

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

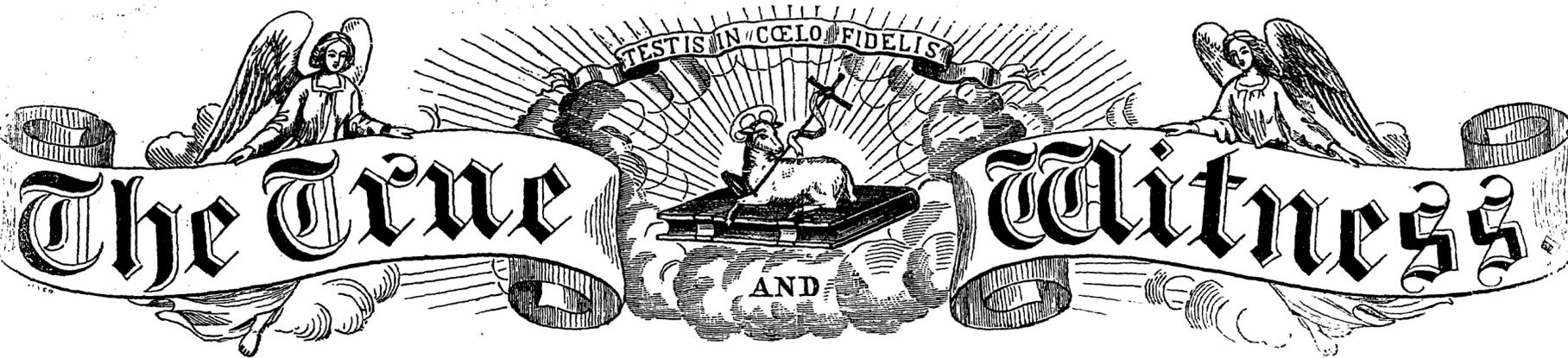
- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXIX.—NO. 46.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1879.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum In advance.

IRISH NEWS.

The late Mr. James Morris, of Dangan house, Thomastown, Kilkenny, has bequeathed £50 each to the parish priests of Thomastown and Rathnize, for the poor of both parishes.

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

A new church has been erected at Clonoulty, 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 service 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 fair, £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 harvests, 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 on 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 bars-headed in the open air. The progress of the ceremony is made known to them by the waving of flags, and their prayers accompany those of the priest.

European Items.

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

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 measure due to her having used a hair-dye, for the purpose of turning her black 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 succeed in carrying the O'Connor Dou's bill this session, and urged the necessity of preparing for the general election.

M. de Lousseps 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 President Grevy.

A question is to be asked the secretary of state for war as to whether he sees any objection to permit all ranks of the army—following the example of his royal highness the field-marshal commanding-in-chief, field-marshal his royal highness the prince of Wales, his serene highness the Prince of Saxe Weimar, commanding the southern district, and of the officers and men of the royal navy—to wear their beards.

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

The following letters have been received by Mr. Cross, corresponding Secretary of St. Patrick's Society:

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

SAMUEL CROSS, Esq., Corresponding Secretary St. Patrick's Society:

DEAR SIR,—I have just returned from a tour of inspection in New Mexico, and among other letters awaiting my attention I find yours of the 31st May last, conveying the kind and courteous invitation of St. Patrick's Society to attend their next annual picnic on the 1st of July proximo.

I regret exceedingly that my military duties will not permit of my absence on the date named, and I beg you to convey to the Society my regrets at my inability to be with them on that occasion, and my high appreciation 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.

E. B. O'NEILL, Esq., President St. Patrick's Society, Montreal:

DEAR SIR,—Many thanks for your hearty invitation by telegraph on the 31st of May. At that time I was somewhere in the southern range of the Rocky Mountains and beyond the reach of wire and mails, so I only received the despatch upon my return from New Mexico, a day or two ago. I have written Mr. Cross, the corresponding secretary, telling him that my military duties will prevent my acceptance of the invitation, and I write now to let you know that your tele-

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

I am, dear Sir, Very truly yours, P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut.-General U. S. Army. No. 8339. OTTAWA, June 26th, 1879.

Sir,—I have been requested to inform you that a letter written by you to the Hon. Mr. Mason, Minister of Militia and Defence, asking for authority to invite an American regiment from New York to visit the city of 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.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant, AUG. PARKER, 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 (Fall Mill 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 splintered 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, and those who would otherwise be helpless serfs, and by bringing public opinion to bear upon the evildoers, compel respect for natural laws."

THE ZULU WAR.

Cetwayo wants Peace Almost at Any Price.

LONDON, 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. Orontes for transportation to England.

Despatches dated at Pietermaritzburg, June 9th, announce that the peace messengers had returned to Cetwayo. Virtually there is a fortnight's armistice; nearly all the special despatches to London newspapers from the Cape agree in pronouncing the peace overture bona fide.

The Standard 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 thereon 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 Chelmsford's camp. The messengers were informed of the

ADDITIONAL TERMS OF PEACE.

which are that the king's regiments disarm, Cetwayo 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 circumstances 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 called you a fool, do you?" "I do," was the reply. Then turning to the court the prisoner said, "I would ask the court if the fact of my calling that man a fool is any evidence that I was drunk?"

The Last of the O'Donnells of France.

A well-known Paris correspondent, writing a short time since, says that Count O'Donnell, councillor 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 II. 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 Ancients in 1854. He had married the sister of Madame Emile Girardin (Sophia Gay), and the late count was consequently the nephew of that celebrated writer.

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; Mr. 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—Albe Vattennere, so well known for his good works and his sympathy with Irishmen in their days of sorrow.

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 Lane Express of the 24th inst. 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, if 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 as a slight amelioration of the weather. The arrivals of foreign wheat in London up to Friday amounted to 58,000 qrs., principally from North Russian ports. The deliveries at the principal country markets indicate that the farmers hold far more abundant reserves than was expected. The depressing influence of these deliveries have counteracted any apprehensions of a deficient English harvest, and prices are unchanged. The demand for all classes of wheat has been limited, apparently in consequence of a belief by buyers that the lowest point had not yet been reached. There has been some slight exception in favour of American wheats which were rather actively dealt 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 descriptions. 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 English wheat during last week were 49,426 quarters at 48s 6d per quarter, against 26,546 quarters at 46s 9d per quarter for the same period last year. The imports into the United Kingdom during the week ending June 14 were 87,335 cwt. of wheat and 193,863 cwt. of flour."

The Conversion of John Mitchell's 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 infidelity. 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 I 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, but I said that if, after two or three years, she 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 Sacre Cour, and has become greatly attached to one of the good ladies of that house, Madame D—, a very excellent and accomplished woman. This condition of things was not calculated to abate her Catholic zeal, and, in short, the time came when my dear daughter declared that she must be a Catholic—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 Morlot, 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 afterwards given umbrage to the relatives, he should require that, before any further step were taken, I 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 up 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 intelligence 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 ancient 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 Larnesse."—Catholic Union.

The Mollen Lake of Kihlunen, Swedish Islands.

We stood on a low cliff overhanging 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 like that of waves of the beating sea against rocks. There seemed to be no tenacity in the melted lava; it splashed about just like water. As the water fell back from the bases of the cliffs, pendant conglutinations of lava were formed for an instant and hung in the glowing cavities like icicles; but were remelted in a moment by the returning waves, which, when thrown up were glowing brightly with heat. The lake itself was covered with a thick black scum of conglutinated 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 fiery spray, which cooling as it fell, formed the threads known as Pele's hair, like fine spun green glass. Pele's hair thus formed drifts away with the wind and hangs in felted masses about the rocks; and the birds sometimes 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 speciality. If certain kinds of snakes are found in a kraal, a Zulu would no more dare to kill them than he would to kill his own life. The poor native is often horrified 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 serpent 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 is 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 friendly 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 Tribune.) 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 him.

Natural Eloquence.

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) had 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 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, Goethe, 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 intellectual 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 Macfalle on the State of Ireland.

The following important letter from Archbishop Macfalle, dated Westport, June 5, appeared in a contemporary, on Saturday last:—"DEAR 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 profanation of what is most sacred in religion—all the results of lawless and occult association, eminently merit the solemn condemnation of the ministers of religion, as directly tending to impiety 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 unadvised combinations lead invariably to disaster, and to the sterner revivings of the chains by which we are unhappily bound as a subordinate people to a dominant race. I remain, dear Sir, Faithfully yours, J. J. J. J., Archbishop of Tuam."

Lady Strangford and General Gourko.

The Moscow Gazette publishes a somewhat singular story about Lady Strangford, which it says has been going the round of London. When Dr. Russell, the ex-Texas 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. "But, at least, Lady Strangford," he ventured to say, "you must have met a *preux chevalier* amongst them, and that was General Gourko!" "Gourko?" she exclaimed, "he was as great a brute as any of them. He spat in my face, and swore at me dreadfully." "Spat in your face, sure?" Lady Strangford, you do not literally mean that?" "Indeed I do," she said. "But do you authorize me to repeat that dreadful story, and say that General Gourko actually spat in your face?" "Yes; I do not only authorize you to say so, but I hope you will tell every one you know. It ought to be known what brutes those Russians are." Dr. Russell shortly afterwards 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 embarrassed General. He categorically and indignantly denied the charge, and sent copies of letters which he had received from Lady Strangford, which were filled with expressions of gratitude for various services of kindness and courtesy which she had rendered 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 had done so in order to conciliate Gourko. "It was in his power," she said, "and I did not know what he would do next?" "Well, but really, Lady Strangford," rejoined Dr. Russell, "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 somewhere." "And he swore at you?" "Oh yes, dreadfully!" "Now, what did he say?" "Well," replied her ladyship, "you see it was all in Russian, and I do not know that language."

Esprit de Corps.

I am informed that the war department, while on the one hand carrying out some admirable details of army reform, are disposed to go back on the old ground as regards other items. It is contemplated, if not concluded, to abolish the rank of sub-commissioned officer, and substitute the term sub-officer. I have not learnt how the different grades from the sergeant-major to the lance-corporal will

be distinguished, but I suppose the style and 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 picturesque 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 grandeur 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 restoration of which will give much pleasure to Tommy Atkins, and his officer both.

The Sahara.

A New York civil engineer makes the following 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 prophecy of "Mother Shipton," will be in 1891. In this project all 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 Trebizond. 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 coffee-plant, the cultivation of which has been greatly extended.

THE NIGHT HERON.—A fine specimen of that rare and interesting bird the "night heron" was shot on May 23, on a tree on the banks of the Black Devon, adjoining Allow 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 BURGALAR.—Parrots are beginning to indicate their use, and pretty soon every household 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.—New York papers.

THE KAFFIRS OF SOUTH AFRICA.—The term "Kaffirs," which we have come to apply generally to certain tribes on the south-eastern coast of Africa, is not the national name, but one of reproach imposed on them as "infidels" by the Arabs; and it is equally applied to Europeans by Afghans, Turks, and other votaries of Islam. To anthropologists the so-called Kaffirs are known as Chinuas, 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 Fulahs, the Bantus, and the Hottentots—indigenes.

THE PRESERVATION OF ANIMACULES.—The difficulty hitherto experienced by naturalists in preserving the minute animacules which 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. The animacules are exposed to the vapour of 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 appears distinctly under the microscope as when they were alive.

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 in another county, unless a new license was obtained. In this dilemma they appealed to the conductor, who stopped the train for a few minutes on Clark county soil, while a clergyman hurriedly tied the knot. The passengers were permitted to kiss the bride as compensation for the delay.

The Emperor William is the fifth male member of the Hohenzollern family who has lived to celebrate his golden wedding. The first case was that of Johann, surrounded 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 married life—namely Frederick the Great, Prince Henry, and Prince August Ferdinand of Prussia. Of the four sons of Frederick William III., three celebrated their silver wedding, and Prince Charles, brother of the present emperor, who married the sister of the empress, was within a day or two of the golden ceremony in 1877, when his consort died.

Lines on a Skeleton.

Some forty years ago, the following poem was found in the London Evening Chronicle. Every effort was vainly made to discover the author...

Behold this ruin! 'Twas a skull
Of the ethereal spirit full
This narrow cell was his retreat,
This space was thine mysterious seat;

Beneath this mouldering 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 glared,
But through the dew of kindness beamed,
That eye shall be for ever bright,
When stars and sun are sunk in night.

Within this hollow cavern hung
The ready, swift and tuneful tongue,
If falsehood's honey it distilled,
And when it could not praise, was chained
Infold in virtue's never broken spoke,
Yet gentle concord never broke;
This silent tongue shall plead for thee
When time unloosens eternity.

Say, did these fingers delve the mine?
Or with the evil rubies shine?
To weave 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 claim,
Than all that wait on wealth or fame.

Avail it, whether bare or shod
These feet the paths of duty trod?
If from the bowers of Ease they fled,
To seek Affliction's dreary bed,
If God's angry wrath 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,

OR, THE COURIER OF THE BAR.

By Jules Verne.

CHAPTER XIV.—CONTINUED.

Further, he was cruel, and had even acted as an executioner. Feofar-Khan possessed in him a lieutenant 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 baffling it that Michael Strogoff had been entrusted with the important mission of which he was the bearer.

This mission he had faithfully performed up to this moment; but now could he carry it to successful completion?

The blow which had struck Michael Strogoff was not mortal. By swimming in a 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 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.

"What would I have received which could have thus prostrated me? It was not a gunshot wound?" "No, no, I thrust upon the head, now healing," replied the mujik. "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."

"Well, I will go on foot to Omsk to find a horse." "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 reward 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 the mujik he would have fallen, but the fresh 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 single goal—far distant Irkutsk—he must reach it! 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 many places, and there were the breaches through which the marauders who followed the armies of Feofar-Khan had penetrated. Within Omsk, in its streets and squares, Tartar soldiers swarmed like ants, but it was easy to see that a hand of iron reigned there, a discipline to which they were but where alone, but in fact they were but a group of defenceless men against surprise.

In the chief square, transformed into a camp, guarded by many sentries, 2,000 Tartars bivouacked in good order. The horses, picked out still saddled, were ready to start at the first order. Omsk could only be a temporary halting-place 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 profitable.

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 Strogoff with a profound rapture.

With feelings equally intense, but of a very different character, Ivan Ogareff's eyes constantly turned toward the proud emblem of his foes, that seemed to brave him to his face. Michael Strogoff was perfectly acquainted with the town of Omsk, and he took care to avoid the streets which were much frequented. 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 fortifications would, of course, facilitate his departure.

The mujik was accordingly conducting his guest straight to the posting-house, when, in a narrow street, Michael Strogoff, coming to a sudden stop, sprang behind a building wall. "What is the matter?" quickly asked the mujik, much astonished at this sudden movement. "Silence!" hastily replied Michael Strogoff, with his finger on his lips.

At this moment a detachment debouched from the principal square into the street which Michael Strogoff and his companion 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 unlucky ones had scarcely time to make way for their passage. There were, therefore, a few half-dressed 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 corpse.

"It is Ivan Ogareff," replied the Siberian, but in a deep voice which breathed hatred. "He?" cried Michael Strogoff, from whom the word escaped with an accent of fury which he could not conquer. He had just recognized 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 marketplace 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 confidants whom he had associated in the accomplishment of his nefarious 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 uttered the singular sentence, of 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 Kasaan 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 had the future! In any case, more than ever—Michael Strogoff would avoid Ivan Ogareff and contrive not to be seen. When the moment of encountering him came to face should arrive, he knew how to meet it, even should the traitor be master of the whole of Siberia. The mujik and Michael resumed their way, and arrived at the posting-house. To leave

Omsk one of the breaches would not be difficult a few hours later. 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 fortunately, 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 it.

The horse cost a high price, and a few moments later Michael was ready to start. It was then four o'clock in the afternoon. Michael Strogoff, compelled to wait till nightfall, in order to pass the fortifications, but not desiring to show himself in the streets of Omsk, remained in the posting-house, and there partook of food.

There was a great crowd in the public room, it being the resort of numbers of the anxious inhabitants, who at this eventful period collected there to obtain news. They were talking of the expected arrival of a corps of 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 ear 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 his ears. "My son!"

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

There were twenty people in the public room. Among them were, perhaps, spies, and was it not known in the town that the son of Marfa Strogoff belonged to the corps of the couriers 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 ressemblance 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 Strogoff?"

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, with his mission, with his oath! Completely master of himself, he closed his eyes, in order not to see the inexpressible anguish which agitated the revered countenance of his mother. He drew back his hands in order not to touch those trembling hands which sought him.

"I do not know in truth what it is you say, my good woman," he replied, stepping back. "Michael!" cried his aged mother. "My name is not Michael. I never was your son! I am Nicholas Koptanoff, a merchant at Irkutsk!"

And suddenly he left the public room, while for the last time the words re-echoed: "My son! my son!" Michael Strogoff, by a desperate effort had gone. He did not see his old mother, who had fallen back almost inanimate upon a bench. But when the postmaster hastened to assist her, the aged woman raised herself. Suddenly a thought occurred to her. She denied by her son? It was not possible. As for being herself deceived, and taking another for her son, whom she had just seen, and if he had not recognized her, it was because he could not; it was because he had some cogent reason for acting thus! And then, her mother's 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 is not my child. He had not his voice. Let 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 Marfa 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, interrogated the old Siberian woman. "Thy name?" he asked in a rough voice. "Marfa Strogoff?" "Thou hast a son?" "Yes." "He is a courier of the Czar?" "Yes." "Where is he?" "At Moscow."

"Thou hast heard no news of him?" "No news." "Since how long?" "Since two months." "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 Strogoff?" "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 that she had recognized her son in this young Siberian. Now if his 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 lay his hands upon this pretended merchant of Irkutsk and strip of his disguise, would he not find a treasure indeed? Would not his superiors well reward his adroitness and his success? Would not the Czar of Russia scowl with rage when he learned that his courier was in the hands of his foes? Ivan Ogareff had therefore no doubt that

the pretended Nicholas Koptanoff was 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. "Let this woman be conducted to Tomsk," he said, returning toward Marfa Strogoff. And while the soldiers brutally dragged her along, headed between his teeth. When the moment arrives I shall know how to make her speak, this old sorceress!"

CHAPTER XV. It was fortunate that Michael Strogoff had left the posting-house so promptly. The orders of Ivan Ogareff had been immediately transmitted to all the approaches in the city, and a full description of Michael sent to all the various commandants, in order to prevent his departure from Omsk. But he had already passed through one of the breaches in the fortifications; his horse was galloping over the steppe, and, not having been immediately pursued, the chances of escape were in his favor.

It was on the 26th of July, at eight o'clock in the evening, that Michael Strogoff had left Omsk. This town is situated about half way between Moscow and Irkutsk, where it was necessary that he should arrive within ten days if he wished to get ahead of the Tartar columns. It was evident that the unlikely chance which had brought him into the presence of his mother had betrayed his incognito. Ivan Ogareff was no longer ignorant of the fact that a courier of the czar had just passed Omsk, taking the direction of Irkutsk. The dispatches which this courier bore must have been of immense importance. Michael Strogoff knew, therefore, that every effort would be made to capture him.

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 stone, 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 it. Could he have withstood this fresh trial? Michael Strogoff urged on his horse, imbuing him with all his own feverish impatience, requiring of him one thing only, namely, to 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 Koulikovo. 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 how he might be able to replace it. Desiring, however, to put the greatest possible distance between himself and the horsemen whom Ivan Ogareff 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 Strogoff, moreover, was a man of certain of his road and devoid of doubt or hesitation, and in spite of the melancholy thoughts which possessed him he had preserved his clearness of mind, and made for his destined point as though it were visible upon the horizon. When he did halt for a moment at some turn of the road it was to breathe his horse. Now he would dismount to ease his steed for a moment, and again he would place his ear to the ground to listen for the sound of galloping horses upon the steppe. Nothing having occurred to arouse his suspicions, he resumed his way.

At 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 safety.

On the 30th of July, at nine o'clock in the morning, Michael Strogoff passed through the station of Touromouff, 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.

The day after, August 1, one hundred and twenty miles farther, at noon, Michael Strogoff arrived at the burg of Paskov, and at two o'clock he halted at that of Pokrowskie. His horse, almost spent since his starting from Elansk, could not advance a step farther.

Therefore, Michael Strogoff was constrained to again lose, for a forced rest, the end of that day and the whole night; but starting again the next morning, and traveling always on that half-flooded soil, after a heat of seventy-five versts, he reached Kamsk on the 21 day of August at four o'clock in the afternoon.

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 Tym, 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 miasms chase them from the other parts of the province.

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 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 suicidal determination born of desperation, saying, "If they take our homes and our all, let them take also our lives, if they will!" Michael Strogoff was unable to get any news there; rather, the Governor would have asked him, if he had known the true character of the merchant of Irkutsk. Kamsk, in fact,

low the winding shores of vast pools, some of which, several versts in length and breadth, deserve the name of lakes. In other localities the stagnant waters through which the road lay had been avoided, not by bridges, but by floating platforms ballasted with thick layers of clay, and whose joists shrank 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, leaving 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. The atmosphere there seems to bristle with fine needles, and one would almost say that a knight's armor would not protect him against the dart of these dipterals. It is a dreary region, which man dearly disputes with gnats, mosquitoes, horse-flies, and millions of microscopic insects which are not visible to the naked eye.

The horse of Michael Strogoff darted among these venomous 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, thrashing 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 dipterals. Having become as insensible, so to speak, to physical pain, as if he had been under the influence of a most anæsthetic, living only through the desire of reaching his destination, cost what may, he saw but one 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 marsh.

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 kvass. After an hour or two at the most, he began again with all possible swiftness, the endless route to Irkutsk.

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

There he was forced to give a night's rest to his horse. The courageous beast could not have continued that journey any longer. At Elansk there was no means of transportation for the same reasons as in the burghs already passed by; carriages and horses were gone.

Elansk, 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. No relay of post, police station, government building, all were abandoned by government order, and on one side the functionaries, on the other, the inhabitants had gone to Kamst, in the centre of the Baraba.

Michael Strogoff was obliged to pass the night at Elansk 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 forced to spare the only means of travel left him.

On the morning, Michael Strogoff left Elansk, 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 Strogoff arrived at the burg of Paskov, and at two o'clock he halted at that of Pokrowskie. His horse, almost spent since his starting from Elansk, could not advance a step farther.

Therefore, Michael Strogoff was constrained to again lose, for a forced rest, the end of that day and the whole night; but starting again the next morning, and traveling always on that half-flooded soil, after a heat of seventy-five versts, he reached Kamsk on the 21 day of August at four o'clock in the afternoon.

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 Tym, 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 miasms chase them from the other parts of the province.

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 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 suicidal determination born of desperation, saying, "If they take our homes and our all, let them take also our lives, if they will!" Michael Strogoff was unable to get any news there; rather, the Governor would have asked him, if he had known the true character of the merchant of Irkutsk. Kamsk, in fact,

from its situation, even seemed to be out of the Siberian world and the events which 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 himself aloof, 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 reeds, a horse was evidently preferable to a carriage. Later, beyond Tomsk, or even Krasnoïarsk, in some important centre of Western Siberia, Michael Strogoff would see what was best to be done.

As to his horse, he never thought of exchanging it for another. He was used to that valiant animal—he knew what he could expect from it.

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

Mark Twain once lectured on the Sandwich Islands. He offered to show how the cannibals 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 sapphire 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 carriage step.

The Irish Language.—An old 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 Zeuss, Celtic and others got the materials for their Celtic studies.

A writer in an exchange having collected a number of amusing typographical errors, 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 for a week in strong brine.'

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 COLORED 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 BALSAM 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 SUFFERING FROM A Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often end in Consumption? If so, use a "Willor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime," a safe and sure remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured only by A. B. WILSON, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

It is a happily 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 respiration. It consequently possesses the wonderful property of Prolonging Human Life.

INDISPENSABLE.—There are some simple remedies indispensable in every family. Among these, the experience of every assured us, should be recorded Purdy Davis' PAIN-KILLER. For both internal and external application we have found it of great value; especially can we recommend it for colds, rheumatism, or fresh wounds and bruises.—Christian Era.

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 come from Montreal. Among those present we noticed A. Desjardins, M.P., and P. F. Pateau, esq., of Montreal; Dr. A. H. and Dr. St. Cuthbert; Dr. A. Brodiner, Roxton Falls; M. De Martigny, cashier of the Bank of St. Cuthbert, and a number of others. The entry of the guests was announced by an organ executed by the Varennes College orchestra 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 gentlemen were disposed to assume the task. The students were then examined in the various branches, comprised in a thorough business education, viz. book-keeping, algebra, mathematics, telegraphy, phonography, and calligraphy. Although the majority of the students were French, the enquiry was directed in English, and revealed a depth of knowledge perfectly astonishing to the audience. The devious ways of banking and other financial institutions were clearly illustrated by the scholars, who displayed a complete acquaintance with the subjects treated. Problems propounded for mental solution were solved with a rapidity and celerity alike creditable to the pupils and their teacher. A problem in cube root was speedily and intelligently solved by a pupil, who, with the aid of small cubes, illustrated the question to the satisfaction of the assemblage. The examinations were satisfactorily concluded with a test of the perceptive abilities of the scholars. A telegraph message was hastily despatched, and as rapidly jotted down by the students. The proficiency of the boys is principally due to the praise-worthy exertions of their preceptor, Prof. Fitzsimmons, who cannot be too highly praised for the advanced learning of the students in his charge.

Diplomas were then furnished the following scholars in the order of merit:—A Senecal, Varennes; L. Martigny, Varennes; Alf Rochelle, St. Cuthbert; J. W. Flynn and P. S. Shea, of Batic, Conn.; and A. Paquette, of St. Cuthbert. The distribution of prizes was then proceeded with. The premiums consisted principally of costly works of well known authors. They were received by the successful candidates with many signs of appreciation. We give below the names of a few of the prize winners:—Study—1st prize, Phillis Blois; 2nd, Ed. Chalifoux. First exercise—1st, T. Bieuvant; 2nd, Jos. Lussier. Excellence—A Senecal. Arithmetic—1st, A Senecal; 2nd, P. L. De Martigny. Telegraphy—Jos. Chazou, Arthur Paquette, Belles Lettres—C. Germain, Gaudric. 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 pupils. A commercial education is indispensable to the Canadian youth now-a-days, 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 people for business. He then referred to Hon. Mr. Masson, and seven prominent merchants as instances of success. In this 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 sentiment and feeling did not disappear 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 commercial 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 kindness in attending at the distribution. He hoped that they had endeavored to merit the encomiums 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 prettiest 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 odoriferous plants permeates the air and impart delicious perfume to the atmosphere. The college is a spacious four-story edifice, constructed in brick, and contains all the latest improvements, even to gas. The principal superior is M. Desjardins, M.P.; director, Rev. Anselme Baril. Professor John A. Fitzsimmons, formerly of Masson college, is the mathematical professor. The courses are taught by the following ecclesiastics: Messrs. Perrault, Beaudoin, Moreau, Gauthier and Rev. Mr. Kieley, prefect of studies; Rev. Father McKewen, 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 transferred 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 Lachine, P.Q.; William H. Stevens, of Mantilla, Ont.; James F. Sweeney, of Montreal. Academy Class. Atrius Cutting, of Coaticook, P. Q., prize in classics and mathematics; honorable mention in Latin, Greek, mechanics, solid geometry, trigonometry and practical chemistry. Anne Darling, of Montreal, honorable mention in mental philosophy, Latin, Greek, mechanics, solid geometry, trigonometry, practical chemistry and elocution. Louise McFee, of Montreal, honorable mention in mental philosophy, Latin, Greek, solid geometry, trigonometry, object lessons, French 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, elocution and drawing. Alexander Young, of St. Rose, P. Q., honorable mention in mental philosophy, mechanics, solid geometry and trigonometry. Manasseh Parent, of St. Pie, P. Q., honorable mention in natural philosophy, Latin, Greek, mechanics, solid geometry, trigonometry and French. 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, English literature, composition, writing, history, algebra, geometry, book-keeping, Latin, French, object lessons and drawing. Edwin Derby, of Sutton, P. Q., honorable mention in geography, English grammar, education, English literature, composition, writing, history, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, mensuration, chemistry, agricultural chemistry, book-keeping and drawing. Florence Thurston, of Lachine, P. Q., honorable mention in geography, English grammar, writing, arithmetic, algebra, mensuration, book-keeping and drawing. Margaret Stewart, of St. Anicet, P. Q., honorable mention in geography, English grammar, education, English literature, composition, arithmetic, Latin and elocution. Samuel Fortier, of Leeds, P. Q., honorable mention in English grammar, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, mensuration, Latin and French.

The following names are mentioned honorably mentioned in the different branches:—Elizabeth Reid, of Montreal, honorable mention in geography, arithmetic, algebra and Latin; Clifford Scott, of West Brome, P. Q.; Kate Wilson, of Montreal; Agnes Shaver, of Montreal, mensuration and music; Jennie Fabiau, of Montreal; Catherine Brown, of Durham, P. Q.; Margaret Campbell, of Montreal; Annie Aird, 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; Jennie Skinner, of Waterloo, P. Q.; Paula Fuller, of Chatham, P. Q.; Agnes Forgrave, of Montreal; Elsie Fuller, of Chatham, P. Q.; Mary Cote, of Quebec; Margaret Martin, of Montreal; Richard Frost, of Waterloo, P. Q.; Lydia Sinclair, of Montreal; Jessie Shanks of Montreal; Warren Kneeland, of South Stukely, P. Q.; Isabella Cowan, of Hinchinbrooke, P. Q.; Jessie Hamilton, of Montreal; Lucy Poplam, of Montreal; Jessie Gordon, of Montreal; Annie Martin, of Montreal; Dunbar Browne, of Montreal; Alice Douglas, of Montreal; Frances Leslie, of Montreal; John Lawrence, of South Stukely.

Elementary School Class. Carrie Durick, of Clarencville, P. Q. (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 Binter, of Cowansville, P. Q., honorable mention in geography, composition, arithmetic, geometry, mensuration, book-keeping, botany, elocution, natural philosophy, music and drawing. Gemma 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 philosophy, elocution and music. Marion Armstrong, of Durham, P. Q., honorable mention in composition, English grammar, French, elocution and music. Helen P. Rutherford, of Montreal, honorable mention in English literature, English grammar, arithmetic, elocution 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, P. Q., honorable mention in geography and history. John Stephen, of Montreal, honorable mention in geography and elocution. Lynn Leet, of Nicolet Falls, P. Q., honorable mention in arithmetic. Amelia Bowman, of Lacolle, P. Q., honorable mention in English grammar. Martha Donaldson, of Potou, P. Q., honorable mention in mensuration. Annie Coulthard, of Beauharnois, P. Q., honorable 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 insignificant 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 Freeman, 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.

HOCHELAGA CONVENT.

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

Last Wednesday afternoon the distribution of prizes to the fortunate pupils of Hochelaga convent took place, Monsiegnor Archbishop Tache, of Montreal, 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. Mottos with the following inscriptions were hung around the walls: "A Dieu seul la gloire;" "Jesus claire nos intelligences et couronne nos succes;" "Alions nous reposer a l'ombre de nos lauriers." 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. McGrath, E. Haines, M. Bourke, 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. Department—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. Department—Silver medal to Miss E. St. Denis. Singing—Miss Clarke, of New Haven, Conn.; prize, a gold cross presented by Madame Pettipans.

Medals of honor voted by pupils—1st, Miss M. Poupart; 2nd, Misses V. Mount and M. Breen; 3rd, Misses L. Clarke and M. Drien; 4th, Misses M. McCarthy and S. Stevens; 5th, Misses M. Moran and C. Bourgeois; 7th, Misses B. Stevens and C. Stevens; 8th, Misses L. Rolland and D. Thibault; 9th, Misses J. Masson and H. Brady; 10th, Misses M. L. Drole and A. Sullivan; 11th, Misses M. Sanson and M. Patterson; 12th, Misses E. Brauchaud and A. Desaulniers; 13th, Misses J. Gagnon and C. Clarke; 14th, Misses N. Johnson and Sanson; 15th, Misses L. McCarthy and F. Stevens; 16th, Misses L. Beebe and Poston.

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. Demaree; 4th, Misses N. Hills and J. Currier; 5th, Misses F. Baillarger and N. Scotte; 6th, Misses R. Galtpeau and M. Delormier; 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. Fautoux and C. Payette; 11th, Miss V. Desjardins.

Juvenile Department—Red Ribbons—1st, Misses A. Scotte and B. Archambault; 2nd, Misses J. Demers and B. Glosensky; 3rd, Misses E. St. Denis and A. Laberge; 4th, Misses Josie McGovern and M. Rolland; 5th, Misses L. Galtpeau and J. Archambault; 6th, Misses M. L. Henry and J. de Rouville; 7th, Misses L. Archambault and M. Auger; 8th, Miss E. Lorraine. Ribbons of encouragement awarded to children pupils, between 5 and 7 years of age.—1st, M. L. Scotte and L. Rolland; 2nd, H. Lenois and G. McShane; 3rd, H. Hawkins and B. Auger; 4th, A. Lorange and E. Perry; 5th, L. Fautoux.

Good conduct voted by all the pupils—Prize, Miss M. Poupart and V. Mount. Application in all the branches taught—Prize, Misses 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 mention. A wine-colored smoking cap embroidered in gold was much admired, the work of Miss C. Blake, of Boston, Mass. Samples of hand-made 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, Pardee and Bergstrom displayed a hand-embroidered opera cloak, which was jointly made by them, and was the object of much attention. Miss C. Blake, of Boston, contributed a hand-somely 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. Franceur, of this city, credit is due for the coverings of eight pieces of furniture 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 "A Little Sammy." The pastel sketch of "A moonlight scene on the lake," by Miss E. Poston. Miss J. Thorburn, of St. John, Nfld.; Miss H. 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 Colony, accompanied by a large delegation of citizens from New England, the Knights of 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 Cooper and other city dignitaries. The procession then passed up Broadway to Union square, where an exhibition of drill was held. The Bostonians received a cordial welcome.

Address.

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 earnestly 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 them on, pointing to the golden vista beyond, and her ministers, her sainted ministers, are 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 hereafter.

DENIS LYONS, For self and fellows.

Notes from Quebec.

[From our own Correspondent.]

QUEBEC, 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 discomfiture of 671. 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 machine from saving manual labour, and no matter what the Quebec stevedores may do, machinery will beat them in the end.

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-aheadness 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 beauty; 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 its 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 a 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 majorities 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, smile 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 "pretence hand." The better men are matched the 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 reputedly 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 attend the council, it is said, for the purpose of obtaining contracts, &c. These men, it is again said, always present at the meetings. 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 the reply is, "By paying them." Two dollars 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 sides to the story, and it is as well we look at both of them. We give the explanation, but we think non-payment, for which we notice the three members for St. Ann's ward voted, is more to our taste.

The Napoleons.

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 family, died a prisoner on the British island of St. Helena, in the South Atlantic Ocean; his son, Napoleon II., died in Austria; his nephew, Napoleon III., died an exile in England; and now his grandnephew, the young man whom the French imperialists have hoped would one day rule France as Napoleon IV., 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. Machinery 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 direction.

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." "I believe it is still Mr. Gladstone's belief, and I know it was Mr. Tennison's at the time he published his 'Queen Mary,' that not a single 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 Nihilists.

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 Manchuria, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Tartary. The island was first occupied by Russia in 1855, in pursuance of the policy she has steadily followed for two centuries of bringing the Russian 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 work covering the estuary of the Amoor, Saghalien is in some respects 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, is entirely covered all the year round with fogs of extraordinary density. Attempts have been made to colonize the island, but without success.

Siberia.

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 Government now recognizes the necessity of a thorough reform of the present system. Deportation to Siberia was first introduced as a mode of colonization, and banishment did not depend so much on the degree of the convict'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 Siberia who are regarded as dangerous to society and the State, irrespectively of any qualifications they may possess as colonists. The number of persons "deported" to Siberia in 1875 was about 18,620; 5,000 of these were sentenced to banishment by a court of law, 9,000 were banished "by administrative decree," and the rest were the women and children of the exiles. It is estimated that the total number of banished persons now in 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 advancement of our common faith. We hope they will continue to work untiringly until they make their influence for the good of society in general felt in every section of the country. The *Pilot* of the 12th says:—"Twenty-four years ago the German Catholic societies of the United States were organized, and the work of the great central body, which 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 exhibited 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 eloquent priest, who urged, with much force, a system of co-operation between Catholics of both nationalities in the work of the societies. At Newark the German Catholic committee invited the Ancient Order of Hibernians to join in 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 become familiar all their lives. Such people going out west expecting to immediately better themselves by farming rich soils which have only to be tilled 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 roseate views of a country of which they practically knew little. Here are various drawbacks incident to new countries, be they never so favorable for settlement. Mr. Weld, the editor of the *Farmers' Advocate*, who is now in Manitoba, tells the *Advertiser* that there is fear, and that many who arrived there from Ontario are walking back. He gives a discouraging account of affairs in that region, and says: "Government should aid deceived Canadians to return, and stop pauper migration." If this be the state of affairs now, what will it not be this coming winter? If there are any others who contemplate making their homes in this great land of promise, 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.

the destitution there is fearful, and that many who arrived there from Ontario are walking back. He gives a discouraging account of affairs in that region, and says: "Government should aid deceived Canadians to return, and stop pauper migration." If this be the state of affairs now, what will it not be this coming winter? If there are any others who contemplate making their homes in this great land of promise, 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 time 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 previous 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 the sown 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 crops 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 have 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, publishes *crop* reports from most of the counties in the state of Iowa which indicate that the small grains will yield largely more than in any previous year. The corn crop there is in splendid condition and will yield abundantly should there be no unforeseen 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 yet 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 Tralee, who ask for a reduction of rents on the ground of a failure of the last out 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, Belgian 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 farmers, overburdened with excessive rents, heavy taxation and high farm wages, to compete successfully with their higher favored foreign 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 Carrigrohane, went the other day to collect the half-year's rent. In every case the tenant only proffered half the amount, declaring their inability to pay more. The agent refused to take less than the full money, and eventually left the district without collecting a penny.

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 few bullets now have their billits than ever before. At Spicheren the Germans hit one French soldier for every 279 cartridges expended, and at Woorth 146 of every 147 bullets fired were thrown away. The Russian figures for the late war are not 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 *Vulns* are described as fighting with great ferocity and boldness, scoring concealment, coming on in dense masses and charging up to the tangles 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 enemies' losses by cutting them down with cavalry or spearing them after they have been repulsed. Yet at Ginghulova 5,000 men poured ceaseless volleys into the Zulus for an hour and a half at round 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! And at Rorke's Drift, where the Zulus came so close that they were blown to pieces, bayoneted 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 musket and round bullet, with which men fired slowly, it is true, but not for that the less surely, and relied more on their aim than on their arms for the work.

A dentist and a druggist are neighbors in Greensburg, Ind. The druggist started for 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 noticed more disappointment than I had noticed in a long time, and took to her bed with nervous prostration."

Edward Foy, the negro who was hanged at Raleigh last week, was a member of the Mourning Jonahs; 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, is still alive and well, and yet retains her magnificent voice. "I never," she told a friend, "do anything that can tire me mentally or physically, and I literally forget that I have a voice, so that when I wish to sing it is there. The *dies irae* is the only life possible for a singer." But she worked intensely before her fame was—

The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING POST" IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT 761 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.

NOTICE.

Subscribers should notice the date on the label attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription.

Special Notice.

Subscribers, when writing to this office, will kindly date their letters from the postoffice at which they receive the TRUE WITNESS, and thereby save us much time and trouble in attending to their correspondence.

The "TRUE WITNESS" Weekly Edition of the Montreal "EVENING POST," is the cheapest Catholic Weekly in the World.

The Montreal "EVENING POST" is one of the Cheapest Dailies on this Continent, and those who desire the Latest News, Market Reports and Current Events daily should subscribe for it.

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 benefited.

The Railway Question.

The Government of the Hon. Mr. Joly cannot explain away the charge of not giving the lease of the Railway out by contract. This "Syndicate" business is simply veiled corruption.

Representation of Minorities.

Our representative system is all wrong. The present method of representing the people in Parliament is not a fair index of public opinion, because the minority of votes sometimes return the majority of representatives.

"No Popery."

A certain organ in Ontario has advised Mr. Meredith to raise the "No Popery" cry. It thinks that the government of Mr. Mowat is directed from Rome, and that the "priest-ridden" sister province must awake and arise and proclaim that "No Popery" is

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 Orangemen, and even all Orangemen are not fanatics.

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.

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

The Quebec Government did a wise thing in routing 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.

The Provincial Legislature.

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.

The Railway Question.

The other day we expressed our satisfaction at the prospect of the Quebec Government getting the railway out of its hands, provided the money received by the syndicate was sufficient to warrant a bad bargain.

Colonization.

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 five miles from a church.

new settlement. Manitoba will team with milk and honey in a few years, for those who have the courage to brave over the first difficulties which face them, and it is just the 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 as truthful.

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 unbiased 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.

The Turn of the Tide.

The patience of the Hon. Mr. Joly is at length 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 continually 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 singular political contests ever fought out in Canada.

Letellier affair would assume a wider range, and might lead to new political combinations, and party fusion throughout the Dominion, which would all end in placing the Hon. Edward Blake at the head of affairs—a consummation 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.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor 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.

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 kindness, the hospitality, the wit and the "mirth of old Ireland live again under such "happy auspices" and they must have been irreconcilable 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 character—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 republic to their fellow exiles.

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. If 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 69th as to the boldness and unwieldiness of a few irreconcilables in the rank and file of the gallant 69th.

Yours, ARCANUM.

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.

Russia. 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.

Egypt. 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 Hobebeck, minister of finances, and Dr. Falk, minister of ecclesiastical affairs, are about to resign, the latter on account of religious differences with the emperor.

Turkey. 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.

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 Pascale's arguments on Friday.

France. PARIS, June 29.—Minister Noyes gave a grand dinner last evening in honor of Gen. Dyer, chief signal officer of the United States. General Myers proceeds to London to-day.

A despatch says that the editor of La Tribuna 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. Best root vines suffered heavily. A heavy thunderstorm visited Paris to-night, and several persons were killed.

The boring near Saugateo 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 clayey and very hard.

General Merten, ex-minister of war, who disappeared eight months ago, being supposed to have committed suicide, or to have been murdered, has just rejoined his family as suddenly as he left it. The death of his son so preyed upon him that he went in a Trap-

pest 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 Montelimer station, the passage lasting 50 minutes, while stragglers followed for another half hour. The invasion has extended as far as Alface. At Angers 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 Fontainebleau. 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 unevenness of the water the word to go was not given till 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 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 bottom there was in their boat; so from this point out it was merely a question of how great the distance the Harvard would be ahead at the finish. At the first mile Harvard was six lengths ahead, and doing 26, Yale 24. 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 utterances of a religious orator at the Y. M. C. A. 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 3 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 Archdiocese of Quebec. His Grace the Archbishop will continue his pastoral visits as follows:—

Table with columns: Name, Day, Time. Includes N. D. de Lourdes, St. Calixte, Ste. Sophie, St. Ferdinand, St. Adrien, St. Pierre Baptiste, Inverness and Leeds, Ste. Agathe, St. Giles, St. Narcisse, St. Patrick, St. Sylvester, St. Peter of Broughson, St. Cour de Marie, St. Cour de Jesus, St. Severin, St. Elzevir, St. Bernard, St. Isidore, St. Lambert, St. John Chrysostome, Sunday 1-7 July, 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 5, 6, 6-7, 7-8, 8-9, 9-10, 10-11, 11-12, 12-13, 13-14, 14-15, 15-16, 16-17, 17-18, 18-19, 19-20, 20-21.

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

NEGLECTED COUGHS AND COLDS.—FEW ARE aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to "Brown's Bronchial Trociscs," 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. For internal and external use.

THE POOR LITTLE SUFFERER WILL immediately be relieved by using MRS. WINDSLOW'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. Remove all this, and restore the bloom to the cheek, use BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges. They are sure.

A good family medicine chest with a prudent 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. HARRIS'S ANTIBILIOUS AND PEPHAGOGIC TABLETS, 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. HARRIS'S ANTIBILIOUS AND PEPHAGOGIC TABLETS, as tested by many thousands of persons, and found to answer their purpose, as well, may be set down as the best.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE.

Entertainment and Distribution of Prizes.

There was a large 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...

The examinations were preceded by an entertainment given by the scholars. The first piece, an overture by the band, was well executed...

The following gentlemen were present: Rev. Fathers Callahan and Leveille, the Hon. Mr. O'Connell, superintendent of education...

It is ever sad to bid farewell. Whatever we are familiar with is left behind with regret. Even the bright, sunny days of summer...

But the sentiment uppermost in our mind to-day is that of gratitude—gratitude to the first place, where we were reared...

It will be a matter of no small pride to our parents to see their children receive the three beautiful silver medals...

Our wish, also, to tender our thanks to our teachers, for their kind and patient instruction...

Two silver medals, presented by P. S. Murphy, Esq., were won by Master Charles Brennan...

The following is the prize list: 1st Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson...

2nd Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

3rd Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

4th Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

5th Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

6th Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

7th Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

8th Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

9th Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

10th Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

11th Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

12th Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

13th Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

14th Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

15th Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

ST. PATRICK'S ACADEMY.

Distribution of Prizes—Valedictory Address.

The annual distribution of prizes of this excellent institution took place Saturday morning at 10 o'clock in the hall of the school...

The following gentlemen were present: Rev. Fathers Callahan and Leveille, the Hon. Mr. O'Connell...

It is ever sad to bid farewell. Whatever we are familiar with is left behind with regret...

But the sentiment uppermost in our mind to-day is that of gratitude—gratitude to the first place...

It will be a matter of no small pride to our parents to see their children receive the three beautiful silver medals...

Our wish, also, to tender our thanks to our teachers, for their kind and patient instruction...

Two silver medals, presented by P. S. Murphy, Esq., were won by Master Charles Brennan...

The following is the prize list: 1st Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson...

2nd Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

3rd Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

4th Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

5th Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

6th Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

7th Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

8th Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

9th Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

10th Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

11th Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

12th Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

13th Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

14th Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

15th Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

16th Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

ST. JOSEPH'S YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY.

Examination and Distribution of Prizes.

The examination and distribution of prizes at the above excellent institution took place Friday morning at ten o'clock. A large number of the parents of the pupils were present...

The following is the prize list: 1st Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson...

2nd Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

3rd Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

4th Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

5th Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

6th Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

7th Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

8th Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

9th Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

10th Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

11th Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

12th Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

13th Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

14th Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

15th Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

16th Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

17th Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

18th Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

19th Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

20th Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

21st Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

22nd Class Commercial Course, Prof. J. T. Anderson. 1st prize, Michael Mooney...

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...

THE "OBSTRUCTIVES" AGAIN AT WORK.

The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays...

The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

Mr. Parnell moved to leave out certain words in the clause which dealt with corporal punishment. The amendment was, he said, in continuation of a discussion that took place on the last occasion...

Mr. Parnell moved to leave out certain words in the clause which dealt with corporal punishment. The amendment was, he said, in continuation of a discussion that took place on the last occasion...

Mr. Parnell moved to leave out certain words in the clause which dealt with corporal punishment. The amendment was, he said, in continuation of a discussion that took place on the last occasion...

Mr. Parnell moved to leave out certain words in the clause which dealt with corporal punishment. The amendment was, he said, in continuation of a discussion that took place on the last occasion...

Mr. Parnell moved to leave out certain words in the clause which dealt with corporal punishment. The amendment was, he said, in continuation of a discussion that took place on the last occasion...

Mr. Parnell moved to leave out certain words in the clause which dealt with corporal punishment. The amendment was, he said, in continuation of a discussion that took place on the last occasion...

Mr. Parnell moved to leave out certain words in the clause which dealt with corporal punishment. The amendment was, he said, in continuation of a discussion that took place on the last occasion...

Mr. Parnell moved to leave out certain words in the clause which dealt with corporal punishment. The amendment was, he said, in continuation of a discussion that took place on the last occasion...

Mr. Parnell moved to leave out certain words in the clause which dealt with corporal punishment. The amendment was, he said, in continuation of a discussion that took place on the last occasion...

Mr. Parnell moved to leave out certain words in the clause which dealt with corporal punishment. The amendment was, he said, in continuation of a discussion that took place on the last occasion...

Mr. Parnell moved to leave out certain words in the clause which dealt with corporal punishment. The amendment was, he said, in continuation of a discussion that took place on the last occasion...

Mr. Parnell moved to leave out certain words in the clause which dealt with corporal punishment. The amendment was, he said, in continuation of a discussion that took place on the last occasion...

Mr. Parnell moved to leave out certain words in the clause which dealt with corporal punishment. The amendment was, he said, in continuation of a discussion that took place on the last occasion...

Mr. Parnell moved to leave out certain words in the clause which dealt with corporal punishment. The amendment was, he said, in continuation of a discussion that took place on the last occasion...

Mr. Parnell moved to leave out certain words in the clause which dealt with corporal punishment. The amendment was, he said, in continuation of a discussion that took place on the last occasion...

Mr. Parnell moved to leave out certain words in the clause which dealt with corporal punishment. The amendment was, he said, in continuation of a discussion that took place on the last occasion...

Mr. Parnell moved to leave out certain words in the clause which dealt with corporal punishment. The amendment was, he said, in continuation of a discussion that took place on the last occasion...

Mr. Parnell moved to leave out certain words in the clause which dealt with corporal punishment. The amendment was, he said, in continuation of a discussion that took place on the last occasion...

Mr. Parnell moved to leave out certain words in the clause which dealt with corporal punishment. The amendment was, he said, in continuation of a discussion that took place on the last occasion...

Mr. Parnell moved to leave out certain words in the clause which dealt with corporal punishment. The amendment was, he said, in continuation of a discussion that took place on the last occasion...

Miscellaneous Items.

—Philadelphia has an ordinance against the sale of oysters in summer, and an oyster-men's protective association, that employs detectives to get evidence against the offenders.

—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.

—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 conscripts numbered 140,197, and it was found that of this whole body 130,338 had received elementary education, and that 628; 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.

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

Bones in Ireland.

The bone cave at Shandon, near Duggan, 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, bear, wolf and reindeer. Prof. Leith Adams, in his 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 enterprise 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 of about seven miles from the Shandon cave by Mr. Usher, of Cappagh. This new cavern 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 in the fact that remains of the great Irish elk (Megaloceros) were found in it, in conjunction with the bones of other deer and of bears, and along with a polished greenstone cell (neolithic) and several stone rubbers. There were also some very remarkable and strong evidences met with of the association of man with the great Irish elk, for on the 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 megaloceros were evidently split for their marrow, and several elk cannon bones were found fashioned into awls and gages, showing that man was not only contemporaneous with the great 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 up a new era in the prehistoric history of Ireland.

—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.

—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 conscripts numbered 140,197, and it was found that of this whole body 130,338 had received elementary education, and that 628; 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.

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

—The London correspondent of the Express, writing on Monday night, says:—The house of commons reassembled to-night after the Whitsuntide holidays. Usually on the first night after a holiday the attendance is small...

In Memoriam.

Lines on the death of Mr. James J. Scanlan, by W. J. M. 'Gone! but not forgotten,' of the heart has said...

lishwoman. The water in which green French beans have been boiled, contains a proportion of nutritious matter.

AGRICULTURAL.

Potato Bugs—Does Late Ploughing Destroy Them?

Has anyone else tried it? Last year one of our villagers ploughed his garden just as winter set in.

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 month came in.

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.

HOME READING.

The Household.

WHITE MOUNTAIN CAKE.—One pound of flour, one of sugar, and a half a cup of butter, six eggs, beaten separately, one cup of sweet milk, a teaspoonful of soda, and two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar.

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.

STREWED LOBSTER.—Take all the meat out of two lobsters, do not chop it, but mix and lay it in a scallop-shell; pour over it half a pint of beef stock, half a pint of port wine, salt, pepper, cayenne, and for scalloping.

SCALLOPED LOBSTER.—I never ate lobster this way but of the west coast of Ireland, at an Irish gentleman's private table.

TO STREW 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 dredge 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 bouillon with a tablespoonful of white wine; stew gently until legs are white and tender; take the legs out, by 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 begin in this way, "very few people know how to cook spinach or turnips or green peas properly," that I am afraid I shall be thought to be one among the many who follow suit, and be like the others.

How TO COOK BEANS.—As an illustration of the value of legumes combined with fat, it may be remembered how well the Eberswert supported the work of the German armies during the winter of 1870-1, an instructive lesson for us in Canada at the present moment.

How TO COOK BEANS.—As an illustration of the value of legumes combined with fat, it may be remembered how well the Eberswert supported the work of the German armies during the winter of 1870-1, an instructive lesson for us in Canada at the present moment.

How TO COOK BEANS.—As an illustration of the value of legumes combined with fat, it may be remembered how well the Eberswert supported the work of the German armies during the winter of 1870-1, an instructive lesson for us in Canada at the present moment.

How TO COOK BEANS.—As an illustration of the value of legumes combined with fat, it may be remembered how well the Eberswert supported the work of the German armies during the winter of 1870-1, an instructive lesson for us in Canada at the present moment.

HOME READING.

The Household.

WHITE MOUNTAIN CAKE.—One pound of flour, one of sugar, and a half a cup of butter, six eggs, beaten separately, one cup of sweet milk, a teaspoonful of soda, and two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar.

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.

STREWED LOBSTER.—Take all the meat out of two lobsters, do not chop it, but mix and lay it in a scallop-shell; pour over it half a pint of beef stock, half a pint of port wine, salt, pepper, cayenne, and for scalloping.

SCALLOPED LOBSTER.—I never ate lobster this way but of the west coast of Ireland, at an Irish gentleman's private table.

TO STREW 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 dredge 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 bouillon with a tablespoonful of white wine; stew gently until legs are white and tender; take the legs out, by 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 begin in this way, "very few people know how to cook spinach or turnips or green peas properly," that I am afraid I shall be thought to be one among the many who follow suit, and be like the others.

How TO COOK BEANS.—As an illustration of the value of legumes combined with fat, it may be remembered how well the Eberswert supported the work of the German armies during the winter of 1870-1, an instructive lesson for us in Canada at the present moment.

How TO COOK BEANS.—As an illustration of the value of legumes combined with fat, it may be remembered how well the Eberswert supported the work of the German armies during the winter of 1870-1, an instructive lesson for us in Canada at the present moment.

How TO COOK BEANS.—As an illustration of the value of legumes combined with fat, it may be remembered how well the Eberswert supported the work of the German armies during the winter of 1870-1, an instructive lesson for us in Canada at the present moment.

How TO COOK BEANS.—As an illustration of the value of legumes combined with fat, it may be remembered how well the Eberswert supported the work of the German armies during the winter of 1870-1, an instructive lesson for us in Canada at the present moment.

HOME READING.

The Household.

WHITE MOUNTAIN CAKE.—One pound of flour, one of sugar, and a half a cup of butter, six eggs, beaten separately, one cup of sweet milk, a teaspoonful of soda, and two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar.

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.

STREWED LOBSTER.—Take all the meat out of two lobsters, do not chop it, but mix and lay it in a scallop-shell; pour over it half a pint of beef stock, half a pint of port wine, salt, pepper, cayenne, and for scalloping.

SCALLOPED LOBSTER.—I never ate lobster this way but of the west coast of Ireland, at an Irish gentleman's private table.

TO STREW 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 dredge 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 bouillon with a tablespoonful of white wine; stew gently until legs are white and tender; take the legs out, by 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 begin in this way, "very few people know how to cook spinach or turnips or green peas properly," that I am afraid I shall be thought to be one among the many who follow suit, and be like the others.

How TO COOK BEANS.—As an illustration of the value of legumes combined with fat, it may be remembered how well the Eberswert supported the work of the German armies during the winter of 1870-1, an instructive lesson for us in Canada at the present moment.

How TO COOK BEANS.—As an illustration of the value of legumes combined with fat, it may be remembered how well the Eberswert supported the work of the German armies during the winter of 1870-1, an instructive lesson for us in Canada at the present moment.

How TO COOK BEANS.—As an illustration of the value of legumes combined with fat, it may be remembered how well the Eberswert supported the work of the German armies during the winter of 1870-1, an instructive lesson for us in Canada at the present moment.

How TO COOK BEANS.—As an illustration of the value of legumes combined with fat, it may be remembered how well the Eberswert supported the work of the German armies during the winter of 1870-1, an instructive lesson for us in Canada at the present moment.

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

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

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

A farmer who has had ten years' experience in Colorado claims to have found a sure remedy for the potato bug scourge. His plan is simply to plant one or two flax seeds in each hill of potatoes. He says that the bugs will shun it every time; and for ten 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 at 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 edges with a cow, throw in stone 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 good-looking herd of Ayrshires, the milk might not be more cheaply produced.

A poultry breeder says farmers will feed a bush of corn to produce six pounds of pork, worth 60 cents, while this bush would keep a hen. She would lay at least twelve dozen of eggs, which, averaging 13 cents a dozen, would equal \$2.16, and she would rear a brood of chickens worth as much more, making a total of near \$5.

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 soiling plant, producing five or six crops of fifteen to twenty-five tons each per acre each season. To teach stock to eat it, confine them, and fasting over night, prepare a mixed chopped feed of comfrey leaves and hay, grass, corn, fodder or like palatable food. Sprinkle with meal or bran and a little salt.

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 some time in the latter country. On the Muir of Blair, an extensive track of land lying 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 £16 an acre has been realized by the sale; but the average income from a Scottish strawberry farm is seldom more than £27 an acre.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, DUKE STREET, Toronto, Ont. DIRECTED BY THE BROTHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS

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.

The Institute offers particular advantages to French Canadian young gentlemen who wish to acquire the English language in all its purity. COMMERCIAL STUDIES FORM A SPECIALTY.

Board and Tuition, per Session of ten months, (payable quarterly in advance), \$130. For Circulars and further particulars, address BRO. THOMAS, 51-g, St. James Street, Toronto, Ont.

\$12 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augustin, St. James Street, Toronto, Ont.

T. CARLI MANUFACTURER OF ALL SORTS OF RELIGIOUS STATUARY FOR CHURCHES.



SUCCESSOR OF C. CATELLI ET CARLI, 66 Notre Dame Street, Third door to the right, near Bonsecours Street.

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.

Statues made with Cement on which the temperature has no effect. PRICES MODERATE. A visit is respectfully solicited.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal. Dame AGNES STRICKLAND WIFE, wife of the late Sir James Strickland, Royal Viceroy in the District of Montreal, suddenly authorized, has this day instituted against her husband an action en separation de biens.

W. DEL HARNETT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

For Sale. PLANING, SAWING, MOULDING, And other MILL MACHINERY, for sale at half price, or exchange for Lumber.

63-L Address box 1183 P. O. Montreal.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, made with the best Hanging Bell Metal, and of all sizes, for Factories, Courts, Houses, Fire Alarms, and all other purposes. Fully warranted.

Illustrated Catalogue sent Free. Address: 102 and 104 East Second St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE BALD HEAD'S FRIEND. WONDERFUL DISCOVERY. CARBOLINE!

A Deodorized Extract of Petroleum as Now Improved and Perfected—Is Absolutely the Only Article that will Restore Hair to its Natural Condition and Cure all Diseases of the Skin and Scalp.

What the World Has Been Wanting for Centuries

The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a large portion of humanity is concerned, is 'CARBOLINE,' an article prepared from petroleum, and which effects a complete and radical cure in cases of baldness, or where the hair, owing to diseases of the scalp, has become thin and tends to fall out. It is also a speedy restorative, and with its use secures a luxuriant growth of hair, and also brings back the natural color and gives the most complete satisfaction in the using.

It is after I have been chemically treated and completely deodorized that it is in proper condition for the hair. The oil of petroleum upon the hair was first observed, a government officer having noticed that a partially bald-headed servant of his, when trimming the lamps, had a habit of wiping his oil-beset hand 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.

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 some time in the latter country. On the Muir of Blair, an extensive track of land lying 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 GREAT AND ONLY Hair Restorative.

READ THE TESTIMONIALS.

CHAS. LANGLEY & Co., San Francisco: 'I have taken great pleasure in informing you of the most gratifying results of the use of CARBOLINE in my own case. For three years my hair had been completely bald and smooth, and I had quite given up any hope of restoring the hair. Four weeks ago I noticed the advent of a young gentleman who had acquired the English language in all its purity. COMMERCIAL STUDIES FORM A SPECIALTY.

JOSEPH E. POND, Jr., Attorney at Law, North Attleboro, Mass., says: 'For more than twenty years I have been afflicted with baldness, and I have been unable to grow any hair on my head. I have used many different remedies, but with no success. I have been advised to use CARBOLINE, and I have used it for several weeks, and the effects have been simply wonderful. My hair is now growing again, and I feel that I have been entirely cured. I have been entirely cured for years.'

ALFRED PHILLIPS, Druggist, Gloversville, N. Y., says: 'My wife has used CARBOLINE, and she has now a coating of hair over the top of her head and neck, where her hair had been entirely bald for years.'

DONOGA, Ill., March 19, 1878. '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 growth of hair on my head that surprises everybody that has observed the fact.'

THOMAS LAWRENCE, M. D., Mill Creek, Ill., says: 'I can cheerfully recommend CARBOLINE as a remedy for baldness. I was nearly bald, and procured one bottle of CARBOLINE, and in a few days my hair began to grow, and where there was no appearance before I began using CARBOLINE.'

W. H. McLELLAN, Druggist.

CARBOLINE is now presented to the public without any of the objectionable qualities of the old restorative, and is the only article of the kind that has ever produced.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR per Bottle Sold by all Druggists.

KENNEDY & CO., PITTSBURG, Pa. Sole Agents for the United States, the Canadian, and Great Britain.

For sale by all Druggists throughout the United States and Canada, and wholesale by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.

B. A. MITCHELL & SON, London, Ont., Can. J. WINER & CO., Hamilton, Ont., Can. HENRY SKINNER, Kingston, Ont., Can. JOHN ROBERTS, Ottawa, Ont., Can. W. W. GREENWOOD, St. Catharines, Ont., Can. EDMOND GIBBOUX & BRO., Quebec, Que., Can. BROWN & WEBB, Halifax, N. S., Can. THOS. B. BAKER & SON, St. John, N. B., Can. H. HASWELL & CO., MONTREAL, Que. General Agents for Canada.

PREMIUMS! 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 attitude in regard to the rights of the Catholic Church, 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.

There is not a Man, Woman or Child anywhere in all the Country, who reads this paper 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 prizes 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 causing this paper for a year at a cost, postage included, of 30 cents a week. From one to a dozen Premium clubs, small or large, may be gathered in the vicinity of each Post Office, and the prizes described below obtained. You may get one or more of them.

A GENERAL PREMIUM. A FREE COPY to the sender of a Club of 50 subscribers, at \$1 each, without other Premiums.

A PRIZE FOR EVERY SUBSCRIBER. Every subscriber whose name is sent in by those who would be benefited by causing this paper to be sent to them, will receive the following:—

- 1st.—SIX PURE NICKEL-SILVER TEASPOONS, beautifully finished. Nickel Silver is a white metal like Silver, and being sold for 50 cents 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.
- 2nd.—A BEAUTIFUL ILLUMINATED CHRONO METRO WITH PORTFOLIO OF PUS IX, or 140 or 150 pages, written and illustrated by the author of the least conception of those beautiful gems of art. In their centre is a well executed and highly finished illustration of the Virgin Mary, surrounded by a wreath of flowers, and in the center there is a large illuminated letter, the mottoes in Latin and English. The size of the mottoes are 2 1/2 inches, and the width 50 cents each. Any subscriber who forwards 50 cents extra, above the subscription price, this simply sent them neatly framed in a book for 50 cents extra; or in vases, engraved corners, 75 cents; subscriber paying expressage.

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 named.

1st. All subscribers sent by one person count, though from several different Post Offices, 2nd. Names sent in with each name or list of names sent, that it is for a Premium, 3rd. Send the names as fast as obtained, that the subscribers may begin to receive the paper at once. Any one can have a Premium, but a Premium must be completed by the subscriber. 4th. Send the exact money with each list of names, so that there may be no mistake in the money accounts. 5th. No Premium given if less than \$1.50 is sent for one year's subscription. 6th. Old and new subscribers all count in Premiums, but a Premium must be completed by the subscriber. 7th. One or two Specimen numbers, etc., will be supplied free, as needed by the subscriber, and should be used carefully and economically, and where they will tell.

TABLE OF PREMIUMS.

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

Table with columns: NAME OF PREMIUM ARTICLES, Price, No. of Names with Price. Includes items like Improved Corn Sheller, Signal Service Barometer, Peerless Watch, Challenge Printing Press and Outfit, Lloyds' Combination Pen, Wanner Sewing Machine, Canadian Housekeeper's Scale, Fancy Body Strap, Plated Centennial Bells, Rogers' Saws, Eureka Club, Silver China Gong Sleigh, Bells, Plated in Gold, Spring Steel Bracket Saw, Patent Sewing Machine, The Voice (1 year), History of the Catholic Church, Donahue's Magazine, Princess Lever Clock, Snider Branding Rifle, Double Barrel Fowling Piece.

N.B.—Having secured from Messrs. D. & J. Sadler & Co. a large quantity of the True Catholic publications, we can now offer them in inducements to subscribers at their list prices, for which we advertisement in another column. If you desire any book on this list, we will send it to you, allowing twenty-five cents for each subscriber; thus to secure any \$2 book it will require 5 subscribers.

MESSRS. MADDISON & CO.

COLONIAL BANKERS,

31 Lombard Street, London, England.

Are prepared to receive applications from private or corporate bodies who desire either to raise original or further capital either by Shares or Debentures, to take Capital firm, to negotiate for Public, Municipal or Land Mortgage Loans, to Contract for Public Works. And they will also undertake the agency of Public Companies in Great Britain, the payment of Bills, Cheques, Coupons or Dividends, and generally the transaction of Banking and Financial business between the Dominion of Canada and Great Britain.

JOHN D. PURCELL, A. M., B. C. L., ADVOCATE.

146 St. James Street, Opposite the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Montreal, May 29, 78-ly

BIG PAY Selling our RUBBER PRINTING STAMPS. Outfit free. Address: MONTREAL NOVELTY CO., Montreal, P. Q. 25-ly

EYE AND EAR. DR. L. O. THAYER.

O. L. S. A., LONDON, ENGLAND. Surgeon to Regent's Park Eye Infirmary, Oculist and CURSIST. May be consulted daily at No. 40 Beaver Hill Terrace. Rev. Mr. Deacon, Montreal College, cured of squint in one minute; Rev. P. J. Ann's Mark, again removed; Rev. P. J. Deacon, of St. Charles, red of double eye; Mrs. Wilson of Farmham, 20 years blind, went home cured in three weeks. April 28, 87-2*

Advertising itself wherever it goes by its wonderful and gratifying effects which it produces...

At an informal meeting Thursday afternoon of Messrs. T. James Claxton, creditors, Messrs. George Hague, of the Merchants' bank, F. Wolfergan...

WORTH \$1.25 per bush, and green beans, \$2 per bush. Montreal cucumbers were retailed at \$1 per doz.

New York Cattle Market. New York, June 25.—Trade in live stock generally in New York on Monday was slow...

Montreal Fuel Market. Thursday, June 26. There is no essential change to note in the condition of the local fuel market.

Commercial Items. The Dominion Telegraph company have awarded the contract for the construction of the new shore line between Canada and Halifax...

The activity in the Macdon business continues. It is reported that one of the mines has been sold to iron-works resident in the United States...

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. Monday, June 30. Financial.

The local financial situation has not undergone much change during the week closing to-day. Money is abundant at the banks for unobscured coinable coin paper, but the demand continues very light.

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.

The Ville Marie bank has declared a dividend of 5 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 5 per cent, payable on the 2nd July.

The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, for the third week in June, show an increase of \$18,510 on the amount for the corresponding week of last year.

At their monthly meeting the other day, the directors of the Imperial bank of Germany passed a resolution declaring that an increase of the silver coinage of Germany is imperatively necessary.

Mr. Montague Anderson, late accountant of the Union Bank of Lower Canada, in the Montreal branch, of the Rev. Canon Anderson, has been appointed manager of the Ottawa branch.

The Canada Gazette contains notice of the incorporation of "The Intercolonial Express company of Canada," with a capital of \$100,000.

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

The Merchants' bank of Halifax has declared a half-yearly dividend of 3 1/2 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 record, and there is no reason to think that this sum cannot be considerably exceeded.

The Grand Trunk railway traffic returns for the week ending the 21st of June show an increase over the corresponding week of last year of \$4,927. The figures are, for passengers, etc., \$56,061; freight, and stock, \$89,772; 1,878 passengers, 58,417; light and live stock, \$84,489; the increase being 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, \$24,626,100. Legal tenders, decreased, \$3,423,200. Deposits, decreased, \$63,400. Circulation, increased, \$215,100. Reserve, increased, \$3,428,550.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CITY WHOLESALE TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, June 30.

The month closes with a very quiet city wholesale market. The state of trade in Montreal remains in much the same condition as at our last reference.

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.

In the leather trade, 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.

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 local wholesale provision trade has continued inanimate all week, with no important changes in the prices quoted in our last weekly report.

The following were the prices current to-day: Superior Extra, \$4 75; Extra Superfine, \$4 00; Fancy, \$3 50; Spring Extra, new ground, \$4 00; Superdne, \$4 00; Sugar Bakers, \$4 00; Fine, \$3 50; Middlings, \$3 10; Pollards, \$2 00; Oatmeal, \$2 15; City Bags (delivered), \$2 34; Cornmeal, \$2 40; Oatmeal, \$2 35.

Strawberries and Other Fruit. The receipts of strawberries, per express, at this season, are in moderate quantities, being principally from Ontario, and with the exception of a few lots from Jordan, Ont., which were soft, all were in good condition.

The market has ruled quiet the past week, and for two to three days past there have been but few buyers in the market.

The tone of the market is consequently hardly so firm, and on unwarmed medium we think a sharp buyer would find he could make a better bargain for himself than a week ago.

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 \$853 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 process of assignment for over \$802 has been made, is being prepared.

James Renning 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.

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 5 car-loads; the demand for export grades continued good, at firm prices.

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.

As the result of a combination of causes the receipts at the above-named market during the past week have been unusually light, comprising only about 20 loads of hay, and 30 loads of straw.

The demand for good useful horses, for exportation and also for driving purposes in this city, has been unusually light during the past week.

The receipts of live stock at this market to-day 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 heaves were brought to market, and this number was increased by 50 head, driven from the St. Gabriel market.

The past week has been one of activity on our wharves, and a large quantity of goods have been shipped to the greater portion from small ports, and the whole being taken off the market.

The receipts of live stock at this market to-day were rather small, but yesterday they were very fair, and there was a good attendance of buyers.

Special cablegrams to the Drouer's Journal report as follows:—ISLINGTON, Eng, June 24.—CATTLE.—Supply on the market 3,300 head; trade very firm in all descriptions of cattle, and in some instances higher prices have been obtained; a good clearance has been made.

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

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

THE QUEBEC MARKETS.

Thursday, June 26.

Business in Quebec 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 5 car-loads; the demand for export grades continued good, at firm prices.

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.

As the result of a combination of causes the receipts at the above-named market during the past week have been unusually light, comprising only about 20 loads of hay, and 30 loads of straw.

The demand for good useful horses, for exportation and also for driving purposes in this city, has been unusually light during the past week.

The receipts of live stock at this market to-day 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 heaves were brought to market, and this number was increased by 50 head, driven from the St. Gabriel market.

The past week has been one of activity on our wharves, and a large quantity of goods have been shipped to the greater portion from small ports, and the whole being taken off the market.

The receipts of live stock at this market to-day were rather small, but yesterday they were very fair, and there was a good attendance of buyers.

Special cablegrams to the Drouer's Journal report as follows:—ISLINGTON, Eng, June 24.—CATTLE.—Supply on the market 3,300 head; trade very firm in all descriptions of cattle, and in some instances higher prices have been obtained; a good clearance has been made.

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

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

THE AMERICAN COAL TRADE.

Monday, June 27.

On the monthly sale the other day by the Leekawana and Western company prices showed an average advance of 10 per cent, figures comparing with the previous month's sales as follows:—

Yesterday's average. Last month's. Rise. Steamboat, \$2 25; \$2 08; 17 c. Grate, 2 15; 2 10; 5 c. Fire, 2 11; 2 11; 0 c. Stove, 2 50; 2 41; 9 c. Chestnut, 2 37; 2 27; 10 c.

The N. Y. Commercial Bulletin, a reliable authority, comments on the situation as follows: "A further advance in the price of coal will be observed, was established at the trade sale in this city yesterday. The advance is certainly phenomenal, in view of the limited production compared with the output for last season."

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 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 idle.

With a thumb and finger on the nose, a bright silver dime on the table as a bribe, and the wretched old boot on the floor, the man in the other hand had to approach us when she was about to attack a severe case of colic that had had our little intestines in knots.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS. The friends of Thomas Addison, who was supposed to belong formerly to the City of Montreal, and who died in the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, in the Parish of St. Martin in the Vintry, on the 14th day of April, 1876, by communicating with the undersigned, can learn particulars.

STE. 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 Proprietor, Good Shepherd, 125 St. Anne's Street, at the Wharf for Invalids. Sign of the "DOMINION FLAG." 125 d&w

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

Board, Washing and Mending, Bed and bedding, and Doctor's Fee, per term of five months, \$30 00. Tuition, in Civil Engineering Course per term, 20 00. Tuition, in Classical Course, 15 00. Tuition, in Commercial Course, 10 00.

Board, Washing and Mending, Bed and bedding, and Doctor's Fee, per term of five months, \$30 00. Tuition, in Civil Engineering Course per term, 20 00. Tuition, in Classical Course, 15 00. Tuition, in Commercial Course, 10 00.

Board, Washing and Mending, Bed and bedding, and Doctor's Fee, per term of five months, \$30 00. Tuition, in Civil Engineering Course per term, 20 00. Tuition, in Classical Course, 15 00. Tuition, in Commercial Course, 10 00.

SCOTT'S EMULSION. PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA. It is combined in a perfectly palatable form that is taken readily by children and most sensitive persons without the slightest nausea.

AGENTS, READ THIS: We will pay agents a Salary of \$100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful invention. We mean what we say. Sample free. Address, 20-2 SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, No. 270, Superior Court of Montreal, Henriette LeGarde, of St. Jean, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Charles LeGarde, deceased, duly authorized by the Court, Plaintiff, vs. the said Antoine Crevier, butcher, of the same place, Defendant. The Plaintiff has instituted an action in separation de corps, in the present cause, on the 6th day of June, in last.

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 rata among shareholders 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 the most profitable success. New York Stock Reporter, and now circulating free. Full information for any one to operate successfully. Lawrence & Co., 57 Exchange Place, N. Y. 43-13

FREE—We will furnish employment to all our new and wonderful inventions. Send Postal to Box 1758, Montreal, Que.

BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS FOR SALE. In the thriving Town of Simcoe, Norfolk Co., Ont. Business well established. An excellent chance for an energetic Roman Catholic man. For particulars, address to "P. G." Box 26, Simcoe, Ont. 44-17



ALBERT WEBER, NEW YORK. Maker of the finest PIANOS in the world, has his Wholesale and Retail Store for the Dominion in their beautiful Rooms, 188 - 189 James Street, Montreal, where the latest styles can be seen and prices compared. The

PRINCIPAL CONVENTS in the United States, the leading Musicians of Her Majesty's Court of the Italian Opera, and all celebrated Pianists declare them unequalled by any other pianos for Durability, Power and Firmness of Tone. Liberal terms made to Dealers, Convents and Musical Institutions. For Catalogues and further particulars, apply to NEW YORK PIANO CO., 184 St. James Street, Montreal. 6-17

WHITE DRESS GOODS. Call and see our assortment of White Dress Goods, the cheapest in the city. S. CARSLY'S PRICES. Lace Striped Muslins for Dresses, 7 1/2, 10, 12 1/2, 15 and 2 1/2 yds. Fancy Collar, Piques, 6 1/2 and 10c yd. Fancy Bricols, 11c, 12c, 14c, and 16c yd. Good English Piques, 20, 22c, 25c yd.

TASSO LINENS. Good Tasso Linens reduced to 12 1/2c. Very wide Tasso Linens reduced to 15c. Splendid Tasso Linens reduced to 17c.

LINEN DRILLS; LINEN DRILLS! Striped Linen Drills, 13c, 23c, and 27c yd. Unbleached Linen Drills, 18c, 20c, 22c, 26c and 30c yd. Half bleached Linen Drills, 25c and 28c yd. Cream Linen Drill, 27c yd.

CARRIAGE RUGS. Striped Carriage Rugs, 75c and 8c each. Good Striped Carriage Rugs, 9c, 85c, 31, \$1.00, \$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. Good quality All-wool Tweeds, for summer suits, only 50c. Superior quality choice patterns Tweeds, only 75c. Extra quality All-wool Tweeds, all of the latest styles, in stripes or fancy mixtures, only 85c, 90c, \$1 and \$1.10.

HALIFAX TWEEDS. Ask for our good quality Halifax Tweeds, at 50c. SCOTCH TWEEDS. Scotch Tweed in great variety. Scotch Tweeds retailed at less than wholesale prices.

NAVY BLUE BERGES. A splendid stock of All-wool Navy Blue Serges, all of superior finish, for boys' and girls' suits, from 40c up. Blue Navy Serges, for boys' suits, only 60c, worth 80c.

CUSHIONS; CUSHIONS! Boating Cushions and Picnic Cushions. Chair Cushions, Dining-room Cushions, Reading-room Cushions, all kinds of seats, only 35c and 47c. S. CARSLY, 393 AND 395 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.