must be that jobbery triumphs when honesty is away. The question then is, "How are we to get all to attend?" and Colony, accompanied by a large delegation of the reply is, "By paying them." Two dol-citizens from New Nugland, the Knights of large is but a small sum, but yet it is a direct appeal to men's interests, and direct appeals generally carry conviction. We do not say that we favor the payment; but there are two

The Napolcous. It is a singular fact that not one of the imperial Napoleons has died in France, or on French soil. Napoleon I, the founder of the affairs in that region, of St. Helena, in the South Atlantic Ocean; his son, Napoleon II., died in Austria; his land; and now his grandnephew, the young has met his fate at the point of Zulu spears in South Africa.

Manufacture of Phosphates.

It would appear that there are some prospects of the languishing phosphate interests of Canada being revived. The Kingston News says :- " Messrs. Jas. Richardson & Sons have leased the old Brokenshire foundry, and intend fitting it up at once for the manufacture of phosphates. Machiency is being procured for the purpose, and it is expected that the mill will be in running order by the end of next week. The capacity of the machinery will be such as to work up about 2,000 tons of the rough material per annum." This is certainly a step in the right direc-

What Lord Coleridge Said.

In delivering judgment in favor of the Duke of Norfolk, in re the Arundel chancel case, Lord Coleridge took occasion to make a remark which no judge would have dared to publicly utter half or even a quarter of a century ago. "The Roman Catholic religion," he said, "had been persecuted from the time of Elizabeth till that of George III. in a way that was a disgrace to a civilized country." believe it is stil! Mr. Gladstone's belief, and I know it was Mr. Tennyson's at the time he published his "Queen Mary," that not a sinde Catholic was put to death in the reign of the virgin queen on the ground of religion alone; and, therefore, an admission such as this from the judicial bench may be hailed as an indication of extending enlightenment and toleration. I anticipate with some amusement the Rock's comments on Lord Coleridge's frank confession; and I am sure it will not forget the existence of his brother in the Farm street community of Jesuits.

The Nihillsts.

The island of Saghalien, to which a large number of persons suspected of being connected with the Nihilist conspiracy are to be deported from Odessa, lies at the mouth of the Amoor, and extends for some 600 miles along the east of Manchooria, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Tartary. island was first occupied by Russia in 1853, in pursuance of the policy she has steadily followed for two centuries of bringing the Ressian seaboard on the Pacific down to a temperate climate. In 1875 Japan gave up her share of the island to Russia. Owing to the existence of coal on it, and also through its position as a natural outwork covering the estuary of the Amoor, Saghalien is in some espects a valuable possession, but it can hardly be esteemed a desirable place of residence. Situated in from latitude 45 degrees to 54 degrees north, its climate appears to be much colder than that of most other places in the same parallel; and the island, it is stated, [been made to colonize the island, but without

Siberta.

The Moscow correspondent of the Cologne Gazette says that the practice of banishing Russian criminals to Siberia has of late been repeatedly objected to both by legal and political authorities in Russia, and that even the so much on the d vict's guilt as on his capacity for labor: indeed, many persons who were innocent of any crime used to be sent to Siberia as settlers. It is only in comparatively recent times that banishment has been looked upon as a means of clearing Russian society of its dangerous elements. Only those are now banished to Si-9,000 were banished "by administrative lecree," and the rest were the women and children of the exiles. It is estimated that Siberia is about 300,000.

Irish and German Catholics.

The Irish and German Roman Catholics of the United States seem to be making rapid strides in the development of a spirit of unity of action in matters pertaining to the advance-ment of our common faith. We hope they will continue to work unitedly until they make their influence for the the good of sect ety in general felt in every section of the country. The Pilot of the 12th says: "Twenty-four years ago the Gorman Catholic societies of the United States were organized, and convened at Newark, N. J., on the 1st of June, was initiated. They now present one of the largest and most effective organizations in the country. The spirit of fraternization with Irish Catholics has been exhibibited at recent German convention, and at the last convention of the Irish Catholic Benevolent union in Worcester, Mass., the German union was represented by an elequent priest. who urged, with much force, a system of cooperation between Catholics of both nationalities in the work of the societies. At Newark the Germen Catholic committee invited the Ancient Order of Hibernians to join in Greensburg, Ind. The druggist started for their procession. This spirit of harmony between the two great Catholic elements of the United States has much more significance than that of mutual courtesy, and promises much substantial work for the faith in the future.'

Walking Back to Ontario.

That there is a wide field for the industrious, frugal husbandman, the small capitalist and the trader in Manitoba and the west is, of course, true enough, but men who leave a thickly populated and highly cultivated country are not those who can always take up residence contentedly in a sparsely settled prairie, without markets, communications or any of those advantages with which they have been familiar all their lives. Such people going out west expecting to immediately bet ter themselves by farming rich soils which have only to be tickled with a hoe to laugh with the harvest, and to make fortunes in a year or two, will be certain to be disappointed. They will be set back by much they overlooked when they took none but resente

views of a country of which they practically we think non-payment, for which we notice vorable for settlement.

Mr. Weld, the editor of the Farmers' Advocate, who is now in Manitoba, tele manha that

the destitution there is fearful, and that many who arrived there from Ontario are walking back. He gives a discouraging account of family, died a prisoner on the British island "Government should aid deceived Canadians to return, and stop pauper migration." If this be the state of affairs nephew, Napoleon III., died an exile in England; and now his grandnephew, the young If there are any others who contemplate man whom the French imperialists have hoped | making their homes in this great land of prowould one day rule France as Napoleon IV., mise, they should be cautious not to make an indiscriminate rush there unless they are prepared to perform the part of pioneers_in some respects_in a comparatively new land. _Hamilton News.

Crop Prospects on this Continent.

We have already published from time to ime some very encouraging reports of the condition of the crops in different parts of the United States and in Canada. Despatches from all the agricultural centres in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia provinces report prospects for a bountiful harvest, with very few exceptions, remarkably favorable. The late rains have had the effect of assuring an unusually large crop of hay, and in some parts of Ontario have apparently wrought an entire change in the whole appearance of vegetation. The meadows never looked more promising, and save in low lands and light soil, where the cold, dry spring weather and late frosts in the early part of this month had retarded the growing rops and to some extent killed the fall wheat -but recent showers have greatly revived these bad effects-the outlook to the farmer for all kinds of grain and fruit crops is most encouraging. From western Ontario come reports that the farmers bave seldom if ever had such encouragement, and, on the whole, there is abundant reason to expect that the yield and quality of the Canadian harvest this year will exceed that of last year. Of course it is too early to say much of the prospects of root crops, but their present condition appears to be generally satisfactory.

The Dubuque Herald, in a late issue, pubishes crop reports from most of the counties in the state of lowa which indicate that the small grains will yield largely more than in any previous year. The corn crop there is in spleudid condition and will yield abundantly should there be no unforescen drawback. Farmers are jubilant over the prospects of large crops and good times.

The Land in Ireland

The following is taken from a long letter in the New York Herald:-

The strongest resolutions anywhere vet passed, says the Dublin correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, in reference to the present condition of the Irish farmers have been put on record by the Roman Catholic priests of the deanery of Tralce, who ask for a reduction of rents on the ground of a failure of the last oat and potato crops, the poor prospects of this year and the decline of prices for agricultural produce in consequence of American competition. They say:_"The English markets are as near or nearer to French, Belgium or Dutch producers than to us, while steam navigation has brought the vast continent of America, with its free lands and light taxation, within eight days' sail of our shores. How will it be possible for our tenant is entirely covered all the year round with farmers, overburdened with excessive rents, fogs of extraordinary density. Attempts have heavy taxation and high farm wages, to compete successfully with their higher favored. toreign competitors?" Some of the Irish tenant farmers, indeed, have not waited for priestly assistance or interference, but have begun to take the question into their own hands. Thus the agent of the Trinity college estates, situated between Carrick-on-Suir and Carraghmore, went the other day to collect the half year's rent. In every case the tenant Government now recognizes the necessity of only proffered half the amount, declaring a thorough reform of the present system, their inability to pay more. The agent re-Deportation to Siberia was first introduced as fused to take less than the full money, and a mode of colonization, and banishment did eventually left the district without collecting

Arms of Precision

It might be thought that with accurate arms in the hands of trained soldiers a considerable percentage of hits might be made. but incomplete as are the statistics on this point, they show that fewer bullets now have beria who are regarded as dangerous to soci- their billets than ever before. At Spicheren ety and the State, irrespectively of any quali- the Germans hit one French soldier for every fications they may possess as colonists. The 279 cartridges evpended, and at Woorth 146 number of persons "deported" to Siberia in of every 147 bullets fired were thrown away. 1875 was about 18,620; 5,000 of these were The Russian figures for the late war are not sentenced to banishment by a court of law, regarded as over accurate, being suspiciously small, yet they represent sixty-six rounds fired for one man hit. But we have a more striking set of figures from Zululand. The Zulus are the total number of banished persons now in | described as fighting with great ferocity and boldness, scorning concealment, coming on in dense masses and charging up to the muzzles of the English rifles. The English troops are splendidly armed, having guns, rockets and Gatlings as well as their rifles, and in the engagements where they have proved victorious they have largely increased their enemics' losses by cutting them down with cavalry or spearing them after they have been repulsed. Yet at Ginghilova 5,000 men poured ceaseless volleys into the Zulus for an hour and a halfat from thirty to six hundred yards range, and killed 1,000 of them; that is, it would take one soldier seven hours and a half steady work with a Martini-Henry to pot one Zulu! the work of the great central body, which And at Rorke's Drift, where the Zulus came so close that they were blown to pieces, bayone ed or clubbed, 130 men firing for twelve hours only "mowed down " 500 of their savage foes. Arms of precision even against an enemy who comes on in solid array and to close quarters are not, it seems, nearly so deadly as the old Tower musaut and round bullet, with which men fired slowly, it is true, but not for that the less surely, and reliemore on their aim than on their arms for the

-A dentist and a druggist are neighbors in church, and in front of the dentist's house encountered the dentist, who placed a pistol at his head, and compelled him to get down on his knees, in the presence of a crowd, and apologize for an insulting remark.

-Christian K. Ross has returned from a trip to North Carolina in search of his lost boy. He placed no confidence in the clue. but his wife based renewed hopes on it. "On my return," he says, "she showed more disappointment than I had noticed in a long time, and took to her bed with nervous prostration.'

-Edward Fcy; the negro who was hanged at Raleigh last week, was a member of the Mourning Jonaha, a religious society. The rest of the Jonahs were ranged in front of the scaffold, the men in long blue coats, with purple regalia, and the women in black dresses. Foy made a long address to them, and they sang as the trap was sprung.

-Albani, the famous contralto, in still alive and well, and yet retains her magnificent voice. "I never," she told a friend, "do anything that can tire membutally or physically, and literally forget that I have a voice, so that when I wish to sing it is there. The delce far niente is the only life possible for a singer." But she worked intensely before her fame was

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AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING FOST"

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

761 CRAIG STREET. MONTREAL.

By M. C. MULLIN & CO.. Proprietors. Terms (by Mail) \$1.50 per Annum in advance City (Delivered) \$2.00

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2.

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Drilling the Boys.

The Government made a judicious move in determining to drill the boys in the schools. The result will be that in a few years hence boys will be able to take positions as officers in Volunteer corps, and the country will be armies will not have time to grow, they must be ready. The experience of all modern warfare is that victory belongs to the power that can strike the quickest and the heaviest blow. Troops must be ready to strike sharp and perly blessed become monopolists of men's sudden, and in order to do this effectually the | consciences as well as of their purses. troops must be prepared in every detail. There will be no time for recruits to "learn" their drill if Canada ever wants them in an emergency. The men must know their drill, else Canada will go to the wall. But the drilling of the boys will, to some extent, cultivate a spirit of military enterprise and it will teach a number of our youths those rudiments of military instruction which, while it will be no load for them to carry, yet it may be of material assistance to their country some day or another.

The Bailway Question.

The Government of the Hon, Mr. Joly cannot explain away the charge of not giving corruption. There is something behind it, and at that something the public must get. The people have a right to demand the reason why tenders have not been asked for, and why a Syndicate of a few should debar the outside world from offering to become lessees. We want to make the most of our railways but the Hon. Mr. Joly will not listen to this. How does he know but other contractors will offer him more than what the Syndicate will give? Nay, we believe, and we have reason to believe, that there are contractors who are willing to give much more for the lease of the railway than the Syndicate is said to be prepared to give, and we fear the Hon. Mr. Joly is leaving his government open to grave suspicion by not satisfying the public that there is no underhand work going on. The people's money built the railway, and the people have a right to expect that the Province shall derive all possible benefit from it We are not in favor of the government retaining the railway, but we cannot close our eyes to the fact that the manner in which they propose to lease it is open to grave objection, if not serious suspicion.

Representation of Minorities.

Our representative system is all wrong. The present method of representing the prople in Parliament is not a fair index of public opinion, because the minority of votes some times return the majority of representatives. Take the case of England. At the last general elections the Liberals had 180,000 more votes cast for them in Great Britain and Ireand than the Conservatives had, and yet the Conservatives were returned by a sweeping majority. The same thing happened in the better explanations than those already fur-United States, where the Democrats were said to have polled nearly half a million more votes for Tilden than the Republicans polled for Hayes, and yet Hayes was returned. The same thing may happen in Canada, for a majority of 1,000 counts no more in determining the representation than a majority of one. In England, however, minorities are represented in some constituencies. In what are called "three cornered constituencies" there are two representative on one side and one on the other. Montreal, for instance, is a three-cornered constituency, and in the case of Montreal, two of the M.P.'s would represent the majority and one the minority. This is fair enough so far as it goes. The Hon. Mr. Blake proposes another method and one which has some points to recommend it, but we cannot enter into at present. One thing, however, is certain, the present representative system is faulty, and the sooner it is improved the better for the country.

"No Popery."

18" directed from Rome," and that the "priest-

to be the battle cry of the future. It is too late in the day, friend, to try that game on. All Protestants, thank God, are not Grangemen, and even all Orangemen are not funatics. It may answer the special purpose of intolerant journalism to fling out the worn-out emblems of ascendancy and strife, but in the hearts of the masses of the Protestant people there is, we hope and believe, no responsive throb to the degenerate cry. And then we repeat, it is too late in the day, friend —a long way too late. This new world, as well as the old, has outgrown the fanaticism of ascendancy. We will not have it here, and, if the special journal that tries to raise the cry had either sense or patriotism, it would leave these old world feuds in the fair land to which they become a curse. We do not want them here. We live in Canada-not in Ireland-and neither do we want Catholic ascendancy in Quebec, nor Protestant ascendancy in Cutario. But this nonsense is not worth wasting paper on, and it is only giving expression to a sheet whose sickly condition forced it some time since to get, what in journalism is known as "a patent inside."

The Irish University Bill.

Our cablegrams from Europe, anent the Irish University Bill, are of a conflicting nature, one stating that the Lord Chancellor will introduce a Bill immediately before the House of Lords, while another informs us that the Government will oppose its second reading in the Commons. It seems that the Irish people require three things to satisfy them for the present, a National Volunteer force, a settlement of the Land Bill, and a University, which the Government are cheerfully willing to give them, only they must be presented in an English form, that is to say, in a manner eminently unsatisfactory to the Irish. In plain terms, the Government offer them the chaff while the Irish people are urgent in their demands for the solid grain as well. That these "three wishes" will have ultimately to be granted there is little doubt, for the German saying is true that though "the mills of the Gods grind slowly, they grind exceeding small."

The Q., M , O. and O. R.

The Quebec Government did a wise thing in renting the railway, provided they got a fair percentage for the money invested. No strong party government in Canada could work a railway as cheap as a private company. There are too many hangers-on to be provided for, too many "jobs" to be obtained for Tom, Dick and Harry, and too many "passes" to be provided the generation of politicians that are and the generation of politicians vet to come. too much control over the people's purses. Give the Government all the patronage and you stifle Independent thought. Make dependent on the Government for their bread and butter, and you make them political serfs of the powers that be. Government patronage is, in most cases, Government bribery. No doubt there are men that could not be bought, but they are mighty few and benefited. The difficulty now-a-days is that marvelously far between. Governments have patronage enough, as it is; they should not be encouraged to get any more, and it will be an evil day for Canadians if the different Gov. ernments with which the country is so pro-

The Irish Catholics of the Province of Quebec cannot be satisfied until they have a representative in the Provincial Legislature. We believe, too, that the Irish Protestants of the Province will support their Irish Catholic fellow-countrymen in this expectation, and that they will take a keen interest in seeing an Irishman in power. We would cordially both. support our Irish Protestant fellow-countrymen in their just demands, and we hope the day will never come when Irish Catholics will cease to remember what is due to drishmen, no matter what their religion may be But, as Canadian Cabinet representation the lease of the Railway out by contract. is at present, based on unfortunat-This "Syndicate" business is simply veiled by race and religion, then Irish Catholics must, as Irish Catholics, fight for their share of the loaves and fishes. We return to the subject in the hope that the next election will find the contending parties prepared to do justice to Irish Catholic demands, and that they will exhibit that consideration which is calculated to make Irishmen believe that they are not aliens in a country they have adopted as their own.

The Railway Question.

The other day we expressed our satisfaction at the prospect of the Quebes Government getting the railway out of its hands provided the money received by the syndicate was sufficient to warrant the belief that the Government was not making a bad bargain. The less Governments have to do with the continual working of public works the better. It is well enough to build and to start public works, but to work them for patronage sake becomes an evil. In the case of the Quebec Government no doubt getting rid of the railway is all right in itself, but we are not so sure about the manner by which it is proposed to do it. The public ask, and with reason, that the leasing of the Railway should be thrown open to public competition: while the Hon. Mr. Joly refuses to do anything of the kind. Instead of calling for tenders he proposes to give the lease to syndicate composed of Reformers and Conservatives. But that will not satisfy public opinion, nor will it remove from the Hon. Mr. Joly the charge of jobbery This leasing of the Railway is a great question, and the public have a right to insist upon the lease being open to competition. If not, then the Hon. Mr. Joly must give some nished or he must be prepared to stand the odium which attaches to Ministers who are suspected of working for a party and not for the people.

Cotonization. We have received several letters from Ontario asking if Catholics from the sister Province are eligible for the Colonization of the Ottawa Valley. In answer to all such enquiries we have to say, yes. The land is fertile, water power is abundant, and in no case will the settlers be more than four or committee entrusted with the charge of the Colouization scheme will see that the proper class of men are selected. There is no use sending men to the Ottawa Valley unless those on whom reasonable dependence can be placed to remain there. Care too should be taken to point out the hardships and the difficulties of life in a new clearing, so that the intended settlers shall not have it in their power to complain of having been deceived. A certain organ in Ontario has advised Mr. The bush under the best of circumstances, Meredith to raise the "No Popery" cry. It is a trying place, and in a climate such as thinks that the government of Mr. Mowat ours, we may be sure that it requires hardy men, with stern purpose, to overcome the Conservatives shortly take action, and present ridden" sister province must awake! and hardship which they will undoubtedly en-

same every other place—the men fail and then they return and blame the country.

Canadian Journalism. In the old country the papers invariably give fair reports of what public men say, and of what takes place at public meetings. There is very seldom any attempt at "doctoring" the reports of proceedings, and when one takes up a morning or an evening paper the proceedings, as reported, may be accepted es truthful. Here, however, it is different. Reports are made with a view to answer party purposes, and not with a view to inform public opinion. The Conservative press reports the speeches made by Conservatives, and while the Reform press treat the Conservatives in precisely the same manner. Let any Messrs Loranger, Tarte and Gauthier; while the Herald almost omits the speeches of the Conservatives, and spreads itself out over the speeches of Messrs. Joly, Gagnon and Mc-Shane. Both sides appear to be afraid to publish the arguments against them, and this s an exhibition of weakness which is not flattering to either side of the House. For one to understand what is happening in Quebec, it is necessary to read both the Herald and Gazette, and even then the chances are that there is so much "filling up" done that the tax-payer will, after all, form an opinion at variance with things as they have oc-

The Longue Pointe Asylum. The Longue Pointe Asylum is to be made the subject of a Government enquiry, and pending the result of that enquiry it will be well for all unbiassed men to suspend their judgment. Party papers will do all in their power to blacken each other's reputation, and in cases where party is at stake they are no more to be trusted than a maniac with a loaded rifle. On the one hand, the R-formers allege that Sister Terese kept people in confinement for the purpose of benefitting the institution. The Government allowance for the insane went to make the institution richer, and this, it is said, induced Sister Terese to say that the sane were insane This is a wild assertion, and one that looks very like a calumny. Sister Terese may have been mistaken in her opinion. She may have thought men insane who were not insane, but that she would descend to commit the wrong, which it is implied she did commit, we do not believe. The institution is known to be a model one, and Sister Terese has done wonders in bringing about its present state of efficiency. She deserves credit and not censure, and the men who assert that she has been guilty of wrong-doing will be obliged to make good their statements before they obtain the shadow of support. The case to us appears to resolve it-self into this: Is Sister Terese or Drs Howard and Roy the best judges of what insanity is? There is the question in a nut shell. Sister Terese saw the insane, or the alleged insane, every day. She noticed a hundred little things that the doctors might not notice, and from these trifles she formed her opinion. Long experience, too, is on her side. On the other hand, we have two professional men, and the question is-who is right? Time will tell; but impartial men will not easily believe the charges made by the Herald against Sister Terese, on the one hand, nor the equally gross charges made against Drs. Howard and Roy, on the other-Men who are crazed over party can, as we said before, Watch and Wait, and the truth will probably be found half-way between

The patience of the Hon. Mr. Joly is at ength about to be rewarded. He commenced his tenure of office on the 2nd of March, 1878. with a minority, and despite the rich man's sneer and the proud man's continuely he held in his place with a pertinacity and perseverance that have won him a majority in the Provincial Legislature, thus falsifying all the prophecies hazarded on one of the most sinenlar political contests ever fought out in Canada. He has retained St. Hyacinthe; he has won Rouville and Chambly, and now that the tide of success is rolling onwards in his favor his political friends indulge in the hope that Vercheres will also be taken from the Conservatives. Even supposing that they be disappointed in their sanguine expectationand that Vercheres elect a Conservative, Mr. Joly will have still a majority of two, while, if they do hold on to that constituency, he will have a working majority of four, thus firmly establishing himself in a position which was, to say the least of it rather insecure up to this. The tendency of a proportion of the electorate—and especially in the Province of Quebec -is to go with what they think the stronger party and make it still stronger, and every one knows that a Government in posse, even with a very small majority, is still a government possessing large patronage, and consequently not only able to impress the people generally, but to reward those of them who can render political assistance. Unless, therefore, some untoward accident occurs sinister to the influence of the present Administration, Quebec will for the next four years be ruled by Mr. Joly and his colleagues. There is but one cloud present in their bright political -a cloud which cablegrams from England have the property of increasing and decreasing. Sometimes it assumes gloomy dimensions, and sometimes is no bigger than a man's hand, but it is always there, and must seriously disturb the energetic mind of the liberal premier. That clould is the affair Letellier, and the question universally asked is what is to be done with it? How will it be settled? Some people are under the impression that its settlement rests altogether between Sir John A. Macdonald and Mr. Mousseau, and that if the member for Bagot obtains the long wished-for seat in the cabinet. neither he nor Mr. Joly nor Lieut.-Gov. Letellier will be disturbed until the natural sequence of events provides them with successors in the usual way; for, if Mr. Mousseau, gets comfortably settled himself, it is only reasonable to suppose he will have as little liking for interference as the great leader five miles from a church. But we hope the himself. Unfortunately, seats in the cabinet cannot be provided for all the French Conservative members from Quebec province, and it will not be difficult to find a man to take Mr. Monsseau's place, who will lead the malcontents against Letellier once more with renewed ardor and feelings more intensified. They feel that the Province of Quebec has been unfairly wrested from them by a coup detat, and they imagine, rightly or wrongly, that Sir John A. Macdonald has betrayed them, and played fast and loose with their interests. It would not be surprising, therefore, if, under the circumstances, the Quebec

Sir John with the ultimatum with which they

new settlement. Manitoba will team with Letellier affair would assume a wider range, milk and honey in few years, for those who and might lead to new political combinabave the course to brave over the first difficulties which face them, and it is just the minion, which would all end in placing the Hon. Edward Blake at the head of affairs-a consumation devoutly to be wished for.

Political Alliances. It would appear that after all the sarcasms launched against the Honorable Alexander Mackenzie while in office on account of his Agent General in London, his successors cannot help following his example if the report be true that the Hon. Hector Langevin is appointed to the same, or a similar, position. That such is the case the Ministerial organs do not take the trouble to deny. He went to England with the object of watching the affair Letellier on behalf of the Government, of which he is a member, but that imporomit all that is logical on the Reform side; tant matter being settled in a manner more or less satisfactory he will remain to look after a subsidy to the Canadian Pacific railroad, and may ultimately become a fixture in one take up the Gazette or Herald of this road, and may ultimately become a fixture in morning, and the force of this will be illustrated. The Gazette reports the speeches of get into office and call the honorable gentleman home. Whether this shall happen or not is a matter of small importance to Canadians, but the principle involved, and the precedent sought to be established of Canadian parties following the fortunes of those bearing the same name in England, matters a great deal, and, if adopted, will surely end in disastrous results. The name tory in this country has not at all the same significance as a tory in England. The same may be said of the word liberal. There is many a Canadian politician rejoicing in the name conservative, whose ideas are essentially democratic, not to say republican, and there are thousands of liberals in our midst, who are extremely conservative in their views. It is well-known that ultra English radical emigrants from Great Britain when settled in Canada for a few years make excellent tories as the word is understood in this country. True, Goldwin Smith is an illustrious exception, but then Disraeil, is the great Jingo leader. Still it must be admitted, whatever may be said of their followers, that our leading politicians (or statesmen) incline towards the imperial parties, in such a way that the Conservative always hopes for the success of Braconsfield, while the Liberal prays with equal fervency for Gladstone and Bright. The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, for instance, when he had the power, could not dream of appointing an English Conservative agent general, so Jenkins-the radical Jenkins-was the man he delighted to honor; and neither would Sir John, if Mr. Langevin was out of the question, select any but a staunch Conservative. These efforts at mixing ourselves up and forming alliances with the imperial par-

ties may gain temporary benefits for Canada, but it is extremely doubtful if ultimate evil will not follow; for the time may arrive when our interests may clash materially and directly with those of England especially in commercial affairs, and then it will be found that the Canadian party must stick to its political allies in England to the detriment of the Dominion as a whole. Not so with the English partizan who is strong enough, and patriotic enough, as well to ignore a colony if by so doing he can serve his own great nation. When we were agitating Protection, for instance, did the Standard or the Telegraph, or any other tory organs comfort us with assistance? By no means, they were just as bitter against it as the liberal Daily News or the trimming nonpartizan Times. John Bright is now preparing an onslaught on the embryotic subsidy or loan to the Canada Pacific railroad, and if Messrs. Blake and McKenzie were in office would do the very same. Yet the Toronto Mail, of the 24th inst, accuses the great radical leader of thwarting the scheme of Sir John and his friends in order to give eacouragement to their opponents, or rather that | Germany, and the czar, in consequence of it, journal charges Canadian Liberals with calling | will not visit the emperor.

what it says :-The Canadian Liberals have again called upon English Radicals to aid them in thwarting the promotion of every national scheme promoted by a Conservative Government in the Dominion. Led by Mr. Bright, the politicians of the Manchester school have commenced an agitation against the Pacific Railway scheme proposed by the Minister or Public Works. An effort is thus being made to embarrass the Government and create a feeling adverse to the proposals for Imperial aid before they are submitted to the Imperial Government.

English Liberals to their assistance. Here is

This is identifying itself with an Imperial political party and no mistake, but the Mail is not alone in this grandeur of thought. Our Montreal Gazette and Herald do exactly the same; they rejoice or they weep when what they are pleased to imagine their respective parties in England gain or lose. All this may be very broad and generous, but it is detrimental to the interests of this young nation, and the sooner it is ended the better.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Mitor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST

Sir-The weather is waxing warm just now and it is to be hoped that the effects of the white heat into which evil elements have worked our evening satellite will not be of a serious kind to the constitution of such people as are within the orbit or susceptible to the influences of a "star" of such magnitude. The Star threatened last week to burn it-

self up with wrath because the president of St. Patrick's society, with that spontaneous bonhommie and off-handed hospitality which characterizes him, extended an invitation to the 69th regiment of New York to visit this city on the 1st of July next and take par with the society in its celebration of our national holiday.

The intention was, no doubt, to have a grand pic-nic, followed by a banquet in the evening-a fete champetre-" a feast of reason and flow of soul "-in which courtesies, which make friendships, would be interchanged, and the right hand of fellowship extended to our Irish American cousins, and greetings tendered them by "our sisters, and our cousins and our aunts."

The objects were, doubtless, to mark a pleasant episode in the history of Irish Canadians and by attracting a large gathering at the pic-nic, make it profitable to a charitable so-

If it could have been successfully accomplished, the results would have been of the most desirable kind. Our Irish fellow-countrymen in the United States would have seen that we are what our noble and gifted countryman, Lord Dufferin, said of us, "a content-

ed, prosperous and loyal people." They would have seen that the Irish people in Canada have no reason for discontent; that they have a full measure of liberty, and as fair a field for noble exertion and great achievement as the land of the star spangled bauner can offer. They would have learned that, happily indeed for Canada, there are hundreds of kindly and noble Irishmen sown broadcast through the land," and associated in friendship and peace and progress with their descent. They would have seen that we are all united in the great work of building up a new nationality in this northern land, albeit under the "golden link of the crown," they would have entered Irish homes "where the "kindliness, the hospitality, the wit and the mirth of old Ireland live again under such "happy auspices;" and they must have been irreconcilables and "soreheads" indeed if they did not leave us with the impression that Canada was a very good place for Irishmen, and that an element very foreign to the Irish chrracter—ingratitude—must first enter into the breasts of our people here before they could prove unfaithful to the country that welcomed them as kindly and proved as hospitable, in its own way, as the great repub-lic to their fellow exiles. Whatever might hereafter be the aspirations of our fellow and injustice of the past, they would, at least, have a lively recollection of our happy and peaceful homes, and We

frontier." All this was probably the contemplation of Mr. F. B. McNamee when he invited the gallant 69th to take part in the St. Patrick's society's festivities of Dominion day. Therefore, was he worthy of all commendation instead of petty newspaper abuse, at all events for the greatness and nobility of his motive. It success has not rewarded him, it is due as much to the brand of discord and the element of commotion thrown in such troubled bodies as the Star as to the hothendedness and unwisfile of the gallant 69th.

"Celtic effervescence along our southern,

Owing to the crooked and unsatisfactory turn the well-intended project has taken, it will, I trust, be found possible without discourtesy to the gallant and gentlemanly Col-onel Cavanagh, and those of his command who received the invitation in the spirit in which it was offered, to let the matter drop and be forgotten; and, for goodness sake, let that is perhaps because his hated enemy, no further attention be paid to the blinking scintillations and sputtering sparks of our Craig street luminary.

Yours,

Montreal, June, 1879.

TELEGRAMS.

Ireland.

London, June 30 .- There is great excitement in Williamstown, County Galway, Ireland, in consequence of a notice that has been extensively placarded, warning farmers to refuse to pay their rent unless they are granted an abatement of 25 per cent.

London, June 29.—Great distress is reported in the west of Ireland on account of continued

rain.

St. Petersburg, June 29 .- The minister of the interior has ordered the local authorities to take measures against agitators who are inciting the peasants to disturbance by spreading false reports of the impending redistribution of lands.

Cairo, June 29.-Ismail Pasha, ex-khedive, departs to-day. He will probably go to Smyrna.

Germany.

London, June 29 .- A Berlin despatch reports that Herr Hobrecht, minister of finances, and Dr. Falk, minister of ecclesiastical affairs, are about to resign, the latter on account of ances of a religious orator at the Y. M. C. A.

religious differences with the emperor. A correspondent at Berlin says Herr Hobrecht resigned, and it is expected Dr. Friedenthal, minister of agriculture, will also re-

A Berlin correspondent reports that there is a mysterious coolness between Russia and

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 29 .- It is said that England and France will not accept the sultan's abrogation of the irade of 1841, which authorized the khedive to conclude treaties with foreign powers and maintain an army.

London, June 29 -A despatch from Constantinople says that the local newspapers are forbidden to publish Egyptian news, and telegrams to Europe have been stopped by the authorities.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 29 .- Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, who has arrived, has been presented to the Sultan, who invested him with the berat He will immediately proceed to Varna, thence to Rustchuk, and then again to Tirnova, the old capital of Bulgaria. where he is to be installed and take the oath of fidelity to the constitution. The central administration of the principality has been re-established in Sofia, which has been selected

as the capital. Constantinople, July 29 - Ismail, the deposed khedive, who was offered a choice of residence either in Smyrna or Broussa, has selected Smyrna as his future residence.

Italy.
New York, June 29.—The Herald's Rome special says the supreme court is preparing a decision in the Antonelli will case conformably with Advocate General Pascate's arguments on Friday. First-there is no written evidence to prove that the Counters of Lambertine is a daughter of Cardinal Antonelli; second, if she is really a daughter of the cardinal, she would be according to canon law, a sacreligious child, that is to say, children of priests had not even the right to claim parentage; third, it would be mortal for her to abandon her right social position to become illegitimate for the necessary purpose. The Countess Lambertin gained her suit before a civil tribunal, and has lost again in the Supreme court. She is now condemned in costs 100,000 lire, about \$25,000. Her part of the cardinal's inheritance would have been 9,000,000 lire.

London, June 28 .- A correspondent at Rome reperts that the chamber of deputies confirmed the senate's vote on the grist tax bill and the cabinet will consequently fall.

France

Paris, June 29 .- Minister Noyes gave a grand dinner last evening in honor of Gen. Myers, chief signal officer of the United General Myers proceeds to London A despatch says that the editor of La

Triboulet has been sentenced to six months imprisonment and 3,000 francs fine for caricaturing President Grevy, Ministers Ferry and Lepere and M. Gambetta.

The crops in all parts of France have been injured by the heavy rains. Beet root vines suffered heavily. A heavy thunderstorm visited Paris to-night, and several persons were killed.

The boring near Saugatee to ascertain the depth necessary for a channel tunnel has been suspended for three months, on account of the quantity of fresh water encountered. The soil is clayer and very hard.

General Merten, ex-minister of war, who disappeared eight months ago, being supposed to have committed suicide, or to have been arise! and proclaim!!! that "No Popery" is counter in the Ottawa Valley, or in any other have long threatened him. In this case the fellow-citizens of French, English and Scotch so preyed upon him that he went in a Trap- well, may be set down as the best.

pist monastery, and there stayed until he recovered his mental equilibrium.

Paris, June 29 .- Herr Plunge, of Hamburg. has just completed the construction of a standard kilogramme for the international commission of weights and measures at Paris. It has occupied him eight months, and is of such delicacy that a person using it must not approach within two yards, as the warmth emanating from the body might disturb its working.

Paris, June 29 .- Swarms of butterflies are reported from southern and central France. They first appeared in Italy recently. The Marseilles coast was covered with them, and a cloud of white and yellow butterflies passed the same day near Montelimor station, the passage lasting 50 minutes, while stragglers followed for another half hour. The invasion countrymen in the United States, however has extended as far as Aleace. At Angers they might continue to brood over the wrongs | there was a swarm estimated at 20,000, which after passing over the public walks, traversed the Rue Du Mail, at only a slight distance above the ground, near the forest of Fontaine. should hear no more vague rumors of bleau. They were less compact, consisting of groups of a dozen or twenty each. Westerly gales and occasional thunderstorms have occurred simultaneously with this unusual phenomenon.

The Harvard-Yale Boat Race.

New London, Conn., June 27.-The Harvard-Yale boat race took place to-day. There was a large attendance. The Harvard won the choice of positions. Owing to the uneveness of the water the word to go was not giventill 7.25 p.m. The Yale caught water first, and, at the end of the first half-dozen strokes, gained a slight advantage, both going dom of a few irreconcilables in the rank and at 40 strokes; but the Yale's advantage was only temporary, and a few more strokes with the Harvard's oars forged their boat ahead in line with the Yale. At the half-mile the Harvard was a good length to forelead, which the Yale spurted manfully to lessen, and did succeed in diminishing a few feet; but this effort seemed to consume all the bottem there was in their boat; so from this point out it was merely a question or how great the distance the Harvard would be ahead at the finish. At the first mile Harvard was six lengths ahead, and doing 36, Yale 34. From thence to the finish, Harvard did not lower her stroke to less than 35, pulling magnificently throughout, and rapidly opening water astern. Yale labored fearfully and seemed to be entirely broken up, so much so as to excite sympathy from the crowd. There was but little excitement as the crews swept down to the finish, occasioned as much by darkness and inability to see the boats a little way off, as by the procession which the boats made as they entered the last mile. The water was as smooth as glass, and the yachts began to signal the approach to finish with almost a continuous discharge of cannon, while the sailors on the Portsmouth manned yards and joined their cheers with "rahs" of the Harvard men on shore. The last half mile was as fine an exhibition of rowing on the part of Harvard as was ever seen, their boat fairly jumping through the water, and carrying them to the finish between a quarter and a half mile ahead. The official time is given as 22 minutes and 15 seconds for Harvard, and 23 minutes and 58 seconds for Yale.

Notes and Dashes.

Cox, the murderer of Mrs. Hull, was found at a negro revival meeting.

A man in England was lately arrested listening in wrapped attention to the utter-

Pedestrianism. - The seventy-five hours walking match, in Chicago, between O'Leary and Crossland finished Saturday evening with the following score; O'Leary, 250 miles :: laps; Crossland, 225 miles 3 laps.

A negro named Bob Jones was hanged in North Carolina on Wednesday. The second last sentence he uttered was 'I'm off to heaven," but the last was "I have some tobacco and a five cent nickel in my pocket, give them to my nephew.'

Pastoral Visits of 1879, in the Arch diocese of Quebec.

His Grace the Arch	bishop w	ill cont	inue
bis pastoral visits as fo	llows :		
N. D. de Lourdes,	Tuesday	1.0	July.
St. Calixte,	-	1- 2	(L
Ste. Sophie,		2-3	11
St. Ferdinand,		3 - 4	14
St. Adrien,		5	££
St. Pierre Baptiste,	Sunday	G	44
Inverness and Leeds,	•	G- 7	44
Ste. Agathe,		7-8	"
St. Giles,		8- 9	"
St. Narcisse,	•	9-10	44
St. Patrick,		10-11	11
St. Sylvester,		11-12	ш
St. Peter of Broughson	,	12-13	4:
St. Cœur de Marie,	Sunday	13-14	12
St. Cœur de Jesus,		14-15	"
St. Severin,		15-16	"
St. Elzear,		16 - 17	(;
St. Bernard,		17-18	1:
St. Isidore,		18-19	ć:
St. Lambert,		19-20	
St. John Chrysostome,	Sunday	20 - 21	11
C. A.	COLLET, I	Priest,	
	-	,, ,,	

Secretary. Archbishop's Palace, Quebec, 24th June, 1879.

NEGLECTED COUGHS AND COLDS .-FEW ARE aware of the importance of checkiug a Cough or "Common Cold," in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to " Brown's Bronchial Troches," if neglected, often works upon the lungs. 46-2

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment is invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. Eor internal and external use.

THE POOR LITTLE SUFFERER WILL immediately be relieved by using MRS. WIN-SLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, allays all pain, and gives the child quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed.

MANY CHILDREN LOOK PALE AND EVEN haggard, simply because they are troubled with worms. Nothing they eat does them much good. They are weary and listless. To remove all this, and restore the bloom to the cheek, use BROWN'S VERMI-FUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges. They are sure.

A good family medicine chest with a pruhent use has saved many a life; and yet, we think, the idea might be improved upon and reduced to a more simple form. Take some good compound such as, Dr. HARVEY'S, ANTI-Billious and Pundative Pills, and we find that the desired end may be obtained without the use of scales and weights, or little mysterious compartments and enchanted bottles with crystal stoppers. Others might be used, but Dr. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS. AND ROBGAmurdered, has just rejoined his family as rive Pill as tested by many, thousands of suddenly as he left it. The death of his son persons, and found to answer their purpose so TIVE PILL as tested by many thousands of ST. LAURENT COLLEGE.

Entertainment and Distribution of

Prizes.
There was allarge assemblage of the parents and friends of the students of this institution on Friday last. The occasion was the annual distribution of premiums to scholars as a reward for their labors during the past year The scholastic exercises commenced at 8:30 o'clock. The hall in which they were conducted was tastefully decorated with ever-greens entwining the pillars, while wreaths

were suspended from the walls. The examinations were preceded by an entertainment given by the scholars. The first piece, an overture by the band, was well executed; a French oration, by H. Brodeur, was a brilliant effort; a cantata, by the college choir, was admirably well rendered; a declamation, entitled the "British Boy," by Thomas Loughran, was well delivered. The sentiments expressed in a valedictory, composed and delivered by Mr. E. V. Murphy, were very feeling, and some passages were extremely fine. The prizes were then awarded by Rev. E. Meahan, C.S.C., prefect of studies, who disposed of two tables loaded with large and fine books to the following scholars :- Gold medals presented by Rev. Mr Geoffrion, C D S president, to Edward Murphy, of Elizabethtown, N Y, for excellence in classical department, and John J Casey, Woodburn, Oregon, for excellence in commercial department. Diplomas were awarded the following graduates of the commercial course :- Messrs JJ Casey, Oregon ; J OB Kelly, Sweet Chalybeate Springs, West Va; Laurius Laurier, city; Joseph J Cassidy, Va; Laurius Laurius, Cold ; Manchang, Mass; Waterbury, Conn; J Hines, Manchang, Mass; R W Fitzgerald, Cold Springs, N Y; Los W Doyle, Burlington, N J. and Jos W Doyle, Burlington, Prize of honor, first division-1st E F Malloy, New York; 2nd, RJ Cullen, Salem, Mass; 3rd, Arthur Theoret, Pointe Claire; 4th, Joseph Hines, Manchaug, Mass. Second division—Zephirin Migneron, St. Laurent; Joseph Decarie, Lachine; Alex Lynch, Montreal. French religious instruction-F X Lefebvre; Alfred Crevier; Rene Velatte. Second course-Arthur Roy; A Pinet; F Jasmin; J Decary. Third course -- A Hudon; F Groulx. Religious course-E V Murphy; P Harrington; M J McGinley; E F Malloy. Minor course—J J Tucker; B F Gallagher; G C Tunstall. Second division-Aug Tunstall. French commercial course, first year-Lecture: L Viau, A Tunstall, Alf Valade. Orthography: A Valade, Jos Wynne, G Tunstall. Arithmetic: F Dufresne, D St Aubin. Writing: L Deguire, M Scanlon, J Wynne. Second year-Lecture : Jos Decary, Albert St Denis, Arthur Roy. Orthography: I Jasmin, Jos Decary, A St Denis. Writing: A Roy, A Hodge, E Carrier. Arithmetic : E Carrier, F Jasmin, A Pinet. Geography: A Roy, F Jasmin. Sacred history: A Roy, J Decary, A Pinet. Third year-Lecture A Leduc, Z Migneron, C Picard, Orthography: L Guertin, A Leduc. Arithmetic: L Guertin, A Leduc, A Trudel. Bookkeeping: L Guertin, A Leduc. Geography: A Leduc, H Deguire, L Guertin. Caligraphy: S Madore, Arthur Rodier. Canadian history : Z. Migneron, L. Guertin. Fourth year-Orthography and parsing: Emile Dumont. Style and composition: E Pepin. History: E Pepin. Geography: E Pepin. Agricul. ture: II Longpre. Special course—Lecture: W S kenny. French grammar, French subjects and phialogues: W S Kenny.

Translation: W S Kenny and Wm Kelly. English commercial course-First year-Reading: A Tunstall, H Deguire, M Lepine. Dialogue : C Theoret, Z Malette, T Fauteux. Grammar: H Deguire, A Tunstall. Arithmetic: E J Doyle and James Mullin. Geography: E J Doyle. Second year—Reading: G Tunstall, W Tucker, John Tiernan. Grammar: L. Guertin, J. Hughes, W. Mackay, W. Tucker. Sacred history: W. Mackay, J. Hughes, J Tiernan. Geography: J Hughes. Arithmetic : Jos Viga. Third year-Grammar : J Tucker, W Keating. Reading : JJ Tucker. T Sullivan, History: J J Tucker, W F May. Arithmetic: J J Tucker, M Cameron. Caligraphy: F X Lefebvre, M Sheridan. Bookkeeping: J J Tucker, M Sheridan. Rusiness class-Arithmetic: J J Casey, J F Hines. Mental calculation: J J Casey, J W Doyle, Laurius Laurier. Bookkeeping: J F Hines, J J Cassidy. Commercial correspondence: J J Casey, J W Doyle. Commercial law: J J Caser, J J Caseidy, J O B Kelly, J F Hines, J W Doyle, R W Fitzgerald, Banking: J J Casey, J F Hines, J W Doyle.
Appearance of books: JJ Casey, Oscar Carrier, J Doyle. Caligraphy: JJ Casey, JB Richardson. Actual business: The same as for commercial law. English composition: JOB Kelly, J J Cassidy, R W Fitzgerald. Grammar: J. Harrington. Rhetoric: P. Hartington. Natural philosophy: P Harrington. Classic Course-Elements and syntax, Latin subjects : Arthur Theoret. Latin verses : A Valade. Orthography: A Theoret. History: A Value. Versification-Latin Themes, Latin Versions, and Greek: F H Lefebre. History and Mythology: Il Migneron. Natural History: H Migneron. Belles Letters Essay : S Madore. Latin Themes : S Brodeur. Latin Versions: H Brodeur. History of the Middle Ages : A Crevier. Greek : A Crevier. Natural History: L Letany. Algebra: F H Lefebvre. Geometry: A Crevier. English Classical Course - Latin: J J Johnson. Versions: J J Johnson. Grammar and History: J B Farrell. Arithmetic: B Gallagher. Syntax, Latin exercises: F J Doyle, W S Kenny. Versions: FJ Doyle, J E McLoughlin, W S Kenny. English grammar: W S Kenny, J E Mc-Loughlin, J Il Campbell. History: T W J Loughran, W S Kenny, R B Walsh. Greek: J E McLoughlin, F J Doyle. Versification, Latin exercises: W Kelly, Z Dansereau, John Quirk. Versions; William Kelly, J Lennon. History and mythology: W Kelly, J Lennon Prosody: W Kelly, J Cuddihy, J Lennon. Greek: W Kelly, J Quirk. English composition: W O Donnelly, John Lennon-Bolany: W Kelly, J Lennon. Algebra: W Kelly, Demers, Mullins. Geometry: Wm Kelly, M Courtney. Belles Lettres-Literature: C P Hurley. Latin composition: J McGrail. Versions: M J McGinley. English composition: J McGrail. Greek: T A Barron. History: C P Hurley. Algebra: Wm Kelly, J McGrad, J A Daly. Geometry: T A Barron. Rhetoric — Literature: E V Rhetoric - Literature: Murphy. Latin composition: E F Molloy. Geometry, E. V. Murphy; Astronomy, E. J. Cullin; Zoology, E. F. Malloy; E. V. Mur-Phy; Philosophy-Moral Philosophy, Chemistry and Physics, James McDonnell. Fine Arts-Instrumental Music, Pinnists-first division, Daniel Rogers; Ed. Larose. Second division, Albert Trudel; Frank Doyle. Third division, W. Trainor; M. Lepine. Violinists: G. Goulet; J. McCarthy; F. X. Smith. Band Music: S. Madore; H. Brodeur; A. Larose; E. Larose. Singing: T. W. J. Loughren, tenor; T. A. Barron, basso; Albert Leduc, alto; G. Tunstall, soprano. Stenography: Aug. Larose. Designs: W. Grenier; J. O'Leary; A. Trudel. French Declamation S, Madore; H. Brodeur. English Declamation: T. W. J. Longhren; J. F. Campbell.

presided over the exercises. As each of the presided over the exercises. As each of the presided over the exercises.

students advanced to receive his reward of merit, they were greeted with the plaudits of their friends. When the exercises were completed, general hand-shaking, congratulations and adieus were in order as each scholar parted from his fellows to return, in many cases, to a far-distant home.

ST. PATRICK'S ACADEMY. Distribution of Prizes-Valedictory Address.

The annual distribution of prizes of this excel The annual distribution of prizes of this excellent institution took place Saturday morning at
about 9 o'clock in the hall of the school. The
Rev. Father Hogan presided. A large number
of the friends of the children were present, although the furious rain-storm which was then
prevailing prevented many from attending.
The following gentlemen were present: Rev.
Fathers Callanan and Leveille, the Hon. Mr.
Oulmet, superintendent of education; Messrs.
P. S. and E. Murphy; Dr. J. McMahon, M. 12.;
and Mr. W. E. Archambautt, local superintendent.
The following valedictory address was ably de-

The following valedictory address was ably de-livered by one of the pupils:

Reverent Fathers, Gentlemen Commissioners Ladies and Gentlemen :

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Time, in its ceaseless flight, once more brings us to the end of the academic year. We are assembled to-day to bring to a close the duties of the past ten months, and exchange kind greetings ere we sepa ate to enjoy our vacation and the pleasures of home.

It is ever sad to bid farewell. Whatever we are familiar with is left behind with regret Even the weary exile, when free to return to the land of his birth, turns a regretful glance to the objects on which he has gazed so often and so long; but when, as in our case, association ripens into deep affection, and when on the recollections of the past nature enjoyment throws

and of his orth, turns a regretant games to the objects on which he has gazed so often and so long; but when, as in our case, association ripens into deep affection, and when on the recollections of the past inture enjoyment throws its magic spell, the local of even a temporary separation is increased a hundrod fold.

This, however, is the dark side of the picture. We must confess that our thoughts tara more readily to its brightest tints, and repose with no slight degree of pleasure on the approach of vacation. To have happy rest after arduous toll, to be able to enjoy the pure air of Heaven after such a long period of conferement, to be free as air after being subjected to the mid, yet firm discipline of our beloved teachers; these things captivate the youthful imagination and make as long for the dear vacation days.

But the sentiment uppermost in our mind today is that of gratitude—gratitude in the first place to our beloved pasior, the Rev. Father Hogan, for the more than fatherly care he has taken of our spiritual welfare, and the Divine teachings of our holy religion, which he sought to instit into our tender minds. Gratitude again to the countissioners, to whose efforts in the great cause of education we are so much indebted. Where, among the latter gentlemen, all have so disinterestedly and assidnously devoted themselves to the promotion of our educational interests, it may perhaps appear invidious to particularize—nevertheless, we cannot allow this eventful occasion to pass without paying special tribute to P. S. Murphy, esq.

It will be a matter of no small pride to our friends assembled here to learn that, not only the three beautiful silver medals, but also that several of the fine literary works presented to their respective winners, are the donations of this worthy gentemm. In return we must acknowledge that the deep sease of gratification it affords us to be made the recipients of such magnificent gif's, is but fully commensurate with the appreciation we entertain of Mr. Murphy's generosity and

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

Two silver medals, presented by P. S. Murphy, esq., were won by Master "atrick Brennan, pupil of commercial course, 7th year, for politeness, application and good conduct during the scholastic year, 1st. The second medal was awarded to Michael Mooney, also pupil of commercial course, 6th year, for cleadliness, application and good conduct. The third medal was awarded to Ernest Daignault, pupil of primary course, 3rd year, for cleanliness, application and good conduct.

duct.
The following is the prize list:—
1st Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson—Thomas Sweeney, Alfred Pausereau, Patrick Frennan, Joseph Smith, William Wall, Lawrence Whelan, John Hyrns, John Lyons, Francis McMahon, J. Cambridge, Michael Barber.

Henley.
2nd Class Commercial Course, Prof J. T. Fitz-

2nd Plass Commercial Course, Prof. J. R. Filzpatrick—Michael Mooney, John Malone, George
rennell, Peter Cutler, Napoleon Bouthiliter,
John Leahey, William O'Keefer, James Kelly,
Charles Doyle.

3rd Class, Intermediate Course, Prof. John
Mauning—John Penfold, Albert Lafentyine,
Patrick O'Brien, Patrick MeManu. Thos.
Phelan, Alfred Lee, Jos. Lesage, Patrick McGurn.
Thomas Burse, James Cutler, James Flynn,
Michael Mechan, Samuel Daoust, Anthony Colfer, Jos-ph Lee, Daniel Kane, Daniel Deneen,
Frederick Therien.

4th Class, Primary Course, Prof. C.W. Smith—
William Tooney, Jeremiah —cCarthy, Fredrick McMahon, John Walker, John Lennan
James McCormick, Ernest Dalgneault, George
Mn ette, Adelard Leve que, William Paly, Francis Collins Charles McKenna, Daniel Mooney,
Adum Pilon, Patrick Hennossy, William AkinSth Class, Primery Causes, Brofesson A. T.

Adam Plion, Patrick Hennossy, William Atkinson, Francis Duncan.
5th Class, Primary Course, Professor A. T. Keegan,—Patrick McGrath, Edward Barry, John Darragh, Raoul Gendron, Paul Hinghy, Charles Storey, James Patrick James Burke, Honore Desmarais, John Clewely, Patrick Malone, Michael Walsh. Michael O'Brien, Duncan Darragh, Charles McNeb, James O'Brien, Geo. Dorlon, William Rennan. Joseph Perras, Francis Keegan, James Oliver, John Keily, 6th Class Primary Course, Prof. J. E. Juaire—James McMahon, Denis Malone, Bernard McManus, Geo Therien, Edward Quinn, John Carroll, Henry McAfee, Nicholas Wall, James McLean, John Kennedy, Joe Meloche, William Oliver, James Whelan, Geo. Daoust, Pat Currie, Martin Egan.

Oliver, James Whelan, Geo. Daoust, Pat Currie, Martin Egan.

7th Class, Primary Course, Prof. P. Valllancourt- Camille Marengo, Tancrede Girard, Chas Tessler, Zoilque Bord au. Domina Tougas, Joseph St. Denis, Arthur Boisvert, Arthur Foltras, Euclide Blanchard, James Kane, George Daly, Honore Lecours, Raoul Gendron, Ruoul Fessler, Charles Hooper, Mich Haves, Adolphe Franceur, John Philips, Hormisdas Laurin, Joe Levrenu, Joe Livernols, Francis Inskip Joe Maragila, Wilbrod Lalemand, Alex Garlepy, Philips, Of ENGURAGEMENT PRIZES OF ENCOURAGEMENT

were awarded to Lawrence Keegan and John

Buckley.

Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Father Fream and Mr P.S. Murphy, esq., the substance of both addresses being congratulation of the professors and pupils on the great success they had attained in the past year. Mr. Murphy expressed himself well satisfied with the progress the school had made.

BISTOP'S COUMERCIAL ACADEMY. Distribution of Prizes to the Pupils, June 28th, 1879.

FIRST CLASS. Commercial Department.

Master J T Coffey, diploma; 1st prize in written ar thm tle, mental arithmetic, mentarition, geometry, trigonometry, algebra, book-keeping. English grammar, English erhogr-phy.

Mr W J Ber ley, a prize in telegraphy; 1st prize in religious instruction, good conduct, English composition, memory lessons, geography, home exactse. Canadian history, French translation and French reading.

Mr Joseph Boldue, 1st prize in good conduct, French grammar; French reading, French composition; 2nd. written arithmetic, mensuration; a prize ir home exe cise.

Mr. John Callaghan, 2nd prize in English reading, trigonometry, algebra, written arithmetic, mensuration; and English orthography.

Mr H Glaco, 2nd prize in book keeping, geography; a prize for home exercise, algebra and mensuration. FIRST DIVISION.

SECOND DIVISION.

E E McCaffrey, 1st prize in telegraphy, geome E E McCafrey, 1st prize in telegraphy, geometry, bookkeeping, men uration, vocal music soprano); 2nd, home exercise, Canadian history; a prize for attendance.

Mr E Mattheau, 1st prize in geometry, algebra, mensurati ns; 2nd, home exercise; a prize for memory lessons, attendance and tolegra by Mr A Gentese, 1st prize (D), in French arthography.

Mr A Gentes-e, ist prize [D], in French article; raphy; 2nd, in memory lessons; a prize for good conduct, home exercise, geometry, attend-ance and telegriphy. Mr M Feron, lat prize in Fuglish reading, alge-bra, and 2nd in composition; a prize for attend-

Mr J J Patton, 1st prize in bookkeeping; 2nd, algebra.

Mr Jos de Tonnancour, 1st prize in penmanship and French rending: 2nd, for French com-

osition.
Mr C Michaud, a prize for good conduct.
Mr F Lavoie, lat prize for attendance; 2nd, for French reading.

Mr H Barsalo, 2nd prize for French reading.

SECOND CLASS. Master Jas McNally, 1st prize in religious in-struction, Engli-h grammar, algebra, attend-ance; 2nd, mental arithmetic, bookkeeping, written arithmetic, mensuration (la div), Eng

written arithmetic, mensuration (Isi div), English orthography, parsing, writing, English and French translation.

Mr Arthur Gauthier, 1st prize in Capadian history and attendance; 2nd, English grammar, parsing, orthography, written arithmetic (2nd div), French and English translation, Krench reading; a prize for geography.

Mr Daniel McDonald, 1st prize in good conduct, memory lessons, home exercise, application, ecography, orthography; 2nd, religious instruction, Canadian history; a prize in writing, Mr Joseph McCay, 1st prize in algebra, book-keeping (2nd div), memory lessons, geometry;

keeping (2nd div), memory lessons, geometry; a prize for written arithmetic tist div), English grammar, Canadian history, mensuration (1st

grammar, Canadian history, mensuration (1st div).

Mr Napoleon Duquette, 1st prize in written arithm-tic, mental arithmetic; 2nd, mensuration, French gran mar, French orthography, French parsing; a prize for book keeping.

Mr Aristide Lariviere, 1st prize in memory lessons, bookkeeping; 2nd, home exercise; a prize for vocal music.

Mr Michael Sheridan, 1st prize in English grammar, parsing, vocal music; 2nd, English orthography, bookkeeping, French and English translation.

Mr. Henri Bourque, ist prize in good conduct, attendance; 2nd, French grammar, French reading; a prize for English grammar.

Mr. Edward Mansfield, 1st prize, written arithmetic (2); a prize for good conduct; 2nd, mental arithmetic and bookkeeping; a prize for algebra.

bra.
Mr John Keelly, 1st prize in religious instruction; 2nd, written arithmetic (1), Canadian history, bookkeeping, English reading.
Mr Xavier Bertrand, 1st prize in writing and

Ar Advice Berrind, is prize in writing and home exercise; 2nd, memory lessons geography, English orthography, attendance.

Mr Joseph Dansercau, 1st prize in mensuration (1), linear drawing; 2nd, written arithmetic (1), mental arithmetic.

Mr Joseph Pominville, 1st prize in bookkeeping; 2nd, mensuration; a prize for memory lessons.

Mr Henri Perry, 1st prize for attendance; 2nd,

drawing, written arithmetic.

Mr Denis Tansey, 1st prize in French translation, French orthography, and reading; 2nd, English orthography and English reading.

Mr William Sheridan, 1st prize in vocal music, (alto); 2nd, English grammar, parsing, geography, English orthography, French translation.

tion.
Mr Francis Latreille, a prize for drawing, Mr Francis Lairelle, a prize for drawing, writing (t).

Mr. Henry Brown, 1st prize in English reading; 2nd, religious instructions, English orthography.

Mr David Laboute, 2nd prize in vocal music,

Mr David Laborite, 2nd prize in vocal music, (bass), writing '1).
Mr Louis Brown, 2nd prize in written arithmetic (2), history, book-keeping (2), Mr Ovila Constantineau, 2nd prize in book-keeping (2), parsing, French and English translation. lation.

Mr Nere Lagace, a prize for good conduct, a

prize for bookkeeping (2).

Mr Joseph Mailloux, 1st prize for good conduct, application.

Mr Marcus Kelly, 2nd prize in mensuration (1).

Mr James Scanlan, a prize for good conduct, a prize for yet line.

prize for wrl ing.
Joseph McManus, a prize for arithmetic, 2nd

year.

The prize of honor given to Master Coffey, presented to the Academy by Mr. Alfred Larrocque, is an honor indeed, and very difficult of attainment, as the student has to answer several the present of the counting affect here. enty-five per cent. of the questions asked before ecciving it.
Tolepo, June 30, 12 noon.—Wheat dull; amber,

\$1.09; cash, \$1.02 bid and \$1.02] asked for fuly; No. 2 red, \$1.10 cash, \$1.01] for July; %c to 184c for August. Corn nominal; No. 2, 39c bid for cash, 371c bid and 38c asked for July; 381c asked for August. Oats nominal.

ST. JOSEPH'S YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY.

Examination and Distribution of Prizes. The examination and distribution of prizes Friday morning at ten o'clock. A large enamoured of the tactics of Mr. Parnell, and number of the parents of the pupils were pre- are evidently prepared to follow in the same sent and seemed satisfied with the progress their children were making. The room was tastefully decorated with flowers and other ornaments. A very interesting programme was proceeded with previous to the distribution of prizes, which included pinno duets, recitations, dialogues, etc., all of which passed off satisfactorily. The programme was as follows:—A piano duet by Misses M. L. Mayo and Mary Spence. A recitation ated with Mr. Gourley. That hop gentleentitled "The Dying Girl" by Miss Lily Mc- | man was not satisfied with a reply which he Keon (exceedingly well delivered). A French dialogue by Misses Marie Louise Racette and C. Bouchard. Another dialogue, "The Children's Choice," by M. A. Normandin, Kate Spence, A. Green, and Masters Willie Rvan and Spence, and a beautiful poem called "The Angel's Choice," composed by Rev. Father Graham, delivered by Miss Alice Suny. The following young ladies were the recipients of prizes and medals:-Three silver medals, presented by Mr. P. S. Murphy, were won by Miss S. Mayo 1st; Miss M. Spence 2nd; Miss Alice Suny 3rd.

BOOK PRIZES were presented to the following young ladies for proficiency: Miss Lily McKeop, Miss Maggie Riordan, Miss Kate Brophy, Miss M. K. McKeon, Miss Alice Nolan, Miss M. A. Normandien and others. The school at present numbers about 137, with an average daily attendance of 80. Miss Cronin, with au able staff, conducts the school in an efficient

Erratum.

In our report of the distribution of prizes at Ville Marie Convent, Miss McG:n, of Harristown, Ont., read Miss McGirr, and for Miss Jolwier, of Joliette, Que, read Miss Oliviers; also the name of Miss Mary Helen Scanlan, who received first medal and first and second prizes in the second course of honor, was inadvertently omitted.

Trade in Glasgow.

Some idea of the state of business in Glasgow may be gathered from the fact that in the building trade there first-class firms are paying exactly the same rate of wages as was current in 1847. To make matters worse, contracts are being taken often as much as 25 per cent. under cost, so that work may be had. This trusting to the future to make up present loss will not repair the City of Glasgow bank disaster .--Telegram.

A Necessary LaW.

The state of Illinois has passed a law making it illegal for any organized body of men to carry arms except the state militia and the forces of the United States. This has come not a day too late, for the communists n Chicago were much encouraged by their heing allowed not long ago to parade openly in military style. Where this sort of thing might have ended, and what its consequences might have been, no one could tell, but every one could fear .- Telegram

One Story Mills.

It is thought that before long the cotton mills of New England will be built with one story, instead of five or six, asat present. The advantages claimed are increased safety and convenience and a higher speed for machinery The report of a New England gingham factory on last winter's use of a new one-story buildingwas that it covered about an acre. was built of brick with corner towers at a cost of \$23,000 and saved in gas alone a sum equal to the interest on the cost of the building. The looms were driven at 12 per cent. higher speed than on the second floor of the old mill, the repairs were fewer, and less imperfect work was turned out.

A TERRIBLE MURDER.

A woman named Mary Gallagher was murdered on Friday morning in the upper part of No. 242 William street by, it is alleged, a rival of hers, a woman named Mrs. Myers. Both women had been drinking with Michael Flanagan, and it is supposed, the woman Myers, in a fit of jealous fury, got a meat axe and chopped off the head and one of the hands of the unfortunate deceased. Flanagan and the woman are in jail.

"OBSTRUCTIVES" AGAIN AT WORK.

The London correspondent of the Fryress writing on Monday night, says :-

The house of commons reassembled tonight after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small, but I have rarely seen the benches so sparsely occupied, or the proceedings so uninteresting as to-night. It was noticed, however, that the Irish contingent mustered in considerable force. Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. A. Moore, and Major Nolan and others were in their places, and there was, therefore, sufficient strength to indulge in the work of obstruction, if it had been seriously resorted to. The questions were few, and those on the paper of no importance, As was expected, a question was put to the government regarding the recent news from the Cape, but the reply of Sir M. H. Beach did not add materially to the information we obtained from the telegrams. It is tolerably clear, however, from his reply that the so called advances from Cetewayo are of the vaguest kind, and that whatever may have been their value they have not been summarily rejected. I have stated that in the early part of the evening the obstructives were comparatively quiet. The appearance of Mr. Parnell arrived in the house between eight and nine, and the committee happened at the time to be on the Scotch prison vote. The work of obstruction, which had hitherto been languid, now became fast and furious. Dozens of trifling questions were raised, and Mr. Biggar especially distinguished himself by the energetic way in which he attacked the Scripture readers in the Scotch prisons. He favored the house with a dissertation on "unauthorized religious teachers;" but Mr. Biggar was answered by Mr. O'Donnell, and then the member for Cavan replied to the member for Dungarvon. Mr. Sullivan next answer-Mr Biggar, and he again rose to answer Mr. Sullivan. In this way the game was kept up with considerable success, and upwards of three hours was wasted on the Scotch prison vote. When the Irish votes were reached, Mr. Parnell objected to proceeding with them at all that night, on the ground that a pledge had been given that they would not be taken. Sir S. Ibbetson denied that any such pledge had been given, but consented to postpone the votes. Some English votes were then taken.

On Tuesday "public business" progressed even less rapidly than on Monday. Writing on Tuesday night, the Express correspondent

The tactics of obstruction exhibited marked

development this afternoon. On this occasion it was not the Irish members who were the leaders in the glorious work. Several of at the above excellent institution took place the radical gentlemen below the gangway are course. The whole of the sitting this afternoon was wasted, but the Irish members only took a subordinate part in the labor of retarding the business. I do not think that Mr. Biggar spoke at all, and Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Donnell did not find it necessary received from Colonel Stanley in regard to the constitution of the committee on army organization, and he moved the adjournment of the house. This gave rise to a debate of some length on the present condition of the army, and there was at least one remarkable feature in the speeches. Several of the liberal speakers, particularly Mr. John Holms. declared that Lord Cardwell's system had broken down. The discussion was, however, of a vague and purposeless character, and the chancellor of the exchequer, in warm terms, protested against the conduct of the hon, gentlemen. He said that if this system of moving the adjournment was continually resorted to it would be impossible to conduc the business of parliament, and that, though the obstruction of public business may not be unsatisfactory to some members, he hinted. not obscurely, that some measures must be taken to put it down. The language of the chancellor of the exchequer was received with loud cheers, and Mr. Parnell, who obviously took the warning as addressed to himself, rose in a state of great anger to reply. Having previously spoken he was called to order by the speaker. Not being able to address the house, he adopted the undignified and illnatured course of objecting to the motion for the adjournment being withdrawn, and clearing the house for a division. The house then got into committee on the army bill. It was thought that the division before the adjournment on the question of flogging had settled that matter for the present session, but the the last straw on the sorely-strained taxpayers discussion was renewed as warmly and as hotly as ever. Mr. Hopwood moved to reduce the number of lashes from fifty to six, and delivered a passionare speech against the practice of flogging. He was supported by one or two of the philantropic radicals, but Sir W Havelock and other liberals who knew what they were talking about insisted that when an army was in the field it was necessary to retain the punishment of flogging. Mr. O'Connor Power and Mr. O'Donnell joined in the affray, and the latter intimated that if flogging were retained for the men, he would move on the report that the honor should be extended to the officers of the army. The harangues of the opposition were listened to with natural impatience on the ministerial side, and one or two hon, gentlemen expressed their dissatisfaction in a very audible fashion.

The Irish Times "Westminster correspondent," referring to Mr. Parnell's call for a division, says:

Mr. Gourley accepted the rebuke of the chancellor of the exchequer by at once withdrawing his motion for the adjournment of the house, but Mr. Parnell could not see it in the same light, and he rose to address the house. He was immediately called to order by the speaker. A curious seene hereupon

followed. The speaker put the usual proposition, that the motion be now withdrawn. Mr. Parnell-No.

The Speaker-The question that I have now to put is, that the house do adjourn. Those who are of that opinion say ay.

Mr. Parnell-Ay. The House, loudly-No. The Speaker (blandly)—I think the noes have it.

Mr. Parnell-No, the ayes have it.

This audacious declaration was greeted with loud laughter, for the only ay was from Mr. Parnell himself. However, the dictum of Mr. Speaker had been challenged, so the house was cleared for a division; but on the question being put a second time Mr. Parnell did not again challenge it, and the division did not come off. It was altogether a remarkable exercise of parliamentary privilege. The house soon after went into committee on the army bill, and at 7 o'clock progress was reported. The sitting

was then suspended.

The following is a fuller report of the discussion on the question of flogging :-

The consideration of clause 44 was re-

umed.

Mr. Parnell moved to leave out certain vords in the clause which dealt with corporal punishment. The amendment was, he said, u continuation of a discussion that took place on the last occasion when the house was in committee on the bill. Upon that occasion the opponents of corporal punishment were asked what they would substitute for it, as no other less puni-liment than death was applicable under the circumstances in which flogging was resorted to. He could not give an answer at the moment, but he had made in-quiries of several officers and found a soldier might be punished on the line of march. They might handcuff his hands behind him, sling his rifle from his shoulder, give him two or three knapsacks to carry, mark the quality and degree of his offence on his back, and march him along the ranks with his comrades as a black sheep, subject to the derision of everybody who saw him. The last would be a far greater punishment than flogging, which was a disgraceful punishment. It was not in use in foreign countries. The Germans did not employ it, neither did the Russians (a laugh). He knew that the Russians had acquired a reputation for the use of the lash, but although they might beat their subject, ed that the secretary of state would take one further step in this matter and accept the amendment, which he held would give satisfaction to everyone who wished well to the British army.

The committee divided, when there were-For the amendment 43

Majority against 117 On Mr. Hopwood's amendment to substiute six lashes for fifty,

Mr. Parnell said that so far from the question of flogging having received the full consideration of the select committee, as the late secretary for war had promised should be did in that committee was to move that furof punishment. That was rejected, for everybody recognized that the proceedings of the be relied on in any way. It was that the proceedings of parliament were not also of a useless character, and that the question was fully considered by the house ind the secretary of state for war. He protested againist a minister contemptuously rejecting a series of amendments before course was disheartening, and it certainly would not facilitate the passing of the bill. If, as had been stated, not more than 25 lashes were inflicted, why should they retain 50 lashes in the statute? Why should they be more inhuman than the officers who had to execute the laws? In the old days 2,000 lashes were given, and yet in those days men in that house and officers of the army were as human and as Christian as now. The practice of cutting a man to pieces with 2,000 lashes had been gradually brought down to lie sat on the step in the twilight, a burly, 50, and he hoped that 50 would be brought down to 6, and afterwards to nothing at all. three or four children gathered around the The secretary of state had said that it was not his wish that the punishment should be inflicted in a brutal way; but it was indicted in a brutal way, the strongest man in the regiment being told off to execute it (Colonel Colthurst shook his head). If the hon, and gallant gentleman wished to defend the practice he should stand up in the house and defend it before his constituents (hear, hear). The strongest man in the regiment was selected for the purpose. He gave the laskes with his full force, and after every lash he waited until he had recovered himself. If that was not deliberate cruelty, and if the intention was not to give as much pain as possible, he should like to know what was

(hear, hear).

The German Military Organization. A very interesting report (says our London Correspondent) has been furnished by our military attache at Berlin on the German army organization. The two points of general interest I select is the fact that the huge military machine it took a couple of generations to build up has been outdone in five or six years by France. It seems hard to believe that France could call out 150,000 men more in the first line of battle than her toe; and her cavalry are 14,000 sabres more numerous; and then she has, if I recollect my figures right, as many as twenty fieldbatteries more than Germany. All this is to be provided for by a corresponding increase in the armies of the Fatherland. But there are fears that the additional cost will prove of the empire. Here are a few figures-the French first line of battle numbers eleven hundred and fifty thousand men; the German a million, and the Russians thirteen hundred It appears, therefore, that Germany holds, not first, but third place as a military power. But the magnificent organization of her army gives her a superiority which can only be coallenged by the terrible test This interesting fact, recorded in the report proves the marvellously perfect organization I speak of. In the German war office, which stands on the " Under the Linden," the grand Berlin boulevard, there is a map of the United Kingdom. The attache, who is a Norfolk man, examining the map of his native country, saw his own father's residence marked out as one capable of accommodating twenty. six soldiers and six horses, and the family wealth rated at a military mulct of five thousand thalers. Three roads branch from the highway in front of the mansion. Missing one of there he remarked that the military typographer had one road marked badly, but he was assured that the third road had not been marked down, because it had only been carried a few hundred yards when it was dropped, and an existing road diverted from its course. It is known that this map is in the Kriegshaus, but such minute and mercenary accuracy as this was not suspected Blucher's "wast fur plunder" sticks in the minds of his compatriots it seems. By the way, no doubt the German surveyor who did the work of Von Moltke in Ireland were those bands who tramped the country in such flocks before the Franco-German war.

The Migratory quail set free from Rutland, Vt, two years ago, returned last summer, and have put in their appearance again this Miscelianeous Items.

-Philadelphia has an ordinance against the sale of oyeters in summer, and an oystermen's protective association, that employs detectives to get evidence against the offend-

-It appears the frost does not surely kill the yellow fever, and now the doctors, at the last session of the American medical association, say that the typhoid fever is propagated not only by water and milk, which is often largely diluted with water, but also by ice!

-Exhilda La Chappelle and Fanny Edwards, two of the youngest and prettiest of the many women who figured as pedestrians in this city, have been competing in San Francisco. The contest is as to which can longest continue to walk every quarter of an hour, and they have been at it about a month. They quarrel on the track, and have with difficulty been prevented from fighting. Yesterday both completed the task of walking 3,000 quarter miles in 3,000 quarter hours.

-last year's conscripts of the German army, taken from all ranks and classes of the community, furnish interesting evidence of the spread of education in the German empire. The conscaipts numbered 140,197, and it was found that of this whole body 130,938 that there was a variety of ways in which had received elementary education, and that 6.283 had gone beyond the elementary stage into the higher branches. No country in the world but Germany, and no state of the American Union could make such a showing in the educational line.

Bones taves in Irchaud.

(From the London Times, May 31.)

The bone cave at Shandon, near Dungaryan, in the County of Waterford, accidentally discovered some 20 years ago, was the first Irish cave which produced animal remains belonging to the pleistocene period. In it were found remains of the mammoth horse, bear, wolf and reindeer. Prof. Leith Adams, in his changed the aspect of affairs. That gentleman | they did not beat their soldiers. He trust- report on the exploration of this cave (1876), surmised that it was an enormous shelter-shed where the wild denizens repaired to end their days, or for the purpose of dragging in their prey, and he suggested that it required only funds and some enterpise to discover other caverns in the neighborhood of this one containing abundance of pleistocene animals remains. One such has within the last few days been discovered near Cappoquin at a distance cave of about seven miles from the Shandon cave by Mr. Usher, of Cappagh. This new concern is of a large size, and appears to have been occupied at a very remote period. by bears, portions of whose skeletons are to be met with in the lower deposits of the floor; but the chief interest in this discovery rests the case, it had received no consideration in the fact that remains of the great Irish elk whatever. One of the last things which he (Megaveros Hibernicus) were found in it, in conjunction with the hones of other deer and ther evidence should be called on the subject | of bears, and along with a polished greenstone celt (neolithic) and several stone rubbers. There were also some very remarkable and committee were perfectly useless, and not to strong evidences met with of the association of man with the great Irish elk, for on the the duty of hon, members to insist authority of professor Leith Adams, in whose presence these remains were taken out of the cave, and by whom they were packed up for further observation, we learn that many of the bones of the megaceros were evidently split for their marrow, and several elk cannon bones were found fashioned into awls and he had heard the reasons for them. Such a gauges, showing that man was not only contemporaneous with the giant stag of Ireland. but also may have in some measures helped to exterminate it. The explorations of this cave are still going on, and they promise to open out a new era in the prehistoric history

Undressing Little Ned.

[M. Quad in Detroit Free Press.] An inquiry here and there finally traced him to a little brown cottage on a by-street. broad-shouldered man of fifty, and in the house imp to look at the picture be

"Yes, they used to call me 'Whiskey Bill' down town," he replied, as he moved along and made room; "but it is weeks since I heard the name. No wonder they think me dead, for I have not set eyes on the old crowd for months, and I don't want to for months to

come. "They tell me you have quit drinking. One

could see that by your face. "I hope so. I haven't touched a drop since February. Before that I was half-drunk day in and day out, and more of a brute than a man. I don't mind saving that my wife's death set me to thinking, but I don't stop my liquor. God forgive me, but I was drunk when she died, half-drunk at the grave, and I meant to go on a regular sprea that night. It was low down, sir, but I was no better than a

brute those days." "And so you left your motherless children at home and went out and got

drunk? " No, I said I meant to, but I didn't. The poor things were crying all day, and after coming home from the burial I thought to get 'em tucked away in hed before I wont out. Drunk or sober, i never struck one of ean a blow, and they never ran from me when I stuggered home. There's four of 'em in there; and the youngest isn't quite four years yet. got the older ones in bed all right, and then came little Ned. He has cried himself tosleep, and he called for mother as soon as I woke him. Until that night I had never had that boy on my knee, to say nothing of putting him to bed, and you can guess these big fingers made slow work with the books and buttons. Every minute he kept saying mother didn't do that way, and mother done this way, and the big children, were hiding their head under the quilts to drown their sobs. When I had his clothes off and his nightgown on I was ashamed and put him down, and when the oldest saw tears in my eyes and jumped out of bed to put her arms around my neck, I dropped the name of Whiskey Bill' right then and forever."

"And little Ned?" "Mebbe I'd have weakened but for him." replied the man as he wiped his eyes. "After I got the child's nightgown: on, what did he do but kneel right down beside me and wait for me to say the Lord's Prayer for him! Why, sir, you might have knocked me down with a feather! There I was mother and father to ... him, and I couldn't say four words of that prayer to save my life! He waited and waited for me to begin, as his mother always had, and the big children were waiting, and then I took him in my arms and kissed him and called heaven to witness that my life should) if change from that hour. And so; it did, sir, and I've been trying hard to lead a sober! honest life. God helping me, no one shall call me Whiskey Bill fagain." Voto, hear a pre-

The four children; little Ned in his nightgown, came out for a good-night kiss, and the boy cuddled in his father's arms a moment, "" and said: 41 down man to it pulling

"Good-night; pal-good-night, everybedy in the world-goodnight, mit, up in heaven and don't put out the light till we get to sleep !!

For some weeks past, not withstar ding the great depression of trade, Irvine harbor has been as busy as at any time during the gask five or six years!

In Memoriam

in all compares and security in the property of the control of the party

Lines on the death of Mr. James J. Scanlan, by W. J. M.

F Gone! but not forgotten," oft the heart has For ages, speaking of our honored dead, And loving hands have decked the marble corse With flowers, and prayers at Christ's loved cross.
Anthems been sung to God—in sweetest praise,
To bless our dead, we loved through life's short

days. Kind friends have stood beside death's gloomy Clasping our hands, and dropping tear for Hushing our sobs-that quivering cleave the When friends are parted-as but death can part. But here, far from his cherished native isle, Where first he learned to love a wife's fond

smile. Our friend has d'ed—but not as strangers die— Alone! unloved! beneath a toreign sey,
But 'midst a host of friends gained in the past,
Wholoved and honored him, and to the last.
Noble virtues had he, and amidst the strife
Of anxious battle for the right of life,
He n'er dishonored name or true religion's

Donst
That honesty will rewarded be the most.
But well he lived—but so much better died
Grasping the cross, whose arms outstretching

Protects his soul, that in its shadow lies To live again—and live in paradise. Montreal, June 22, 1879.

HOME READING.

The Household.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

WHITE MOUNTAIN CARE.-One pound of flour, one of sugar, and a halfa cup of butter; six eggs, beaten separately, one cup of sweet milk, a teaspoonful of soda, and two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar. Flavor to the taste, and use fruit if desired.

FRIED FROGS .- Throw the legs into a boiling water for five minutes. Take them out and put them in cold water, and wipe them until dry. Have some batter made as follows: In one pint of cream, the yolk of an egg slightly beaten. Have ready some baked bread-crumbs. Fry in the very best of butter to a light golden brown.

Stewed Lobsten.-Take all the meat out of and native manufactures, in exchange for two lobsters, do not chop it, but mix and lay which Sargon presented them with a figure of it in a scallop-shell: pour over it half a pint himself, cut in bas-relief, and bearing a long of beef stock, half a pint of port wine, salt pepper, cayenne, as for scalloping. Strew over half a teaspoonful of finery minced parsley, and half a dozen minced mushrooms. Cov r with crumbs and slice of butter. Bake 15 minutes and serve in the scallop-shell .-Bowman's New Cooked Bood.

SCALLOPED LODSTER .- I never ate lobster this way but off the west coast of Ireland, at an Irish gentlemans, private table. I had the receipt, which is as follows; Cut the lobster lengthways through the shell, being careful not to break it; take the meat out of this lobster and that of another one; cut meat in small pieces, and cook in a sauce-pan with two ounces of butter and a teaspoonful of salt and pepper; add to it a teaspoonful of best vinegar, some mace, and two large tablespoonfuls of grated toast; stir for 15 minutes; then out back meat into the shells, and cook in a Dutch oven, and bake.- West.

To STEW FROG-LEGS .- Proceed exactly as above with boiling water, then dip in cold water and drain; for, say, two pounds of good frog-legs put in stewpan two ounces of the best butter; when melted and hissing put in the legs, and fry for two minutes, shaking and turning legs, all the time; then diedge a little with flour, add two sprigs of parsley, one of thyme, a bay-leaf, a teaspoonful of salt and white pepper, and half a pint of bouillou with a tablespoonful of white wine; stew gently until legs are white and tender; take the legs out, put them aside, and reduce the sauce if too thin, by evaporation, and beat in the yolks of a couple of eggs; at the last moment before serving, add about a teaspoonful of lemon juice.—Chef of Club.

Spinach.—I see so many of your receipts be gin in this way, "very few people know how cook spinach or turnips or green peas proone among the many who follow suit, and ite like the others. But it is so, half the ks don't know how to serve spinach in g. I form-like the French. Now, in France you can buy at your grocer's spinach ready Le led, not cooked. It is simply boiled, and when you buy it you are saved the fire necessary for a first cooking. Now, the perfect French cook, in regard to spinach, has an idea that it can't be cooked too much. By means of cooking, or by the knife, the French cook makes his spinach as finely divided as possible. This is a good receipt: Wash and clean spinach enough for two or three days, put in boiling water with a teaspoonful of salt, boil it briskly for 10 minutes, turn it into a colander, drain it, press all the water out, and set to chopping it with a big knife just as long as you have patience for the work. Now, if you wish to serve this, take a portion and put it on the fire with a piece of butter, a half-pint of good broth, and let it simmer just as long as you please. Spinach so that it is not dry or burned, can never be cooked too much. Slice a hard boiled egg and serve with it. A very little fried onions, perfectly cooked, chopped fine, improves according to some tastes, the flavor of spinach.—Mrs. T. H. D.

How to Cook Beans .- As an illustration of the value of legumes combined with fat, it may be remembered how well the Ebswurst supported the work of the German armies during the winter of 1870-1, an instructive lesson for us in Canada at the present moment. It consists of a simple peasoup mixed with a certain proportion of bacon or lard, and dried so as to be portable, constituting in very small compass a perfect food, especially suitable for supporting mascular expenditure and exposure to cold. Better than any flesh, certainly any which could be transported with ease, the cost was not more than half that of ordinary meat. It was better also because the form of the food is one in which it is readily accessible and easily digested; it was cold or relished could be converted in a few minutesinto good soup with boiling water. But forour laborer probably the best of the legumes is the haricot bean, red or white, the dried mature bean of the plant whose pods we eat in the early green state as "French beans." Fur this purpose they may be treated thus: Soak, say a quart of the dried haricots in cold water for about 12 hours, after which place them in a saucepan, with two quarts of cold water and a little salt, on the fire; when boiling remove to the corner and simmer slowly until the beans are tender; the time required being about two to three hours. This quantity will fill a large dish, and may be eaten with salt and pepper. It will be greatly improved at small cost by the addition of a bit of butter or of melted butter with parsley, or if an onion or two have been sliced and stewed with the haricots. A better dish still may be made by putting all or part, after boiling, into a shallow fryingpan, and lightly frying for a few minutes with a little lard and some sliced onions with a few slices of beacon added a comparatively luxurious and highly nutritive meal may be made. But there is still in the saucepan, after boiling, a residuof value, which the French peasant's wife. but that any number of any nationality had who turns everything to account, utilizes in a sany sympathy with the Fenians is the very remanner quite incomprehensible to the Eng- | verse of fact."

lishwoman. The water in which green French beans have been boiled, contains a proportion of nutritious matter. The Frenchwoman always preserves this liquor carefully, cuts and fries some onions, adds these and some thick slices of bread, a little salt and pepper with a potherb or two from the corner of the garden, and thus serves hot an agreeable and useful croute au pot. It ought to be added that the haricots so largely used by the working classes throughout Europe are not pre-cisely either "red" or "white," but some cheaper local varieties, known as haricots du pays. These, I am assured on good authority, could be supplied here at about 2d. a pound their quality as food being not inferior to other kinds .- Sir Henry Thompson, in Aineleeth

Cyprus.

Nine hundred years before the Christian era, Cyprus was divided into eleven small kingdoms, each of which took its name from the chief town of the district. The island enjoyed a long period of prosperity, during which its industrious population engaged largely in commerce and in arts, and was known far and wide among the Mediterranean countries. The mineral riches of the soil offered many facilities to an ingenious and enterprising race, and Cyprus not merely exported copper and silver, but was famous for its works in bronze as early as the time of Homer. Though practically independent, the little insular states rendered some species of allegiance to the Phasuician monarchy of Tyre and when Tyre was subjected by Shalmanezer IV., of Assyria, the conquest of Cyprus followed in due course. This was before the year 707 s.c. Nevertheless the rule of the Assyrians was little more than nominal; the islanders paid a yearly tribute, and the great king, in return, granted them his protection. In the reign of Sargon a Cyprian embassy was received at Babylon. The seven monarchs forming this embassy are described in ancient writings as chiefs of a country which lay "at a distance of seven days from the coast, in the sea of the setting sun." The tribute offered by the monarchs, or their representatives, consisted of gold, silver vases, logs of ebony, inscription in cuneiforme characters. This sculpture was carried by the islanders to Citium,and was discovered some thirty years ago, in a garden belonging to a Greek, near the site of that town. The monument is new in the Royal museum at Berlin, and the inscription upon it states that the Cypriotes had heard of the mighty deeds achieved by the Assyrians in the midst of Chaldrea and Syria, and that, as a consequence, their hearts had failed them, and fear had taken hold of them. It is therefore probable that they voluntarily submitted to the great king; but their own petty monarchs were permitted to retain their sceptres, on condition of paying fealty to the powerful emperor of the Tigris. From an Assyrian cylinder in the British museum it appears that ten kings of Cyprus contributed by their gifts to the embellishment of Nineveh. Even at that early period the graceful spirit of the Greeks was making itself felt, and the capital of Assyria was adorned by the genius of these island artists.

Fireside Sparks.

A play is said to "run" when it stays a long time at one theatre.

(From Funch.) Depression.—First city man (optimist): "How's husiness with you? I can't help thinking things are looking bet____" Second city man (pessimist): "Drifting fast to the work-house. And what makes me doubly anxious is, I can't think who'll be left to pay

(From Fux.)

A CURE FOR TOOTHACHE .- Boy : " What are your crying for Sally?" Girl: "'Cos I got the toothache." Boy: "You go round to my green, especially if the weather is catching. gran mother, she 'ull show yer what to do; she knows how to take all hers out and put em back whenever she wants.

A Poon CROP OF RYE .- The Vicar of Rye complains that his congregation only contributed about 20s. to a recent church collection. At Ryc giving goes against the gruin, seemingly. Or at all events the people make a "Rye' face when the plate goes round.

(From Judy.) PROFIT AND Loss .- There is weeping and wailing and wee amongst the prophets, the tipsters are tearing their bair, the touts are gnashing their teeth, and the sporting public who believe in these gentlemen, or at least, have done so hitherto, are raising their clenched fists to the gathering rainclouds, and vowing that never, no never again, will they be victims of such ignorance and incompe tency—what, never? Well, scarcely ever.
The clever ones were literally nowhere on the 100th Derby cay, and the talent have slunk into impecunious obscurity. Oh, my gentlemen so learned in racing matters; oh, my dilators on "morals," oh, my corious writers on public form : where are ve now? Three outsiders, gentlemen, placed for the great race of the year, and not any of you sharp enough to pick out one of them; three favourite starting for the race, gentlemen, and coming in, respectively eight, fourth, and eleventh. If this is all the sporting oracles can do for an expectant public, I'll break my pen, drink my ink, and go into the prophesying business myself. Why so bitter? Well I drew Sir Bevys in a sweep, and sold him for half-acrown, and I backed Victor Chief with my last sovereign. So now you know all about

Humors.

A MILLIONAIRE'S LITTLE JOKE, -An aged millionaire has played a sad trick upon his heirs and relatives. He invited them all to gather around his dying bed, and, when they were assembled there, sprung a notary and a whole stock of legal foolscap upon them, and made them all take affidavits that he was perfectly sane and clear-headed and so on-and then died. When the heirs came to rummage in bis deak they found a will dated in 1875, bequeathing most of his property to an idiot asylum; and, furious at this deceit, they one and all began an action to have the will broken on the ground of insanity, all swearing that, though he was quite sane on the day of bis death, he was madder'n a whole litter of March hares in 1875. Then his executor smiled a grim smile, and produced a later will made and signed about half an hour before the heirs gathered around his dying bed, precisely to the same effect as to the first one. This sad event has cast a gloom over the com-

"Staple" articles-Padlocks.

Lord of the aisles—The sexton.

Toronto Globe :- "It is a libel upon our Irish Canadians to say that they sympathized with the Fenian movement, and that they would have joined it had it been at all successful. There may have been individuals of this class, though even that was not proved ; any sympathy with the Fenians is the very re-

AGRICULTURAL.

Potato Bugs-Does Late Ploughing Destroy Them?

Has anyone else tried it? Last year one or our villagers ploughed his garden just as winter set in. From that cause or some other, not a dozen potato bugs have been seen therein although they were quite plenty last year; and the crop is looking quite well this year.— Perhaps disturbing them at that late season destroyed them. It will be well to try it on a larger scale .- A VILLAGE FARMER.

Haying-Managing the Crop.

At the time of writing this article we have just commenced on the last week of June. It is raining, and has nearly every day since the mouth came in. As a consequence the ground is full of water and grass is growing rapidly, but will probably be a little later than last year. It is about a week since the heads of clover first began to show themselves, and those of timothy are just beginning to appear.
The growth of these grasses is rank and green, promising a heavy harvest; and if they can be secured at the right time and in the best condition, will fill the barus of the farmers with hey of superior quality, suitable for all kidus of stock. It is probable that the rains will be over by the beginning of next month, and that we shall have good weather for haying-that is the supposition, as one extreme is apt to follow Farmers desire to secure their crop of hay

as nearly the right time as possible, but this is a difficult matter, as the period of maturity of the different grasses are so nearly alike. that their barvest cannot be compressed into a time short enough for the purpose. The crop of hay in this portion of the state being so large, the time of securing it must necessarily extend over a period of from two to four weeks or more, consequently a part must pretty surely deteriorate in quality before all can be secured. To avoid as much loss as possible, the work of having should commence a little before the grass has reached its best condition, in order to escape a more serious loss from over-ripening at the close of the harvest. Much can be gained by pursuing a judicious course in haying, selecting as far as possible those grasses that come to maturity earliest, and thus somewhat lengthening the season of harvest. Wherever the wild or water grasses abound, loss will be experienced by allowing them to stand until late before cutting, as then the hay will be of an inferior quality, but if secured early it will be greatly improved. These grasses cure easily and quickly, hence no particular difficulty in cutting crops of fifteen to twenty-five tons each per when succulent and green. It is a lamentable fact that our meadows are becoming badly infested with the white daisy, a noxious weed, but not a grass. It is earlier than the grasses in coming to maturity, food. Sprinkle with meal or bran and a little hence one difficulty in exterminating them, as the seeds ripen too generally before the haying is completed. As we write their blossoms are beginning to show, and in a week more many fields will be white with them. If these daisies are cut when fairly in blossom they make a passable fodder, but if allowed to get ripe, very poor indeed. Where fields are pretty much occupied by them, they had better be plowed and devoted to some more prefitable crop. We would advise cutting these daisies as early as possible, even if the little amount of grass with them has not fully obtained its growth. A large amount of clover is raised by our farmers, new fields being heavily seeded with it. Clover is more difficult to cure than timothy, and requires good management. It should be cut when sairly in blossom, not when wet, and cured mostly in the cock, as a continued hot sun will dry the leaves so that they will largely drop off in handling. Hay caps would add materially in curing clover, green, especially if the weather is catching. The wild grasses, clover and dairies, should be cut at about the same time, while timothy may follow in succession, or when fairly in

bloscom With the improved implements for baying the season for securing this crop can be greatly lessened, while the quality should be of a higher standard, as the grasses can be cut when in their best condition. While we would not advocate over drying, still we would not put hay in the barn in a condition so green that it would be found smoky or mouldy in winter. . We would retain the natural juices of the grass as much as possible and not suffer them to be dried out by remaining a long time in the hot sun; hence an advantage of curing in the cock and also in the use of the tedder, which assists greatly in dispelling the water, admitting as it is thrown upon the ground in a loose state the air, thus rendering it in a fit condition for the barn considerably sooner than by the old process of turning it with a fork, or by letting it remain as the mower left it until dried through. A word about the use of salt upon hay. It was formerly much employed for this purpose, farmers generally supposing it had some curative properities and would render damaged hay more acceptable to stock. The latter may be the case if applied in proper quantities, but it stock are to receive their salt through the winter in this way, all of the hay should be seasoned alike; but it is not supposed to aid materially in curing or helping half-dried hay, as it does not absorb moisture, but rather creates it, which at best is not desira-

Attention should be paid to the proper grading of hay, putting nice, early-cut hay by itself for the calves, sheep and cows when giving milk in spring. The wild grasses or damaged qualities of hay should be where they can be fed in the cold weather of winter, when the cows are dry.

Horses need a coarser quality of hay, (timothy is best,) than cattle, and if allowed to get a little mature-after the seed is formed-but not ripe, perhaps the nearest approach to the most proper condition will be

The Farm.

With cows it is questionable if the largest are the best, when the cost of feeding is considered.

The common method with manure now is, to keep it as near the surface and to intermingle it with the soil as much as possible.

A horse fork should be in every barn. In the hurry of haying the cost of a horse hay fork may easily be saved in one week, by rapid unloading.

A little dry sand covered over potatoes when

they are put in the cellar will destroy any unpleasant odor they may have. A sprinkling of dry, air-slacked lime will mitigate a tendency to rot. When transplanting from the hot-bed or cold-frame, put a double handful of compost

about each plant, on the same principle that

you mulch a tree. It will prevent the drying

of the roots before they have taken hold of the

To have a fine velvety turf, the mowe must be used frequently, usually as often a once a week. Use the sickle in corners nea trees and shrubs, and other places not reache by the mower.

Stale bread moistened with sweet milk is re commended very highly as good feed for young chickens the first few days. When a week old they may be fed on cracked grain scalded When old enough to swallow grain give them plenty of it.

The average quantity of pure mill needed for a pound of cheese is ten pound-It varies during the season, and also in proportion to the amount of cream in the milk. A smaller quantity of rich milk that of poor is required to make a pound of

A farmer who has had ten years' experience in Colorado claims to have found a surremedy for the potatoe bug scourge Hiplan is simply to plant one or two flax seedin each hill of potatoes. He says that the bugs will shun it every time; and for ter years he has thus been successful in raising potatoes while others have failed.

To make a wire fence hog proof, it must have five or six wires, strained very tightly and have posts not more than sixteen or a most twenty-four feet apart. A good post and rail, or board fence, is preferable to a wire fence excepting where lumber is very costly, or where the snow drifts badly.

When the horse shows signs of shying at an object do not beat him, but lead him up to it, allowing him to stand and look, as he comes closer; and after he examines it a few times he will not fear anything of the kind again. In passing by hedges with a colt, throw in stones and stop him until he takes no notice of the noise.

It may be granted that a stable well filled with large, showy Dutch or short-horn cows, is a very pleasing exhibition. But when we come to figure up the cost of the product, it may be a question if the same amount of food were expended upon an equally goodlooking herd of Ayrshires, the milk might not be more cheaply produced.

A poultry breeder says farmers will feed a bush el of corn to produce six pounds of pork, worth 60 cents, while this bushel would keep a hen. She would lay at least twelve dozen of eggs, which, averaging 13 cents a dozen, would equal \$2.19, and she would rear a brood of chickens worth as much more, making a total of near S5.

Prickly comfrey is recommended for the feeding and fattening of all farm stock and for increasing the milk of cows; it grows more rapidly and luxuriantly than any other green soiting plant, producing five or six confine them, and, fasting over night, prepare a mixed chopped feed of comfrey leaves and hay, grass, corn, fodder or like palatable sult.

Fruit farming is largely on the increase both in England and Scotland, the novelty of strawberry farming on an extensive scale having been going on for sometime in the latter country. On the Muir of Blair, an extensive track of land laying between Blairgowrie and Coupar-Angus, there is a community of about seventy-five strawberry farmers who earn a living for themselves and families at the business of strawberry growing. The fruit is usually sold en masse to the preservers, and in some years as much as £46 an acre has been realized by the sale: but the average income from a Scottish strawberry farm is seldom more than £27 an acre.

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BROTHERS of the CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS This Establishment, under the distinguished

This Establishment, under the distinguished patronage of his Grace the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the Archdiocese, affords every facility for a thorough Educational Course.

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Mr. T. CARLI has the honor to inform the Clergy, Religious Communities and the public generally, that he will continue the business in his name, and that in his Store will always be found the best assortment of Religious Statuary, Paintings and Decorations, Architectural Ornaments, Rosettes, Cornices' and all executed at the shortest notice.

Statucs made with Cement on which the temperature has no effect.

PRICES MODERATE.

A visit is respectfully solicited.

4-g

A visit is respectfully solicited.

PROVINCE OF QUEHFC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. Dame AGNES STRICK LAND WIGG, wife of William Burns Morgan, of Mount Royal Vale, in the District of Montreal, and duly authorized, has this day instituted against her husband an has this day instituted agreement action en separation de biens.
W. Deu. HARNETT,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

For Sale.

PLANING,

SAWING,

MOULDING,

And other MILL MACHINERY, for sale at half price, or exchange for Lumber. 53-L Address box 1188 P. O. Montreal.



THE BALD HEAD'S FRIEND.

hendrized Extract drawn and Perfected—In how improved and Perfected—In holutely the only Article that will heaters Hair on Bald Heater And Cures all biscuses of the skin and Scalp.

What the World Has Been Wanting for Centuries

Ing for Centuries

The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a large portion of humanity is concerned, is 'ARB' LINE, an article prepared from petroleum, and which effects a complete and radical cure in cases of baldness, or waere the hair, owing to discasses of the scaip, has become thin and tends to fall out. It is also a speedy restorative, and while its use secures a luxuriant growth of hair, it also brings back the natural color and gives the most complete satisfaction in the using The falling out of the hair, the accumulations of dandruff, and the premature change of color, while its use secures a luxuriant growth of hair, it also brings back the natural color and gives the most complete satisfaction in the using The inling out of the hair, the accumulations of dandruf, and the premature change of color, are all evidences of a diseased condition of the scalp and the gi nds which nourish the hair. To arrest these causes the article used must possess medic d as well as chemical virtues, and the change must begin under the scalp to be of permanent and lasting benefit. Such an article is CARBOLINE, and, like many other wonderful discoveries, it is found to consist of elements almost in their natural state. Petroleum oil is the article which is made to work such extraordinary results, but it is after it has been chemically treated and completely de-dorized that it is in proper condition for the toilet. It was in far-off lustria that the effect of petroleum upon the hair was first observed, a government officer having noticed that a partially hald-headed servant of his, when trimming the lamps, had a habit of wiping his oil-besineared hands in his scanty locks, and the result was in a few months a much finer head of black, glossy hair than he ever had before. The oil was tried on horses and cathethat had lost their hair from the cathic plague, and the results were as rapid as they were marvelous. The mancs and even the falls of horses, which had fallen out, were completely restored in a few weeks. These experiments were heralded to the world; but the knowledge was practically useless to the prematurely baid and gray, as no one in civilized society could tolerae the use of refined petroleum as a dressing for the hair. But the skill of one of our chemista has overcome the difficulty, and by a process known only to himself, he has, after very elaborate and costly experiments, succeeded in deodorizing petroleum, which renders it susceptible of being handled as danhily as the famous enu decologne. The experiments have the prevaled of dandruif disappears on the first or second dressing, and t

THE GREAT AND ONLY

Hair Restorative.

READ THE TESTIMONIALS. DAVISVII LE, Cal., Nov. 8, 1878.

DAVISVII LE, Cal., Nov. 8, 1878.

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

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

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

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of November, 1878. JAMES D. KING, Notary Public, JOSEPH E. POND. Jr., Attorney at Law, North Attleboro', Mass., says: For more than twenty years a portion of my bead has been as smooth and free from hair as a billiard ball, but some eight weeks ago I was induced to try your CARBOLINE, and the effects have been simply wonderful. Where no hair has been seen for years, there now appears a thick growth. It is growing now nearly as rapidly as hair does after it is cut. You may use the above testimonial if you choose, and may refer to me for its truth MR. W. & GOLD, No. 70 River avenue, Allegyou choose, and may refer to me for its truth MR, W. & Goll, No. 70 River avenue, Allegheny City, Pa., writes to us that he had his head badly scalded by hot water and that CARBOLINE not only cured his head but caused his hair to grow luxuriantly.

ALFRED PHILLIPS, Druggist, Gloversville, N. Y., says: My wife has trice CARBOLINE, and she has now a coating of hair over the top of her head an inch long where her head has been entirely BALD for years.

Dongola, Ill., March 19, 1879.

Deen entirely BALD for years.

DONGOLA, Ill., March 19, 1879.

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

A. G. WILLIAMS, M. D.

A. G. WILLIAMS, M. D.
THOMAS LAWRENCE, M. D., Mill Creek,
Ill., says: I can cheerfully recommend CARBOLINE as a remedy for Baldness I was entirely bald, and procured one bottle of CARBOLINE, and now have a fine suit of hair growing
where there was no appearance before I began
using CARBOI certify to the abeve, besides selling Dr. Lawrence the CARBOLINE.
W. H. MCELHANY, Druggist.

CARBOLINE

Is now presented to the public without fear of contradiction as the best Restorative and Beautidar of the hair the world has ever produced. PRICE ONE DOLLAR per Bottle Sold by all Druggists. KFNNEDY & CO., PITTSBURG, PA.

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PREMIUMS!

WEDNESDAY, 2nd July, 1879.

The True Witness

For 1879. PRIZES FOR EVERYBODY

The TRUE WITNESS is the weekly edition of the EVENING POST. It is now in its twenty-eighth year, and has been recently enlarged and reduced in price from \$2.00 to \$1.50 a year. Being the leading Catholic paper in the Dominion, it will maintain a vigilant and defensive a litude in regard to the rights of the Catholic Clarch, and will be a paper essentially for the Catholics of the Dominion at large. It is our intention not to spare expense in making it a first-class family paper, and particularly interesting to the farmer

inmity paper, and particularly interesting to the farmer

ZET There is not a Man, Woman or Child anywhere, in all the Country, who reads this, who cannot easily get two or more others to join him or her in taking the Paper and thus secure, FREE, one, or more than one, of the desirable articles described below.

There are from 25 to 500 families, or more, in the vicinity of each Post office, every one of whom would be benefited by having this paper for a year at a cost, postage included, of 3 cents a week. From one to a dozen Premium clubs, small or large, may be gathered in the vicinity of each Post Office, and as many premiums be obtained. You may get one or more of them.

A GENERAL PREMIUM.

A FREE COPY to the sender of a Club of 5 subscribers, at \$1 each, without other Premiums. A PRIZE FOR EVERY SUBSCRIBER.

A PRIZE FOR EVERT SUBSCRIBER.

Every subscriber whose name is sent in by those working for premiums or otherwise, will have the choice of the following:—

Ist.—SIX PURE NICKEL-SILVER TEASPOONS, beautifully finished. Nickel Silver is a white metal like Silver, and being solid cannot wear down to brass like a silver-plated spoon. They are easier to keep bright than silver, and the six would sell in any retail store for 50 cents.

six would sell in any retail store for 50 cents.

2nd—A BEAUTIFUL ILLUMINATED CHROMO MOITO WITH PORTRAIT OF PIUS IX. OR LEO XIII. A written description cannot give the reader the least conception of those beautiful gens of art. In their centre is a well executed and life-like portrait of Pius IX or Leo XIII, surrounded by a wreath of liles, on each side of which there is in large filluminated letters, the'r mottoes in Latin and English. The size of the motoes are 21x8j inches, and are worth 50 cents each. Any subscriber wanting both of them, can have the extra motto by forwarding 25 cents extra, above the subscription price, this simply pays cost of importing, postage, &c. We will send them neatly framed in rustic for 50 cents; subscriber paying expressage.

subscriber paying expressage.

The above prizes will be given only to such of our present subscribers as will have their subscription paid for the year 1879.

SHOW THE PREMIUMS

to those whom you wish to get as subscribers, and they will subscribe at once.

We will send a canvasser's outfit complete for 75 cents. EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Read and Carefully Note the Following Items: The subjoined table shows the name and cash price of the article, and gives the number of names sent in at the regular cash price of \$1.50 a year that will secure any Premium

ber of names sent in at the regular cash price of \$1.50 a year that will secure any Premium article.

Ist. All subscribers sent by one person count, though from several different Post Offices. 2nd. But, tell us with each name or list of names sent, that it is for a Premium. 3rd. Send the names as fast as outsined, that the subscribers ma, begin to receive the paper *t once. Any one can have any time desired, up to next June, to complete any list, but every Premium desired will be sent as so n as carned and ordered. 4th. Send the exact money with each list of names, so that there may be no confusion of money accounts. 5th. No Premium given if less than \$1.50 be sent for one year's subscription. 6th Old and new subscribers all count in Premium clubs, but a portion at least should be new names; it is partly to get these that we ofter Premiums to canvassers. 7th. One or two Specimen numbers, etc., will be supplied free, as needed by canvassers, and should be used carefully and economically, and where they will tell.

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fully and economically, and where they will

For subscribers to the TRUE WITNESS. Open to all. No competition

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9-Fancy Body Strap, Nickel
Plated Centennial Bells...

10-Roger's Saws...

11-Eureka Club Skate...

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16-New Lawlor Sewing Macchine...

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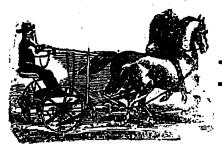
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April 25. 37-g*

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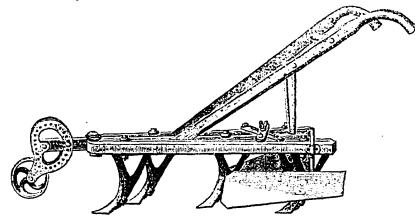
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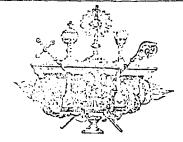
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ROSARIES (In Coral, Ivory, Mother-of-Pearl, Amber, Cocoa Jet, Garnet, &c.) PURE BEESWAX,
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Corner Notre Dame and McGill streets. The best and most reliable place to get cheap, stylish and serviceable Hats.

Come and see my DOLLAR HAT. Furs at wholesale prices.

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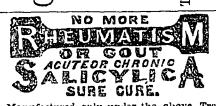
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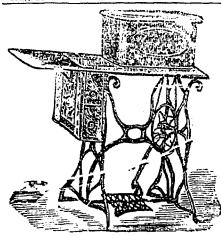
In addition to its former many and great advantages there is now in connection with the Convent a beautiful beech and maple grove, invaluable as a pleasing and healthy resort for the young ladies in attendance.

Board and Tuition—only ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A YEAR—including French.

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Aug. 28.

Aug. 28.



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Serving Machines.

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Have stood the test for nearly a quarter of a century, and the unhesitating verdict of the public is that they are the best and cheapest.

Beware of persons who go from house to house making false representations to pain off inferior Machines. Every Machine has the name impressed on the Brass Trade Mark plate. To avoid deception, buy only at the old stand, 365 NOTRE DAME STREET.

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LURST PRIZE DIPLOMA.

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, SEP-TEMBER 1876.

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FOR HOTEL AND FAMILY USE. OVER 200 IN USE IN THIS CITY.

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IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE.

HENCHEY'S HOTEL,
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MR. JOHN BURNS:—

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

Respectfully yours,

12-28-g

P. HENCHEY.

That are coming into the City of Montreal to purchase Overcoats, Suits and Ulsters, are invited to call at I. A. BEAUVAIS before going elsewhere, to see our immenses tock. Such bargain our line never were known in the Dominion in our line n-ver were known in the Dominion, or such cheap sales of ready-made Clothing. We have sold more Overcoats this Fall than all the other houses together. Our sales of Overcoats were over 100 a day.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

	Good Overcont, for\$4.50.
	Good Overcont, Benyer for86.00.
	Good Overcoat, Nap for87.25.
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	ULSTERS.
	Heavy Nap Ulster for
	Heavy Fur Nap Ulster for
	Heavy Twitted Serge Nap Ulster \$8.00.
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	SUITS.
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Tweed Suit, English, for......88.25. ---AT----

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\$66 a week in your own town. Torms and \$5 outlit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 4i-g



Pianos Another battle on high prives Raging War on the monopolist rewested. Raging Fact See Bentty's latest Newspaper full reply fact free before buying Piano or Organ. Heading latest War Cir cular. Laccest prices ever given. O gans Adress Daniel F. Heary. Wishing. Circular Locest prices ever given O gans Adress Daniel F. Beary, Washing-

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Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturer of a superior qualit of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. 729-11 llustrated Catalogue sent free. Feb 20, 78-28 ly

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FUN -ACQUAINTANCE and ESCORT CARDS fun, buy them—5: for 20 cents; 20 for 10 cents. STEVENS & CO., P.O. Box 742, Montreal, Que-



VILLE MARIE CONVENT.

Gala Day for the Scholars - Annual Distribution of Prizes-Monkland's Successful Scholars, Graduates, Etc.

On Wednesday morning last Ville Marie convent presented a brilliant scene of bustle and activity rarely encountered at this quiet, but fashionable, retreat. Ville Marie ranks amongst the highest educational institutions on the American continent, and is surpassed by none for educational facilities, or beautiful location; but of this more anon.

The cause of the unusual excitation was owing to this being the last day of the scholastic year, when the pupils in their hall assembled were to be rewarded in proportion to the extent of studies acquired during the preceding year. From an early hour the stately barouche to the chartered carriage rolled up to the grand entrance, and deposited the fond parents who had, in a number of cases, traveled considerable distances to witness the triumph of their children. They were received at the portals of the institution by the reverend mother superior, and ushered into the tasty hall, where the distribution was to take place. The hall was beautifully decorated, and reflected the recherche tastes of the reverend sisters who had charge of the ornamentation. The floor was concealed by a rich Brussels carpet in which the foot sank at every step, vases of odorous flowers imparted to the air a delicious perfume, which served to dispel the lassitude and weariness induced by the sultry atmosphere.

THE PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS

were opened by Rev. Father Dowd by an address, in which he commended to the attention of his heatars the power of duty, and friends, and departed for home after bidding were opened by Rev. Father Dowd by an adclosed his remarks by saying :- If the world adieu to their kind instructresses. deserts you adhere to your duty, trust in God, and you will remain immeasurably superior to the poor mortal who now stands aloof from is eligibly situated on Mount Royal, in the you, but who will yet lament his neglect in torgetting God's commands. Beguided by an occupies a prominent position, and is situated eternal faith; let "duty before anything at a convenient distance from the main road.

throughout life will be ensured. Father Dowd was presented with an address rouds. Beautiful grounds, consisting of farm in French and English, recited by thirty of land, flower gardens, recreation grounds, and the pupils. The English address was composed for this occasion, and was delivered as a dialogue. The French pupils sive view of the loveliest prospect in Canada presented their compliments in a sweet poem written for the distribution day. The pupils then sang a cantata arranged expressly for this celebration to the accompaniment of four harps, four pianos and a like number of guitars. The effect was sublime: the soft music of the string instruments, blending with the carefully cultivated tones of the singers, served almost to transport the audience to the realms of the blessed. It would have but required a person to close his eyes to imagine himself surrounded by the heavenly choristers melodiously pouring forth their praises to the Most High. At the conclusion of this admirable musical execu-

tion the prizes were awarded. GRADUATES OF THE 1ST COURSE OF HONOR. Miss Campbell, South Finch, Out.

Miss Jennie Hayden, Cohoes, N. Y. Miss Miron, city. Miss Letourneaux, St. Sebastien, Que.

Miss McCambridge, city. Miss Leveque, Riviere Ouelle, Que.

Miss McCarthy, Sorel, Que. Miss Demers, city. Miss McGin, Harriston, Ont.

Miss Tessier, city. Miss Wright, city. Miss Brotherson, Texas. Miss Stubbs, Texas.

Miss Williams, New York. Miss Dwyer, Kingston, Ont. Miss Kennedy, city. Miss De La Naudiere, Joliette, Que. Miss Muliarky, city. Miss O'Neill, New York, N. Y.

Miss Smith, do Miss Donovan, city. Miss Quinn, New York, N. Y.

Miss Quinn, do do 1st prize for natural history, a valuable microscope, presented by Edward Murphy, erq., was awarded to Miss Campbell, Miss Letourneaux, Miss Miron and Miss Leveque. As the four ladies were of equal intellectual power, and there was but one prize, it was decided to cast lots for the article. Miss Campbell was the lucky competitor, and se-

cured the coveted prize. Domestic economy-A magnificent gold medal, presented by Mr. Edward Murphy; was won by Miss Demers, of the city.

Composition—The first prize in this de-

partment was secured by Miss Jenny Hayden, of Cohoes, N Y. Vertu et savoir faire-Two silver medals were awarded respectively to Miss McCambridge and Miss Tessier, both of the city.

Mathematics-Gold medal, Miss Lizzie Miron, city. Vocal sacred music-1st prize, silver lyre, warded to Miss Lily Stubbs, of Texas. Sacred music -Silver medal, Miss De Le

Naudiere, of Joliette, Que. Instrumental sacred music.-A costly gold harp surrounded by a wreath of laurels was awarded to Miss Hayden, of Coboes, N.Y., for excelling in playing on the piano, harp and

General Merit .- Two gold medals, presented to Misses Cosgsove and McGarvan. SECOND COURSE OF HONOR.

Miss Jessie Brooks, Cornwall, Ont. Miss Guilbault, Joliette, Que. Miss Dufort, city. Miss Jane Murphy, city.

Miss Agnes Donovan, Manitoba. Miss Beaudoin, St. Johns, Que. Miss Tranchemontague, Berthier en haut. Miss Peltier, Quebec. Miss Vaga, Havana, Cuba.

Miss Mary Williams, New York, N. Y. Miss Jolivier, Joliette, Que. Miss Casey, city. Miss Sheen, Western, U. S. Miss Melancon, city.

Miss S. Royale, Manitoba.

Miss R. Royale, do. Miss Murray, Ontario. Miss Giroux, city. Miss Shannon, city. Miss L. Mullarky, city.

Miss Tribey, city. Miss O'Brien, city. Miss Bissonnette, city. Miss E. Trudel, Los Angelos, Cal. Miss Thomas, city.

SUPPLEMENTARY COURSE. Miss Miles, of Boston, Mass.; medal. Miss Harrison, of Detroit, Mich.; a valuable

COURSE OF LITERATURE. First prize medal, with prize of excellence von by

Mirs Mary Maher, of New York. Miss Gelinas, city. Miss Josephine Dunn, Cote St. Paul.

Miss J. Cusson, city.

Miss Leduc, Notre Dame de Grace.

Miss G. Trudel, city. Miss V. Bloir, city. Miss R. Dorlon; city. Miss Ellen Maher, Chicago.

Second medal of same class, bearing marks of excellence with it, was secured by Miss Dowling.

As each successive graduate appeared to claim their premiums they were crowned with wreaths of laurels.

After the distribution had taken place, the graduates, accompanied by their friends, adourned to the chapel of the institution, where the crowned graduates deposited their laurels at the shrine of the Blessed Virgin. The chapel is dedicated to the Immaculate Conception, and is a perfect art gem. The altar is constructed of highly polished

Italian white marble, supported on each side surmounts the tabernacle. It weighs 300 presented it to the convent in the month of oil; the colors used are unobtrusive, and harmonize with the general surroundings. The students in chapel are furnished with black walnut prie-dieus upholstered in plush. On this occasion the altar was one blaze of light; over three hundred gas burners shed their brilliant rays, while innumerable colored lamps sparkled and flashed back from the polished panels their radiant hues.

The harmonious strains of six organs, pianos, harps and guitars filled the hall with melody, and inspired the assembly with an idea of the ability of the fair musicians. The performers appeared enwrapt in the work, and succeeded in eclipsing all former efforts, even excelling the rendition in the hall. The graduates then deposited their wreaths at the feet of the Blessed Virgin, and after singing

THE CONVENT

municipality of Notre Dame de Grace. It else" be your motto, and your success Access to the grounds is obtained by means of two avenues diverging from the main entrance At the conclusion of his remarks, Rev. to the Core St. Antoine and Core St. Luc can be obtained. In the river the southern verdure-clad peak of Mount Royal ascends abruptly, while nestling at its base are the cottages of the farm hands and other out-door employees.

We quietly saunter through the cool depths of the forest, and in a few minutes emerge on the banks of a pellucid lake, artificially constructed to retain the water from numerous springs. Boats, for the convenience of pupils, float calmly on the rippling surface. Returning to the convent we are ushered throughout the lower portion by a cicerone, who explains to as the applied uses of the different apartments. In the short space of a newspaper article, it would be impossible to mention even a tithe of the many inducements offered to parents for the education of their children. While the aesthetic tastes of the pupils are carefully catered to and developed, the more modern and essential portion of every-day life is not neglected. the domestic economy and culinary class young ladies are instructed in plain sewing and cooking. They are also initiated into the mysterious composition of many dainty dishes, and imbued with a spirit of economical management. A pupil who successfully completes this course is competent to take charge of a host of domestics, or, if needs must, pre-pare her own meals. Washing, ironing, and the other necessary adjuncts of civilized life are not forgotten.

The refectory is a large bright apartment, well ventilated and capable of ssating several hundred pubils.

Throughout the day all was apparent disorder, the pupils were busily engaged in packing their trunks preparatory to returning home. In the evening the young ladies, who had not yet departed, we to be seen visiting their favorite nooks and resting places in the garden, which had become endeared to them

by many pleasant days of companionship. The building is illuminated throughout by gas, manufactured on the premises. The sisters who conduct Ville Marie are connected with the Congregation de Notre Dame. An immense building now in course of construction at Monklands, is being rapidly pushed forward to completion. It is expected to be ready for occupation in September or October, when it will be occupied as the mother house of the order, and the present headquarters on Notre Dame and St. Jean Baptiste streets will be closed. The inauguration of the new building will be made the occasion of a grand ceremony, as the ladies will also celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the order.

Special Notice.

We print to-day in our advertising columns recommendations of the most celebrated living planists and musicians in regard to the New York Weber Piano, which for perfection of tone, action, power and durability, are said to be inappronehed by any maker in the world. A late number of the Iondon Musical Record says that even there Albert Weber Finds in the front rank of all manufacturers. They are used by a tists of the Italian and Her Majesty's Operas—by all great musicians and by the leading Convents in the United States. The great planist, Ma same bive-King, says "The Weber Plano is the finest instrument I ever placed my fingers on." The Centendal judges say "They were the finest Planos they had ever heard or seen." Many of our leading citizens are taking advantage of the present opportunity to procure them before the advance in duties adds so much to their price. Sold wholesale at the New York Plano Co.'s store, 183 St. James street.

Epps's Cocoa—Grateful, and Comforting.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtie maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever these is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homeopathic Chamists, 48 Threadneedle street, and 170 Piccadilly, London, England. EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING

Impurities of the Blood. The decided alterative action of Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lacu-Phosphate of Lime, adapts it in a remarkable degree as a blood purifier well worthy of the trial of those suffering from a diseased condition of the circulating fluid. The unsightly blotches, pustules and pimples that disflaver the face and neck, as well as other portions of the body, of so many persons, are indications of a diseased state of the blood induced by, as well as associated with, deprayed nutrition, feeble digestion and imperfect assimilation. The continued use of the Phosphorized Emulsion invariably cleauses the blood from all these impurities and restores the system to a state of healthfulness that is manifested in increased constitutional vigor, mental activity, and lightness and buoyancy of spirits.

Letter of Thanks.

Boston, June 23rd, 1879. Mr. Frank Alex, trav. agent of the South Eastern R. R.

Sis,-Allow us in behalf of all the students of the Ottawa college to tender you our heartfelt thanks for the unusually pleasant trip we enjoyed over your line from Ottawa to Boston. The students are loud in praise, not only of the excellencies of the line itself, but also of the politeness and kind attention shown them by the conductors along the whole route. Willingly do they confess it to be the most pleasant route they have ever taken from Ottawa to Boston. But while the boys extol by columns of porphyry and jasper. A deli-the road and its employees as a whole, to you, cately sculptured statue of the Blessed Virgin Mr. Alex, they tender their greatest thanks for your many marks of kindness along the pounds, and was the gift of twenty-three pupils of the second course of honor, who again next September, when we return to May. The ceiling is tastefully frescoed in Ottawa by your line, we remain in behalf of all the students

Yours, etc., J. A. CARROLL, C. F. SULLIVAN, B. A. KELLEY, T. J. FITZPATRICK, Committee on railroads.

MONTREAL COLLEGE.

The Distribution of Prizes. The distribution of prizes took place Wednesday last in the Montreal college. Notwithstanding the extreme heat, the college hall was filled to its utmost capacity. The college band during intervals discoursed some very fine music. The programme being a very lengthy one, we are only able to give a synopsis

EXECUTIONIC. Religion-1st, Edmund Trudel. Excellence-1st, Leo d'Auteuil. Latin Oration-1st, Elias Latulipe.

French Oration-1st, Patrick Fallon and eorge Hould. Latin Poems-1st, Elias Latulipe. Latin Verses-1st, Patrick Fallon. Greek Verses-1st, Leo d'Auteuil. English Verses-1st, George Hould. Geometry-1st, Michael Cloran.

History-1st, Michael Cloran. BELLES LETTRES. Religion-1st, Philip Garneau. Excellence-1st, Jules Jette. Latin Narrations-1st, Daniel Coughlin. French Narrations-1st, Jules Jette. Latin Poems-1st, Jules Jette. Latin Verses-1st, Jules Jette. Greek Verses-1st, Joseph Quesnel. History-ist, Philip Garneau. English Narrations-1st, John Coghlan.

English Verses-1st, Jules Jette. Geometry-1st, John Coghlan. VERSIFICATION. Religion-1st, Samuel Granger. Excellence-1st, Francis Scubert. Latin Loems-1st, John Varrilly. Latin Themes—1st, Joseph Hetu. Latin Verses-1st, Cyriac Filiatrault. Greek Verse-1st, Francis Scubert. History-1st, John Varrily. English Themes - 1st, James, Fishley, and Francis Scubert.

English Verses-1st, Hermas Langevin.

Arithmetic-1st, Hermas Langevin. Memory-1st, John Varrily. METHOD. Religion-1st, Joseph Toupin. Excellence—1st, John Clark. Latin Thesis—1st, John Clark. Latin Verses-1st, Adolphe Cloutier. Greek Verses-1st, Eustache Poirier. Orthography-1st, Adolphe Cloutier. Geography-1st, Adolphe Cloutier. History—1st, Adolphe Cloutier. English Thesis—1st, John Clark. English Verses—1st, John Clark.

Arithmetic-1st, Adolphe Cloutier. METHOD-2ND DIVISION. ligion_lst Hector Laurier. Excellence-1st, George Villeneuve. Latin Themes-1st, Michael Looney. Latin Verses-1st, George Villeneuve. Greek Verses-1st, Joannes Forbes. Orthography-1st, Guilielmus Forbes. Geography-1st, Ernest Loignon. History-1st, Edward Desbarats. English Themes-1st, Michael Looney. English Verses-1st, Hector Laurier.

Arithmetic-1st, Edward Desbarats. SYNTAX-1ST DIVISION. Religion-1st, Arthur Contlee. Excellence-1st, Clodovens Cadot.

Latin Themes-1st, Clodoveus Cadot and Ienry Ganthier. Latin Verses-1st, Henry Gauthier. Geography-1st, Henry Gauthier. History-1st, Henry Gauthier. Orthography—1st, Arsenius Bernard. English Themes—1st, Henry Gauthier and

oseph McGowan. English Verses-1st, Henry Gauthier.

SYNTAX-2ND DIVISION. Religion-1st, Arthur Barcels and Eugene

Paradis. Excellence-1st, Elphegius Cotret. Latin Themes-1st. Elphegius Cotret. Latin Verses-1st, Joannes Dovias. Geography-1st, Joseph Gauthier. History-1st, Gustavius Labine. Orthography-1st, Gustavius Labine. English Themes—1st, Edward Feron. English Verses—Gustavius Labine.

ELEMENTS-1ST DIVISION. Religion-1st, Joannes Sincennes. Excellence-1st, Joannes Sincennes. Latin Themes—1st, Octavius Valliere. Latin Verses—1st, Joannes Sincennes. Geography—1st, Joannes Sincennes. Orthography-lst, Octavius Valliere. History-1st, Octavius Valliere and Joannes

Sincennes. ELEMENTS-2ND DIVISION. Religion-1st, Levi Achin. Excellence-1st, Gulielmus O'Maley. Latin Themes-1st, Gulielmus O'Maley. Latin Verses—1st, Levi Achin. Orthography—1st, Levi Achin. History—1st, Levi Achin.

ELEMENTS-3RD DIVISION. Religion-1st, Ephrem Poutre. Excellence—1st, Horatius Barcelo. Latin Themes—1st, Horatius Barcelo. Latin Verses-1st, George Peltier. Orthography-1st, Ephrem Poutre. History-1st, Ephrem Poutre. Geography-1st, Ephrem Poutre. Music-1st, Alphonsus Thibault and Ed-

nund Trudel. Instrumental Music-1st, Alphonsus Thibault and Agustus Denys.
Organ Premium—1st, Thomas Doherty.

The great permanency of Murray & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER gives it a wonderful advantage over nearly all other perfumes; days and weeks after its application the handkeronief or garment exhales a soft, rich fragrance, agreeable, refreshing, and healthful.

A Fierre Struggle!-Discass is ever prey-

Phosubortzed Emulsion invariably cleanses the blood from all these impurities and restores the system to a state of healthfulness that is manifested in increased constitutional vigor, mental activity, and lightness and buoyancy of spirits.

Prepared solely by f. H. Rohinson, Pharma-Prepared solely by f. H. Rohinson, Pharma-Ceutical Chemist, St. Jehn, N.B.; and for sale by Druggists and General Dealers. Price \$1.60 per bottle; six for \$5.00.

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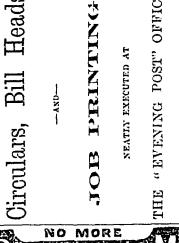
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> Baltimore.Md THE BEST

THE COOK'S FRIEND

Guaranteed free from any injurious ingredi-



ADVERTISING itself wherever it goes by its wonderous and gratifying effects which it produces, that sterling medicinal preparation, THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL, is winning "golden opinions" in all parts of the United States. Testimonials constantly pour in demonstrating its superlative efficacy, in a manner as pleasing to its proprietors as it must be convincing to those who read it in the public prints, those evidences of its popularity and genuine worth. Never was there a remedy which received ampler or more satisfactory endorsements; never was there one which better deserved it. IT IS A TRIED REMEDY. Experience has demonstrated that it not only relieves but eradicates the most obstinate coughs, sore throat of a malignant type, catarrh of long standing, rheumatism, neuralgia, stiffness and lameness of the back, muscles and joints, piles and kidney troubles, external hurts and sores, and other bodily troubles, as well as many of the disorders peculiar to horses and cattle. That it cures in every instance is not pretended, but that, if systematically used, and the malady susceptible of being remedied, it will remedy it, is a fact amply established. Sold by all dealers. Price 25 cents Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto Ont.

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MONEY AND COMMERCE.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

Monday, June 30. Financial.

The local financial situation has not undergone The local financial situation has not undergone much change during the week closing to-day. Money is abundant at the banks for undoubted course cial paper, but the demand comminues very light. Call loans on stock security are made at 5 per cent, and toans on time are negatiated at 6 per cent, and the customary rates of disc on time from 6 per cent for gilt edged line to 7 to 8 for the general run. Sterling exchange is dull and lower, at 91 to 91 premium for 60-day bilts between banks, and 91 premium casn over the counter. In New York the posted rates for sterling are \$487 for 60-day bilts, and \$489 for demand drafts. Currency drafts on New York are quiet, at 1-16 to 1 premium.

drafts on New York are quiet, at 1-16 to premium.

A comparison of prices of stocks in the first and third weeks in June shows an improvement in Montreal, Ontario, Dominion and Federal bank shares; Merchants' and Toronto are lower; Commerce, standard and Consolidated are also lower. Business in the local market during the week has been small and quotations weak. Transactions in the Montreal Telegraph hive been air summercus, though some have been of a "scalping" character, and the dally sales I neely in excess of the amount of stock transferred. The local Stock Exchange has adjourned till Wednesday morning next, Tueday being Dominion day. Two members of the board havegon for a longer holiday, Messrs. R. Moat and wanwright sailing by the Sardinian for England.

—The Ville Marie bank has declared a

The Ville Marie bank has declared a dividence of 3 per cent for the current half year, payable on the 1st August next.

-The Sun Mutual Life Insurance company, of this city, has declared a dividend for the half year, of 4 per cent, psyable on the 2nd July. The earnings of the Chlcago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, for the third week in fune, show an increase of \$3451 ou the amount for the corresponding week of last year.

—At their monthly meeting the other day, the directors of the Imperial bank of G-rmany passed a res lution declaring that an increase of the silver colunge of Germany is imperatively

-Mr. Montague Anderson, late accountant of

the Union Bank of Lower annual, in the Moni-real branch, son of the Rev. Canon Anderson, has been appointed manager of the Ottawa

-The Canada Gazette contains notice of the incorporation of "The Intercolonial Express company of Canada," with a capital of \$100,000; and "The International Ballway Supply company," with a capital of \$500,000.

-The Grand Trunk railway returns of traffic for the week ending 21st June, 1879, compared with the corresponding week of 1878 show an in-crease of \$1,927. 1879 1878

clared a half-yearly dividend of 34 per cent. LONDON, June 27 .- The Times this morning

says the amount of bullion in the bank of England, 35 million pounds, is the largest on r cord, and there is no reason to think that its sum cannot be considerably exceeded.

-The Grand Trunk railway traffic rerns for the week ending the 21st of June wan increase over the corresponding week last year of \$4,927. The figures are, for , passengers etc., \$58,061; freight and stock, \$89,772; 1878, passengers, 58,417; ght and live stock, \$84.489, the increase i. ing in freight and live stock.

-The New York weekly bank statement for last week is favorable. The changes are as follows :- Loans decreased, \$2,336,100. Specie, increased, \$369,500; do, decreased, \$23,626,100. Legal tenders, decreased, \$3,-043,200. Deposits, decreased, \$63,400. Circulation, increased, \$215,100. Reserve, increused, \$3,428,550.

-The bank of England gained the enormous sum of £893,000 specie during the last week, and raised its reserve to the exceptioually high figures of 573 per cent of liabilities. It is becoming a serious question in London what to do with money. Mercantile ventures are distrusted, and manufacturing prospects are far from encouraging. It is not unlikely, therefore, that a summer stock exchange speculation will be developed in London. All classes of fair to good securities are in demand. The specie in the bank of France was increased 19,275,000 francs during the week. The Imperial bank of Germany gained 3,240,000 marks during the week.

-Henry Harms, New York, sugar refiner, has failed. Liabilities, \$250,000.

-A writ of attachment was issued on Wednesday last against Jules Beaudry, painter, of this city, for \$353 85, at the instance of Antoine Beaudoin. L. Dupuy, assignee.

-A statement of the affairs of Henry Mooney & Co., grocers, St. Joseph street, against whom a demand of assignment for over \$802 has been made, is being prepared.

-James Brenning et al, auctioneers, this city, also took out a writ of attachment Wednesday afternoon against Josephine Brennan, wife of James O'Neil, of J. & R. O'Neil, dry goods dealers, for \$250.

_A writ of attachment has been issued against Robert Robinson, contractor, of this city, for \$215, at the instance of Wm Anderson Hall, also of this city. A. M. Perkins esq., assignee.

-A writ of attachment has been issued against Pierre Amable Jodoin, stove manufacturer, etc., for \$500, at the instance of Dame M. H. Jodoin. Lajoie & Perrault, assignees; concurrent writ addressed to Per-

-H. B. D. Bruce, wine merchant, of Ottawa has made an assignment. Liabilities, \$9,581 15. —A London (Eng.), despatch says: George Plumbley, a dealer on the stock exchange, has falled; liabilities, \$20 000.

—The liabilities of Pierre A. Jodoin, against whom a writ of attachment was issued on saturday, amount to \$80,000.

—N. Germain & Son, hardware dealers, in Winnipeg, and who recently assigned, have bought back their stock at 80c on the dollar, the purchase amounting to about \$15,000.

The official assignee's statement of the liabilitie of Messrs. McGibbon & Baird, has been published. The direct liabilities foot up to \$69,-180 13, indirect to the bank of Montreal, \$80,-867.8%, privileged, \$1,665.81: total, \$110,833.14. The first meeting of the creditors takes place on the 3rd of July.

At an informal meeting Thursday afternoon of Messrs. T. James Claxton's creditors, Messrs. George Hague, of the Merchants' bank, F. Wolferstan Thomas, of Molsons' bank, Mr. Turnbull, of Messrs. George Stephen & Co., David Morrice, G. W. Moss, Bell and J. Lockhurst were appointed inspectors. A statement of assets and itabilities was submitted, which showed a deficiency as the three strengths valuation. a deficiency as per the assignee's valuation of \$325,450. No offer was made by the insol-

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CITY WHOLISALE TRADE. Monday Even's, June 30.

The month closes with a very quiet city wholesale market. The state of trade in Montreal remains in much the same coudition as at our last reference. The only line in which there has been any increased activity is groceries, staple articles of which seem to have been in very fair demand. Jobbers have been purchasing some leading lines, and a considerable amount of business in general goods, at former prices, has been done with the country trade. In sugars the demand has been brisk for low grades, and the movement was rather large last week; the Montreal refiners have been unable, recently, to keep up with the demand. This may be taken as a satisfactory evidence of the success result-ing from the protection afforded to this line of industry by the national policy. The extreme range of prices for Montreal refined yellow sugars is from 64c to 8c. In teas, over 3,000 half chests of Japans have been sold within the week, at from 20c to 34c, with the principal demand for qualities at 30c to 34c. Prices for these grades have advanced in consequence of the now established fact that the new crop will be too fine and too high in price for this market, hence there is an unusually active enquiry for old Japan teas, which are very scarce in this market.

In dry goods there is not much doing; a fair sorting-up business continues, but travellers have not yet started out with their general lines of fall goods. It is expected that they will start out early in July. Remittances are generally improving. In general hardware there continues a quiet jobbing trade, but there has been but a limited demand for pig iron, and a small movement in bar and manufactured iron; prices unchanged. In drugs and chemicals business has been dull, in con requence of the further decline in England. Bicarb is quoted at \$2 90 to \$3 for large lots; and sil-soda at about 95c. In leather, a fair movement to meet present requirements, has been noticed in No 1 B.A. sole, black and measured leathers, within the range of previous quotations. Advices from Chicago and other American centres report a decided improvement in the leather trade; the demand is decidedly active, and the fall boot manufacturing has commenced considerably earlier than usual. The prices of hides there have consequently advanced, and tanners are also very firm. The travellers for our local boot and shoe manufacturing houses have just started out with their fall samples, and no reports of their trip have yet been received.

Much of the future revival of trade depends upon a good harvest, and from almost all quarters we receive very encouraging reports of the cereal crop; the prospects of an abundant grain harvest in Canada have seldom been more promising in the history of the country. If they be realized, and let us hope they will,

then we may expect decidedly better times The local wholesale provision trade has continued inanimate all week, with no important changes in the prices quoted in our last weekly report. Butter, which has continued in a stagnant condition for some weeks, sold to-day in fair-sized lots at 14c for tubs of Eastern Townsphips, and 16c for creameries. There has been a fair movement in grain during the week, and the flour market has been decidedly healthier.

The Merchants' bank of Halifax has de-

ı	quy:						
1	Superior Extra	\$4	75	0	4	80	
	Extra Superfine		60	a	4	65	
1	Fancy	_	0υ	Ø		5 0	
1	Spring Extra, new ground		()()	0		40	
ł	Superfine		115	Ø		15	
Į	Strong Bakers		60	0		80	
į	Fine		35	Ø		50	
	Middlings		(0	Ø		15	
١	Pollards		ß	ø		80	
	Ontario Bags		15	ø		22	
	City Bags (delivered)		34	n		35	
	Cornmeal		40	<u>@</u>		45	
	Oatmeal	4	25	Ø	4	30	

Strawberries and Other Fruit.

Strawberries and Other Fruit.

The receipts of strawberries, per express, at this port Saturday morning were 406 crates, being principally from Oakville, and with the exception of a few lots from Jordan, Ont., which were soft, all were in good condition. The demand continued good, but the wet weather was favorable to lower prices, which ranged from 6c to 9c wholesale, according to quality, a decline of about 4c on yesterday's quotations. All were sold out, at noon, the average price paid heing Sc. Oranges and lemons remain firm and unchanged in values. The local market is almost bare of oranges just now, stocks held here being very small. very amail.

Boston Wool Market.

The market has ruled quiet the past week and for two to three days past there have been but few buyers in the market. Most of the mills have a supply of medium wool for immediate use and are not anxious buyers, while there is on the part of some bouses a desire to reduce their stock of this description. The tone of the market is consequently hardly so firm, and on unwashed medium we think a sharp buyer would find he could make a better bargain for himself than a week ago. It would be very unusual if the volume of trade should continue equal to that of the last eight weeks, as in that time we report the sales of nearly 24, 000,000 lbs of wool, which is about one-half of the yearly business of this market. The market is naturally quiet, and on some grades that have been selling above their relative value, there will be an equalizing of values. There have been further sales of Canada combing at about 40c-a shade under that price perhaps. Pulled wools have ruled quiet, but the inaction has arisen mainly because there are no wools of this grade in the market. There has been a sale of Cape at 30c, but the market generally is quiet for these wools. -Advertiser.

THE FARMER'S MARKETS.

Bonsecours and St. Ann's Markets-Prices at Farmer's Waggons, etc. Friday, June 27.

There was a full attendance of farmers and other produce raisers at the above-named markets, to-day, and as a natural consequence of the larger supplies of nearly every article of consumption, prices were somewhat easier than on last market day. There were also

a good many purchasers out this foreroon. Oats were plentiful and selling at from 75c to 80c per bag, according to quantity and quality. For peas 90c per bushel was paid. For buckwheat farmers were asking \$1.20 per bag, but we did not hear of that figure having been paid, as it is a little over the market value. Potatoes were held generally at 80c per bag. Butter and eggs were nominally unchanged; Eastern Townships in tubs were offering at from 10c to 12½c, and prints in baskets, were selling at from 12c up to 18c and 20c; while good fresh eggs were worth 15c to 16c per doz. A few new pump. kins, large sizes, were offered at 40c each Green onions, at waggons, were selling at 10c per doz. Montreal green peas were lower,

worth \$1.25 per bush, and green beans, \$2 per bush. Montreal cucumbers were retailed at \$1 per doz. Gooseberries were sold at 50c per gal., at the waggons, wholesale, and at

60c, retail. The following are the prices current, cor-

rected up to date:-FARM PRODUCE.—Butter—Prints, 15c to 20c per lb; roll 11c to 14c per lb; Eastern Townships, tub, 10c to 18c. Fine cheese, 10c to 11c per lb; ordinary, 6c to 7c. Maple sugar, 9c to 10c per lb. Lard, 8jc to 10c. Fresh Eggs, 14c to 10c per dozen;

Lard, 83c to 10c. Fresh Eggs, 14c to 10c per dozen; packed do 11c to 13c.

GRAIN, ETC.—Oats, 70c to 85c per bag; buck-wheat, 80c to \$1.10 do; peas, 80c to 95c per bushel; bran, 81c per cwt; cornmeal, \$1.20 to 1.30 per bag; barley, 60c to 75c per bushel; corn, \$1.20 to 1.25 per bag; Canadian corn, \$1.20; beans, \$1.40 to 1.50 per bushel; moulte \$1.00 to 1.10 per bag; flour, \$2.20 to 2.30 per bag; oatmeal, \$2.00 to 2.25 per bag.

Per bag.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes. 75c to 85c per bag; carrots, 30c to 40c per bushel; onlons, 90c to 80.00 do; parsnips, 35c to 50c do; beets, 35c to 50c do; beets, 35c to 50c do; beets, 35c to 50c do; turnips, 40c to 55c per bushel; celery, 60c to 60c per parcel of a dozen bunches; spinach, 50c to 60c per bushel; pineapples, 20c 30c each; rhubarb, 15c to 20c per dozen bunches; radishes, 25c do; water cresses 40c per basket; new cabbage, \$150 per dozen or 20c per head; lettuce, 10c to 15c per dozen bunches.

FRUIT.—Apples—Russetts, \$4 to \$6 per brl. and from 40c to 50c per peck; Lemons, 30c to 35c per doze; \$7 per case; oranges, 35c to 40c per dozen; \$11 to 12 per case; cranberries, 60c per galton; cocoanuts, 60c per dozen.

POULTRY AND GAME.—Turkeys, 90c. to \$1.25 eacn; geese, 75 to \$1.00 per pair; ducks (wild), 60c to 60c per barce; tame, 50c to 60c; pigeons, 20c to 30c per pair; chickens, 40c to 65c per pair; qualls, \$2.00 per dozen; prairie hens, 70c \$1.00 per pair.

MEAT.—Beet—roast beef (trimmed), 10c to 12c; sirloin steaks, 12c to 15c; spring lamb, 50c to \$1.50 per quarter; mutton, 3c to 12c; veal, 6c to 15c; pork, 8c to 10c; ham, 12c to 13c; baeon, 12c to 13c; fresh sausages, 8c to 10c; Bologna sausages, 12c to 15c; dressed hogs, \$6.00 to \$6.50 per 100 pounds. vegetables.—Potatoes. 75c to 85c per bag;

THE CATTLE MARKETS. St. Gabriel.

Monday, June 30.

Business at this market to-day was rather quiet, the receipts of live stock being much smaller than last week. The arrivals at the St. Gabriel market Saturday night and this morning were between 4 and 6 car-loads the demand for export grades continued good, at firm prices, Mr. Alderman McShane being as usual the principal buyer. He bought up all that was suitable for shipping, and, in conversation with the writer, stated that he would pay stiff prices for all first-class stock arriving. There were only a few local butchers in attendance, and the demand from them was slow, but the quality of the cattle offering for local use was rather inferior. Mr. McShane purchased about 104 head of cattle altogether, as follows :- from St. Burnett, Toronto, 32 head, averaging about 1,300 lbs. at \$70 each : from Wm. Roberts, Granby, 19 head, averaging 1,450 lbs. each, at \$1,300 for the lot; from Mr. Denis, Ingersoll, 15 head, averaging about 1,560 lbs. each, at \$1,275, or \$85 each; from Duncan McLean, London, 13 head for \$605; from Hugh Elliot, Kingston, 12 head, for \$678; from Thomas Ponner, Toronto, six head at \$62 each, and from R. J. Hopper, five head, for \$215. Mr. John Stagg, of Brockville, sold 20 head cattle, averaging about 1,000 lbs. each, to Mr. R. J. Hopper at about 41c per 1b. Prices ranged to-day at from 43c to 55c per lb. for strong shipping grades, and about 40 to 41c for cattle for local purposes. About 100 hogs changed hands at St. Gabriel market to-day at about 43c to 5c per lb. There were no

calves or sheep offering.

Mr Ald McShane will ship 160 head of cattle per the Canadian next Thursday, and 80 head per the Scandinavian on Wednesday Messrs H Walker & Sons, of Walkerville, Ont., will also ship about 250 head of cattle per the Scandinavian. During the past few days, Mr Robson, of St Mary's, shipped from this port 900 sheep; Messrs Elliott and Williamson, of Brampton, 61 cattle; Mr C Flanagan, of Toronto, 80 cattle; Alderman McShane, 95 cattle; and Messrs DeSola Bros & Collins, 60 cattle—all for London. Messrs Frankland, Reeves & Morse, of Toronto, shipped 223 cattle; and Messrs H Walker & Sons, of Walkerville, 100 cattle for Liverpool. From the effects of the recent excessive heat, no less than twenty-five head of choice cattle have died belonging to the two last-named

Viger. FRIDAY, June 27.

The receipts of live stock at this market today were rather small, but yesterday they were very fair, and there was a good attendance of buyers. The quality of the stock under offer both days was fair to good, and for all really good animals there was a steady demand.

Yesterday about 100 beeves were brought to market, and this number was increased by 50 head, driven from the St. Gabriel market. Prices paid ranged from 3c to 4c per ib., live weight, for local use. One heifer changed hands at \$2.75 per cwt. About 100 calves sold at \$8 for first-class; \$5 to 6 for second, and \$1 50 to 3 for third. Sheep and lambs were in fair request, and about 400 changed hands at \$4 to 4 25 per cwt. for sheep, and from \$2 to 4 for spring lambs, as to quality. Some 200 sheep were weighed at this market last evening by Mr. Wm. Price, prior to shipping them.

To-day the receipts comprised about 80 fat cattle, 60 milch cows, 20 culves, 25 bogs, and a few sheep, which remained over from yesterday. The fat cattle sold at from \$30 to 40 for the best, and \$12 to 20 for second class; milch cows brought \$40 to 45 each for extra quality, and \$25 to 30 for the remainder; some third class cows were sold at from \$8 to 15 each. There was a good enquiry for calves at yesterday's prices, and the sheep also sold at yesterday's quotations. The quality of the hogs offering was poor, and prices paid ranged from \$4 to 5 per head.

English Cattle Markets.

Special cablegrams to the Drover's Journal report as follows :-

Islington, Eng., June 24.—Cattle-Supply on the market 3,300 head; trade very firm in all description of cattle, and in some instances higher prices have been obtained; a good clearance has been made. QUOTATIONS.

Scots......18 to

Per 1b.

Second quality	16 to 1616
Coarse and inferior	
These prices are for estimated the offal is not reckoned.	ated dead weight
DEPTFORD, Eng., June supply on this market was	900 head; trade
n this branch was very fir	

has been made. QUOTATIONS. 174c Scots.... These prices are for estimated dead

weights; the offal is not reckoned.

New York Cattle Market.

New York, June 25.—Trade in live stock generally in New York on Monday was slow; arrivals were heavy, and in all degrees of quality the markets closed weak. Beeves were off in feeling, while sheep declined fully je per lb, lambs being dull. At Sixtleth street yards horned cattle suid at 8je to 0je per lb, weights 6 to 9jewt. At Harsimus cove yards prices ranged from 6je to 10c per lb, weights 5 to 10 cwt; general sales of 66 lbs net; range of allowance 55 to 58 lb net; quality poor to good; in the aggregate coarse and moderately lat. Milch cows, with their calves, sold at \$41 per head; buttermilk fed calves 3je to 3je per lb; veals at 5c to 6je per lb; mixed lots at 4c to 4je per lb. Sheep sold at \$34 to 56 per cwt; lambs at 4je to 6e per lb; quality of the flocks to hand, poor to choice. Live hogs sold at \$420 per cwt. City dressed opened in moderate demand at 5je to 5je per lb; market pigs at 5je per lb.

Montreal Fuel Market.

THURSDAY, June 26.

There is no essential change to note in the condition of the local fuel market. Some of our large dealers report a less active demand for hard coal during the past week, while others state that they are as busy as before, and have a great many more orders to fill than during the corresponding month of last year. A large quantity of Scotch and lower port steam coal has arrived in this port recently, and a few cargo lots have changed hands at a slight concession on our quotations, which are for retail lots. The arrivals of anthracite coal from New York continue to be rather light, and nearly all the vessels formerly employed in carrying this commodity have left port for want of trade. There exists some difficulty between the vessel owners and coal dealers as to freights, the former asking outside rates and refusing to make contracts for less. It appears that a good many householders are holding off from purchasing with the expectation of still lower prices, but this seems highly improbable. The mining companies still continue to be

actively engaged in filling orders, and some are really short of coal. Further orders are not so numerous, however, and the indica-tions are that July will be comparatively a dull month. The increase of production from January 1st to June 14th was 4,072,451 tous over that of the same period in 1878.

In wood there is scarcely anything doing at all. A considerable quantity has arrived at the Victoria wharf from Upper Canada ports during the week, but sales are comparatively few, and for small lots only, at unaltered prices.

COAL.-Retail prices per ton, delivered, for cash: Stove, \$5.00 to 5.25; chestnut, \$5.00 to 5.25; egg, \$4.75 to 5.00; farnace, \$4.75 to 5.00; Scotch grate (softe, \$5.50; Scotch steam, \$4.50 to 4.75; Picton steam, \$4.00 to 4.25; Newcastle smiths', \$5.50; coke, per chaldron, \$3 50.

Wood.-Retail prices per cord at the wharf cartage extra: Long maple, 31 feet, \$5.00 long birch, 31 feet, \$4.50; long beech, 31 feet \$4.00; short maple, three feet, \$4.50; short birch, three feet, \$4.00; short beech, three feet, \$3 50; short tamarac, 21 to 3 feet, \$3.00 to 3.25; short hemlock, 21 to 3 feet, \$2.00.

Montreal Hay Market.

SATURDAY, June 28

As the result of a combination of causes the

As the result of a combination of causes the the receipts at the above-named market during the past week have been unusually light, comprising only about 2.0 loads of hay, and 30 loads of straw.

Last Tuesday, one of the regular market days here for hay and straw, was a holiday, and yester day and to day the weather was unfavorable for farmers coming to town; fither, many of the farmers are becoming exhausted of their old stocks, and the new, of course, has not yet been reaped.

reaped.

Prices for hay are about 50c per hundred bundles lower than at this time last week, the present range being from \$7 to 9, and the best imothy can be bought at \$9 per hundred bundles. Price for straw rule stead, and unchanged, at from \$4 too per hundred bundles.

Montreal Horse Market.

MONDAY, June 30. The demand for good useful horses, for exportation and also for driving purposes in this and neighboring cities and surrounding country, continue good, but the supply is very light at present.

present.
There have been comparatively few horses of There have been comparatively few horses offering in this market during the past week, but very fair prices were paid to rail that were to be had. Some three or four car loads have been shipped to the United States during the week. There are at present some four or five American buyers, including the seas Geo W Randall, of Paimer, Mass, Woo E Libby, Berwiet, Me, and C F Trask, Gardiner, Malne, staying at the American house, and it is understood that they have good sized orders to fill.

Several sales have occurred at the borse market on College street, and on private terms, during the past week, on local account.

The list of horses exported to the Livited States during the week through the consulate here is:

The list of norses exported to the 137-ed Satisfied of the week through the consulate here is:
On the 23rd inst, 1 horse at \$105; 12 at \$1.446.50.
On the 24th: 8 at \$75; 9 at \$306. On the 25th:
22 at 1839. On the 25th: 5 at 1.181.50; 8 at \$340.
On the 25th: 6 at \$300; 5 at \$346.

Halfax Markets.

The past week has been one of activity on our wharves, o er 5.16 0 quintals of dry fish having come in, the greater portion from small ports, and the whole being taken off the market. Four cargoes left this port this work for the West Indies, the principle fish cargoes being dry fish; 3,818 quintals, 756 barrels of mackerel, and 124 barrels of herrings. On the other hand we received four West India cargoes consisting entirely of sugar, with a total of 736 hhrs, 24 tierces and 31 barrels of tuban sugar. Mack-rel receipts are small, only 257 barrels, and the shipments are 856 barrels. Fishing at the Magdal-n Islands has in some cases been abandoned for deep sea herring fishing in the guif. Herring receipts for the week are 1,181 barrels, of which 9 0 barrels were from Bonne Bay. Shipments, 121 barrels. Alewives, 500 barrels in one lot.

OILA—Cod oil receips are only of two barrels, and shipments nil. Of seal oil 200 barrels came in with a late instalment of the Magdalen island seal skins, smounting to 1,768.

Flour—Is scarce and advance, the millers in the west antic pate a short supply o wheat before the crops are harvested, and are not disposed to concede at as low figures as hitherto. The receipts were 1,600 barrels, of which 200 barrels came from Boston, and the remainder via J. C. R.

Cor-mal—Is in fair stock, and the receipts were 1,725 barrels.

COR MFAL—Is in fair stock, and the receipts were 1.725 barrels
OATS—Are in demand, and the receipt of 2.754 burbels the past week is not sufficient to check

burners the past week is not sufficient to check the advance in price.

Poratoes—are going down still to the West Indian market via New York, the outlet, and 42c is the very roundest price; while for any potatoes in shipping order not less than 35c would be had from a buyer for export. Receipts, 5,755 bushels.

The Quebec Markels. QUEBEC, June 26. - TIMBER. - Business in

Queec, June 23.—Timber.—Business in square timber this season has so far, been very limited, shipments being far below former seasons, hence the difficulty of selling new timber coming into the market. The quantity placed on the market this season is, however, far below other seasons. A curple of white pline rafts have been sold during the week, but the figures realized are hardly remunerative. One large raft of 68 feet and 17 inches, with a small quantity of red pine and some large waney, changed hands at 70c, and another raft of 56 feet soid at 9c. Deals.—The great bulk of shipments continue to be deals, and there is some demand for these goods. The greater quantity now going forward are, however, being shipped by mills under last winter's contracts. The proprietor of St. Nicholas m'll- is reported to have sold some 125,000 standard of spruce, but prices have not transpired. Pine are in demand, and a large stle has been made on private terms.

Freights.—There has not been much done during the week; there are a few open vessels in port, and they are holding on for an advance; rates remain firm, but the demand is limited; the transations reported are:—Glasgow, 80s for onk plank; fos for deals. Liverpool, 22s 9d for timber; 61s 3d for deals. Liverpool, 22s 9d for timber; 61s 3d for deals. Liverpool, 22s 9d for timber. Greenock, 22s -6d for timber; 6s for deals. Riyer and Gulf Freights.—To Montreal—Salt, 6c to 7c per sack; coals, 80c to 51 per ton; sawn lumber, \$1 to 10 per 1,000 feet, board measure. To Gaspe, Pleton, Miramichi, Shediac, &c.,50c per barrel and \$5 per ton per steamship, were obtained; here also a good clearance

and 30c to 40c per barrel per schooner for flour. From Montreal to Quebec—Flour, 8c per barrel; 3c per bag; pork, 10c per barrel; heavy goods, \$1 per loon.

Saltt—The receipts during the past week have been 1.500 tons, now bringing this year's importations up to 10,296 tons, which is 4,443 tons more than at the same time last year. One firm, it is said, has been trying to corner the market, but failed. Holders anticipate an advance on last week's rates, and are now holding for 46c per sack. The latest sale was at 42c per sack, 10 to the ton.

Coal—Dealers having pretty heavy stocks, and consumption being limited, coupled with the fact of an arrival of five cargoes since yesterday, has somewnat depressed the market. Receipts since last report have been 2,717 tons, making total importations to date 30,04 tons, which is 8,125 tons less than at this time last year. Transactions to-day have been at \$505, 490 and 480. English coals bring \$425 and Pictou \$450 per chaldron.

Commercial Items.

The Dominion Telegraph company have awarded the contract for the construction of the new shore line between Canso and Halifax, connecting with all the lighthouses on the shore.

—Tenders having been invited by adrertisement, Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., of London, in connection with Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co. of New York, have been awarded the five per cent stelling loan of the city of Toronto.

sterling loan of the city of Toronto.

The activity in the Madoc iron business continues. It is reported that one of the mines has been sold to iron-masters resident in the United States, and the agent of the same parties is in trenty with the owners of a large and rich deposit of red hematite for its purchase.

A good raft of timber from the Upper Ottawa of about 68 to 70 feet average, and about 17 inch girth, was sold yesterday at 50 per foot. The lot contained a small portion of waney board-pine of large average and some choice red pine of 30 feet. A fair raft from the Pettawawa river, averaging 56 feet and 15 inch girth, was sold at 9 cepts. A raft of oak, elm, etc., has arrived to Morris & Perry, Union cove.

—At a meeting of the new board of harbor

-At a meeting of the new board of harbon commissioners yesterday, Mr. Andrew Robertson was elected chairman.

After the agreement recently between the American Union and Dominion Telegraph companies had been executed by the directors of both companies. Mr. Swinyard, the managing director of the Dominion company, was invited to accept the position of vice-president of the American Union company, in addition to the position of general representative of both companies in Canada, but he declined the proposition, until the agreement shall have been ratified by the shareholders of his own company.

-During the past week a fresh supply of shipping cattle has been discovered in this province. Mr. Gibb, of Quebec, and other drovers have bought a large number of firstclass beeves, weighing from 1,500 to 2,000 lbs. each, and said to be equal in every respect to the best western stock. They have been shipped to England, and Ontario has now a rival at home in this large and growing trade which bids fair to develop into one of the largest sources of revenue to Canada, viz .in the sister province of Quebec.

The American Coal Trade.

At the monthly sale the other day by the Lackawanaa and Western company prices showed an average advance of he per ton, figures comparing with the previous month's sales as follows:— Yesterday's Last

İ		average.	Month's.	Rise.
	Steamboat	.\$	\$2 083	
ı	Grate	2 18:	2 10	810
	Grate Egg.	2 20	2 11;	83c
	Stove	2 56!	2 41?	15 c
	Chestnut	. 2 87	2 271	10 c
l	-The N. Y. Con	imercial Bu	Melin. a r	ellabie
l	authority, comm	ents on the	simulation a	as foi-
l	lows: " A further	advance in	the price o	്കരാ
	it will be observe	d, was establ	ished at the	trade
İ	sale in this city y	esterday. Ti	ie advance	is cer-
	tainly phenemen	al. in view o	of the limit	ed uc-
	mand from the tr	ade and the	largely inc	reased
ı	production comp	ared with th	ie output fo	or Jast
	consum			

Business Changes.

New York, June 27 .- On the first of January next Madison square garden, formerly Gilmore's garden, will pass into possession of a stock company and assume the name and character of the New York Arcade. The character of the New York Arcade. The premises has been leased from Vanderbilt for premises has been leased from Vanderbilt for NEW YORK PIANO CO., IS: St. James Street Montres months past well known citizens have been actively engaged in the movement whose result is the organization of the New York Arcade company (limited), with a capital stock of \$100,000. The purpose of these gentlemen is to establish a sort of permanent bazaar, turnishing under one roof facilities for tran-acting nearly every kind of business, wholesale and retail.

The linen trade at the present time is low in Lurgan and the neighborhood. In one power-loom factory, containing nearly 400 looms, there are about 120 of them lying

That's The Way They Used To Do It.

With a thumb and finger on the nose, a bright sliver dime on the table as a bribe, and the tas-tor Oil bottle in the other hand is the way our tor Oil bottle in the other hand is the way our mother had to approach us when she was about to attack a severe case of colic that had tied our little intestines in knots. Those days, and that scene, comes no more to us, neither will our little ones ever be obliged to tread in the rough path their parents trod in their childhood. Now we take Noot & Bowne's Palatable Castor of it is just about as cheap—25 cents per bottle, and it is just about as cheap—25 cents per bottle,

MARRIED.

KEARNEY-DOHERTY-On June 24th at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Father Dowd, Wilham Kearney, Fsq., to Maggle, fourth daughter of John Doherty, Esq., of Donegana street, both of this city.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The friends of Taomas Addison, who was supposed to belong formerly to the City of Montreal, stone-mason by trade, and who died in Okoloneu. Iowa, in April, 1876, by communicating with the undersigned, can learn particulars

JOHN MCEVITT Keckuk, Iowa.

QTE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE. "THE RETREAT."

First-class House; Moderate charges; Meals at all hours. Arrangements by Day, Week or Month, can be made on application to the Proprietress. Good Stabling; Carriages always on the Wharf for Invalids. Sign of the "DOMINION FLAG."

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

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

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is combined in a perfectly palatable form that is taken readily by children and most sensitive persons without the slightest nausea. It is the finest food and medicine ever offered to the weak and debilitated patient. It restores feeble digestion, enriches the blood, adds flesh and strength, and for Consumption and all affections of the throat, Scrofula, Rheumatism, and all disortions of the Blood and General debility, no remedy has been found to equal it. For sale by all Druggists at \$2.00 per bottle,

SCOTT & BOWNE, With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA SCOTT & BOWNE,
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CANADA, PROVINCE of QUEBEC,

District of Montreal. No. 2270. Superior
Court of Montreal. Henriette Lagarde, dit
St. Jean, of the City and District of Montreal,
wife commune en biens of Edward Crevier.
butcher, of the same place, and duly authorized
a estr en justice, Plaintiff; vs. the said Antoine
Crevier: butcher, of the same place. Defendant,
The plaintiff has instituted an action en seperation de biens in the present cause, on the
Sixth day of June, instant.

PERRAS & MORIN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 11th June, 1879.

44-5

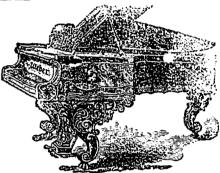
A GOOD PLAN.

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

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



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PRINCIPAL CONVENTS

in the United States; the leading Musicians of Her Majesty's Opera, of the Italian Opera, and all celebrated Plan'sts declare them unequalled by any other planos for

Durability, Power and Purity of Tone. Liberal terms made to Dealers, Convents and Musical institutions. For Catalogues and fur-

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Call and see our assortment of White Dress Goods, the cheapest in the city.

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Lace Striped Muslims for Dresses, 74c, 10c, 121c, 15 and 2 c yd. Hair Card Piquos, 6jc and 10c yd. Fancy Brilliants, 11c, 12c, 14c, and 16c yd. Good English Piques, 20, 22c, 25c yd.

TASSO LINENS.

Good Tasso Linens reduced to 121c. Very wid- Tasso Linens reduced to 151c. Splendid Tasso Linens reduced to 171c.

LINEN DRILLS!

Striped Linen Drills, 13c, 23c, and 27c yd. Unbleached Linen Drills, 18c, 29c, 23c, 26c and 3u: yd. Half bleached Linen Drills, 25c and 28 yd, Cream Linen Drill, 27c yd.

CARRIAGE RUGS.

Striped Carriage Rugs, 75c and 8 c each. Good Striped Carriage Rugs, & c, 95c, \$1, \$1.10c, \$1.15, \$1.25 and \$1.75 each.

CHEAP ALL-WOOL TWEEDS.

All our Tweeds are carefully selected as regards quality and style, and from the best makers.
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