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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXIX.-NO. 50.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1879.

The Sailor Boy's Dream.

The wild waves tossed their snowy caps, And raved in their irenzled glee, While they bore on their crests a human waif, A speck on the stormy see, Lashed to a part of the splintered mast That was riven by the lightning's power, When the quivering bolts and the crashing booms

Made the bravest seamen cower.

But a few short hours, and the good ship rode Like a qu-en on the waters wide; Aud the name she bore was a queen's indeed-They nut called her Albion's Pride; And now, full many a fathom below, She les a shap less thing. And the sea-birds sing, and the wild waves chant

chant

The lost ship's requiem.

And th some spared out of all her crew, Tender in years and fair, With his mother's b ess ng still on his brow, And his mother's fervent prayer Offered for him, her darling, Her widowed heart's on - joy, That God would save from the sallor's grave Her Shemus, the cabin boy.

And now, as the blinding surf enfolds His form as he clings to the mast, He feels that ence wave, as it bears him aloft, May be for him the last; He bows his head on his trembling hands, And his tears fall fest like the rain When he thinks of his home in the Ulster hills He never may see again.

He feels on his neck for the rosary That his mother's hand placed there, When she charged him "Be true to the dear old faith And remember the Are prayer." Quick as a flush his thoughts traverse The desert of trackless foam, And he sees in a vision his childhood's haunts Around dear old Innishowen,

His mother's cot on the green hill side, The fishermen's fleet on the bay. And he joins with a shout of boyish delight His former companions at play. Once main in his dream he bounds o'er the

path in his drain he sounds out its path Through the emerald dew-gemmed grass, For it seems like the hour for the morning prayer— The hour of the blessed Mass.

The chapel, the altar, the white-haired priest, The vestment and stole wait him there, And be serves as of old his Soggarth Aroon, With a hushed and reverent air. And joins in the prayers for the absent, For friends far, far on the sea, " Out of the depths I have cried, O Lord, Lord hear, and deliver Thou me."

And He hears like the sound of a great amen. And He hears like the sound of a great arrie That brings with it infinite rest, And the weary sen-boy sleeps on the wave, Like a child on its m ther's breast. His prayer was hear and answered, For one gleam of the coming day, Showed to the watch on a passing ship,

The wave where the sleeper lay. They checked their vessel's onward course, And quickly the life-boat fl-w, Manned by stroig arms and gallant hearts, The bravest of the crew. They thought him dead, but he only slept, So still ay the sripling's form, And he lived to praise, with a greatful heart, The Master who ruled the storm.

AGNES BURT

ROUND THE WORLD.

-Red hair is sometimes hair-red-itary. -The Bonapartist party is splitting into

fragments. -The postmistress of Sitka, Alaska, is only

twelve years of age. -Prince Jerome is now styled by some en-

thusiasts Napoleon the V.

-Lord Dunraven is in raptures over a Canadian summer's night. -The Count de Chambord had a mass said

for the prince imperial's soul. -The pope refuses to pronounce in favor

of any of the French pretenders. -Can a suicide be accounted a failure

after accomplishing his own end? -It is thought the coming U.S. census will show a population approaching 50 mil-

lions. -Hon. Mr. Langelier acknowledges to a deficit of \$43,000. He promised a surplus

last year. -The Belleville Intelligencer says the London Advertiser is the most dishonest paper in

the world. -Lord Chelmesford has retrieved his own and Lieut. Carey's fortunes by his victory over the Zulus.

-People on the continent of Europe are beginning to get tired of the American pretty girl of the period.

-The Courner de Montreal is informed that the Rev. Mr. Guilbert has retired from the eminary of Three Rivers.

-Lieut. Carey may yet succeed in con-vincing the world that the running away from the Zulus was a gallant feat.

-" A man might as well oppose Niagara or the Mississippi or the Hudson as to brace himself the Jews."-New York Sun.

-It rained just as hard at Belfast on the 12th as in Ottawa on the 23rd. Jupiter Pluvius is not an Orange sympathiser.

-The Montreal correspondent of the Quebec Chronicle says the Q., M., O & O. railroad refused to take boys to Ottawa on the 23rd.

-When a man goes stumping for a politician in the States it is now said he is booming. Secretary Sherman, for instance, is booming for Grant.

-A circus tent and a Gospel tent were pitched side by side at Holyoke, Mass., and the voices of the clown and preacher were mingled.

-Lord Beaconsfield tries to look as jaunty as ever, but can't. He straightens himself up occasionally, but falls to pieces again a moment after.

-At the municipal elections for the city Guelph, held last week, Mr. James Ga received 71 votes against 10 cast for his op- looking at it, say ; ponent, Mr. Kennedy.

Various Quaint Devices and Superstitions of the Olden Times.

In whatever grade of society or position of prosperity we are placed we still hope for something better, and as mankind is never in this world perfectly happy we find ourselves constantly wishing for some future blessedness superlative to that we at present enjoy. Consequently, a host of futile customs to meet this want are practised among the vulgar, who believe in their efficacy, and many of them are even patronized by the coucated. In the West of England "wishing wells" are very plentiful, and young damsels longing for married felicity offer up the following

petition: A husband, St. Catherine; A husband, St. Catherine; A hundsome one, St. Catherine; A nice one, St. Catherine; A nice one, St. Catherine; And soon, St. Catherine,

At Abbotsbury they used to go on a certain day of the year to the Normal chapel of St. Catherine, at Milton Abbey, and make the same prayer. It is somewhat singular that unanimously adopted :--Resolved-That we, on the continent this saint should be consid- the guardians of the Listowel union, on acered the special patroness of spinsters. At Holywell, or St. Winifred's well, in North Wales, those who are not satisfied with their the past two unfavourable seasons, do recomcircumstance in life must find a "wishing stone," which is two feet below the water, and while kissing it make the necessary wish. During the season when the cuckoo's note is heard many curious customs are observed. Thus, in England, as well as Germany, it is believed by the peasantry that, if asked, it on Thursday at Bruff, and attracted a good will tell you how many years you have to live by the reception of its cry; so they say:

Cu-koo, cherry tree. Good bird, tell me. How many years have I to live?

As soon as the Danish village girls hear this bird they kiss their haud and ask, + Cuckoo, cuckoo! when shall I be married ?" Among the Swedes, too, the girls exclaim :

Cuckoo gray, t-ll to me. Up in the tree, true and free. How many years must I live and go unmarried? Superstitions in connection with the appearance of the moon are very numerous. It generally presides over lovers' wishes. In Devonshire the young people, as soon as they see the first new moon after midsummer, go to a stile, turn their backs to it and say :

All hail new moon, all hail to thee! J pray thee, good moon, reveal to me This night who shall my true love be; Who is he and what he wears, And what he does all months and years.

In Ireland they sometimes show the new moon a knife, and, invoking the Holy Trinity, say ;

New moon. true morrow, be true now to me, That I ere the morrow my true love may sec. Atterward placing the knife under the pil-

low and keeping strict silence lest the charm should be broken. In Berkshire, at the new moon, the maidens go into the fields, and

IRISH NEWS. DISCOVERY OF PIKES .- As an office in store belonging to R. N. Somerville, esq, J.P., was being fitted up on 7th July, a portion of the ceiling gave way, and some 18 or 20 pikes were discovered. They were handed over to the police.

THE IRISH HARVEST .- A Dublin correspondent says that if the present weather continues, the prospects of the Irish harvest will be most promising everywhere. The accounts from all parts of the provinces are hopeful and with the past fortnight has had no parallel for many years in Ireland.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY .- At the meeting of the Listowel board of guardians on the 9th of July, Mr. Hayes presiding, the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Richard Boyle, seconded by Mr. Michael Sheehan, and count of the general depression of agricultural produce and the farming interests for mend to the kind consideration of the landlords of this union an abatement in the rents of their tenantry proportionate to the prevail-

ing distress. The election of a coroner for the eastern division of the county of Limerick was held deal of interest in the locality owing to the surrounding circumstances. The office was rendered vacant by the recent death of Dr. William Murphy, brother to Mr. James Murphy, the eminent queen's counsel. The candidates were Mr. John Sarsfield Casey, the champion of the Mitchelstown tenants, and Dr. M'Namara. Mr. Casey was proposed by Mr. Hennessy and seconded by Mr. Clery. Dr. M'Namara was proposed by Mr. William Bolster and seconded by Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald. Mr. Casey was returned by a large majority. Mr. John Ryan, ex-sheriff, presided.

-Freeman's Journal. A curious little bill, called the "Spirits in bond bill," was read a second time in the house of commons lately. Its object is to keep spirits in bond until they are at least a year old. Mr. O'Sullivan, who moved the second reading, stated that the presence of fusil oil in new spirits caused them to be fiery and maddening, but that when the spirit was matured the oil lost its deleterious effects. There were a few amusing shots exchanged between the hon, member and Sir Wilfrid Lawson, which enlivened the discussion. The latter said he thought the act would be improved by requiring the spirits to be kept in and he was not sanguine enough to expect patriotism entire supers. So that Mr. O'Sullivan's measure would stop frishmen could never unite.

Protestant or Catholic, conservative or re former, in one common bond of friendship. Ours was a mission of love. We should be united, no matter at what altar we knelt, and there was no better method of attaining that end than by joining the society. At the present time we had between 200 and 250 ordinary members, and 20 life or honorary members. There were many good Irishmen not yet with us, and he asked all who desired to see unity prevail, to assist the members in ad-

vancing the welfare of the society. He closed by inviting the ladies to use their influence to extend the object of the respect to every description of crop. The ra pdity of the growth everywhere visible during assisting the fatherless and widows, and caring for the sick and dis-tressed. He could assure them that the funds entrusted to the keeping of the officers would be husbanded and put to the best of uses, and that, providing money was plenty, a liberal distribution would be made amongst the poor at Christmas. Before sitting down he had the pleasing duty to perform of presenting Rev. Father Flannery, of St. Thomas, with an honorary membership certificate of the society, as a slight recognition of his many acts of kindness to the society in

the past. This was hailed with loud applause by the crowd, and the band followed it up with "The

Fine ould Irish Gintleman." Rev. Father FLANNERY was received with the heartiest of applause. He expressed his sincere thanks for the great honor they had paid him in electing him an honorary member of the Irish Benevolent society, and also congratulated the president on the great success which had attended the society's efforts in the harmonization of the different Irish elements in this portion of Ontario, and the union which had brought about the mutual respect and brotherly affection which, as children of the glorious and tight little isle that gave us all birth, we all so much admired. Two years ago we assembled here, and pledged ourselves to be brothers, from that time henceforth, before high heaven. We are bere again to renew the vows, and to work continuously and unitedly to bring about the aim we have in view of uniting Irishmen tegether. We ask you to witness our pledges that we have forgotten our old animosities. We come to-day, not as Catholics or Protestants, not as conservatives or reformers, but as Irishmen, united Irishmen, and we intend to keep our vows (cheers) of two years ago faithfully and well. We are charged with

union can exist, and is more than a name among Irishmen, and he wished all who bond for a hundred years instead of one year, had interested them Selvas in this work of patriotism entire success. Some people said some people did not want them united. They would stand aghast at the spectacle of an United bers who voted with Mr. Parnell on his Irishman's Association, and imagine that there was danger to the state-that the best interests of the empire were in jeopardy (Laughter.) The reason was they knew our strength, and knew if it was directed properly it would eventually overwhelm them. In a word, they only desired to use our talents and our muscles for their benefit. (Loud laughter.) But he had one complaint to makethat was, we got credit for nothing. (Laughter.) If we do anything great they will immediately say "Oh, what a blunder. Reinstanced as a proof of his assertion Lord Gough's efforts in India, and the fact that when the news came, the London Times characterized his success as "blundering juto vic-We always blunder in the right directory." tion, though. (Applause.) Our great countryman, Sir Garnet Wolsely has been blundering along ever since he went to Manitoba After accomplishing the object he had in view in that direction, he was sent to Ashanteo. and blundered into the subduing King Coffee. (Laughter.) Now he is blundering about in Zululand, and when he comes back he will no doubt be credited with " blundering into victory," as other Irishmen have done. (Cheers.) Philosophers have had great difficulty in unravelling the Gordian Knot of England's inability to settle the Irish misunderstandings. They (the English) simply can't divine what we are made of. We have so much decency and modesty that they can't understand us (Laughter.) He asked them to look at the ngitation which had been going on for seven years to procure a law similar to the Crooks act here. They won't grant it, simply because they don't sympathise with the feelings of the people. If they did they would use their best exertions to assist the cause of temperance among the classes the law was intended for. For his own part, he did not object to a man taking his toddy, and in fact he might say that he preferred a man who could take a glass of punch rather than one who kept the pledge for two years, and then went on a tear for three weeks. (Great laughter.) But he believed that a law was necessary to protect those who had not sufficient self-will to control their passions in that direction. The English people could not understand also why the Irish people were opposed to a divorce law. There was not a law in existence that could drive an Irishwoman away from her husband. (Laughter.) If he went out of the back door, she would meet him ere he got round to the front, and a settlement would be arrived at. (Laughter and cheers.)

TERMS: 81.50 per autum

SCOTCH NEWS.

The bishop of Argyll and the Isles has appointed the Rev. Walter Pennington, vicar of St. Philips, Kensington, to the charge of Glenforsa, Isle of Mull, N.B.

HEALTH OF EDINBURGH .-- The deaths last week fell from 77 to 71, after deducting eight county cases in the hospitals. The rate of mortality was 17 per 1000.

HEALTH OF LEITH .- The number of deaths in Leith last week was 25, equivalent to an annual mortality of 23 per 1000. The births numbered 48, of which 4 were illegitimate.

EDINBURGH TRADES' COUNCIL .- At a meeting of the Edinburgh trades' council, it was agreed to petition Parliament to extend the proposed inquiry into the agricultural distress of the country to the condition of the industrial classes. Notice of motion was given that. in the event of Mr. Gladstone visiting Mid-Lothian during the recess, the parliamentary committee should have nower to act with the Mid-Lothian liberals in giving the right hon. gentleman an enthusiastic welcome.

SHEEP SCAB IN MID-LOTHIAN. --- David Tweedie, farmer, Borthwick Mains, parish of Borthwick, was charged at the Edinburgh county justice of peace court, before Sir George D. Clark, of Penicuik, and Majo Wauchope, of Niddrie-with having failed to report to a police constable the existence of scab in a flock of sheep belonging to him, on. Friday, June 13th. He pleaded guilty, but stated in extenuation that he was not very well versed in the act. He became aware of the existence of scab when the sheep rere clipped, about the beginning of June, and he immediately took measures to have it coved. It appeared that 12 out of 60 sheep were affected. Tweeslie was sentenced to pay w fine of £10, including expenses, the conch r cmarking that they must make people 'take notice of the act relating to coutagio' as discases in animals.

The Clyde Shipbuild,ing Industry.

"One of the industries which has been brisk during the prev, alent depression," says the Pall Mall Gazet' , " has been that of shipthe *I* at max outer *A*, " has been that of same building; but the returns from the Clyde show that the duluess is at last affecting this branch-of trude also. During the first half of the present year there were 88 yessels built and launched or, the Clydo-a lower number than in any similar period for some years; the being disunited, but who dare say that for but in period for some years; the there cannot be unity amongst Irishmer for half of last your having witnessed the in the presence of our society. W are having to the world that such a thing us the previous year 125. Measured by tonnage, the vessels launched during the first six months of the present year had a tonuage of 93,127 tons, whereas the same period of last year, the tonnage was 125,990 tons. The cause of this growth is not the profitable nature of the employment in shipping, but it is chiefly the cheapness of all classes of shipping property, and, the fact that building of vessels is not possible at a very low rate, in consequence of the low price of iron."

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Bev. C. MacRinnon, a graduate of Oxford, in Lima, Peru, was formally received into the from the platform. Catholic church on the 18th of May.

A CHINKSE CATHOLIC JOURNAL -A Catholic Journal in the Chinese language has been started at Shanghai. It is named the Yiman Loh (writing about t' ings useful to be heard) and is under the control of the Jesuit Fathers.

A TRICAPH FOR THE SWISS CATHOLICS .- At June 23d, the Catholic delegates for the first time participated. In voting, they outnumbered the old Catholics by sixty-five to thirty-five, and elected office-bearers and Synodal council, to hold office four years, entirely of the Catholic party.

The bankrupt city of Florence was voted orty-nine million francs by the government to relieve the municipality of its difficulty ; but the city responds, that as the debt amounts to three or four times that sum, relief is nearly as fur off as ever. How many bubbles this Italian "unity" has blown out, and allowed to collapse!

The military governor of Paris heard that attended a meeting of the workmen's Catholic circle, and listened to a warm political speech delivered by the Count de Mun. Wherefore the governor intimated to the general commanding that officers must be prohibited from attending such gatherings. Nice liberry

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE BRITIS ARMY.-A return issued as to the religious Persuasions of the non commissioned officers and men of the Biltish army shows that of a total of 94,824 men, 62,860 belong to the church of England, 20,872 are Catholics, 7,125 Presbyterians, and 3.985 are Protestants of other denominations. Of the Church of Eugland men, 21,315 were in receipt of good-conuct pay, and 9,790 held third class school centificates; 5,623 Catholics received good conduct pay, and 1,151 had third class school certificates; of the Presbyterians, 2,224 were In receipt of good-conduct pay, and 1,141 had hird class school certificates. Of the other enominations, 1,215 received good-conduct Pay, and 610 held third class school certifi-Rten.

A GIANT AMONGST MEN .--- The most Rev. Dr. lacHale being at present performing his Arch-Cesan visitations, the Mayo Examiner says : he great archbishop of Tuam, in his nineieth year, engages in the labors of his sacred ice at early morn and works hard all day. o living mad possesses a stronger will or re self reliance. His Grace accepts no one at his labors or these fatiguing ocasioda.' As an instance of the every-day life the great and holy prelate, we may note that a the shortest day last week he proceeded one and on foot to the parish church here. ere his grace certainly witnessed a vast asublage, giving the truest evidence of the ely Catholic and national faith, which under od and the guardianship and lifelong teach-R and example of His faithful, servant, the arch bishop, has been singularly pre-

-It is said that in Watertown, Conn., on a very hot day, a woman rubbed blue paint off the leg of Barnum's tattoord Greek with her who has been rector of the Protestant church | handkerchief, and that he abruptly withdrew

> -Wanted-The New Yord Herald of Sunday last contained the following '-" I want a pretty dark-eyed girl, who will be born next month, as my own. Address Mrs. Ruth Denver, Brooklyn post office."

-A beheaded Kalsas rooster still lives, after four months of decapitation. He is fed the Catholic Synod of the Canton of Berne, on | at the throat, and is in good health. The head was cut off at the base of the brain without injuring the spinal column,

-The Orangemen of St. John wanted to march in the procession proposed for the reception of the vice-regal party and the consequence was that the procession is abandoned. This is hard on the oppressed brethren.

-A greenback orator in Maine was violently denouncing Secretary Sherman as a Shylock when an impatient log-cutter asked him who Shylock was. The orator advised him then and there to go home and read his bible.

-The following officers of the Canadian Press association have been elected for the ensuing year :- A Matheson, Stratford, presiseveral officers of the Versailles garrison had | dent; J B Trayes, Port Hope, 1st vice president; EJ B Pense, Kingston, 2nd vice-president; W R Climie, Bowinanville, secretarytreasurer. Executive committee-C D Barr, Lindsay; H Hough, Cobourg; E Jackson, Newmarket; James Innes, Guelph; C B Robiuson, Toronto.

-A resident of Oshawa, who has recently returned from England, where he had an experience of the very wet weather, gives his opinion briefly, but forcibly. Said he :"I never did have a very thankful spirit, but I did thank God that my father had the courage to come to Canada and uttered a fervent prayer for the poor of England. The aristocracy and wealthy have a good time of it and are all right, but I'd rather be a lamp-post in Canada than a poor man in England.

--Ireland, alas ! carries away many honours from Isandula, but the greatest hero of them all-Major Stuart Smith-the immortal Stuart Smith, who spiked his guns coolly when surrounded by furious savages-was also an Irishman. His heroic act saved Lord Chelmsford's forces from annihilation. Major Stuart Smith was a north countryman, and his family is well known in Cavan, Armagh, and Down. I mention these facts because I see the English papers claim this hero, and speak of his "English phlegm." .- Dublin Freeman's Journal.

Emigration From Liverpool.

During the half year just closed, 49,133 emigrants sailed from Liverpool for the United States, British North America, Australia, South America, East and West Indies, and the west coast of Africa, being 16,956 over the corresponding period last year. Of the number 5,621 were Irish. For the month not distinguished, being 11,551 in all, or 4,- in their markets at fitteen cents below present and one of the objects of this society, was ved to the people of this province. 226 over June last year.

an manufate contration with a transfer of the property with the

New moon, new moon, I hait thee! By all the virtue in thy body, Grant this night that I may see He who my true love is to be.

In Devonshire the girls believe that if they pluck yarrow from a man's grave and place it under their pillow, repeating these lines, they will dream of their lovers :

Yarrow, sweet Yarrow, the first that I have And in the name of Jesus I pluck it from the

ground. As Joseph loved Sweet Mary and took her for his

d ar, So in a dream this night I hope my true love will appear.

In Lancashire, if the inquirer wishes to know the abode of a lover, an apple pippin is taken between the thumb and finger, and while moving round, squeezed out, when it is supposed to fly in the direction of the lover's house. These words are said at the Whitworth. same time :

Pippin, pippin, paradise, Te I me where my true love lies; East, west, north or south, Pilting Brig or Cockermouth.

Halliwell, in his "Popular Rhymes" (1849) says that girls practised divination with a "St Thomas onion," which they peeled, wrapped in a clean handkerchief and laid under their heads, saying the following rhyme :

Good St. Thomas, do me right, And see my true love come to night, That I may see him in the f ce, And him in my kind arms embrace.

In Shropshire, to find one's future partner the bladebone of a lamb must be procured which is to be pricked at midnight with a penknife, and these words repeated :

"Tis not this bone I mean to pick. But my love's heart I wish to prick; If he comes not and speaks to night I'll prick and prick till it be light.

In Derbyshire they have a method which it would take a bold heart to perform. The young woman, to find out her future husband, runs around the church at midnight as the clock strikes twelve, repeating the following :

I sow hempseed, hempseed I sow; He that loves me best Come and after me mow.

After which her destined partner is believed to follow her .- All the Year Round.

The North-West,

Latest reports represents the crops in the Red River valley and the north-west to be exceedingly large. It is estimated that ten dollars per acre will cover all expenses for raising wheat the first year, and seven dollars per acre after that time. The yield will average twenty bushels to the acre. The cost of the wheat on cars at Fargo, Dakota, is about thirty-five cents. The freight to Duluth, including elevating charges 57 cents per bushel, or about 62 cents in New York. Undoubtedly within ten years wheat prices ? A server out dies out

drunkeuness.

The following are the names of the meniamendment to the flogging act :- Messrs. Biggar, Brooks, Callan, Galibet, Grey, Henry, Justin McCarthy, Sir J McKenna, P Murtin, Nolan, O'Beirne, O'Byrne, O'Clery, Denis O'Conor, O'Donnell, O'Gorman Mahon, Major O'Gorman, O'Shaughnessy, O'Sullivan, Sullivan, Redmond, Sheil, and Synan, with the tellers Messrs, Parnell and O'C. Power. The English members voting with the ayes were Messrs Jacob Bright, Hopwood, Courtenay, Sir W M'Lauran, Macdonald, and Dr Kenealy. The following home rulers voted with the government and against Mr. Parnell's motion : Mr O Lewis, Sir G Bowyer, Mr E Col-lins, Mr King-Harman, and Mr. N D Murphy The Irish whigs voting with the government were Messrs Swanton, D Taylor and B

THE MAYORALTY OF DUBLIN FOR 1880. The Weekly News says :- Councillor E. D. Gray, proprietor of the Freeman's Journal, and member for the county Tipperary, has been unanimously elected lord mayor of Dublin for next year. The resolution electing him was moved by Mr. Byrne, who sits on the popular side of the council; it was seconded by Mr. Vereker, a member of the conservative section; and it was supported in terms of the most emphatic eulogy by men who differ from each other on most subjects. The lord mayor. elect is only thirty four years old. He is by far the youngest man appointed within our memory to fill the civic chair of the metropolis, and we very much doubt that Dublin had ever before so juvenile a lord mayor. The singularly exceptional distinction conferred on Mr. Gray is due to his early training in the ways of public life, his high position in gene. ral politics, and the capacity and energy devoted by him to the business of the city. We expect that he will make a thoroughly good lord mayor, and in Mrs. Gray the citizens will welcome a lady mayoress whose beauty, grace and sweetness guarantee a charming mis. tress of the Mansion house.

Irish Charitab e Society's Pic-Nic at Port Stanley.

On Wednesday last 23rd inst, the above named society, composed of Catholics and Protestants indiscriminately, held a pic-nic at Port Stanley, 17 miles from London, Out. which in every respect was a magnificent success. We take the following extracts from the report of the proceedings which appeared in the London Free Press: Mr. H. D. Long, the president, opened the

proceedings by expressing his pleasure at seeing such a large assemblage ou the occasion of their annual pic-nic. The rain of is 17 cents per bushel; treight to Buffalo the previous day and the lowering clouds of from Duluth not to exceed 5 cents; making the morning had deterred very many from the cost of the wheat laid down in Buffalo, attending, but he did not doubt that, while absent, their sympathies were with us. The objects of the Irish Benevolent can be taken from Fargo and delivered in society were two-fold, and in this respect Liverpool for twenty cents per bushel. differed from the Scotch and Euglish sister If there is distress among the English organizations. There was no division in farmers at the present time, what will be their ranks. What they reselved upon they of June the figures were 5,026 English, 77 their condition when wheat from Manifoba generally performed without division or Scotch, 1,273 Irish, 5,052 foreigners, and 113 and the north-western states can be laid down division. We, as Irishmen, are divided,

The Representation of Fermanagh and Enniskillen,

In the event of a vacancy occurring in the representation of Fermanagh, at the approaching general election, by the retirement of the Hon. Colonel H. A. Cole, senior member whose advancing years naturally create a desire for rest instead of wearisome nights in the house of commons, it is probable that Lord Crichton will offer himself as a candidate, in which case the borough will be again in the bands of the electors, wno will probably seek

The British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Frpress, in its weekly review of the English grain trade, says :- " The rain, which held off during the greater part of last week, recommenced on Saturday, and still continues. The harvest, even in the south, will hardly commence before the middle of August. Of all the crops, barley gives the least promise of a satisfactory yield, which is doubly deplorable as an unusually large acreage is sown therewith. Wheat came into ear nearly a month later, and its prospects are not very hopeful even on the lightest soils, while on heavy lands, even should the weather next month be most favorable, two-thirds of a crop are all that can be expected. Oats in the south have been coming into ear moderately well, but the cereal crops are in no case up to the average promise even of ordinary years. During the past week a good part of a fair hay crop was secured in the counties nearest to London, but throughont the country the hay has suffered from too long standing. Potatoes are also suffering. Farmers have now become strong holders of grain. English wheat is in reduced supply, and the demand is considerably increased. Prices advanced irregularly 28, 38 and even 5s on the week. The quotations depended upon the quantity offering at each agricultural market. The pest price obtainable for English white wheat a fortnight ago was 50s; the best price now is 54s, and at some markets, such as London and Guilford, 57s per quarter. Red wheat from the eastern counties has also been held very firmly and for a material advance. Foreign wheat is higher on the week at a majority of the markets, though there is no large advance. The inquiry has been somewhat less since Thursday. Maize, though higher at certain markets, as a rule has merely maintained price in the face of heavy suppplies. There was a fair business in oats at 3d to 6d advance. The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending July 12 were 1,138,-008 cwts of wheat and 190,781 cwts of flour. In Mark Lane to-day (Monday) holders were firm, in consequence of the return of bad weather. There was some demand for France. The supply of English wheat was moderate, and prices generally rose 1s compared with last Monday The supply of foreign was fair, and the demand somwhat irregular. California rose 28 6d, and other descriptions were mostly 1s to 2s dearer. Flour was firm, but not higher, in consequence of the large supplies. Barley was firm. Oats and maize were higher, despite the large supplies"

A nair of scarrow-hawks entered the barn of R W. Garritt: a farmer of the town of Ballston. N. Y., last spring and usurped the nestling place of a pair of doves, in which they incubated and reared their young till near matu as rity, when the farmer seized the young hawks, three in number, which he is raising as mousers shother member of the Cole family, to long They are as tame as young chickens, and their take and intimately, associated with its history as voracious appetites make them as efficient as source a transfer that the new or sure source, was and intimately, associated with its instory as ivoracious, appendes make them as suice as i a cat in destroying mice. Such as the make the work and the make were their representative of the case double as it out is cat in destroying mice.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH JULY, 1879.



THE COURIER OF THE CZAR.

Ry Jules Verne.

PART II. . .

CHAPTER VI .- CONTINUED. "There remain to me still a few roubles and my eyes! I can look after you, Michael, and lead you to where you could not go alone?" "And how shall we gol"

"On feot." "And how shall we live?"

"By begging."

" Let us set out, Nadia."

"Come, Michael."

The two young folks did not give themselves any longer the name of bro ther and sister. In their common misery they telt themselves more closely united to each other. Both left the house, after having taken an hour's repose. Nadia, in passing along the streets of the town, had procured some morsels of "tchornekhleb," a sort of bread, made of barley, and a little of that mixt ure of water and honey, known in Russia by the mane of These had cost her no thing, for she " meod." had commenced her professiona of beggar. This bread and hydro-mel, bad as it was, appeased the hunger and thirst of Michael Strogoff. Nadia had kept for him the greater portion of the scanty food. I le ate the morsels of bread which his comprision 'handed to him one after another. He drank from the gourd which his companio a raiset to his

lips. "Do you eat, Nadia ?" he asked her several times.

"Yes, Michael," answered always the young girl, who contented herself, with the leavings of her companion.

Michael and Nadia quitted Semilowskoe and retook the wearyin; ; read for Irkutsk. The young girl energetic ally resisted the fatigne. If Mi hael had seen her, perhaps he would not have had the courage to go any fur-ther. But Nadis did n at complain, and Michael Stroguff not hearing even a sigh, walked with a speed which he could not restrain. And why? (lould he-still hope to outstrip the Tartars? He was on foot, with-out money; he was blind, and if Nadia, his only guide, should full him, he would only have to lie down by the road side, and there miserably perish! But then, if, by the strength of energy, he should reach Krasnoiarsk, all was, perhaps, not lost, since the governor, to whom he wouldnmake himself known, would not hesitste to give him the means of gaining Inkutek.

Michael Strogo a, therefore, went along. speaking little, ab sorbed in his own thoughts. He kept hold of Madia's hand. Both were in constant communication with each other. It seemed to them that they had no longer need of words to exchange their thoughts. From time to time, Muchael Strogoff-said :

"Speak to me, Nadia."

"What is the good, Michael; we are thinking together I" replied the young girl, and she spoke in such a tone that her voice did not disclose any futigue. But sometimes, as if her heart had ceased to beat for an instant, her legs bent, her step bocame slower, her arm ask methis to learn whence I come. stretched out, she remained -s little behind. Michael Strogoff would then stop, and would am going to tell you. I am coming from Kolyfix his eyes on the poor girl, as though he wan! would try to perceive her through the dark "From Kolyvan ?" said Michael Strogoff shadow which he carried with him. His "Well then, it is there that I met you. You heart was full ; sustaining still more his companion, he advanced on his journey.

However, in the midst of these miseries, without truce, a happy circumstance occurred, which was to lessen the fatigues of both of them.

They had left Semilowskoe about two hours, when Michael Strogoff stopped. "Is the road deserted ?" he asked.

have not a kopeck to offer thee, but if you of felling anything, that one? sked to listen to rigged out, rattled along the handsome wide will cake my sister near you, I will follow the him. One day Michfiel Strop off asked him what walks that skirted those magnificent houses carr (age on foot; I will run if it be necessary, and will not delay you one hour." kind of weather it was. ""Brother," cried Nadia, "I do not wish it

moved with emotion.

in order to spare my horse."

swered Michael Strogoff.

very attached to his master.

search those of Nicholas Pigassof.

"I am called Nicholas Pigassof."

"It is a name that I shall never forget," an-

"Well then, mount, my good blind man.

The dog jumped off without much asking.

It was an animal of the Siberian breed, with

a gray hide, medium size, with a good large

Nicholas. Here they are, my good man! Shake them as much as you like'?'

The kibitka was soon in motion. The

horse, which Nicholas never struck, ambled

along. If Michael Strogoff did not gain much

in rapidity, at least new fatigues would be

spared to Nadia. And, such was the exhaus-

tion of the young girl that, rocked by the

monotonous motion of the kibitka, she seen

fell inte a sleep resembling an etter prostration.

Michael Strogeff and Nicholas made a bed for

her on the birch leaves as well as they were

able. The compassionate young man was

much moved, and if a tear did not escape the

eyes of Michael Strogoff in truth, it was be-

cause the red-hot iron had burned them dry !

"She is pretty," said Nicholas. "Yes," answered Michael Strogoff.

ing as though he could see Nicholas.

"You, my good man? No, never."

"I also should have cried. To think that

one can never see again those they love' Any-

how, they see you. That is perhaps some con-

"Tell me, friend" demanded Michael

Strogoff, "have you never seen me anywhere

"It is because the sound of your voice is

"Do.you see?" said Nicholas, smiling. "He

"From Kolyvan?" said Michael Strogoff

"That may be," answered Nicholas. "I lived there. I was employed as message

"And you remained at your post to the last

"Ehil it is especially at that moment one

"It was the day when the Englishman and

Oh! I

knows the sound of my voice! Perhaps you

Do you come a great distance ?

"From a great distance."

" Did you not cry ?"

"Yes, perhaps!"

not unknown to me."

before to day ?"

"Yes?

solation !"

clerk."

moment ?"

Michael Strogoff.

us room !"

"Pretty-fine, vy F Jod man," he answered I do not wish it! Sir, my brother is blind "but these are the last days of summer. The "Blind !" said the young man in a voice autumn is short in Siberis, and soon we shall have the first colds of winter. Perhaps the "The Tartars have burned out his eyes!" Tartars are thinking of going into winter quarters during the bad season?" answered Nadia, stretching out her hands as

"Burned your eyes? Ohl pour dear man! I am going to Krasnoiarak." Well now, why do you not mount with your sister into the Michael S', rogoff shook his head with an air of doubt.

"You do not believe it, my good man," said Nicholas. "Do you think they will march on Irku'sk ?" kibitka? In sitting a little closer, we shall hold each other up. Besides, my dog will not

"I fear it," answered Michael Strogoff.

"Y'ss; you are right. They have with refuse to go on foot. Only I do not go fast, them a bad man, who will not allow them to "Friend, what do they call you?" asked cool down on the road. You have spoken of Iva D'Ogarea ?"

"- Yes."

* Do you know, it is not a good thing to betray one's country ?" "No; it'is not a good thing," answered Mi-

Your sister shall be near you, at the back of chael the car, I m front to conduct. There is some sible. chael Strogeff. who wished to remain impas-" My good men," contigued Nicholas, "I good birch bark and some barley straw on the see you are not sufficiently indignant when bottom. It's like a nest. Come, Serke, give spoken to concerning Ivan Ogareff! Every

Russian heart chould leap when that name is pronounced !" "Delieve me, friend, I hate him more than

and caressing head, and which appeared to be you can ever hate him;" said Michael Strogof. "That is not possible," replied Nichclas; Michael Strogoff and Nadia, in an instant

"no, that is not possible. When I think of were installed in the kibitka. Michael Strogoff had stretched out his hands as though to Ivan Ogareff, of the injury he has done our sacred Russia, I am seized with anger, and if "Is it my hands you wish to press ?" said! I held him-"

" If you held him, friend ?"

" I believe I would kill him."

"As forme, I am sure of it," tranquilly answered Michael Strogoff.

CHAFTER VII

Ox the evening of the 25th of August, the kibitka errived in sight of Krasnolarsk. The journey from Tomsk had taken eight days. If it had not been accomplished more rapidly, iu spite of what Michael Strogoff was able to do, it was because Nicholas slept little. Hence, the impossibility of increasing the speed of the horse, which, in other bands, would have finished the journey in sixty hours.

Very fortunately, there was no longer any question of the Tartars. No scout had appeared on the route followed by the kibitks. "These darlings would be strong, for they are courageous, but they are really only weak. That appeared somewhat inexplicable, for it must have been some grave circumstance that could prevent the troops of the Emir from " Poor young folks! It must have hurt you marching at once u on Irkutsk. much when they burned your eyes!" "Very much," said Michael Strogoff, turn-

And that circumstance had in reality occurred. A new Russian corps, assembled in all baste in the government of Yenisei, bad marched on Tomsk to attempt its recapture. But, too weak against the now concentrated troops of the emir, it had been obliged to retreat. Feofar-Khan, including his own soldiers and those of the khanats of Khokhand and Koundouze, had under his orders over two hundred and fifty thousand men, against whom the Russian government could not as yet oppose sufficient force.

The battle of Tomsk took place on the 22d of August, of which battle of course Michael Strogoff had not heard-but this explained why the advance-guard of the Emir had not as yet appeared at Krasnolarsk, by the 24th. However, if Michael Strogoff could not know the last events that had happened after this departure, he knew at least this : that if he should be several days in advance of the Tartars, he could hope to reach before them the town of Irkutsk, which was still distant some eight hundred and fifty versts.

Besides, at Krasnoiarsk, the population of which is about twelve thousand souls, he felt sure that the means of transportation would not fail bim. Since Nicholas Pigassof had to stop at that town, it would be necessary to replace him with a guide, and to change the kibitka for a more rapid vehicle. Michael Strogoff, after having addressed himself to the

of wood-palatial in their grandeur !" Not one elegant Siberian lady, dressed in

the lalest fashions from France, was taking a walk in that splendid park, cut out in a lorest of birch-trees, which stretches as far as the steep banks of the Yenisei. The big bell o' the cathedral was mute, the chimes of t de many churches were silent, and yet it is very rare that a Russian town is not filled with the sound of its bells. But here was complete desertion ! There was not a living soal in the town !"

. The last telegram sent by the cabinet of the czar, before the wires were cut, had commanded the governor, the garrison, and the inhabitants, to abandon Krasnoiavsk, to carry away with them every object of value, or which could be of any use to the Tartars, and to seek refuge in Irkutsk. The same orders had been sent to the inhabitants of all the towns of the province. The Muscovite government wished to make a desert for the invaders. These peremptory orders no one for a moment thought of questioning. They were at once carried out, and this was the rea-

son that not a living soul remained in Krasmoiarsk. Michael Strogoff, Nadie, and Nicholas, passed in silence through the streets of the

town. A strunge feeling came over them. They produced the only sound that was heard in that dead city. Michael Strogoff did not allow any signs of discouragement to appear, nevertheless, he felt keenly his bad luck at being deceived once more in his hopes. "Good God!" cried Nicholas, "I shall

never obtain my appointments in this desert !" " Friend," said Nadia, " You must continue

with us the journey to Irkntsk." "I must, in truth," answered Nicholas.

The wires will be still in operation between Oudinsk and Irkutsk, and there-

" Shall we start, good father ?"

"Let us wait until to-morrow," answered Michael Strogoff. "You are right," answered Nicholas. "We

have to cross the Yenesei, and it is necessary to see there-" To see there !" murmured Nadia, as she

thought of her blind companion. Nicholas had understood her, and turning to Michael Strogoff.

" Pardon, good father," said he. . Alas! night and day is all one for you !"

"Do not reproach yourself, friend," answered Michael Strogoff, as he passed his hand before his eyes. "With you for guide, I can still act. Take then, a few hours' rest. Let Nadia also repose. To-morrow we shall have

daylight!" Michael Strogoff, Nadia and Nicholas, had not to search long for a place in which to rest. The first house of which they tried the door was empty, as were all the rest. They found nothing there but a heap of leaves. For want of something better, the horse had to be content with this meagre food. As for the provisions of the kibitks, they were not exhausted, and each one took his share. Then, after having knelt before a modest picture of the Panaghia that was banging on the wall, and which the last flame of a lamp still lit up, Nicholas and the young girl fell asleep, while Michael Strogoff remained awake, his

anxiety driving away all sleep. The next day, the 26 of August, before day break, the kibitka was traversing the park of birch trees to reach the banks of the Yenisei. Michael Strogoff was greatly pre-occupied. How could they cross the river, if, as was probable, every bark and ferry-boat had been destroved in order to retard the march of the Tartars.

He knew well the Yenisei, having crossed over it several times. He knew that its breadth is considerable, that the rapids are violent in the double bed which it has scooped out between the islands. Under ordinary circumstances, by means of those ferryboats, specially established for travelers, the passage of the Yeuisei requires three hours,

Nichols sand Nidia, holding on by the last, of the kibitks, between the wheels, were inbirch-tr ses of the cliff perched themselves. tended to insure the floating of the body, far ove , the river. The Yonisei, at this which would be thus transformed into a raft. place, is at least a verst and a half across and forms two arms of unequal importance, w lich the waters follow with rapidity. setween these arms nestled several islands, planeed with alders, willows and poplars, which resemble so many green vessels anchored in the river. Beyoud rose in succes sion the high hills on the eastern bank, crowned "with forests whose "tops were empurpled with the morning light.

methings.

Up and down the river, the Yenisei seeme to flee. Ah, if the fugitives could only fly with the

speed of these rushing waters! But not a single craft, neither on the left

bank nor on the right bank, nor along the shores of the island. All had been taken away or destroyed by order. Most certainly, if the Tartars should not bring from the south the materiais necessary for the forming of a bridge of boats, their march upon Irkutsk | plunged in to swim it. would be arrested for some time by this barrier of the Yenisei.

If the fugitives should not succeed in finding some means of crossing the swollen and rapid current, their former efforts were useless.

And yet there seemed no hope; no means that human ingenuity or foresight could devise had been left untried.

They were lost!

In a few hours at the most, the clattering hoofs of their enemies' horses would be heard punishment because of their great struggle for freedom.

Had the almost boundless resources of Michael Strogotf been exhausted ?

Nichael Strogoff stood buried in deep flection. At length he looked up with almost a con-

fident light in his sightless eyes:

"Remember then," said Michael Strogoff, there is higher up, at the last houses of Krasnoiarsk, a little port of embarkation. It is there where the ferry-boats are stationed. Friend, let us go up the river again and see if some bark may not have been forgotten on the shore."

Nicholas hastened forward in the direction indicated. Nadia had taken Michael Strogoff by the hand and guided him at a rapid step. A bark, or a simple cance large enough to carry the kibitks, or, if that could not be had one only large enough to carry the travelers and Michael Strogoff would attempt the passage! Twenty minutes afterward, all the three had reached the little port of embarkation, and the last houses here lower to the level of the river. It was a sort of village situated below Krasnoiarsk. But there was no means of embarkation on the beach, not a boat in the boathouse, not even anything with which a raft for three persons could be constructed. Every boat or raft had been carried away

or destroyed. The river was yet as impossible of passage

to them as the great oc-an itself. Michael Strogoff had interrogated Nicholas, and the latter had made this discouraging answer, that the passage of the river seemed to be absolutely impracticable.

"We shall cross," replied Michael Strogoff. And they continued their search.

They rummaged the few houses that were built on the high lank, and which were abandoned like all those of Krasnoiarsk. One had nothing to do but push the doors to obtain an entrance. They were mere cabins of the poorer people, entirely empty. Nicholas visited cne, Nadia another, and

Michael Strogoff himself entered here and there and sought to discover some object that might be useful to him.

Nicholas and the young girl, each on their part, had vainly ferreted in these cabins, and they were about to abandon their search when they heard themselves called.

"Nicholas! Nadial" cried a strong voice from within a cabin.

Both regained the bank and

This work was soon accomplished. They now had a safe and effective rait, one that would carry them over the river. True, its unwieldy shape would prevent them from guiding it in a desired direction,

but they must do the best they could. "You will not be afraid, Nadia ?" asked Michael Strogoff.

"No, brother," answered the young girl.

" And you, friend ?" "I?" cried Nicholas. " I realize at last one

of my dreams; to navigate in a carriage !" "Come," said Michael Strogoff, "let us set

out. God is with us, and we shall cross in safety !

At this spot the bank, declining gradually was favorable for the launching of the kibitka The horse drew it as far as the brink of the waters, and the apparatus floated on the surface of the stream. As for Serko, he bravely

The three passengers upon the body of the kibitka had taken off their clothes as a precaution, but thanks to the bottles, the water did not reach even the iron bolts.

Michael Strogoff held the reins of the horse. and according as he was directed by Nicholas. he guided the horse slantingly, for he did not wish to fatigue it in struggling against the current. As long as the kibitka followed the stream, all went well ; and after a few minutes it had passed the quays of Krasnoiarsk. It declined toward the north, and soon it became beside them, they would be dragged back as evident that it would only gain the other bank captives, and condemned to added insult and a long way below the city. But that mattered little.

The passage of the Yenisei would have been made without great difficulty, even on this imperfect apparatus, if the current had been regular right along.

But, very unhappily, several whirlpools were distinguished on the surface of the tumultuous waters, and soon the kibitks, in spite of all the strength employed by Michael Strogoff to turn it from it, was irresistably drawn into one of these funnels.

The strong current acting upon the large exposed surface bore the clumsy raft in its own direction, and all the streugth of Nicholas and Michael Strogoff could not avail to even guide their course, much less oppose the swift current.

Nadia, too, lent the aid of her slight strength, but still they were rapidly drawn in-to the hungry maw of the whirlpool.

There the danger became very great. The kibitka did not advauceany longer toward the eastern bank, it did not clear the shore any longer, it turned with an extreme rapidity toward the centre of the eddy, like a horseman on the track of a circus. Its speed was very great. The horse could scarcely hold his head above the water, and was in danger of being dragged into the whirlpool. Serko had been compelled to find a place of support on the kibitka.

In a few moments they would be overwhelmed by the angry waters! Michael Strogoff realized what was passing.

He felt himself dragged along a circular line which kept narrowing by little and little, and from which he could not come out any more. His eyes would have wished to see the peril. in order better to escape it. They could no longer see any danger.

Nadia was also silent. Her hands, grasping the rack of the kibitka, sustained her against the jolting movement of the apparatus, which inclined more and more toward the centre of the depression.

As for Nicholas, did he not comprehend the gravity of the situation! Was he cool and disdainful of the danger, courageous or indifferent ? Was life without value in his eyes, and, according to the saying of the Orientals, "an hotel of five days," which willing or un-willing, must be quitted on the sixth. In any case, his smiling face did not betray him for an instant.

The kibitka, then, remained struggling in the whirlpool, and the horse was at the end of his efforts. Suddenly, Michael Stroyoff, relieving himself of those garments which might be in his way, threw himself into the water ; then, seizing with a vigorous hand the bridle of the frightened horse, he gave it such a push as fortunately to throw it outside the line of attraction, and being caught up at once by the rapid current, the kibitka made for the opposite bank with a new speed.

Nadia, with clasped hands, uttered a silent

Only two bours after having left the port of

the shore of an island at more than six versis

There the horse dragged the kibitka on to

been traversed in all its breadth under cover

of its magnificent birch trees, the kibitks

came to the border of the little arm of the

This passage was made more easily. No

whirlpool broke the course of the stream in

this second hed, but the current was there so

rapid that the kibitka only reached the right

bank some five versts down the river.

It had diverged, altogether, eleven versts.

territory, over which as yet no bridge has been

thrown, are serious obstacles for easy commu-

nication. All had been more or less unlucky

for Michael Strogoff. On the Irtych, the bark

which carried him and Nadia had been at-

tacked by the Tartars. On the Obi, after his

horse had been struck by a ball, he had only

escaped by a miracle the horsemen who pur-

sued him. In short, this passage of the Yenisei had been the least unfortunate.

"It would not have been so amusing,"

cried Nicholas, rubbing his hands, when he

had landed on the right bank of the river, " if

"That which had been only difficult for us,"

answered Michael Strogoff, " will perhaps be

CHAPTER VIII.

MICHAEL Strogoff could at length believe

that the route was free as far as Irkutsk. He

had out-stripped the Tartars, and when the

soldiers of the Emir should arrive at Kraspoi-

arsk, they would only find an abandoned town

there, and no means of immediate communi-

cation between the two banks of the Yenisei.

Hence, a delay of some days, until a bridge of

boats, difficult to construct, should open a

For the first time since the unlucky meeting

with Ivan Ogareff at Omsk, the courier of the

czar felt himself less uneasy, and could hope

that no new obstacle would arise to the ac-

The kibitks, afer having proceeded about

The road is good, and that portion of it

complishment of his plans.

it had not been so difficult!"

impossible for the Tartars |"

passage to them.

These great watercourses of the Siberian

"Hurrah !" cried Nicholas.

below its point of departure.

Yenisei.

"Without a soul on it," replied Nadia "Do you not hear some noise behind?" 4 Truly."

" If these are the Tartars, wo must hide our selves. Blook well."

"Listen, Michael !" replied Nadia ascending the mad which diverged some paces to the right.

Michael Strogoff stopped an instant alone, stretching his ears to listen.

Nadia returned almost immediately and said :

"It's a-vehicle. A young man is leading i8.

" He is clone ?"

" Aloue."

Michael Strogoff hesitated for a moment. Ought he to hide? Or ought he, on the contrary, try the chance of finding a place in this vehicle, if not for himself, at least for her? the kibitks ate in company with the faithful For himself, he would be content to rest his Serko. The kibitka was provisioned for at hand on it, and would push when needed, for least twenty persons, and Nicholas had generhis legs were far from failing him, but he felt ously placed the reserved food at the disposal that Nadia, dragged on foot since the passage of the Obi, namely, for more than eight days, was at the end of her strength.

He waited. The vehicle arrived soon at the turn of the road.

It was a very dilapidated vehicle, able to hold at least three persons, what is called in that country a kibitka.

The kibitka is usually drawn by three horses, but this one was drawn only by one horse, with long hair and a long tail, but its Mongolian blood affirmed strength and COUIAGO.

A young man conducted it, having near him a dog. Nadia at once saw that this young man was

a Russian. He had a sweet and phlegmatic appearance which inspired confidence.

Moreover, he did not appear to be in the least hurry. He walked with a quiet step. on its regular speed. in order not to overdrive his horse, and, to see It was thus they j him one could never have believed that he was following a route which the Tartars Marunsk, the town of the same name, Bogomight cut off at any moment.

Nadia, holding the hand of Michael Strogoff, stood on one side.

The kibitks stopped, and the driver looked at the young girl, at the same time smiling "And where are you going in this fashion ?"

he asked her, as he looked pleasantly round. At the sound of this voice, Michael Stro-

goff said to himself that he had heard it somewhere; and without doubt it was sufficient to cause him to recognize the driver of the river would perhaps arrest the Turtars. kibitka, for his face at once became serene.

"Well, now, where are you going?" remore directly to Michael Strogoff.

"We are going to Irkutsk," answered the latter. "Oh! my good man, do you not know then

that there are many, many versts between this and Irkuttk ?"

"I know it." "And you are going on foot?"

"On foot."

"As for yon, it's all right! but the Miss !" "She is my sister," said Michael Strogoff, who thought it more prudent to give this name again to Nadia.

lieve me she will never be able to reach Irk- | or on the plain; if some hut arose on the sollutak (* sit)

"Friend," replied Michael Strogoff, as he horizon. Nicholas was never exhausted. 'He

Frenchman, roubles in their hands, dispute the turn at your wicket, and when the Englishman telegraphed the first verses of the Bible ?"

ought to be there!"

were at the telegraph office?

"That my good man, but I do not remember it?" "What! you do not remember it?"

"I never read the despatches which I transmit. My duty being to forget them the shortest way is to be ignorant of them." This answer was characteristic of Nicholas

Pigafuof. However, the kibitka kept on its easy course

which Michael Strogoff would have liked to render more rapid, But Nicholas and his horse were accustomed to a gait from which neither the one nor the other could depart. The horse walked for three hours, and then rested for one, and this day and night. During the halts, the horse pastured, the travelers of

of his two guests, whom he believed to be brother and sister. After one day of repose, Nadia had recovered

part of her strength. Nicholas took all the care of her he could. The journey was being made under supportable circumstances, slowly without doubt, but regularly. It often fortunately happened during the night, Ni cholas, while conducting, fell asleep, and snored with a conviction that bore witness of the calm of his conscience. Perhaps then, on looking well, one could have seen the hand of Michael Strogoff socking the reins of the horse and making him take a faster step, to the great astonishment of Serko, who nevertheless said nothing i Then, this trot changed immediately into the old amble, from the moment Nicholas awoke, but the

kibitka had not the less gained several versts It was thus they passed the river Ichim,

the towns of 1chim, Kuskoe, the river towskoe, and lastly the Tchoula, a little water course which separates Western from Eastern Siberia. The route sometimes crossed immense lands, which left a vast field before the sight, sometimes under thick and interminable forests of fir, from which they thought they would never come forth.

All was a desert. The towns were almost entirely abandoned. The peasants had fled across the Yenisei, thinking that this wide

On the 22nd of August the kibitka reached the town of Atchinsk, which was three hunpeated the young man, addressing himself dred and eighty versis from Tomak. A hundred and twenty versts still separated it from Krasnoiarsk. No incident had marked this journey. During the six days they had been together, Nicholas, Michkel Strogoff and Nadia had remained just the same, the one in his unalterable calculates, the other two anxious, and looking forward to the moment when their companion would separate from them.

Michael Strogoff, it may be said, saw the country traversed by the eyes of Nicholas and the young girl. In turns, each painted to him the scenes through which the kibitka was "Yes, your sister, my good man! But be- passing. He knew when he was in the forest tary steppe, if some Siberian appeared on the

governor of the town, and after having established his identity and his quality as courier of the Czar-a thing which would be easy of accomplishment-did not doubt he would be enabled to reach Irkutsk with the bank to the other? shortest delay. He would then have nothing to do but thank his brave Nicholas, and set out immediately with Nadia, for he did not intend to leave her until he had restored her to the arms of her father. However, if

Nicholas had resolved to stop at Krasnolarsk, it was, as he said, " on condition that he could find employment there." view. In reality, this model servant, after having

held to the last minute his post at Kolyvan, was seeking to again place himself at the disposition of the administration.

"Why should I touch appointments which I have not merited?" he repeated. Besides, in case his services are not required at Kras-noiarsk, which had to be kept always in telegraphic communication with Irkutsk, he proposed to go either to the post of Oudinsk. or as far as the capital of Siberia. Then, in goff. that case, he would continue his journey with

the brother and sister, and in whom would they find a more sure guide, a more devoted friend?

The kibitka was only half a verst from Krasnoiarsk, one could see on the right and left the numerous wooden crosses which are erected along the road at the approaches to the town. It was seven o'clock at night. The kibitka had stopped.

"Where are we, sister?" asked Michael Strogoff.

"A little over a half verst from the first houses," answered Nadia.

"Has the town then gone to sleep? No noise strikes upon my ear.

"And I do not see any light shining in the darkness, or any smoke rising in the air, added Nadia.

"What a queer town !" said Nicholas. "They do not make any noise here, and they go to bed in good time !"

Michael Strogoff's mind was troubled with a presentment of every augury. He had not "A little patience, good father," said told Nudia that he had concentrated his Nicholas. "All this will disappear. Well, hopes on Krasnolarsk, where he counted on now, here comes the wind! It begins to disfinding the means of securely accomplishing pel the fog The high hills of the right bank his journey. But Nadia had divined his thought, although she did not understand away! All flies away! The good rays of the why her companion was in such a hurry to sun have condensed the expanse of mist. reach Irkutsk, now that he had not the im- Ah! how beautiful it is, my poor blind man, perial letter.

One day she even pressed him on this matter.

"I have sworn to go to Irkutsk," was his only reply.

But to accomplish his mission, it was still necessary he should find some rapid means of posite bank, as far as your eye can reach. A locomotion.

"Well, my triend," said he to Nicholas, why do we not go forward?"

"Because I am afraid of waking the inbabitants of the town with the noise of my conveyance !"

And with a light lash from his whip, he stirred up his horse. Serko gave a few barks, and the kibitka descended at a little trot the bill leading into Krasnoiarsk.

Ten minutes afterwards it entered the prin cipal street.

Krasuolarsk was deserted! There was not any longer an Athenian in this" Athens in the North," as it is called by Mme. de Bourboulon. drew near, "the Tartars have robbed us, and I loved to talk, and such was his pleasant way Not one of those equipages, so splendidly his deep disappointment.

and it is only with the greatest exertion that these ferry-boats gain its right bank. Now, in the absence of every means of transport, how could the kibitks be crossed from the one

"I shall cross it, though!" repeated Michael Strogoff. The day began to dawn when the kibitks strived on the left bank at the termination of one of the principal avenues of the park. At this spot the banks a hundred feet high, overlook the course of the Yenisei. | of them !" Hence, the vast extent of it is presented to the

".Do you see any ferry-boat?" asked michael Strogoff, while eagerly stretching his eyes from one side to the other, no doubt by a mechanical habit, as if he himself could

see. "Wo have as yet scarcely daylight. brother," answered Nadia. "The fog is still thick on the river, and we cannot, as yet, well distinguish the waters." "But I hear their roar," replied Michael Sro-

"Yes," assented Nicholas, "we can hear their roar judged. Soon we shall see the waters and the rocks that make all this growling."

And, in fact, there came from the lower beds of this mist a deafening roar of currents and counter-currents rushing against each other. The waters, very high at this season of the year, ran with the violence of a torrent. All the three listened, waiting till the cur-

tain of the mist should rise. The sun rose quickly above the horizon,

and its first rays were not long in dispelling these vapors. "Well, then ?" asked Michael Strogoff.

"The mists begin to roll away, brother, daylight has already penetrated them."

"You did not see as yet the level of the river, sister ?"

" Not as yet."

"Look sharply for a boat or raft on the river, as quickly as the fog disappears," said Michael Strogoff.

already show their rows of trees. All goes and what a misfortune for you not to be able

to contemplate such a sight !" "Do you see a boat?" asked Michael Strogoff .

"I do not see any," answered Nicholas. "Look well, friend, along this and the opboat, a raft, a bark cance !"

"No," said Niubolas, "I see nothing." "Look again, Nadia," said Michael Strogoff

to the young girl. "Your eyes are sharp; search the shore up and down, look into every bay and indentation. We must find a boat or raft of some description !" Nadia shaded hereyes with her hand, as if

to concentrate her vision, and searched the river long and earnestly. But not a sign of either boat or raft!

"No, brother," she at length said sadly, "I see nothing."

Michael Strogoff made no reply, but he could not restrain a single sigh that expressed

perceived chael Strogoff on the threshold of a door.

"Come l" he cried to them. Nicholas and Nadia went at once toward him, and entered the cabin after him.

"What is this ?" asked Michael Strogoff. touching with his hand divers objects stowed away at the bottom of a cellar.

"These are leather bottles," responded Nicholas, "and my word, there are halt a dozen

"Yes, they are full of koumyss, and how thanksgiving to Heaven. opportunely have you discovered them to reembarkation the kibitks had traversed the new our provisions!" great arm of the river, and had safely reached

The "koumyss" is a drink made of mare's or camel's milk, a strengthening drink, even inebriating, and Nicholas could but congratulate himself for the find. the bank, and an hour's rest was given to the coursgeous animal. Then, the island having

It is a favorite beverage in this portion of the world, and you can scarcoly find a peasant so poer, or a cabin so barren, as to be without a greater or less supply of "koumyss," stored in its leathern bottles.

Michael Strogoff, however, had determined that these buttes should serve a more important purpose than that of merely relieving the slight and transient sufferings of hunger or thirst. Indeed, so great was their anxiety at being unfortunately stopped in their journey, that not one of the party, not even the frail young girl, Nadia, would have known they were either hungry or thirsty if these bottles of koumyss had not reminded them. Michael Strogoff's quick wit and ready ability to turn all things to his advantage was not slow in discovering a use for these stout, capacious, air-tight hottles of leather. He had determined that those bottles

should safely ferry them over the river !

"An impossible scheme!" The reader will "What, will Michael Strogoff exclaim. diminish his vast proportions, like the genii in the Arabian Nights, and creep into the bottle, be safely corked up, and float across ?" Truly there seemed no more practicable way of crossing the river, than by means so insufficient as a few leathern bottles.

One person might succeed. Michael Strogoff himself, or the stout Nicholas-but the frail Nadia, and the clumsy kibitks, for the latter must also be carried over, together with the horse, or they would be unable to continue their journey even after reaching the other side of the river. "Pat one of them aside," said Michael

Strogoff to him, " but empty all the rest." "In a moment, good father."

"Behold what will heip us to cross the Yenisei !" "And the raft?"

"The kibitka itself shall be that, as it is light enough to float. Besides, we shall sustain it, as well as the horse, with these leathern bottles."

"Well thought of, good father !" cried Nicholas, " and, by God's assistance, we shall know how to easily find again the route to fifteen versts towards the southeast, came to Irkutsk beyond the river." and retook the long high road across the "To work," said Nicholas, who began to steppe.

empty the bottles and carry them to the kibitka.

which lies between Krasnoiarsk and Irkutsk One bottle, full of koumyss, was reserved, is even considered as the best portion of the whole journey. There is less jolting for the travelers, there are vast shades to protect and the others, closed up with care, after having been previously filled with air, were emthem from the burning sun, and sometimes ployed as a floating apparatus. Two of these forests of pines or cedars which cover a space bottles, attached to the flanks of the horse, were destined to sustain it on the surface of of a hundred versts. It is no longer the imthe river. Two others, fastened to the shafts | mense steppe whose circular line is Llended

WEDNESDAY, 30TH JULY, 1879.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

at the horizon with that of the heavens. But this rich country was empty then. Everywhere deserted towns. No more of those Siberian peasants, amongst whom the Slav type predominates. It was the desert, and, as is known, the desert by order.

The weather was fine; but already the air, cooled during the night, became scarcely warm in the sun's rays. In fact, they h. come to the first days of September, and in that region, of an elevated latitude, the diurnal arch shortens visibly below the horizon. The autumn is there of short duration, although this portion of the iberian territory is not situated above the fifty-fith degree of parallel, which is that of Edunburgh and Copenhagen. Sometimes, even, winter succeeds summer almost suddenly. These winters of Russia must be early, during which the thermometrical column falls to the point where mercury freezes, and where twenty degrees centigrade below zero is considered quite a supportable temperature.

The weather, therefore, favored the travelers. It was neither stormy nor rainy. The heat was moderate, and the nights fresh. The health of Nadia and that of Michael Strogoff kept good, and, from the time they had left Tomsk, they had by little and little recovered from their past latigues.

As for Nicholas Pigassof, he was never in better health. This journey was a pleasant walk for him, an agreeable excursion, a vacation during the temporarily suspended efficework.

" Decidedly." said he, "this is better than remaining twelve hours a day, perched on a chair, manipulating the telegraphic machine!"

Meanwhile Michael Strogoff had obtained from Nicholas that he should impress on his horse a quicker pace.

To arrive at this result, he had confided to him that he and Nadia were going to rejoin their father, an exile at Irkutsk, and that they were in a great hurry to reach that place. Certainly, he must not overdrive that horse, since very likely they would not be able to change it for another; but, by being careful to give it frequent halts-for example, every fifteen miles-they could easily make sixty versts in twenty-four hours. Besides, this horse was strong, and from its breed, very able to endure great fatigue. Fat pasturage was not wanting to it along the route ; the grass there was strong and abundant. Hence the possibility of increasing his work.

Nicholas had given in to these reasons. He had been much moved at the situation of these two young folks who were on their way to share the exile of their father. Nothing appeared to him more touching. Hence, with what a smile he said to Nadia:

"Divine goodness! what joy shall fill the heart of Mr. Korpanoff, when his eyes shall perceive you, when his arms shall open to re-ceive you! If I go as far as Irkutsk-and that now appears very likely-will you permit me to be present at that interview? Yes, will you not?"

Then, striking his forehead :

"But, I do not forget it, what grief also, when he shall perceive that his son is blind ! Ah! everything is well blended in this world !"

In fine, from all this, it resulted that the kibitka went forward quicker, and according to Michael Strogoff's calculations, it was now making ten or twelve versts the hour.

It followed then that, the 28th of August. the travelers had passed the town of Balaisk, which was eighty versts from Krasnoiarsk, and by the 20th that of Ribinsk, forty versts from Balaisk.

The next day, more than thirty-five versts, they arrive at Kumask, a more considerable town, watered by the river of the same name, a small affluent of the Yenisei, which descends from the mountains of Sayansk. It is only, however, a town of little importance, whose houses of wood are picturesquely grouped around a square; but it is commanded by the high belfrey of its

I'a Russia, when a hare crosses the path of from her seat, and, bowing to the bishop, read a tra veler, popular belief looks upon it as a the following address :--sign of approaching evil. Nich ilus, superstitious as are the greater

part of the Russians, had stopped the kibitha. Michael Strogoff unnerstood the hesitation of his companion, although he did not share his credulity regarding bares crossing the path, and he wished to reassure him.

"We have nothing to fear, friend," he said to him.

"Nothing for you, nor for her, I know, good father," answered Nicholas ; " but for me." And continuing :

"It is my destiny," said he.

And he again put his horse to the trot. Meanwhile, in spite of the sad prognostications, the day passed by without any accident.

Next day, 6th September, at noon, the kiditka bulted at the town of Alsarevsk, as deserted as was the surrounding country.

There, on the threshold of a house, Nadia found two of those knives with long, sharp blades, used by Siberian huuters. She gave father during that time. We were delighted one of them to Michael Strogoff, who hid it under his coat, and she kept the other for herself. The kibitka was not more than sixtyfive versts from Nijni-Oudidsk.

Nicholas, during the last two days, had not been able to regain his usual good humor. The evil omen had affected him more than one could have believed, and he who up to that time had never remained an hour without talking, had now long spells of silence, from which even Nadia could with difficulty withdraw him.

After leaving Eksterenburg, the route for Irkutsk follows almost in a parallel line the fifty-fifth degree of latitude, but, from Biriousinsk, it quickly turns towards the south-east in such a manner as to cut in two the onehundredth meridian. It takes the shortest line for reaching the capital of Eastern Siberia, by traversing the last slopes of the Sayansk Mountains.

The kibitka ran, then, on this road. Yes One understands that Nicholas now no longer dreamed of driving the horse himself, and that he himself was now very anxious to come to the journey's end

In spite of all his somewhat fatalistic resignation, he would not believe himself safe except within the walls of Irkutsk. Many Russians would have thought like Nicholas, and more than one, pulling the bridle of his horse, would have turned back, after seeing a hare cross their path.

However, some observations made by him, the justice of which was weighed by Nadia, as she transmitted them to Michael Strogoff, led to the belief that the list of their troubles had not been perhaps closed.

For indeed, if the natural productions of the country since leaving Krasnoiarsk had been suspected, its forests now bore traces of name of all the children to grant them a holifire and steel, the meadows which stretched along both sides of the route had been devastated, and it was evident that some large body of troops had passed that way.

At thirty versts before coming to Nijni-Oudinsk evidences of a recent devastation could not any longer be mistaken, and it was impossible to attribute them to any others than the Tartars.

For, it was not only fields trampled down by the houfs of horses, and forests cut down | Gorton, and the Very Rev A J De Clerc, presiwith the axe. The few houses scattered along the road were not only empty; some were in part torn down, others half destroyed by guest at dinner. In the evening his lordsnip

wall. One can conceive what must have been the uneasiness of Michael Strogoff. He could not doubt but that body of Tartars had passed along that part of the route and yet it was impossible for them to have been the soldiers of the Emir, for they could not have passed without having been perceived. But then, who were these new invaders, and by what road over the steppes had they been able to rejoin the highway to Irkutsk. What new enemies had the courier of the Czar to again encounter?

May it please your lordship,-We, the children of St. Ann's schools, are all filled with joy and delight at being so highly honored as to receive a visit from the Bishop of Montreal. We have been told how very Catholic is your lordship's diocese, and how very many flourishing schools, filled with diligent scholars, belongs to your lordship; and so we feel afraid that you will think us very small compared with them ; but we beg to assure your lordship that we have got hearts as faithful aud true as they have, and that we have made up our minds to be as good, as attentive, as industrions, as persevering, and as virtuous as they are. Our good pastor, Father Crombleholme, has told us a great deal about Canada and Montreal, and what very great kindness every one, especially your lordship, showed to him during his stay in Montreal, and we are so glad now to be able in our names, and those of our parents, to thank your lordship for all the kindness shown to our rev. to hear all the good things he told us about Canada and the Canadians; but we confess we are become a little jealous. We are afraid sometimes he likes the Canadians bet-

ter than he likes us. My lord, we have been told that you are on your way to Rome to visit our Holy Father Leo XIII. We should be so glad if we could express our profound respect, devotion, and love towards his holiness, and tell him how we pray that God may bless and strengthen him. In conclusion, we thank your lordship for this your very kind visit. We will pray that your lordship may have a pleasant journey, and that you may return safely to your flock. We ask your lordship's blessing .- St. Ann's schools, Ashton-under-Lyne, 10th July, 1879.

The children sang again, after which his lordship replied :- My dear children, I am very pleased to receive your address, which I shall keep as an agreeable souvenir of my visit to St Ann's, Ashton-under-Lyne. It is true we have many schools in the diocese of all kinds, and your good pastor has no doubt spoken in very high terms of them partly to excite your emulation, and partly to keep you from thinking too much of yourselves. You fear Father Crombleholme's heart is more attached to the Canadians than to yourselves. I think these schools and the care he takes of you proves that you have no need to be jea-Certainly you owe a great debt of lous. gratitude to him, which I feel you can never repay. It is clear Father Crombleholme is the same whether at St. Ann's, in Ashton, or far off in America; he is ever the friend of education and the religious training of youth." The bishop then gave his benediction. The girl who read the address approached and again salating him, begged his lordship in the day, which he did, to the great satisfaction of all. His lordship now visited the boys' school. where he was similarly greeted, and where they sang, among others, "The Canadian Boat Song." His lordship went to see St. Ann's hall, which pleased him very much. Returning to the presbytery, he was met by the bishop of Salford and his secretary, the Rev F Gaddy, the Very Rev Father Father, guardian of the Franciscan monastery, West dent of the Catholic grammor school, Salford. The Rev W J Crombleholme entertained his fire. The bullet marks could be seen on the the Bishop of Montreal left for Leeds highly pleased with his visit to Ashton.

The Devil. The Rev. Mr. Weirich was preaching a weird sermon on the devil, in the Methodist church at Ephrata, Pa., and a wicked young man was struck with the notion that the congregation had been wrought up to just the condition of mind for being easily terrified He slipped out, gathered some equally wicked companions, and unfolded his plan, which was suddenly to introduce a long-horned cow

had already an offer for the use of the 'ridge at Hull, which would pay at least "ridge at Hull, which would pay at least "ridge at Hull, which would pay at least "The," had had an excellent offer from the Canst, 'a Central of half their station ground of 26 acres, at he price which they had paid for it, and they were also to pay one-half of the price tor the buil, fing of the station. Then, with that bridge, our fallways would not become the feeders of the Ontario railways as Mr. Church had stated, but the western railways would be-come the feeders of ours, and would send the produce of the west to our scaporis over our rond, which is the shortest. The hon, greatemuta them altheded to the balance due on account of municipal su-scriptions. The eity of Montreal has owed about \$50,000, and had found that it was not worth its while to pay this amount for two lines so near together, and almost parallel, that the smoke of one engine would have been seen from the other. This view, at least, was that which had been expressed by the munici-pal representatives of the city by several votes curried by a majority of twenty against five or six. He held that in the arrangements which he bad made with the city of Montreal he had acted fairly both to the eity and to the province. The city had acted wisely in deciding not to waste \$50,000, while, if it had been prid, it would have been all absorded, and more too, in the building of the bridge and completion of the line by way of St Vincent de Paul. It must be remembered that of those \$55,000, Wontreat gives \$50,000, for the Ottawa bridge.

The American Union Telegraph Lines

The contract for the construction of the direct line of the new American Union Telegraph Co. from Saratoga to this city, ria St. Albans, has been awarded. The contract requires the work to be completed within 60 days from the 1st August next. The line between this city and St Armands, Que, is already completed, and it will be forwarded from thence rea St. Albans, Burlington, Rutlaud and Whitehall to Suratoga, from which point the line is already complete to New York. Poles for the new line have been contracted for and are being placed along the route. The link between St. Armands and Bara-toga, a distance of 180 miles, only remains to be covered to complete the connection. All the work is now progressing rapidey under the su-perintendence of Mr. C. R. Hosmer, of the Do-minion Telegraph company. The contract for the construction of the direct

A Large Wheat Shipping Market.

The Stockton (Cal.) Independent has this to say of its rapidly growing wheat trade:—" The extension of the agricultural productions of the San Joaquin Valley during the past ten years has been remarkable. In 1883 the shipments of wheat from Stockton aggregated 657,350 centals, valued at \$1,163,925, while the entire yleed was-estimated at 1,274,880 centaes, which included at-most the entire yleid of the san Joaquin Valley. The shipments from Stockton from the 1st of 1uly, 1878, to the 3-st March, 1879, amounted to 3,012 centals, valued at \$4,00,022. The total re-respits at San Francisco from all parts of Califor-nia for the harvest year reached 10,012,022 cen-tals, and the shipments by sea during the same time were \$351,647 centals, showing that Stock-ton furnished that city with nearly one-third of her entire receipts. Of the entire amount re-relyed in this city, about 700,000 centals came from points on the San Joaquin Valley railroad, south of the Stanislaus river. Many ships have been loaded direct from the wharves of Stockton, thereby saving wharf charges in San Francisco " The Stockton (Cal.) Independent has this to Francisco "

The London Silk Trade. Filk as a dress fabric in England has lately gone very much out of consomption; colored silks being sold very spar-ngly, though large quanti-ties of blacks are disposed of, many being of rich qualities. At pr-s m, however, the sale of these is unusually restricted, fashion there being against the use of silk as a dress material. The reason assigned is that the fashion being for women to wear dresses which cling in casy-set-ting folds to the figure, which some of the superior all-wool dress goods of Roubaix manu-secture do so adminably, silk is not an appro-priate material. A London trade journal sug gests that this difficulty co-dd, however, be got over by silk manufacturers making afreen the load taffetes that once were worn, though not in the memory of the present generation. The article which passes muster as a taffeta in Eng-lagi Consists of a silk warp shot with cotion, and is a somewhat stiff and commonplace ar-ticle. But the genuine taff-ta is exactly the re-verse, and consists of the purest and brightest - silk entirely, being perfectly soft and lustrous. This article would admirably fuitili the con-ditions demanded by the pre-eat mode. ditions demanded by the pre-ent mode.

Transportation of Cattle.

Mr. Henry Bergh has received a report from An energy height has received a report from the spent whom he sent to Europe to invest-gate the condition and treatment on shipboard of American cattle exported to England and elsewhere. Concerning the treatment of those shipped in regularly appointed steamers, the agent has little fault to find except in the mat-ter of ventilation which is showed university Addressing a correspondent whe aktivity Exercises.
 Addressing a correspondent whe asked his jopinion as to the use of alcohol and oblacce of the use of alcohol and tobacco jin athletic exercises, Mr. Hanlan, writing on the asked his jopinion as to the use of alcohol and tobacco jin athletic exercises, Mr. Hanlan, writing on the asked his jopinion as to the use of alcohol and tobacco jin athletic exercises, Mr. Hanlan, writing on the asked his jopinion as to the use of alcohol and tobacco jin athletic exercises, Mr. Hanlan, writing on the asked his jopinion as to the use of alcohol and tobacco jin athletic exercises, Mr. Hanlan, writing on the asked his jopinion as to the use of alcohol and tobacco jin athletic exercises, Mr. Hanlan, writing on the asked his jopinion as to the use of alcohol and tobacco jin athletic exercises, Mr. Hanlan, writing on the asked his jopinion as to the use of alcohol and tobacco jin athletic exercises, Mr. Hanlan, writing on the asked his jopinion as to the use of alcohol and tobacco jin athletic exercises, Mr. Hanlan, writing on the asked his jopinion as to the use of alcohol and tobacco jin athletic exercises, Mr. Hanlan, writing on the asked his jopinion as to the use of alcohol and tobacco jin athletic exercises, Mr. Hanlan, writing on the asked his jopinion as to the use of alcohol and tobacco jin athletic exercises, Mr. Hanlan, writing on the asked his jopinion as to the use of alcohol and tobacco jin athletic exercises, Mr. Hanlan, writing on the asked his jopinion as to the use of alcohol and tobacco jin athletic exercises, Mr. Hanlan, writing on the asked his jopinion as to the use of alcohol and tobacco jin athletic exercises, Mr. Hanlan, writing on the asked his jopinion as to the use of alcohol and tobacco jin athletic exercises, Mr. Hanlan, writing on the asked his jopinion as to the use of alcohol and tobacco jin athletic exercises, Mr. Hanlan, writing on the asked his jopinion as to the use of alcohol and tobacco jin athletic exercises, Mr. H of ventilation, which is almost universally and room. The agent says :- " It is said 7th prize. GREEN CROPS. Wheat.-John M Crawford, Verdun, 10 points, lst prize; Thomas Irving, Petite Cote 9 points, 2nd prize; Damase Marilacau, Cote St. Michel, 8 points, 3rd prize. Barley.-Jamer Drummond, Petite Cote, 10 points, 1st prize; Thomas Irving, 9 points, 2nd prize; Tame L 1 ap inte, Longue Points, 2nd prize; Tame L 1 ap inte, Longue Pointe, 8 puints, 3rd prize. Oavs.-James Drummond. Petite Cote, 10 points, 1st prize; Michel Raymond. Longue Pointe 6 points, 2nd prize; Dame L Lapointe, Longue Pointe, 8 po nis, 3rd prize. Peas-Lame L Lapointe, Longue Pointe, 10 points, 1st prize; George Kild, Peilte 'o'e, 9 points, 2nd prize; Francois Minette, Pointe aux Trembles, 8 points, 3rd prize. Horse beaus-Dan ei Drummond, Petite Cote, 10 points, 1st prize; Tuomas Irving, do, 9 points, 2nd prize; no competition for 3rd prize. t necessary to record them. The Whest Corner in Chicago, A despatch from Chicago to the New York Times says:-The K-ene wheat "deal" has probably closed, after an unusually long existence of about nime-months. Last tectober 'ames Keene entered this market as a buyer, and after picking up-several million bushels here, found it no ces-sary, or advisable, to extend his operations to other cities. Nince last autumn he has par-tially controlled the world's supply of wheat, and few persons have been able to trade in it without paying him tribute. In the past nine months ite has handled perhaps 30,00,000 bush-els of wheat in this and other markets, about two-thirds of the whole being bought and sold in Chicago The operation closes with about four and a half milliou bushels of No.2 spring here and in Mitwaue ee, which has been de terously" unloa ted" to the trade dur-ing the last \$0 days, and is row in process of dedvery on July contracts. The operation has certainly been conducted with consummate ablity, as the whole world of wheat dealers has been effected. It would seem, however, that some persons in the exporting line must have obtained an inkling of the inten ion to wind up, as they were prepared to my heavily of the wheat when off red, and did pick up all they could get hold of to-day for shipment. This ar-resied the break in prices, and the result may be a much less disar rous state of things than may feared wou'd ensue from lea ling so much old wheat on hand to compete with the new 1 Times says :-The K- ene wheat "deal" has prohably closed, Carrots-George Buchanan, Cote St Michel, 10 points, 1-t prize; John M Crawford, Verdun, 9 points, 2nd prize; George Kidd, Petite Cote, 8 points, 3nd prize; George Kidd, Petite Cote, 10 points; 1st prize; George Kidd, Petite Cote, 9 points, 1st prize; H. W. Nesbitt, Petite Cote, 8 points, 3nd prize; H. W. Nesbitt, Petite Cote, 8 points, 1st prize; J. B. Dagenals, Cote St. Michel, 9 points; 1st prize; J. B. Dagenals, Cote St. Michel, 9 points; 2nd prize; A. B. Dagenals, Cote St. Michel, 9 points; 2nd prize; Callate Roy, Cote des Neiges, 8 points, 3rd prize, Best Market Garden-Ouezime Dagenals, Cote St. Michel, 10 points, 1st prize; James Irving, Petite Cote, 8 points, 3rd prize. wheat now being harvested.

The Byitish Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express in its weekly review of the grain trade says :-- In consequence of the continuance of rain, wheat has made little, if any, progress. The ears have scarcely begun to appear. The bulk of the hay remains uncut, or in cases where it has been cut it has been left lying to rot. In Scotland the crops are fully three weeks behindhand. The pastures are mostly well covered. Potatoes are looking fairly. On the whole agricultural prospects there, though far from promising, are less gloomy than they are in England. The grain trade has not been so animated since the spring of 1877. The falling off in the deliveries of English wheat having once started an upward movement, buyers responded with x readiness which proves that they are fully aware of the existence of conditions tending to create a rise. Fine samples of home-grown wheat are now becoming so very scarce that in many instances holders have refused to accept a rise of 28. per qr., which has been readily obtained in Mark Lane and in the country markets, and now hold for 38. to 48. per qr. advance. There have been extensive imports and trans-

actions in foreign wheat during the week, the imports being prizoipally from the American Atlantic ports. There has been no lack ot speculation. The milling demand has a sumed large proportions. Those conditions but in great poverty, caused an improvement of 1s to 2s per qr. In Cabland Cult The inquiry has been chiefly for American and Russian descriptions, but any variety of sound wheat has sold easily. Owing to the scarcity of fine English, there has been much demand for choice qualities of foreign fit to replace is, such as Dantzic and New Zealand. run independently by a separate engine. These are held for very full prices. The recently published official return of the stocks of grain in London on July 1 was, notwith-

standing the heavy imports of the last six months, nearly 134,000 qr. less than at the corresponding time last year, showing the large extent of the purchases made by millers. to arrive. Barley, maize and oats also show a considerable diminution. Flour advanced is per eack and bbl, in sympathy with wheat. descriptions of feed corn have favored All sellers. The sales of English wheat last week were 27,727 qrs at 43s 4d per ar, against 15,661 grs at 44s 8d at the corresponding period of last year. The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending July 5th were 962,259 cwts of wheat and 134,914 owts In to-day's (Monday's) market the of flour. unsettled weather had a decided influence All the choice lots of home-grown wheat met with a ready sale at an advance of 2s per or The foreign arrivals have been unusually heavy, but American realized an advance of Is per qr Russian was steady. Flour was in good request at an improvement of 1s per sack and 6d to 9d per barrel. Barley was steady at last Monday's extreme prices. Maize was quieter and a shale weaker in consequence of

County of Hochelaga Agricultural Soclery.

After long deliberation the judges appointed for the inspection of green crops and best managed farms in the county of Hochelaga have handed in their decisions. They express great admiration for the manner in which the local agriculturalists conduct their farms, and state that they experienced no small difficulty in selecting the prize winners. The judges were B. A. R. Sunard, of L'Assomption ; Charles Dannais, of Terrebonne : and James Muir, of St. Laurent ; and, after six days of unceasing labor, they prepared the following report :

AWARDS. Rest managed farms, 1st class-James Drunt-monti, Pellie Cote, 155 points, 1st prize; Thus Irving, Petite Cote, 149 point-, 2nd prize; Dame Louis Lapointe, Longue Pointe, 120 points, 3rd prize; George Kidd, Petite Cote, 120 p-ints, 4th prize; George Buchanan, Cote St. Michel, 119 points, 5th prize; Mathew Jeffrey, Longue Pointe, 102 points, 6th prize; Daniel Drummond, Petite Cote, 101 points, 7th prize; Best managed farms, 2nd class-Hubert Vanier, Cote St. Michael, 106 points, 1st prize; Michel Raymond, Longue Fointe, 100 points, 2 d prize; Resisting Cormies, Pointe, 100 points, Michel Raymond, Longue Folitie, 100 points, 21.d prize; Benjamin Cormier, Polnte aux Trembles, 97 points, 3rd prize; David Fott, Cote Bt Michel, 88 points, 4th prize; Godfroi D-foy, Longue Pointe, 84 points, 5th prize; Joseph Delorme fils, Cote St Michel, 81 points, 6th prize; James Jeffrey, Petite Cote, 71 points,

American Notes.

3

Men milliners are on the increase in New York, but no ladies have yet gone tailoring. The convicts in the Connecticut State prison hie and jeer at those who try to preach revival services to them.

A cave of great size has been discovered a few miles from Nashville. It is a labyrinth of long passages and immense rooms, with many lakes and streams.

"Look out, I'm going to shoot you," said a twelve year old boy, as he aimed a gum at some school girls, at Lexington. The girls langhed, but the boy fired, killing one of them.

A poor fisherman at Tallabasse, Fla., while digging worms for bait the other day, came upon an old brass kettle containing \$1,400 in gold coin. He can keep his pot boiling now.

A little boy of Providence, not yet out of his short clothes, was asked by his grandmother the other day how he had torn his dress. He replied that it had "got caught on a cloverleat.'

Alexander St. Martin, who was a great and valuable curiosity to physicians forty years ago, by reason of a hole in his stomach, through which the process of digestion could be studied, is still living at Oakdale, Mass.,

In Cakland, Cal, they are building what they call the largest ferry-boat in the world. Her dimensions are :- Length, 424 feet; height in centre, 18 feet 5 inches; width over guards, 116 feet. She is a doublender and has four rudders at each end. Each wheel is

Eloodhomads.

Lord Chelmsford has now within two thousand of the number of English soldiers the Dake of Wellington had when he crossed the Douro and won the battle of Talavera. Notwithstanding this, it is rumored, I know not with what truth, that Lord Chelmsford has requested that bloodhounds be sent out to him. Dynamite and bloodbounds! War, indeed, is losing all its chivalry."-London Truth.

Bean Stanley.

Dean Stanley, in a late sermon, noticed the great improvement that has taken place during the present century in the habits and moral character of seamen in the British navy, and also in the merchant service. Proinne oaths, which were once thought even nacessary in the case of officers, have almost caused to be heard; the orgies which used to accompany the departure and return of a vessel are no longer recognized as part of a sailor's enjoyment; and if here and there brutal passions and reckless folly are still seen, they are regarded as a disgrace to the British seamen.

Unprecedented.

It is related that during a call made on the sultan by Mrs. Layard, wife of the British minister, the sultan invited her to ride with him. In a few minutes a light basket carriage drawn by two dashing bays, stopped in front of the palace. The sultan gave Lady Layard his arm, opened her parasol himself, and assisted her down the steps, shading her the while. Not only this, but during the entire course of a half hour's ride through the palace grounds, notwithstanding her remonstrance that the sultan would fatigue himself, he stoutly held the parasol over her head, while she handled the reins-an act of courtesy to a woman, and a Christian at that, unprecedented in the annals of the Ottoman empire.

Taimage's Impudent Agent.

I have seldom read anything more impudent than the reply of the agent of Dr. Talmage to the request of a small town for a leoture: "I have upward of 1,000 letters all wanting Dr. Talmage to lecture for them. Some contain fabulous offers. Now, there is but one way of getting the Doctor. If your society can afford to pay what larges places offer, I may be able to drop out a larger place, and give you a date in July. The lowest terms I care to take are £100. I know it is a high price, but Dr. Talmage is a great man," &c. This may be legitimate in the eyes of a New York "Christian," but it hardly looks like "good faith" to "drop out" the large places in the manner proposed. Perhaps, however, the frantic applicants only exist in the imagination of the agent,-London Brach.

The London Silk Trade. the very beavy imports.

AWARDS.

dral, whose gilt cross was shining in the sun.

Empty houses. Church deserted. Not an inhabited inn Not a horse in the stables, Not a domestic animal on the steppe. The orders of the Muscovite government had been executed with the most absolute rigor. Whatever could not be carried away had been desproved.

On going away from Kamask, Michael Strogoff informed Nadia and Nicholas that they would find only one little town of some importance, Nijni-Oudinsk, before Irkutsk. Nicholas answered that he knew that there was a telegraphic station in that town. Therefore, it Nijni-Oudinsk had been abandoned like Kamak, he would certainly be obliged to seek for some occupation in the capital of eastern Siberia.

The kibitka was able to ford and without much trouble, the little river that cuts the route beyond Kamsk. Moreover, between the Yenisei and one of its great tributaries, the Angara, which waters Irkutsk, they had not to fear any obstacles from any considerable watercourse, if it were not, perhaps, the Dinka. The voyage could not therefore be retarded on this head.

From Kamsk to the neighboring town, the halting place was very long, about a hundred and thirty versts. We do not say that the regulation-halts were observed. " For in that case," said Nicholas, " there would have been some just claim on the horses part." It had been agreed on with this courageous animal, that he should have a rest after every fifreen versts, and when a contract is made, even with animals, equity requires that one be bound by the terms of the contract.

After having crossed the little river of Biriousa, the kibitka reached Biriousinsk on the morning of the 4th of September.

There, were fortunately, Nicholas, who saw his provisions becoming exhausted, found in an abandoned bake-house a dozen of " pogatchas," a kind of cake prepared with mutton fat, and a large supply of boiled rice. This increase went to join at the right time the reserve of koumyss, with which the kibitka had been sufficiently supplied since Krasnoiarsk.

After a reasonable halt, they continued their journey once more on the afternoon of the 8th of September. The distance to Irkutsk was not more than five hundred versts. Nothing in their rear signalled the advance-guard of the Tartars. Michael Strogoff had therefore settled down to think that his journey would not again be interrupted, and that in eight days, or in ten at the most, he would he in the presence of the grand duke.

In coming out of Biriousinsk, a hare ake kibitka.

· Ah !" said Nichelas.

"What is the matter, friend?" asked sagerly Michael Stregoff, as a blind man whom the least noise held on the watch. "Did you not see?" said Nicholas, whos

smiling face suddenly became cloudy. Then he added :

"Ah! no! you could not see; and it is asppy for you, good father !" "But I have seen nothing," said Naula. "So much the better-so much the better!

But I-I have seeu !" "What was it, then ?" asked Michael Srro Boll. and the second second second

wered Nicholas. 1.00

These apprehensions Michael Strogoff communicated neither to Nadia nor to Nicholas. not wishing to make them uneasy. Besides. he was resolved to continue his journey, unless some unsurmountable obstacle should prevent him. Later on, he would do what was the best to be done.

During the following day, the recent passage of this important troop of horse soldiers and infantry became more evident. Smoke was seen above he horizon. Tho kibitka proceeded with caution. Some abandoned houses were still burning, and they certainly had not been on fire more than twenty-four hours.

At length, on the 8th day of September, the kibitka stopped. The horse refused to advance. Serko barked piteously.

"What is the matter?" asked Michael Strogoff.

"A dead body !" answered Nicholas, as he jumped down from the kibitks. The corpse was that of a moujid, horribly

mutilated and already cold.

Nicholas crossed himself. Then, a'ded by Michael Strogoff, he carried it to the side of the road. He would have wished to give it a decent burial to bury it deep in the ground in order that those unhappy remains should not be torn to pieces by the ravenous animals of the steppe, but Michael Strogoff did not give him the time.

"Let us go forward, friend, let us go forward," cried he. "We cannot delay, not even for an hour!"

And the kibitka continued its journey. Moreover, if Nicholas had wished to render the last duties to all the dead bodies he was now about to come across on the high-road, his task would never be finished ! As they approached Nijni-Oudinsk, those bodies were

found in scores stretched on the ground. (To be continued.)

Visit of the Bishop of Montreal to Ashton.

[From the Ashton Reporter, Lancashire, Eng., July 12, 1879.]

On Thursday the Bishop of Montreal arrived by the 1.35 p.m. train from Manchester, accompanied by his secretary, the very Rev. Canon Lesage, of Montreal, and the Rev. Dr. De Splenter, of St. Edmunds, Manchester. They were met by the Rev. W. J. Cromblehome and the Rev. L. Schrieber, of St. Ann's. They drove to St. Mary's Boman Catholic church, Wellington road, and, after viewing the edifice, went to St. Ann's, and there partook of some reireshments, visited the church, examined the beautiful stained windows, and 1'085ed the road, about thirty paces in front of afterwards drove to Messre. Mellor and Son's mills, in Gas street and Whitelands, which Mr. John Mellor very kindly showed them through. Upon returning from the mills to St. Ann's. they visited the schools. The children were very anxiously waiting for this visit, and on his lordship entering they rose to salute him, and one little girl, six years of age, stepped forward, bowed to the bishop, and said, " My Lord,-We, the little children of St. Ann's, thank your lordship for coming to see us, and beg your lordship's blessing." The bishop, smiling, gave his benediction. His lordship was then conducted to the girls' school. Here the children were all expectation. His lord, required a 142 let pler at a depth of 80 feet below tory of this company and road ability was led to a "fauteuil," where he reposed tow water, and which had been urged upon him nations of the directors met with while the children fauteuil," where he reposed to water, and which had been urged upon him nations of the directors met with by a deputation of leading children for the shareholders, and the same an anterview in "Montreal." He could the shareholders, and the same interview in "Montreal." He could the shareholders, and the same interview in "Montreal." He could the shareholders, and the same interview in "Montreal." He could the shareholders and the same interview in "Montreal." He could the same a harmonious one. the children were all expectation. His lord. "A have that came across our path !" an- | while the children "sang "part sobge" with

in athletic exercises, Mr. Hanlan, writing on the 28th ult., said : "I have to state that, in my opinion, the best physical performances can only be secured through the absolute ab stinence from their use. This is my rule, and I find that after three years' constant work at the oar during which time I have rowed many notable match races. I am better able to contend in a great race than when I first commenced. In fact, I believe that the use of liquor and tobacco has a most injurious effect upon the system of an athlete-by irritating the vitals, and consequently weakening the system. I cat wholesome food, take regular and moderate exercise, avoid violent exertions, and generally strive to cultivate a cheerful state of mind, in order that sweet sleep may follow my daily work. This embodies, I helieve, an answer to your enquiries. I am, faithfully yours, Edward Hanlan, champion sculler."

Hon. Mr. Joly on Expenditure,

We give the following extract from the Hon. Mr. Joly's speech in the provincial legislature last Wednesday night :---

With reference to the item of \$40,000 for the administration of justice, he desired to state that, though it had been Lecessary to spend \$40,000 wore than they had expected 'of this service, it. was, at all events, \$22,00 less that what was ex-pended the previous year by their predecessors. He asked how it could have been possible for the government to have con'rbired such expenditure as was necessitated by the payment of three panels of jurors in one court term of 50 days in Montreal for instance? Referring to what Mr. Chur h had stated of the satisfactory state of the railway department when the late government, went out o' office, he could say that it was her do find what part of it was satisfactory. As to the Q. M. O. & O. R. the was smaking money for himself by running out the road, while as to the eastern section, one half of it was well ad vanced, while regarding the other half, it had not been decided whether it was to go by ay of Terrebonne or of Bout de L'Isle, though his pri-decessors had been two years trying to decide it. Having allued to the satisfactory manner With reference to the item of \$40,000 for the Terrebonne or of Bout de L'Iale, though his pri-decessors had been two years trying to deolde it. Having alluded to the satisfactory manner in which the government had completed this great railway enterprise; he contended that if they had nothing to boast of, this in itself was a matter of which they might well feel proud. "Concerning the question of the settlement of the claime against municipalities, he said that the fight had already been waged once, and that life was to short, to wage t now over again the alluded to the Hull bridge on the Ottawa, and recalling: the oprosition re-marks of what they called himself, that he had not been mad enough to be led away by the Rocklyffe bridge oscherne, which would have required a 142 feet plenata depth of 80 feet below

The Grand Trank Ballway.

A special meeting of shareholders of the Grand Trunk railway was held in London, Eng., on Monday, the 14th inst., to consider the sale of the Riviere du Loup branch of the road to the Canadian government, and the amount to be received therefor. There was a large attendance, and Sir Henry W. Tyler. president, was chairman. Several shareholders were of opinion that the sum offered by the Dominion government was insufficient, and Sir Henry Tyler alko concurred in this view, but nevertheless considered it advisable to close with the offer; finally the meeting adopted his suggestion, and decided to accept the terms proposed. When it is remembered that the amount to be received for this branch line-which has been published heretoforeis to be applied towards forming western connections, which will open up a probably extensive traffic with the districta to the west and north-west of Chicago, as well as give an independent entry of this road into that city, this sale, now confirmed, must be regarded as one of the most important events in the history of this company and road. The explanations of the directors met with the approval of the shareholders; and the meeting was in

GREEN CROPS.

Indian corn-Calixie Roy, Cote des Nelges, 14 Joints, 1st prize; Thomas Irving, Petite Cote, 9 points, 1st prize; Mitglor of Delorme, Cote SL Michel, 8 points, 8rd prize.

Michel, 8 points, 872 prize. Potatoes—George Buchtran, Cote St. Michel, 10 points, 1st prize; 'homas Boown, Petite Cote, 9 points, 2nd prize; Thomas Irviug, do, 8 points, 2nd autor, do, 8 points,

 3rd prize.
 Turnipe—David Scott, Cote St Michel, 10
 point., 1st prize; George Kidd, Petite Cote, 9
 points, 2nd prize; James Jettrey, Petite Cote, 8 points, 3rd prize Carrots-George Buchanan, Cote St Michel, 10

The Irish Linen Trade.

The improvement in the linen trade of Belfast, and the North generally, continues, and in linens-both bleached and finishedmatters bear an encouraging aspect. For brown power-loom lines advanced prices have been sought, and a reduction has taken place in stocks. Several large orders have been taken for damasks, and some factories are certain of being engaged to the autumn. In prices the tendency is still upwards. In yarns, the demand is not so active, still keep firm. Stocks in the hands of spinners are, in many cases, limited in dimensions. No change has taken place in flax. The supplies in both the home and foreign markets are limited. Pernam and Rige flax have advanced considerably in price. All over Ulster the flax crop for the present year promises well.

The crockery merchants of New York com plain that the tes merchants who award crockery as prizes for purchases of tea above one pound have ruined their business. To get even, it has been determined that each crock ery dealer constitute himself a tea meachant and that a part of his store be devoted to the sale of teas and coffees at strictly wholesale prices. They propose to show what profits are made on tess, and that, although a cheap article of crockery is given to the purchaser by the tea merchant, the buyer is actually paying more for such an article than is asked for it in a crockery store.

Darwin.

Mr. Darwin has been entertaining at break-

fast the French dramatic critic, M. Sarcey, and the French translator of Mr. Darwin's works, M. Barbier. In a letter to a Paris journal, M. Sarcey expresses his surprise at anding Mr. Derwin so tall and vigorous an old man. Mr. Darwin spoke of his age, and regretted that, though in good health, he could not hope to live long enough to complete the work he had in haud. He has given the last finishing touches to his "Origin of Species," which will be no more revised ; but he is occupied with a life of his grandfather, the physivian, and a work on the mobility of plants. He cannot speak French, and explained the circumstances which prevented him learning

it. Mr. Sarcey does not venture to speak a word of English. M. Barbier was the interpreter, and the two French visitors left highly delighted.

Orangeism.

To the Editor of the Toronto Globe:

SIR .- I repeat that the Orange processions and Orange barangues, bringing back periodically the bitter memories of national and religious strife, are neither conducive to our social happiness nor national development, nor our unity as a professedly Christian people. I again aver that the results of these commemorations have been, and are, antagonistic to the Christian law as embodied in the teaching and the example of our blessed Redeemer, and so far from aiding the growth of the virtues that characterize the higher Christian life they stunt and destroy them. Not only so; they have been only truitful in producing an abundant crop of envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness, and have caused in numerous instances, in Ireland and out of it, the shedding of innocent blood, and have made the name of Ireland a synonym for discord. Not thus has it been with the Protestants and Catholics of Scotland. Their forefathers fought with each other for the houses of Stuart and Orange, and in "'45 " for Charles Stuart and the house of Brunswick, but they have wisely buried those feuds where they were born, and have united to promote the glory of their common country and the good of each other. Let Irishmen go and de likewise. I am, sir, and the state of the state

AN IRISH PROTESTANT. D. 1. 01 July 19, 1879. But St. Bars out and in first from the A Calibrate Ash

D. FRASER, the Brockville Garsman, has been presented with a boat by a fellow towns-man - *i xchange*. Suppose he de frays her **man**. expenses out of the winnings on the local boat rare.-Gazette. No, his aquatic fraps-are profitless.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC/CHRONICLE.

The True Witness

THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE

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The Mail accounts of the success of the tactics adopted by the Irish obstructionists and their English assistants, convey a better idea of the situation than the meagre news received previously by cable. Messrs. Parnell and his friends are evidently masters of the situation, and display an amount of eloquence, coolness, audacity and perseverance which strikes terror to the hearts of cabinet members. Sir Stafford Northcote almost weeps when he sees the pale, handsome face of Charles Parnell rising, and every word of Mr. Biggar is like a dagger thrust. "What will be done with these men?" is the question asked by statesmen of every party, and the answer must be, "give them what they ask and remove obstruction."

THE latest political rumors from Ottawa are to the effect that the Hon. James McDonald, Minister of Justice, and the Hon. John O'Connor, President of the Privy Council, are about to retire, and be succeeded by D'Alton McCarthy, member for North Simcoe, and plorable that a Minister of the Crown should Malachy Bowes Daly, M. P. for Halifax, respectively. The country is to be congratulated on the appointment of D'Alton McCarthy, but there is one section of it at least which would prefer seeing a more popular representative selected from its body than the son of Sir Dominick Daly to succeed the Ron. John O'Connor. It is only very lately some of us heard of his existence, and we know of no reason on earth for his preferment over Mr. Costigan and others, except that Sir John and Sir Dominick were great friends. It may be, however, that the report is without Liberal. This is one of the results of foundation. foundation.

it will serve his friends in any shape. When too warm for Mr. Joly, who will have to re- the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill through the the strong minded Lieut-Governor first dismissed the DeBoucherville Government, our readers will recollect that the Post condemned the act, allowing at the same time, that though almost unprecedented, it was perfectly constitutional, for where the use of a Lieutenant-Governor **i**8 if he is only the endorsing slave of an arrogant Ministry? The result of the Provincial elections showed that the Lieutenant-Governor had felt the pulse of the electors before he tried his experiment, and the succession of Liberal victories since then has pretty clearly proved that the Province of Quebec is willing to try what good can be achieved by a Liberal Government. As we then used no harsh term in treating of the coup d'etat, neither shall we now as regards the removal of its deus ex machina. But we do, nevertheless, decidedly object to see Mr. Joly's Government disturbed, and for several reasons, one being that the Province has weighed them and found them not wanting,

Are the people of this Province, in order to give Messre. Chapleau and Church another chance to try their luck, are they to go through the throes and bear the expense of "We'll kiek the Pope before us." another general election? It is not at all that kind of thing is sanctioned in enjoy his handsome salary and dispense the hospitalities appertaining to the office of Lieut-Governor, but at the same time let him respect the voice of the Province. Let him bear in mind that there may be yet another revolution in Dominion politics before his term has expired, and that if his predecessor did a reprehensible act that is no reason why he should imitate him. If he does it will be the inauguration in this Province, and in this country, of a system of government, which at present only obtains in the unit ppy Central American republics, for it cannot be supposed that the people will for long tolerate a ruler being thrust upon them at the good pleasure of any party which happens to be uppermost in Ottawa politics. To sum up, we may say that Letellier did wrong to dismiss a ministry having a majority, that Mackenzie did wrong to sustain him by a vote, Sir John to censure dismiss him, and that it will be simply outrageous if the Federal authorities or their

The Hon. Mackenzie Bowell.

nominee go one single step further.

What a sight to witness in a free land-a Minister of the Crown presiding over the Triennial Council of Orangement Here is food for thought, and reason for reflection. A man in whom the people of this country are supposed to place trust and confidenceselected because of his impartiality and his ability-holding a position which should be above the petty feuds of imported stife; yet this man stands upon a pedestal and proclaims: " Bebold a Minister of the Crown who regards himselt as an Orangeman above all." Such a spectacle is far from reassuring, and it will take more logic than we can understand to make the Catholics of this country trust the man who glories in his fanaticism. Orangeism is an organization that exists only for the purpose of depriving Catholics of their Civil Rights and Religious Liberty, and when Catholics see a Minister of the Crown, not only belonging to, but taking an active part in such an organization, it is time to marvel-what next? All the sophistry of Sir John A. Macdonald will not be able to explain this fact away. He is the mainspring of it all. It was he who foisted Brother Bowell into office, it was he who hoodwinked the Catholic electors, and it is he who is disgraced and exposed, as a political trickster all over the land. The mask has been torn from this political hypocrite's face, and the people call out "Fraud" wherever he goes. Of Mr. Mackenzie Bowell personally we have nothing to say, but we think it de-

sign." This view of such an important sub- British House of Commons. It is idle for ject is what might be expected from the narrow souls of politicians, but we give Mr. Rebitaille credit for more generosity, as well as the boad by which Canada and Great Britain common sense. It would be only the beginning of a dangerous game which might end in the exclusion of Lieutenant-Governors altogether. If, however, the Hon. Mr. Joly wishes to appeal to the country for a fresh confirmation of his powers, as is not impossible, it is altogether different-though, considering the financial condition of Quebec Province, let us hope it is not probable.

St. John, New Brunswick.

Even down in St. Johns, New Brunswick, the Orangemen are making a fuss. They want to walk as Orangemen in the proces sion that it is proposed to have in honor of the expected visit of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise! How this "walking" bothers the brethern. They must "walk" and the other-and we are selfish enough to here, there and everywhere. Well, let them herent in all Canadians, but that loyalty say the greater-on account of the expense. "walk" in Et. John. By all means allow should not be subjected to too great a strain. herent in all Canadians, but that loyalty them to "walk" with bands playing "Croppies lie down," and small boys keeping time to the soul stirring air of lf that kind of thing is sanctioned in St. necessary. By all means let Dr. Robitaille John we say all right, let them "walk" and "walk" until they are tired, but, let them walk alone. No man who desires to live at peace with his neighbors should take his place in a procession that is an open insult to peaceably disposed citizens. Let the Catholics of St. John to a man, and every liberal Protestant who nislikes bigotry and intolerance, remain away, and then let the Orangemen "walk" if they can. To Her Royal Highness we hope we yield a loyal and a chivalrous allegiance. In this Dominion there is not a soul who would stand between the Princess Louise and a public affront, sooner than we would. Respect for herself as the daughter of our Queen, and respect for the Marquis of Lorne as the representative of Her Majesty, would induce us to do all that loyal men could do to guard the one and shield the other. But there is one step no liberal minded man can take, and that is to encourage Orangeism, painful as the duty would be, and yet if the Marquis of Lorne could be present at a demonstration in which an Orange procession took part, the only alternative left to men who value their own rights and feelings, as men, would be to leave the doings of the day to be shared by the Orangemen and

Canada.

His Excellency the Governor-General of

The Irish Benevolent Union of London. We give elsewhere extracts from the London Free Press report of the pic-nic held at Port Stanley on Wednesday last by the Irish Benevolent Union. That society is what its name implies, strictly Irish, not Irish Catholic nor Irish Protestant, but Irish pure and simple. The report informs us that over a thousand people from the Forest City, St. Thomas, Fort Stanley and the sur-rounding district, took part in the proceedings of the day, and not only did the utmost harmony and good feeling prevail throughout, but the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. Speeches were delivered by prominent Protestants and Catholics, speeches that reflect the highest credit on the speakers as well for the liberality and sound patriotism by which they were actuated, as for the sterling judgment and common sense they conveyed in their utterances. It is something new to find Irishmen, irrespective of creed, standing on a common platform here in this land of Canada, though why it should be so seems a mystery. When the Scotch clansmen assemble to do honor to the glorious land of mountain and of flood," no enquiring whisper is hissed through the ranks as to whether Duncan Macdonald is a Presbyterian, a Catholic or an Episcopalian ; it suffices if he

Mr. Cowan to attempt such interference, and every "cheer" given in such a cause weakens. are allied. The true friends of the Empire will not encourage anything that can interfere with colonial self-government. Once let the people of this country believe that all great measures must be looked upon from an English, rather than from a Canadian, standpoint and farewell the connection. The golden link of the crown will not be sufficient to avert the growth of sentiments which will induce Canadians to look to themselves first. What man in this country is mad enough to say, "I will sacrifice all for the Empire ?" This is a practical age, and men will pursue that course most likely to ad-vance their own interest. We do not underestimate the value of sentiment. We know that sentiment has made and unmade nations, but we are satisfied that sentiment in this case would not count for much. Loyalty is in-

Horses.

In Canada we have a hardy little horse that, with care, can be made into a good serviceable hunter, or carriage horse. For Canadian purposes the Canadian roadster is good enough, and it fills all the purposes for which horses in this country are required. The exigencies of our surroundings do not demand the magnificent mounts which can be had in the West of Ireland, where a

" Six foot wall Is nothing at all,"

to the ".Blazers." We have no rotten-row where the points and paces of the mounts could be critisized with a superfluity of veterinary skill, and our drives are equally narrow and circumscribed, so that our Canadian horse is, for our half civilized state, quite good enough. But this animal can be improved, if not for our own purposes, at least for the purpose of exportation. If some enterprising breeder of horses imported a good stock of animals from the old country, we are satisfied that a good Canadian horse could be produced, an animal that would combine the stock with the bottom for which the Canadian Canada will some day outgrow what she now requires and demand something better. are being shipped in large quantities to Europe, and mounts for the French cavalry are being bought in the United States. The trade in horses between this continent and Europe will, in all likelihood, become an im-

CORRESPONDENCE.

Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of Cauada. To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post.

prove the breed of horses which is now com-

mon to the greater part of the Dominion.

I have the honor to inform the Catholic societies of Canada that the seventh annual convention of the Irish Catholic Benevoleut Union will open in the city of Belleville on Tuesday, the 19th of August next. The meeting will convene at two o'clock

p.m., in the hall of the Sons of St. Patrick, No. 21, I. C. B. U.) in Robertson's block. Front street. Societies in affiliation with the Union will

please elect delegates to represent them thereat; it is absolutely necessary that all societies should be duly represented, and the Catholic societies of Canada not members of the Union are cordially invited to join. Apis a true Scot, never mind his religion. The plication may be made to the secretary-Frenchmen sing the Marseillaise, profoundly treasurer, who will gladly furnish any desired

sesses that he was elevated to the cabinet? Was it his connection with the Orange order or was it his talents that placed nim in posi tion ? What have you done with your Montreal braves? Instead of 400 coming here there were about 40-actual count-of halfgrown boys and young men.

Yours respectfully, Ottawa, July 23rd, 1879.

No Irish Need Apply.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITFESS and POST. Sir,--- I will not try to pass off on you as original, the "text" which I use as a caption to this letter, for, to be candid, it has been employed-unfortunately with too good reason-by many before me, and judging by the state of affairs in this country at present, is likely to be used again.

This thought is forced upon me by recent Dominion appointments made in this city. As you are aware the harbor commissioners of this port, as well as those of Montreal, since Mr. Mackenzie set the example, are liable to be changed with every change of ministry; it is true there is but a small salary attached to this office, at least in Quebec, except to the chairmanship; but

then there is enormous patronage. I need not tell you that there is an Irish nopulation in Quebec-and when I say Irish," I mean Irish Catholic. Former ministries used to acknowledge the fact, but in recent days it seems to be forgotten.

When Mr. Mackenzie came into power he found the harbor commission of Quebec composed of three government nominees, viz. Messrs. J. Chabot, T. H. Grant and J. Giblin -one a French Canadian, the other a Protestant, and the third an Irish Catholicrepresenting the three important and recognized divisions of our population, and four elected members, viz., Messrs. J. G. Ross, R. R. Dobell, J. Simmons (Protestants) and John Sharples (English Roman Catholic). For political p-rposes, it suited Mr. Mac kenzie to make new nominations of rouges in place of conservatives, and Giblin, Grant and Ohabot were replaced by Chauveau, Thibodeau, Sewell, Shehyn and Woods-three French liberal Catholics and two Protestants -while, owing to death and resignations amongst the elected members, that section of strength and fleetness of the old country the commission stood composed of four Protestants, viz, Messrs. Rae, Burstall, Dobell horse is remarkable. And we must, too, re-member that while our present breed of nothing can be said, but, when taken into horses is sufficient for our present wants, yet account in connection with the nominated members, give a most extraordinary and dis proportionate representation to the handful Again, we notice that the American horses of Protestants in this section of the province. Passing over minor changes caused by the

resignation of one or two members, we come again to a recast by the present Macdonald administration. In the Canada Gazette of the 19th instant we read that Messrs. J. Hamel, portant brane. of business before loug, but if P. V. Valin, Joseph B. Forsyth, James Paton Canadians are to take a full share in the un-dertaking, they must do something to im-place of Messrs Woods, Thibodeau, Sewell, Plamondon and Joseph hehyn.

Now, these geutlemen rank as follows: Shehyn is accepted by Quebec East (St. Rochs) as a French Canadian, and he represents that electoral division in the local house as a supporter of the Hon. Mr. Joly. Hamel and Valin are French Canadians, and Patton and Forsyth, Protestants. Thus you will see the Irish are left out of the account pretty severely.

Report has it that these nominations were made during the absence of Mr. Langevin, and without the sanction of the member for Quebec West, through the intrigues of some parties who are trying the experiment of butting against a stone wall; and I shall be very much surprised it the Hon. Mr. Langevin and the Hon. Mr. McGreevy allow their chief, Sir John, to be led astray any longer by such ambitious fledgelings.

But not to lose sight of my caption. There are appointments to be made here and vacancies to fill-some in the customs and others in other branches. Amongst the applicants for appointment are some life-long Irish conservatives. who fought fo

WEDNESDAY, 30TH JULY, 1879

OUR OUEBEC LETTER

The second statement of the se

QUEBEC, 25th July,

QUEBEC, 25th July. Since my last, the great piece de resistance of the sessional repast has been served up by the provincial treasurer, Mr. Langelier, in the shape of the budget. Of course, there is the usual wide difference of opinion between parties as regards the merits of the treasurer's exhibit—the one side extravagantly praising it and the other as extravagantly denouncing it. For my part, I think the happy mean will be found between these two extremes. Briefly, Mr. Langelier, laboring under exc-ptional difficulties, made the very best of a delicate situation : he had to show that the government had honestly endeavored to carry out their policy of retrenchment with a view to make both ends meet, and, though he could not claim that their efforts had been attended with complete success, he could point to a very gratifying beginning in that direction. At present his opponents are engaged in what is no doubt a very cogenial occupation, namely that of dissecting and tear-ing to pieces the fabric which he hat been at so much trauble to put together. Their organs teem with ominous predictions of approaching ruin and bankruptcy; while those of the op-posite side are strenuously congratulating the province upon its escape from the same undestr-able cataclysm. Between the two, I must avow that it is extremely difficult for the impartial and disinterested observer to choose; and, under the circumstances, the summit of the fence seems to be the only wise position for him to take up. In the meanwhile he can amuse himself by contemplating the progress of the fight over the supplies, which the opposition seem bound to only grant through the teeth. Almost every item is being contested in the com-mittee of which Mr. Shehyn, the intelligent and popular member for Quebec east, acts as chair-man. Mr. Shchyn's selection for the position is a tribute to his funancial and business abilities which are admitted'y of a very high order, as evidenced by hissuccess as a merchant, his posi-tion as mesident of the board of trade,

popular member for Quebec east, acts as chain-man. Mr. Shchyn's selection for the position is a tribute to his financial and business abilities which are admitted'y of a very high order, as evidenced by hissuccess as a merchant, his posi-tion as president of the board of trade, and his selection upon the Quebec harbor commission by the present Dominion government, though a liberal In politics and a nominee of the late Mac-kenzie administration. There is considerable excitement in town to-day over the Leteiller affair, it being generally believed that it has now reached a stage when it must be given its quietus in one way or the other. Both parties claim to be as firm as ever in their respective conclusions with regard to the fair of the lieutenant-covernor; but the cry of "wolf" has been heard so often without re-sult that the great mass of the public will scarcely believe either on the subject until it be no longer questionable in the matter of official and authoritative evidence. However the Irish element in this province may be divided on the political questions of the hour, it is gratifying to feel that they are gradually making thomselves more folt as a power in the community. Take for instance the st. Patrick's congregation of this city--it is second to none in point of numbers and respec-tability in oid Stadacor a. Others in a bespe-cially remarkable for its zeal and plety ; thanks to the devotedness of its spiri unal directors. The present shepherds of the fold, the reverend Kr-demptorist Fathers, have done wonders in im-proving the morals, as well as the economic condition of their congregation, and are deserv-edly beloved and widely respected. Now, if we turn to our public men, we can point with no little pride to such a man as Hon. Jno. Heart in the legislative council, one of the clear-est heads and mostificent speakers in the pro-vince. In the assembly we have Mr. Fiynn, the young and talented member for Gaspe, who has one to the front already as professor of Homan are in hister be ever

J. O. F. Italian Girls

The girls of Italy do many things our young ladies would not think of doing, and they leave unlearned certain accomplishments which only the very poorest American fair ones pass by. The Italian bride makes her own outfit, and, as the trousseau consists of six dozen of everything, being intended to last twenty-five years and all must be embroidered and frilled, the task is not an easy one. But they take their time to it occupying two years in getting it in shape, and all the while the work goes on the lovers are courting. The husband gives the dresses. shawls, everything, in fact, but the underclothing. Italian girls do not learn to sing, draw and play the piano. These are left to people who earn their living by them. But they are taught how to sew,

The Jews.

Prince Charles, of Roumania, threatens to abdicate unless the Jews are emmancipated. So much in favor of Prince Charles. Coercion never yet did good to any religion. The world wants air, liberty and freedom for all. The Jews have been oppressed all over the earth, but they live and flourish in spite of persecution. The terrors of the amphitheutre did not extinguish Christianity; the penal laws did not destroy Catholicism, nor did the Inquisition annihilate Protestantism-if, indeed, it ever intended to do so, which is doubtful. Humanity and true Christianity triumph everywhere, and the fanatical few cannot stay its power. God taught us the lesson of Christian tolerance, and it is time for the world to accept the teaching, and to extend to Jew and Gentile the blessings of equal rights for all. Man's religion is too sacred a thing to be trampled upon, and we resoice to notice indications of Christian tolerance coming to the front in backward Roumania.

The Affair Letellier.

It is now as certain as anything that has not yet appeared in the Official Gazette that Mr. Letellier has been dismissed from his high office of Lieut.-Governor of the Prevince, and that his successor is to be the Hon. Dr Robitaille, member for Bonaventure. This happily is not a surprise. We have this long time been prepared for such an announcement, as well by the half-hearted denial of the Liberal as by the confident declarations of the Conservative press. Now, however, that the fierce Conservative demands of this Province have been complied with-neither the Imperial nor Federal power daring to thwart their wishes-it may be permitted folks who are not keen partizans to enquire what will they do with their victory? what will be their next step in advance? for it may be taken for granted that such sensible men as Messrs. Chapleau and Angers did not take all this trouble, and expend all this force, simply that the hated Lieut-Governor might be dismissed. They evidently looked for something more tangible. Politicians do not, as a rule, find it profitable to spend their time and their money; and let us add, their popularity, in getting one official dismissed to make room for another. No, these gentlemen expected to see the Hen. Mr. July go out with Letellier, and they, themselves, go in, and if he did not, and if they did not, no one is to blame but Sir John, who should have so arranged that Mr. Letellier received his conge before St. Hyacinthe election. The dis-

thus openly identify himself with a faction, and thus make one half of the people of this country regard him as a serious enemy to everything that is calculated to make them the equals of their fellows.

Dismissal of Letellier.

The flat has gone forth, the Lieut-Governor of Quebec has been dismissed by order of the Governor-General in Council, and a staunch Conservative takes the place of the retiling and is also an indirect consequence of our peculiar system of Government, semi-independent, semi-subject, as it is. Of course the Conservative papers one and all will at once shout for joy, and proclaim the principles of Constitutional Government are vindicated; and as surely will the Liberals cry out that the constitution is sadly strained, if not rent in tatters altogether; but in the estimation of those holding independent views, or not blinded by partizan feeling, the whole question resolves itself into this: a Liberal Government having the power appointed Mr. Letellier to a certain high position, from which now a Conservative Government, possessing exactly the same kind of authority, quietly remove him. If some unforeseen political accident placed the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie in office to-morrow, there is little doubt that the present Lieut.-Governor, Mr. Robitaille, would also be removed, and his predecessor reinstated, all of which goes to show that human nature is about the same now as it was in the midd e ages. The system which then obtained was for the stronger party, for the time being, to cut off the head of the weaker. We do exactly the same, only with the difference that they decapitated their man materially, while we only do it politically, thus toolishly allowing him to live for revenge

And what does the lamentation of the Liberal journals amount to after all? Letellier was a strong partizan, who, finding the power in his hands, naturally enough wished to throw his own Province into line with the others, and establish a liberal regime. He succeeded, and his friends triumphed. But the tide has since turned and as Mr. Letellier chose to identify himself with his party, and share its victories. while no longer in a decent position to do so, he can scarcely complain if he has also been forced to share its defeats. It is a matter of small consequence to the people of this Province who is Lieut.-Governor, or, for the matter of that, if there was none at all, but it is quite a different thing if, when the party which happen to be supreme in the country for the moment thinks fit to remove one, a general election should result. Such a course would place the Province in what is commonly termed a "fix," as, besides her own troubles, which are sufficient in all form, she would have to share the pains and tribulations of Dominion politics, and be kept in a continual state of political excitement. From such a state of things may the Lord deliver us. But, now that Mr. Letellier has heen disposed of, the next question to be considered is what will Mr. Joly do. Conservative politicians at the street corners-who, of course, indirectly rule Ottawa-tell you cun- September, and Great Britain has no more They will tell you the fittest man is the party missal would then have been of supreme im- | ningly that Mr. Robitalle will not dismiss power to prevent the fulfilment of that to fill those positions, but will any man tell us portance, whereas, at present, it is doubtful if the present Ministry, but he will "make it policy than Canadians have to force what qualifications McKenzie Bowell pos- crown, and the entire work is English.

indifferent as to what church they attend who join in the martial refrain. So it is with the Euglish, so with the Germans; the Bavarian Catholic and the Lutheran from East Prussia join heart and voice and hand in doing honor to the glories and memories of the common Vaterland. The Irish, and the Irish alone, eye each other askance, and classify according to creed even in their games, sports and pic-nics. Hence it is we hear so often and so sadly of this "Irish Catholic society" and that "Irish Protestant association," until one's heart aches at the thought of it, and the pity of it. It is all Irish Catholic or Irish Protestant, and each body, powerful and respectable as it is ship discoursed upon the advantages of the from numbers, wealth and respectability, is yet comparatively weak, whereas, if time. His lordship left in the afternoon for united, there would be no occasion to press for Irish Catholic representation in the Cabinet, or for Irish Protestant rights in the Legislature or Civil Service. All honor then be to the men at Port Stanley, to Father Flannery and Messrs. Ballard and Long, and he Irish Society generally, who have taken such a broad and majestic platform on which to stand in the interests of their common na tionality. And yet few there are who will accuse the reverend and witty Father Flanuery of lacking in zeal and devotion to the Church of which he is so distinguished a defender, or will charge Mr. Ballard with being a bad Protestant, because on Wednesday they stood side by side at Port Stauley, and enunciated sentiments which should be printed in golden letters, and framed and hung up in the house of every Irishman from Sarnia to Gaspe. We sincerely hope that the Society established in London, a Society entertaining such noble aims and such generous ideas, may serve as an example to Irishmen all over, and that before another year rolls over similar associations may spring up in every town, city and village in the country. Let them remember that the Protestants, Lord Edward and Bagenal Harvey, and the Catholic Fathered Marphy and Kelly Gillan strug-gled side by side for Irish freedom in stormy '98, and that to-day the obstructionist O'Dounell, rises cheerfully after the obstruc tionist Parnell in the Imperial Parliament to fight the battle of Ireland's legislative independence, though their religions are very different. Surely the snow of Canada does not chill our frish blood and leave our creed intact.

The Tariff.

Mr. Cowan, the Radical member for Newca-tle-on-Type, has given notice of motion in the House of Commons which is of interest to | and last, but not least, 400 from the city of all Canadians. He appears to think that Montreal. What was the actual number? Canada has no right to impose whatever tarifi she pleases, and he repeatedly tells us that we must legislate, not for Canadian, for English interests. To such an insinuation the people illustrious Grand Mogul of the universe, Mc-of this country will know how to reply Mr. Kenzie Bowell, was conspicuous for his ab-Cowan was "cheered," but the cheers amount to little, for Canadians will not alter the policy they consider best for themselves, no matter who "cheers" or who does not. The people the Irish Catholics to obtain political repre-of this country decided on a certain policy last sentation in this country on sectional grounds.

for information relative to the Union. The Grand Trunk railway will issue return tickets to delegates at a fare and a third, good to go on the 18th and 19th of August, and return at any time up to the 23rd.

Yours respectfully. JOHN CORKERY,

Secy-treas. I. C. B. U. Peterborough, July 21st, 1879.

Letter from Vankleek Hill.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post. MR. EDITOR,-Yesterday this parish had the honor of a visit from his lordship Bishop To the O'Brien, of Kingstou. After Mass, his lord jubilee, which is going on here at the present Caledonia Springs, where he is sojourning for a few davs.

There has been a sad case of poisoning in the village of St. Eugene, nine miles from here. The victim, Mrs Joseph Raymond mistook a bottle containing Paris green for medicine, and the result was almost immediate death.

Yours respectfully, PETER. S. PAQUETTE.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST. SIR,-In the late issues of the TRUE WITNESS and Evening Post you appear to be very jubilant over the success of the Joly government in consequence, as you indicate, of its desire to do justice to the Irish element of the province of Quehec.

It is well known that an act of theirs performed towards an Irishman and co-religionist of yours in this part shortly after their coming into power would go far to shew your over-estimation of them. The facts partaining to the matter referred to are incontrovertible, otherwise I should not have noticed your enlogy. Should you consider these remarks worthy of notice be pleased to give them insertion in the next issue of the Evening Posr.

I am sir, Your obedient servant, JAMES CUNNINGHAM.

Calumette Island, July, 1879.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST. DEAR SIR,-The 23rd has come and gone; the triennial council has had the procession in its honor, and Ottawa still breathes. The procession turned out to be a big fizzle, as far as numbers were concerned. We were informed for days beforehand that we were to have 2,000 Orangemen from the county of Carleton, 500 from Pontiac, 500 from Lanark, 500 from Russell, 200 from county of Ottawa, Why, an insignificant 1,400, all told, actual count, of the most vulgar and ignorant rabble that ever filled the streets of Ottawa. The sence, although he would be more at home with the rabble than in the privy council of Canada. People will condemn any effort of and Macdonald, and Langevin and their party, when many, now the recipients of favors, were giving them all the opposition which they were capable of.

Let the ministry take all these points into consideration when filling the positions to which I allude; and if they do what is right they will deserve the support of Your obedient servant,

HIBERNIAN.

Quebec, 23rd July, 1879.

"Sir" William Johnson of Ballykilbeg and his Oranse Friends. Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST :

Sir.-It will be in the recollection of your readers that about this time last year one of your merning contemporaries stated that Sir" William Johnson of Ballykilbeg promised to raise the sum of £10,000 to defray the expenses of the trial then pending in consequence of the Orangemen's breach of the law on the previous 12th of July. Now, it is 'passing strange" after all the vain boasting of "County Master" Grant and his followers. that Mr. William Johnson has left the title Sir" where the " Dutchman left his anchor," at home, as well as the \$50,000, to the great disappointment of his Orange brethren. Will these men ever drop their vain boasting and hollow cant?

When Mr. Johnson was recently interviewed by one of your evening contem-poraries reporter, he stated that he was an inspector of fisheries in Ireland. He is third assistant inspector of fisheries ! He also stated that he was imprisoned for two months

in the common gaol in Ireland, for the good" cause of Orangeism. What a thing to boast of? Mr. Johnson was imprisoned for a breach of the law in connection with Orange processions, and although he was a member of parliament and a "justice of the peace" (?) at the time, his Orange friends could not save him from the well merited nunishment he received; but Mr. Johnston did not say that he would not accept bail. No, he wished to be thought a martyr to the "holy and immortal cause" of Orangeism. Bravo Mr. William Johnston, of Ballykilbeg. But I am very glad to learn from Mr Johnon's reported speeches that he has left the Kentish fire " as well as the prefix " Sir " at home, and must congratulate him on his moderate tone and bearing since his arrival here. I suppose the rebuke recently administered to him by the Irish attorney-general in the British house of commons has had a salutary effect toward modifying his career bere. He is third assistant inspector of fisheries in Ireland at a salary of £700 per annum, and he knows that a violation of the instructions he lately received from the lordlieutenant of Ireland would be immediate dismissal from the position he holds. I am, sir,

r, your faithfully, An I. C.

Montreal, 26th July, 1879.

A sword of Ethan Allen, the hero of Ticonderoga, has lately been presented to the Kentucky historical society. This interesting weapon is dirk-edged; the hilt is surrounded by a lion's head, encircled by the British

cook and iron .- Forney's Progress.

Steel Rafis.

In 1872 the manufacture of steel rails was begun in the United States. Up to that time whatever steel rails were used there were imported. During that year, however, 94,000 tons of Bessemer steel rails were made. In 1873, 129,000 tons were mude; in 1874, 145, 000 tons; in 1875, 300,000 tons; in 1876, 400,000 tons ; in 1877, 420,000, tons : and in 1878, 500,000 tons. The United States has been making Bessemer steel rails only during eight years, while England which has been for years engaged in this manufacture, makes to-day only 700,000 tons. The average value of a ton of steel rails was \$115 in 1772, and the average value to-day is about \$43 per ton. All of which does not tally with the free trade theory that protection rulus industry and increases prices.

The Late War.

Russia's expenses during the late war were very heavy, and indeed, are not yet fully known. Down to the end of January last the military expenditure amounted to over \$450,000,000, two-thirds of which was on account of the army of the Danube, and the remainder for that engaged in the Caucasus. Some estimates place the total expenditure at \$150,000,000, a figure which is likely to cripple Russian finances for some time to come. The death rate in the army is estimated to have been between 200,000 and 300,-000.

FOR COUGHS AND THROAT DISOR-DERS, use 'Brown's Bronchial Troches." having proved their efficiency by a test of many years. A FEW OF BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, will remove the worms which are apt to accumulate in. the stomach, and restore the patient to health. Age rarely suffers from them, but youth often and these Lozenges are a specific. Druggists everywhere sell them for 25 cents a box.

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,. olds, sprains, and bruises. Eor internal and xternal use.

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

A good family medicine chest with a prubent use has saved many a life; and yet, we think, the idea might be improved upon and reduced to a more simple form. Take some. good compound such as DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PORGATIVE PILDS, and we find that the desired end may be obtained without the use of scales and weights, or little mysterious compartments and enchanted bottles. with crystal stoppers. Others might be used, but DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGA-TIVE PILL as tested by many thousands of persons, and found to answer their purpose so well, may be set down as the best.

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ف دانين ز WEDNESDAY, 30TH JULY, 1879.

. Faint Heart. She stood before him, tall and fair She stood before him, tell and fair And gracious, on that summer's day, With June's first roses in her hair, And on her cheek the bloom of May, Bot rosy cheek and dimpled chin, And raven lashes drooping low, Conceal the answer he would win; It might be Yes; would it be no?

Ahilf twere No-his throbbing heart Stood fairly will with sudden pain, And if twere Yes, the worldso wide His deep content could scarce contain. So wondrous fair 1 how could she stoop So wondrous fair i now could all shop To such a one as he? Ah, sweet suspense that still leaves hope ! Ah; pain of said uncertainty !

He held her hand so white and small, And moved to press it with his lips, But changed his mind, and let it fall, With chilliest touch of finger lips, And took the sent she off-red him Upon the soft by her side, Nor made the space between them less, Which seemed so narrow, yet so wide.

Then gazing on the perfect face, The dimpled mouth, the serious eyes, And drinking in with eager ears The music of her low replies. He let the bright hours drift away, Nor toid the secret o his heart, But when the shadows lengthened lay, Rose, all reluctant, to depart.

And stammered forth, with blushing check, An eager, timorous request That she, for old acquaintance sake. Would grant the rosebud from her breast, She gave it him with downcast eyes, And watched him leave her with a sigh "So good," she said, "so true, so wise: Ah me, if he were not so she !"

FATHER BURKE.

This illustrious Dominican was born in Galway, the historical "Citie of the Tribes," on September 1st, 1830. 'The youngest child and only son of his patents, he was placed by them under the special protection of St. Nicholas of Myra, patron of his native town, and received at the baptismal font the name of that great saint.

The Brothers of St. Patrick, a local community, who for many years have had the training of the Galway youth in their hands, were his first teachers, and from them he learned the rudiments of an English and scientific education. At the seminary of the liev. Dr. O'Toole, who died a few years since missionary rector at Abingdon, he acquired a knowledge of the Greek and Latin classics and the higher branches of English literature. In his funeral oration on Cardinal Cullen, he spoke of the desire of Irish fathers and mothers to be the parents of a good priest. In alluding to this holy ambition he spoke from his own experience, for from his birth, he the only son, was vowed to the Lord ; a pious and watchful mother guarded his young years, lest wickedness should corrupt his understanding, or guile contaminate his soul. When the time came to decide on his state of life, the prayers and the care thus showered on him bore truit, for his choice was the priesthood in thereligious estate, under the rule of the Friar Preachers. As there is no human happiness without alloy, so this choice of an orator was not altogether pleasing to his good mother. For years her confessor had been a holy Augustinian; she therefore wished that her son should assume the same habit, but when she saw that his predilection for the white robed family of St. Dominic was not a boyish fancy, she cheerfully acquiesced.

For years the West Convent of Galway (as the Dominican house there is popularly called) was favored by a succession of gifted Fathers, who announced the Gospel with eloquence and power. Dr. French, the last warden of Galway, afterwards Bishop of Kilfenora, his brother, Father Charles Dr. Winter and others, are still remembered as great preachers by the old inhabitants. Perhaps this local fame may have insensibly influenced the future preacher. the more as the Father to whom he applied for admission into continued the same indefatigable work, his injunctions to defand the Napoleonic tradi-

whilst, if a visitor from Ireland be at Woodchester, the inquiries of many converts for Father Thomas prove that his memory is

cherished by his laity. In 1855 he was recalled to his native land. to fulfil the same duties he had discharged so well in England. During the bitter time of penal laws and persecution the Irish Dominicans always maintained their ground, and many a martyr and confessor of their order are witnesses of the hard battle they fought. The convents of Italy, Spain, Portugal and France received generously the youth who presented themselves for the Irish mission ; in course of time three colleges were endowed even for the sole education of Irish Dominicans-San Clemente, Rome; Holy Cross, Louvain ; and Corpo Santo, Lisbon. At the close of the last century the French revolution swept away Holy Cross; the continuance of Corpo Santa became inexpedient; San Clemente only remained, but its limited revenue, and the premonitory symptoms of the changes which afterwards occurred in the Eternal city prevented the Irish fathers from trusting to it exclusively to recruit the ranks of their province. It was determined then to open a novitiate at home, and Tallaght, in the neighborhood of Dublin, formerly a famous lrish monastery, and afterwards the country residence of the Archbishop of Dublin, was purchased for the purpose. Thitber Father Burke was transferred. Since 1855, except for short intervals, it has been his residence he has worked for its prosperity with his whole heart, and everything connected with it is identified with him. During the first years of his residence there, in addition to his duties as master of novices, he worked hard in the confessional, and no Sunday passed without his delivering a well prepared sermon. Occasionally the fathers in Dublin would obtain his services as a preacher, but except amongst his own brethren he was not sought after. About the year 1860 a new organ was erected in the handsome suburban church of Sandymount. The zealous curate who had charge of the arrangement was naturally anxious to procure a goed preacher on the Sunday when its notes would be heard. He asked an eloquent Dominican to preach, but the good father was unable, he had other engugements. "Well," said the curate, " will you get me a substitute ?" "With pleasure," answered the Dominican, "I will send you one who will preach a far better sermon." On the appointed Sunday Father Burke ascended the pulpit comparatively unknown, but before he concluded one thought seemed to fill the mind of the congregation, "When did man ever speak like this ?" The sermon accurately reported in the Freeman the next morning fully justified the impression made by its delivery. From that Sunday Father Burke en-

beginning. A friend tells us that in the year before he went to America he preached one hundred and seventy-two sermons, and gave twenty-one retreats. With him a retreat is four sermons for seven days, so that in one year he spoke publicly about seven hundred times. With this marvelous gift of oratory, he has at all times faithfully discharged his duties as a religious. Many offices have been imposed environs. he Toulouse property is considerupon him :-- Prior of Tallaght; of St. Clemente, Rome; and Visitator of the United States; still he continued the preacher, as weld as the rector.

In 1871 he went to the Unted States as Visifew months, but nearly two years elapsed before he landed at Queenstown. During the interval, besides sermous, he gave about four gious house and becoming its superior. It is hundred lectures, and about £80,000 was the result of his labors, many churches thus being freed from deft, and orphanages and life in penance and devotion. M. Rouher, I hospitals endowed.

Since his return, now seven years, he has the order had no mean repute as a sacred mind and body at the service of all who tion and to promote Bonapartism. Habit is orator. If any of our readers were acquainted required his aid. At the beginning of this second natore. In England it was the proper year, to use a common expression, he seemed suddently he was stricken down with a painful disease, and for the last three months the golden lyre of his eloquence has been unstrung. But to those who visit kim in his humble cell at Tallaght he preaches more powerfully than ever by his submission to the Divine Will, and his patient and cheerfulness under intense sufferings. May they be shortened, and may he once more "sound the trumpet in Zion," is the prayer of thousands,-"Fiat, Fiat!"-Catholic Fireside.

THE EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE. Her Means and Resources

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

The Bonapartists here, and their friends in England, have habitually represented the empress as living in poverty at Chiselhurst. Last week L, Ordre, a journal belonging to, and so far, inspired by M. Rouher, said in expatiating on the moral life of Prince Louis Napoleon, that even had his tastes drawn him toward a life of pleasure, he would not have been able. for want of money, to gratify them. He was debarred by the emphasis of his purse from indulging in the amusments which society is agreed in thinking a young prince ought to indulge in, and was too proud to "sponge" on gay, wealthy, and illustrious friends. It was to guard against this misrepresentation being found out that all the imperialist organs, in obedience to a telegram from the ex-empress herself, did not, in giving "the will," publish the list of the prince's bequests-with the exception of his legacy to Prince Victor. At Chiselburst they felt how damaging it would be to the reputation of the Louis Napoleon family if it came out that the prince could, after bequeathing to bulk of his estate to his mother, leave \$220,000 to cousins and personal friends, and \$1,000 a year to his two servants. The conclusion they apprehended which would be drawn in France was that the nest of the empress was well feathered with plunder, and that her wealth accounted for the defalcations in the accounts of Louis Napoleon's government, brought last week to light by a committee of the chamber presided over by M. Guichard. This investigating body bave laid their hands on documents proving that for several years 64,000 soldiers and marines were charged for in the estimates, who did not exist. This evidence was supposed to have been destroyed in the burning of the finance ministry. The purchase of an American war-ship which proved to be unseaworthy, and had to be sold as old iron before it was ever put into commission, was another job in which the court and a gang of American hangers on to it participated. Whilst these peculations were being searched into, inquiries were actively pursued into the sources whence the ministers who shared the responsibility of the imperial family and the ex-empress derive their incomes. The committee will report in favor of a seizure of what estates are legally available to the treasury.

Napoleon III.'s widow derives her revenues from three sources: the product of savings and speculations, the insurances on the emperor's life, and the real estate which the empress bought in her own name when she was on the throne, and which is approximately valued at \$5,400,000. Nominal sales have been made since she went to Chiselhurst, as well as two genuine ones. Eugenie disposed for a great sum of the property in the Rue tered on that wonderful career which has d'Alba, and of the house in which M. Rouher continued for nearly twenty years, more at-tractive and more powerful now than in its d'Elysee, for \$60,000. The purchaser of this estate was Baron Hisch, whilom "the Turkish railway king." There are, besides, estates in Spain, in Switzerland, and in Hungary. The Hungarian one was acquired within the present year, and is adjacent to a favourite domain of Count Zichy. Under the will of her ill-starred son, the empress comes in for the Baccioche properties near Trieste and in Tuscany, as well as houses and grounds in Toulouse and its able, and was left to the prince by a general who had been his equerry in his babybood. Eugenie, whose woe must indeed have been unatterable, cried, when the tidings of her In 1871 he went to the Unted States as Visi-tator of his order. He hoped to return in a Tout est fini; Je ne suis plus rien." With the wealth still remaining to her she could still play a commanding role in founding a reli-

ing officer for having spent the whole night at Cape Town urging on the coaling of the ship, so that the reinforcements which she carried might arrive without delay at Durban. On the next day, when the ship was wrecked, he was again commended for his zeal and ability; while on the march up country to Dundee it was he who preceded the drafts of the 24th regiment, surveying the road and placed on Lord Chelmsford's staff, and was appointed to survey and map the road of ad-

March last, he was thanked by his command-

Sunday Closing in Ireland.

vance to Ulundi.

A return baving reference to Irish Sunday closing was laid on the table of the House of Commons recently. It gives the arrests doubt to the backwardness of the season, and for Sunday drunkenness for the six months perhaps a little to the state of the times. Be after the Sunday closing act came into operation, and for the corresponding period of the previous year before the public houses were closed. For twenty-seeen weeks with open public houses the number of arrests was 2,360, and for 26 weeks under Sunday closing, 707, being a reduction of 75 per cent, under the Sunday closing act. In the five cities and towns exempted from the full operation of the act, but where the hours of sale were shortened, the results stand thus :- Sunday | that the hall this season has undergone a closing period—Dublin, 1,262; Belfast, 422; Cork, 179; Limerick, 54; Waterford, 59 total, 1,976. Partial closing period-Dublin, 689; Belfast, 350; Cork, 162; Limerick, 41; Waterford, 36-total, 1.268, being a reduction of 35 per cent. under the shortened hours.

THE S.S. "STATE OF VIRGINIA." Pirates at Work.

HALIFAX, July 26 .- The Dominion government steamer Glendon, Capt. Broune, arrived this afternoon from Sable island, and reports that she arrived at the island on Friday morning, remained there all day shipping wrecked material and sailed in the evening for Halifax. There is very little change in the state of affairs; the stranded steamer still lies in the same position with her afterpart on a sand ridge and her bows under water; there has been a heavy swell from the southward during the

greater part of the time since the casualty occurred, making landing on the south side of the island quite impossible. As a consequence very little has been saved by the island surf boats, but the wrecking schooners have done well. The New York Wrecking company's steamer was hourly expected when the Glendon left. The sody of the child of Mrs. Eliza Wilson was recovered near the west end lighthouse on Monday morning, and, after careful attention on the part of the superintendent. was interred. On Sunday morning, the 20th, an American schooner was discovered at anchor near the wreck with her dories busily engaged removing things from the steamer. Capt. Moodie jmmediately launched his boat through the surf and went off to them but, seeing him approach, they immediately got under weigh : he, however, overtook them. and demanded the surrender of the stolen property, but they refused to give it up. A sail was nailed over the name of the vessel on the stern, but the word "Gloucester" could

be seen as it blew aside. A large quantity of cabin furniture was stolen, including a piano, compasses and a great deal of cheese

The Press on the Affair Letellier. [The Toronto Mail.]

This is the second nature. In fourianting a reliter to assume that the widow of Napoleon in the second nature. In England it was the proper this to assume that the widow of Napoleon is the protect of a second nature. In England it was the proper this to assume that the widow of Napoleon is the protect of a second nature. In England it was the proper this to assume that the widow of Napoleon is the protect of the assume that the view of the assume that the view of the protect of the assume that the view of the assume that the widow of Napoleon is the protect of the assume that the view of the assume the protect of the assume the protect of the assume that the view of the assume the protect of the assume the pr without reserve the same opinion on this hit portant question. In opposition we held that dovernor Letellier had committed so grave a maliensance of duly, that his usefulness as a public officer was gone. In support of the present administration, we have maintained the same position, and supported the demand of his removal.

A Trip to Cacouna. [From a Special Correspondent.]

At this time of year, when the mercury is sporting in the region of the nineties, the all absorbing question presents itself of " whither shall we go to escape the grilling broil super. induced by the pertinacious rays of old King Sol." All who can get away from the dust and turmoil of our crowded cities are doing so as fast as they can. Having just returned marking out camping grounds, and he, again, from a brief trip of three weeks duration, at who, for his coolheadedness and skill, was the sea side, I cannot allow the opportunity the sea side, I cannot allow the opportunity to pass without saying a word or two about the refreshing prospects of those who may have the good fortune of making a stay at Cacouna The

days there are not too warm, and the nights are lovely. The visitors this year, up to the present, have not been quite so numerous as those of previous years, which is owing no perhaps a little to the state of the times. Be that as it may, if there is a difference in the quantity, there is certainly no lack in the quality, and those who are there have all the opportunities of making the time pass as leasantly as possible. At the St. Lawrence guests registered on the books, lawn tennis,

Here it may not be out of place to mention complete renovating under the able management of its indefatigable proprietor, Mr. James Creighton, who has spared neither trouble or expense to make it second to none to any | that prisoners sent to the Island of Saghalien similar ipstitution on the continent. In addition to this there has been a new carriage drive leading to the beach, new bath houses and other general improvements, made for the accommodation and comfort of visitors. And

for those who are of a literary or reading turn of mind and wish to take a quiet stroll to some shady nook, there to uninterruptedly peruse some favorite author, any amount of reading material can be procured from a book stand that has been established in the office of the hotel for the convenience of the guests. It is rumored that his excellency the Marquis of Lorne and her royal highness the Princess Louise and party have engaged a suite of exchequer, was thrown from his carriage by a rooms at the hall for a short stay. J. collision at Fulham on Saturday, and much

Quebec, July 23rd.

A Night of Terror.

There was a story current 60 years ago bout an attempted murder and a death that had taken place about the end of last century in the neighborhood of Glasgow, which, if true as related then, is worth preserving. I give it, as far as I remember, as I heard it when a boy.

There lived in a secluded cottage, about 10 miles from Glasgow, two old maiden ladies, who were considered very wealthy. Their only relation was a nephew of theirs, who was a source of grief to the old ladies on account of his reckless mode of life, being what is now called fast, and they had often to advance money to get him out of scrapes he was every now and again falling into. They had two servant-maids and a man who kept the porter's lodge and did outside work about t'ne place, his wife looking after the cow. One evening the servants obtained liberty to spend the evening at a rocking to be held in the house of a neighbouring farmer. They had not left the house very long when a soldier "wearied and worn," called and plewled for a night's lodging. He was on his way to Glasgow, but was so fatigued he could go no farther. The ladies refused, and urged him to go a little farther, and offered him to pay tor a bed, at all events to go to the porter's lodge, but this he had tried on his way and found it locked. He had taken a seat by the kitchen fire, and having got food he quietly let them know that he could not go farther, | forty governments of the empire. and would remain sitting at the fire till day light came. Finding they could not prevail | the 17th instant. on him to leave, they gave him a bed in a small spare room, while they sat up with fear waiting the return of the servants. About midnight the ladies were alarmed by hearing footsteps outside, and seeing at one of the windows the face of a man all blackened, and heard him going from window to window. They lit up the candles to show the parties outside that the house was astir, and they asked at one of the windows what was wanted. That seemed too prage the burglars so that they cursed and swore if not let in at once they would break open the door. This was awoke the soldier. and the ladies, suspecting that he was an occomplice, begged him to take what he lized but save their lives. He then assured them of safety, and that those outside were not aware of his presence or they would not have con.e. He instructed the ladies to bid them come to the door and they would open on the condition of not taking their lives, but the demand was instant obedience or death. The soldier now stood behind the door and, unlocking it, allowed it to open slowly. The first that entered met the point of the soldier's bayonet, and fell with an oath and a groan. The other, for there were only two, seeing this made off. The wounded man was carried to the kitchen, and the door again secured ; but to the horror of the ladies, when the black mask was removed from the face, they recognized their nephew, and did all they could to restore him, but the wound he had received was mortal, and before his death he confessed that his intention was to murder his two aunts before the servants returned, so that he might get possession of of their property. His accomplice was one he had hired for the occassion with the promise of a good sum when he succeeded to the property. The nephew died and was buried. The accomplice was never after heard of. The soldier was comfortably provided for by the ladies. J. N.

TELEGRAMS.

Germany.

BEBLIN, July 28.-Baron Von Gerott, formerly Prussian minister at Washington, died to-day at Bonn.

Duke William, only brother of the Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Schwerin, died to-day at Heidelberg.

Spain.

LONDON, July 28 .- A Madrid despatch says no complete extinction of slavery in Cuba is expected until the Coolie immigration under the recent treaty between Spain and China is sufficiently numerous to provide labourers for plantations.

MADRID, July 28 .- Newspapers which reflect the opinions of the cabinet ministers confirm the announcement that the government intends to submit a bill to the Cortos in January relative to slavery in Cuba.

South America.

New Yonk, July 28 .- The following cable has just been received by the Peruviau minister in this city from the minister of foreign affairs in Lima :- The Huascar entered the hall, where there are quite a number of blockaded port of Iquique, fought the Chilian squadron for two hours, leaving hors de combat croquet, boat sailing and other recreations the Cousino and Ablao. The Huascar was and pastimes are the order of the day.

England.

Loxdon, July 28 .- In the house of commons, Mr. Bourke, under-secretary of foreign affairs, relative to the treatment of prisoners in Russia, said the government were informed were not political prisoners. He said it was not the practice to remonstrate with foreign governments unless for good reason. It was xpected remonstrances would have beneficial results.

Lord Derby, as umpire in the Durham miners' wages dispute, has issued an award reducing the wages one and a quarter per cent. in addition to the former reduction.

The British ship River Liene, from San Francisco, December 28th, is ashore on one of the Sicilly islands, and is expected to become a total wreck. The crew have been rescued. Sir Stafford Northcote, chancellor of the shaken. He had a narrow escape. It is hoped he will be perfectly recovered in a few days.

Pierre Lorillard's chestnut filly Papoose is mentioned favorably for the Lavant stakes at Goodwood, Jr.ly 30th.

At the distribution by the Duke of Connaught, Saturday, of prizes won at Nimbledon, Milton Farrow, the American sharpshooter, was much cheered on receiving the prize avarded to him.

Austria.

PEAR, July 28 .- Count Zich, one of the under secretaries of the ministry of public we rship and instruction, who was accused of of aruption in connection with the conferment of decorations, has asked the president of the liberal party in the reichsrath to appoint a court of houour, consisting of deputies, to investigate the charges. Zich has also ten-dered his resignation, which has been submitted to the emperor.

Russia.

Moscow, July 28.—The publication of the Grashdonin newspaper has been suspended by order of the government.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28-The Siberian plague has made its appearance among the animals in the distrinct of Novaladoga. The government at St Petersburg and the prefect of the district have adopted rigid measures to prevent the spreading of the disorder. The report of the cattle plague in Russia in 1877 shews 212,768 cattle and 23,630 horses died of the cattle disease or Siberian plague in

The great fair at Nijni Novgorod opened on

London, July 28 .- A Berlin despatch says an important Russian journal in Odessa, the

with the late Father Thomas Raymund Rush, we are sure they will not consider these few words of praise out of place or undeserved. This good father knew Nicholas Burke intimately, and had formed a high idea of his mind and disposition ; great, therefore, was his pleasure when he presented himself as a postulant for the order. After the lapse of a few months he was clothed with the habit of the Friar Preachers at the convent of Perugia. After the usual novitiate, Nicholas Burke made his solemn profession on January 5th, 1849. On this occasion, the great event of his life, he placed himself under the special patronage of the angelic doctor, St. Thomas Aquinas, and assumed his. name in the religious state. Of late years his baptismal name is nearly forgotten, while he is known everywhere by his religious name of. Thomas

Shortly after his profession he was sent to study in Rome, but before leaving Perugia it may be interesting to know that he received Minor Orders from the then bishop of that city, now the supremeruler of the Church-Leo XIII. His first residence in Rome was the great convent of the Minerva, but, after a short time, he was transferred to Santa Sabina on the Aventine Mount Thanks to the legislation of the Italian government, if you visit this venerable convent at the present day, memory will have to re-people its empty cells with the holy generations that once occupied; them, but when the young Irish novice went there, a numerous community, by their strictobservance of rule, showed themselves to be true children of St. Dominic. In this holy company he, in the natural order of religious life, would have spent some years, but his sojourn was unexpectedly interrupted, as the general of the order called him elsewhere, to illan arduous and fresponsible position. The old orders in Eugland, except the Benedicines, never recovered from the blow they received at the Reformation, and, so recently as 1850, there were no Carmelites, no Auguslinians, only two or three Franciscans, whilst he Dominicaus had only one convent and Bix seven Fathers. In that year, the late William Leigh, esq., of Woodchester park, who had been recently received into the burch, as thank-giving for so great a blessing, fered to the Dominican fathers a beautiful church he had erected, as well as an endowment for a community; they gratefully accepted the offer and resolved that this new stablishment should be a noritiate for their province. Candidates for the order resented themselves in fair numbers, and, that they might be trained thoroughly in regious discipline, the young Irish student was aken from his studies and sent as advice-Daster to Woodchester, when he had burely itained his twenty-first year.

There he remained for about five years, and whilst there he received the Holy Orders of ubdescouship and desconship from Dr. Ullsbornest Oscott, and was ordeined priest at the Co-cathedral, Olifton, by Dr. Burgess, the then pishop of the diocese, on Holy Thursday, 1853. Although his work whilst at Woodchester was incipally connected with the novitiate, yet alter be became a priest he occasionally took part in the evangelistic labors of he Ind other fathers, and for a time charge of a small outlying misorgotton all that Father Burke did for them, seckcloth and a plug hat.

Monument to Sarsfield.

The claims of the gallant Sarsfield to live on in Irish memories are such as all true Irishmen must feel. His passionate devotion to the cause of his native land, his chivalry, his bravery, his splendid generalship, the thrilling exclamation that passed from i his dying lips as his heart's blood reddened Landen's battle-plain-the noble manhood of his life and the sublimity of his death-secure him a place in Irish hearts for ever. His name is linked immortally with Limerick's martial glory. In Limerick, therefore, most fittingly should a monument to the hero be raised up. A good many years ago a movement was set on foot with this intention, but as nothing has been heard of it for a considerable time we dare say that in many minds the consequence was an apprehension of failure. We rejoice to have reason to say that there is no ground for such apprehension; on the contrary there is every cause to anticipate success. For this, or rather for the evidence on which we pen these lines, we have, in the first place, to offer our thanks to Mr. O'Gorman, the patriotic mayor of Limerick. He lately addressed a letter to the honorary secretary of the Sarsfield statue committee, expressing regret at the apathy that seemed to clog the movement and requesting the official to convene a meeting presently for the purpose of taking action on the subject. The Lonorary secretary, repoying to his worship, declares that the intarests of the movement have received unceasing care. There were difficulties not a few to be encountered, but they have been met and overcome. "In a very few days," the secretary writes, "I shall call a meeting of the committee, when I will make a statement and present such a financial sheet as will prove to them and all the admirers of Sarsfield that I made no idle boast when I promised, if God spaced my life, I would have a memorial erected to pervetuate the memory of the immortal hero in the grand old City of the Violated Treaty." This promises very well. The secretary writes like a man in whom the true Irish spirit burns. We hope his report to the meeting will inspire immediate action, and that the worthy mayor, who has already done so commendably in procuring such encouraging information for the public, will continue to exert, in a similar laudable spirit, the influence attaching to his high office, till the statue of Patrick Sarsfield commemorates the warrior's fame in the city that is the shrine of Sarsfields memory.

The Ottawa Free Press is in an awful state of mind over the decapitation of Letellier. The English Dominicans have never | It is said the editor has clothed himself in

thing to assume that the widow of Napoleon to have taken a new lease of life, but III. lived apart from political conspirators. She was a centre for them, and spent money freely to keep up an imperialist agitation in France. The Gaulois, a very wealthy paper, was subventioned by her, and she bore all the expenses of the Ordre, the Pays, the Petit Caporal. Besides these fire-brands she sent funds to the Estagette, the Soir, when it was directed by M. Robert Mitchell, The Paris Journal. and greased the palm of the late M. de Villemessant's hand. The Jules Richard lithographed correspondence addressed from Paris to the provincial journals must have been also a heavy incumbrance on her. The salary of one of its editors was \$7,200 and of another \$4,000, and they had both under them a staff of parliamentary and other reporters, who never appeared in want of money. M. de St. Cheron, the director of encother providcial correspondence, was also in the pay of the Chiselburst family.

1 014 Licatenant Carey.

The maternal grandfather of Lieutenant Carey was that able and courageous sailor of Nelson's time Sir Jahleel Brenton, who, on bourd the Cresar, in Gibraltar, in 1801, and in command of the Spartan frigate at Cerigo, Pesaro, and elsewhere, not only did splendid service, but was also the brilliant commemorator of naval glories, and received a baronetcy for his blameless career. Mr. Carey's brother, now gunnery lieutenant of the triumph, wears the medal of the Royal Humane society for saving life on three several oocasions. The unfortunate officer himself bears a most oreditable record down to the late deplorable occurrence, and the details of bis services, if we may rely on what has publicly appeared from those who are his friends, almost exclude the possibility that he can be considered lacking in natural courage, understanding, or self-devotion. Educated at a French Lycee Imperiale, he was of all officers at the front the best fitted to accompany the prince and to understand how precious that life was in view of possible contingencies He passed from Sandhurst to a free commission in the Bd West India regiment in 1865, and was in sole command of the fort at Accra on the African coast at the early age of eighteen. Returning to Jamaica with his regiment, he volunteered for the Honduras war while still enfectled by fever, and, indeed, bravely affected to be in good health lest he should be deharred from joining the expedition. Here he was favourably mentioned in despatches, especially for his skill and fearlesences in reconnoitring and drawing maps of the hostile country. His regiment being disbanded and be himself put on half-pay, he came to Hythe, and obtained a first-class certificate there; afterwards volunteering for the English ambulance in the Franco-German war, where he was thrice taken as a prisoner on the field while engaged in duty. The Societe de Secours aux Blesses presented him with a diploma of thanks, as well as a cross and ribbon, in gratitude for his faithful services to the Freuch wounded. His ability is answered for by the fact that he passed the answered for by the fact that be passed the staff college with high testimonials; and his zeal for duty by his having volunteered "for any capacity." in the Zulu war: immediately after hearing of the Isandula disaster. Sailing from England in the Clyde on the lat of

(London Free Press.)

By the action of the imperial authorities in sending it back to his excellency and his const-tational advisers, the point is established that it is a question for the government of Canada alone to deal with. Having it established that It is a question for the government of Canada alone to deal with. Having it established that a lieutenant-governor of a province is simply an officer of the Ottawa government, appointed by it, paid by it, and, when just cause can be an-signed, liable to be dismissed by it, there is not the sli hest danger of this foolish essande ever passing into a precedent. Few will dount now that such a question is a very proper one for the Domision parliament to take such action on a-comes within the c-mpetence of the house, and it is equally proper for a cabin t, instructed by the voice of the people's representatives, to give to a governior-general official advice in accord-ance with this action. The subject should be left so well defined that no officer holding such a position as that now filled by Mons. L-teiller, will ever dare to violate the constitution in the manner in which he has outraged the spirit of themorih America actin his now celebrated coup d'stat. ~ 0 clearly should the duty of a lieutenant-governor be defined at this time, that happen, even though an unprincipled govern-ment of the Dominion might, for their const happen, even though an unprincipled govern-ment of the Dominion might, for their own ends, urge him on to such a course.

[Hamitton Times.]

[Hamilton Times.] Contrary to what was expected, the governor-general has given his consent to the decaptu-tion of Mr. Leteliler, woose removal from office will, consequently, take place to morrow. The event which our de patches foreshndow-d y-sterdny, is one to excite feelings of deep regret rather than those of anger. It is to be recretted that the gove nor-general, by sanctioning the dismissal of a man who had proved himself to by made the instrument of tyranny and perse-cution; and it is further to be recretted that a precedent has been established under which federal interference with provincial matters can be justified by those who, backed by a powerful pol tical and unserupulous majority, may deem it to be in their interest to resort to it.

[Quebec Correspondence of the Montreal Herald

The dismissal of L'eutenant-Governor Letei-lier ans been received in this city with a burst of indignation. Mr. Leteilier him welf never re-ceived an inki mg of what was to occur until the official notification of the order-in-council treached him this aftornoon and the dismissa-had been so loag delayed that scarcely any one but those to whom state secrets must have been communicated by the Dominion government be leved other than that the rumoursof the last few days were marchy intended to keep up the hope of the Quebec conservatives until bir John had time to sail from this city. It is probable, too, that the French bleus were partially of the same opinion, and forced Sir John to take the only signed to day. The dismissal of Lieutenant-Governor Letel only signed to day.

[Courrier du Canada.]

[Courrier du Canada.] At length this grave question is settled. Jus-lice has triumphed and our autonomy is main-tained, and hence let all frank and inyal con-servatives reloice. It could not be otherwise for we had the right on our side, and right is every-thing; it must triumph sconer or later. Letei-lier having neen dismissed for having unconsti-lit involutions of the government possessed of the confidence of the people and the majority of the people, thinse who hold power by virtue of that act of unjustice, ought to resign at once.

[La Minerve.]

For Siberia.

In St. Petersburg more than six hundred persons of the noble or privileged classes are under arrest to be deported to Siberia without trial. In one of the temporary governorgeneralships in the south of the empire (Odessa) sixty privileged persons have been already sent to Siberia without trial, and two hundred persons of this class are under arrest to be judged. So great is the number of persons of this category to be exiled that a practical difficulty is said to have arisen in connection with their deportation. A noble or privileged person, who has not been indicially sentenced, when sent to Siberia, by the orders of the third section, of secret police, must be escorted by two gendarmes, it being against the laws to manacle a privileged person who is uncondemned. It appears that there are not gendarmes enough thus to escort the number of persons to be deported, and the ministery of the secret police has proposed to get rid of this difficulty by sending the privileged persons fettered like ordinary criminals. On the other hand, the officials are opposed to any such course.

James Blakey, of New Orleans was wounded five pears ago in the head by a bullet and had been blind in consequence up to a few days ago, when his sight suddenly returned. He his own good way.

Vestnik, in discussing the Russian march on Merv, says : "If Great Britain will protect our frontier from Afghan inroads and our commerce from Afghan pillage, we, having extended our way to Hindoo Koosh, shall not want to go beyond that national boundary when attained."

France.

PARIS, July 28.-The senatorial committee on M. Ferry's education bill voted all the clauses except three, one being article 7, which forbids members of unauthorized societies from teaching in schools.

Article 7 of the education bill was skipped over by the senatorial committee, as its consideration will absorb an entire sitting. There is a widespread belief that President Grevy is hostile to arricle 7, and that Minister Ferry, now seeing the difficulty of enforcing it, would not be much concerned if it was rejected.

A Paris correspondent telegraphs that, as the radicals have been threatening to nostpone the ecclesiastical estimates bill until the new deputies of the left have decided in favor of disposing of all estimates before recess, this decision ensures a majority against postponment.

United States.

RICHMMOD, Va, July 28.-Ten persons in the house of Daniel Dodson, Petersburg, and several others were poisoned by ice cream. Copper poison is supposed by some to have been the cause; others supposed the fault to have been in the milk or seasoning. The con-dition of the sick was somewhat improved last night, though several are still dangerously ill.

ATHENS, Tenn., July 28 - Rufus MeGaughey, in Munro county, while at work in a field, left his little son, three years of age, under a tree. The child was carried off a bear, supposed to have cubs not far away. The people in the neighborhood are all searching for the boy.

OTTAWA DISGUSTED.

Disgraceful Conduct of Montreal O.Y.B.'s

OTTAWA, July 27 .- Last night, about eight o'clock, thirty Young Britons of the city congregated on the sidewalks in Sparks street. and after monopolizing the pathway to the railway station, saw several of their Montreal confreres off on the 10:30 train. Their conduct on the way was certainly aggressive, and the consequence was that a number of the Irish Catholic Union of lower town assembled in doorways and in the lanes of Sussex street, and waited the return of the Ottawa Britons from the train. On the Britons. reaching Water street, on their return homeward, a pistol shot was fired, it is said from Decelet's gateway. A general melee ensued, which lasted for fully ten minutes, and until the police, who behaved very pluckily under command of their chief, separated the contending parties at York street The casualties were four wounded, two Orange Britons being shot, one through the arm and

the other through the hand; several of the opposite party and other Young Britons were wounded, but it is difficult to obtain their names. The names of two of the wounded. refuses to see an oculist, saying that " the are Pelow and Cowan, said to be Young of the Almighty has done so well for me thus, far. Britons, The general feeling in the city is in that I will let him work out a cure for me in that of disgust, and it is hoped that Montreal will keep her Young Britons at home in future.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

HOME READING.

Domestic Reading.

COWARDICE .- You are a coward if afraid to tell the truth when you should do so. You are a coward when you insult the weak. You are a coward if a fraid to do right, if you shrink from maintaining that which you know to be just and good ; and you are especially a coward if you know certain things of yourself, and care not to own them to yourself.

Hope lies about the cradle and the grave alike, live with the rich and the poor alike, adds brightness to the smile and softens the sorrow of the present ; glorifles the mean'surroundings, and poetises the magnificent. Hope is man's best friend, only to be quitted for her pale, sweet sister resignation, when Hope, turning away her radiant face, forbids all endeavour, whispering softly, "Submit."

SOMETHING WOBTH KNOWING .- Every little while we read of some one who has struck a rusty nail in his foot or some other part of his person, and lockjaw has resulted therefrom. All such wounds can be heated without any evil consequence following them. The remedy is simple. It is only to smoke such wound or any wound or bruise that is inflamed, with burning wool or woolen cloth. Twenty minutes in the smoke will take the pain out of the worst case of inflammation arising from any wound we ever saw.

TRUTH AND WHEN TO SPEAK IT .- There are eeable truths and disagreeable truths, and BRT. the province of discretion or sound judgit is 'o make a selection from these, and not ment by them all indiscriminately. Speakto empl. ruth is not always a virtue; coning the v s often judicious. It is only when cealing it 1. on you to reveal the truth that it duty calls up. ble. A tale-teller may be a is commend. every one dislikes the chartruth-teller, but who goes from one house to acter of a person ununicates all he sees or another and con op to inquire whether he bears: we never st not." He is perhaps all speaks the truth or . the truth, for truth is the worse for speaking such cases, and never particularly offensive in variance. Silence is fails to set families at . discretion, and concealine. cious.

WATER GRUES.

ir two tables Into a quart of boiling water m 'y wet with spoonfuls of Indian meal, previous. il at least a little cold water; add salt and bo. spoopfu) one-half hour. When served poor #1 ful, but of thick sweet cream over each sauces. do not stir into the gruel.

TEA.

Tes should not be infused for more th. seven minutes. Leave the water boiling, and use a teaspoonful of tea for each person, and Fut the ten in the pot, and pour one ever. the boiling water over it, and let it stand for seven minutes. If it is allowed to stand, the tannin in the tea is drawn out, and dyspepsia is the result.

TO POT VENISON.

Rub the venison all over with a little port wine, season it with pepper, salt and beaten mace, put it into an earthen dish and pour over it half a pint of port wine, add a pound of butter and place it in the oven. If a shoulder of venison, let it remain in the oven all night. When done, take the meat from the bones and pound it in a mortar with the fat from the gravy. Should you not find it sufficiently seasoned, add more, with some clarified butter, and beat it until it becomes a fine paste, then press it hard into pots, pour clarified butter over it, and place them in a dry place.

TO FRICASSBE PIGBONS.

Cut two pigeons into pieces, wash and clean them well, and put them into a stewpan with one pint of water and the same of claret, seabunch of sweet herbs tied together, which would fercibly remind one of the old

ously, just enough to allow the eggs to become well cooked. Tomatoes, thoroughly cooked, may be put

in tight cans, and kept any length of time, or the pulp may be spread upon plates and dried in the sun or a slow oven, and kept as well as dried pumpkins, dried apples, peaches or pears, and will be found equally excellent in winter.

For every-day use, a quantity sufficient for the use of a family for a week may be cooked at once, and afterwards eaten cold or warmed over. We beg of those who use this excellent fruit to try what cooking will do for it. It has been cooked long enough. It never should be dished until dry enough to be taken from the dish to the plates with a fork instead of a spoon.

Miscellaneous.

One of the best points about our North American forests is that a careless person may ramble in them for a month at a time and come to no harm from poisonous shrubs or vines. Saving a few species of nettles, which are not so virulent as the European species, and an occassional poisonous Rhus, the mosquitoes and flies have no competition. It is different in the antipodean forests. Not only has the traveller to be constantly on the alert for about a hundred different kinds of poisonous snakes, but there are trees and shrubs whose poison is virtulent enough to make the vapours from the fabled upas-tree harmless in comparison. There is one shrub growing in Queensland which actually kills men and horses if a certain proportion of their body be stung by it. The curious thing is that the sting leaves no mark, but the pain is maddening, and comes on again and again for months on every change of temperature, such as the body experiences when in bed. Horses become so frantic when stung that they have to be shot, and dogs will graw off affected parts if they can be reached. The shrub is not named botanically. It grows from three inches high to fifteen feet. In the old ones the stem is whitish, and red berries usually grow on the top. It emits a peculiar disagreeable smell. but it is best known by its leaf, which is nearly round, having a point on top, and is jagged all nt of facts is judi- | round the edge, like the nettle. All the leaves are large-some larger than a saucer. It usually grows among palm trees .- Globe

> The HEIRS OF PIUS IX .- The lawsuit of the heirs of Pius IX. threatens to be a most complicated ecclesiastico-legal problem. The Mastai family have no intention of putting forward merely a claim to the valuable property of which the three cardinals are administrators; they even assert their right to the yearly stipend of 4,600,000 lire which the Italian government, by the provisions of the guarantee law, covenanted to pay to the Pope, but which Pius IX. steadily refused to handle. The law provided that the accumulated annual sums, five years after the date of the ayments, if not claimed by the Pope, should vert to the coffers of the state. The sum 70

> the first five years following the promulfor gatis a of the guarantee law thus became null bid, and if the Pope had repented of his and V. obdure. y at the close of his life he could only imed the payment of the sum accuhave cla mulated, since the sixth year following his disposition as secular ruler. This sum would have amount ted to about 18,000,000 lire, and Mastai claim ants demand that it chall now be paid to them, as the late Pope's legal heirs. Even if the Ita. lian government should admit that Pins IX. die das the creditor of the nation the case of heirsl, ip would be hard to settle. for there is abso. 'Itely no precedent' on the Fapal side.

A Catholic tride o. Arabs lives beyond the Jordon, and moves with its herd's of horses and cattle from one pr sture to another; like the ancient patriarche uf Israel. An Italian priest has been living with these simple herdsmen for a number of years, and whenever they change their about he goes with son it with pepper and salt, a blade of mace, them. A new camp being formed, a tent

AGRICULTURAL.

Mints for the Month of August. The stubbles are now idle upon most farms This is not desirable; dry weather at this season seriously interferes, with plowing, and the work can not be well done if it is delayed. As soon as the oats have been removed the ground should be plowed, and if the weather continues dry, it should be culti-vated or worked with the harrow. The disk or wheel harrow is excellent for this purpose. Otherwise a cross plowing should be given before the ground becomes hard. The loosened surface will keep the bottom from drying out.

Wheat requires a fine and mellow soil, it is best if compact below and roughish on the If there are any clods, these top. should be brought up from below by repeated harrowings, and broken by the roller or the disk harrow. If they cannot be broken up completely they are better on the top than below the surface. A roller will break many. many.

DRILLING WHEAT .- Many farmers are testing the practice of cultivating wheat. We hear of frequent experiments in this direction, and these have generally turned out satisfactorily. Cultivating or hoeing is easily done by drilling the wheat in 16-inch rows, by stopping every alternate spout. It is not difficult to construct a simple cultivator that will work the spaces between the drills. There are two different wheat hoes in the market that do the work effectively. Wheat that is sown broad-east can not be cultivated. This fact, and the better condition of drilled wheat, should be sufficient inducement to use the drill, if the great saving of seed and the lessening of labor are not.

RyE .- When the soil is not good enough for wheat, rye will be sown; but, as a general thing, soil that will make a good crop of rye can be made sufficiently rich for wheat by careful preparation, and the use of 250 or 390 lbs. of artificial fertilizer.

LIMING LAND .- Lime is an old-fashioned fertilizer, but it should not for that reason be neglected. It is cheap, and rarely fails to pay well for its use when the land is to be seeded to grass and clover. Forty bushels per acre of air-slacked lime is usually spread from the wagon with a long handled showel upon the plowed ground, and harrowed in with the seed-It will do no harm to put on the lime imme. distely after the measure if it is harrowed in at once.

Oyster shells are frequently to be proczed for a small price, and may be burned very cheaply. To burn them, make a heap of shels and small wood; bush wood can be used if chopped intermall lengths and packed class. Would and shells are packed in layers, and the hear is covered with chips and small wood or brush As it burns down, more brush is thrown upon the heap; and it may be left to smoulder for two days, when the fire will be burned ort. A few barrels of water may be thrown upuna heap of 300 or 400 bushels, and it will slake into a fine powder; when it may be spread upon the field. In slaking the lime; the wat er should be thrown on gradually, lest too much be used and the lime become pasty.

Gas lime can often be procured for the taking a way, at any gas works. It is at least worth th e cost of carting a moderate distance. But it should not be used while it is fresh. If hauled I owit may be laid in heaps on land to be plowe d in next spring or on land to to fall plowed, , and spread either in fall or spring. A tew mon the' exposure is needed to fee it from inji trious gases, which pass off in lime. After 3 o r 4 months it becomes carbonate of lime, or mild lime, with a considerable-portion of st uphate of lime (gypsum) mixed with it.

SWANP LANDS .- No better time than the present of fiers for the clearing of swamp lands. To cut o ff the thick growth of weeds and in the house. nd hurn these on s coarse gr

moline, a preparation of crude petroleum, has proved an excellent dressing for damaged skin, sprains, or bruises, on horses, cattle and sheep, as well as for softening hard or con tracted hoofs. It has been found to serve a useful purpose for mankind as well as for animels.

HORSES .- A run at pasture at night will be useful for a team, but either the pasture should be good or the horses should receive a feed of grain before being turned out : pasture abue will not be sufficient for a tired horse that is kept at work every day.

CARE OF THE FIRT .-- Work horses are subject to have dry and brittle hoofs while plowing on hot dry ground. Occasional washing and application of glycerine or cosmoline to the moist hoofs will soften the horn and remedy the brittleness. At this season mischief is done by keeping old shoes on too long. It is necessary to remove shoes to accom modate the growth of the hoof; otherwise there is danger that the hoof may become bound.

Notes on Orchard and Garden Work.

Harvesting the maturing crops, and weedkilling, are the chief occupations of the month. The killing of weeds is of as much importance now as earlier in the season, and is mentioned with special emphasis, for the reason that it is so often neglected. The orchard, nursery rows, and garden, are often well tilled during the spring and early summer, but when August comes the weeds too often have it all their own way. This is partly due to the pressure of other work, but frequently to negligence. Too often, as soon as the crop is well on its way, the hoe and rake are hung up, and the weeds take possession of the ground and ripen their seeds in abundance for the next season's trouble. Clean culture is not possible unless the weeds are persistently killed throughout the whole eason,

Orchard and Nursery.

Early apples, pears, etc., will be ready for market, and we wish that svery one who sends fruit to distant markets to visit the places to which his produce goes. He would there learn by observation many things which he can not otherwise find out. It would not take the watchful producer long to see the importance of carefully sorting his fruit-he would learn that it is to his profit to have in most cases at least three grades, namely. " Hatra," 'No. 1," and the third sort; unfit to send to market and only be used for feeding out at home. In seasons of scar city a third grade-may be marketed near home, but usually it does

Over-Rips FRUIT .- The visitors at the markets will learn the impor tance of picking:his fruit before it begins to soften. This is especially to be guarded aga inst early sorts, both the character of the fruit, and the weather prevent " dead ripe" fruit from keeping any length of time. ·L.

PACKAGES .- While bar rels are the most which would otherwise fo llow from shaking.

Easly pears require still greater care, as they ripen and decay so rapid ly. They should be picked before they are at : ill mellow. Early pears, like the late sorts, are better if ripened





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PREMIUMS ! The True Witness For 1879.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH JULY, 1879.



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. farm

farmer. ZST There is not a Man, Woman or Child anywhere, in all the Country, who reads this, who cannot easily get two or more others to Jola him or her in taking the Paper and thus secure, FREE, one, or more than one, of the desirable articles described below. There are from 25 to 560 families, or more, in the vicinity of each Post office, every one of whem would be benefited by having this paper for a year at a cost, postage included, of 3 cents a week. From one to a dozen Premiam clubs, small or large, may be gathered in the vicinity of each Post Office, and as many premiums be obtained. You may get one or more of them.

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scription paid for the year 1870.

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.

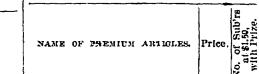
XXPLANATORY NOTES.

Read and Carefully Note the Following Items

The subsoined table shows the name and cash price of the article, and gives the num-ber of names sent in at the regular cash price of \$1.50 a year that will secure any Premlum article.

\$1.50 a year that will secure any Premium article. Ist. All subscribers sent by one person count, though from several different Post Offices, 2nd. But, tell us with each name or list of names sent. that it is for a Premium. and Send the names as fast as obtained, that the subscribers may begin to receive the paper at once. Any one can have any time nestied, up to next June, to complete any list, but every Premium de-sired will be sent as so n as earned and ordered. 4th. Send the exact money with each list of names, so that there may be no confusion of money accounts. 5th. No Premium given if less than \$1.50 be sent for one year's subscription. 6th Old and new subscribers all count in Pre-mium clubs, but a portion at least should be new names; its partiy to get these that we ofter Premiums to canvassers. 7th. One or two Specimen nambers, etc., with be supplied free, as needed by canvassers, and should be used care-fully and economically, and where they will fully and economically, and where they will tell.

TABLE OF PREMIUNS. For subscribers to the TRUE WITNESS. Open to ail. No competition.



not pay.

convenient packages for late apples, choice early apples sell better in half barrels, crates and baskets. The prefere ncess of the market should be consulted in t his respect. Mush depends upon the size and I shape of the package as regards the care fruit will meet in handling during transpor tation. Use care in picking the fruit, and putting it into the package, to avoid bruising; the little extra time expended here will pays large interest. Whatever the passage- -barrel, half-barrel, or crate, it should be so filed that considerable pressure is required: to bring the cover into place. This is necessary to hold the famit firmly, thus av ading the bruising

The success of a fruit PARS HONRSDOW

hour. Then take out the onions and herbs, keep them hot. Beat the yolks of three eggs and smooth, then put in the pigeon and shake all together over the fire. Put the pieces of pigcon into a dish and pour the sauce over them. Scatter some fried oysters over the top, and lay slices of toasted bread round.

SAUCE MAYONNAISH.

This is a very fine sauce when all the ingredients used for it are thoroughly good, but it will prove an uncatable compound to a delicate tashe, unless it he made with oil of dencate tash, unless it he made with our of the purest quality. Put into a large basin the yolks only of two very fresh eggs, care-fully freed from specks, with a little salt and cayenne; stir these well together, then add about a teaspoonful of the purest salad oil. and work the mixture round with a wooden spoon until it appears like cream. Pour in by slow degress nearly half a pint of oil, continuing at each interval to work the sauce as at first until it resumes the smoothness of eream and not a particle of the oil remains visible, then add a couple of teaspoonfuls of plain French or of Arragon vinegar, and one of cold wator, to whiten the sauce. A bit of clear veal jelly the size of an egg will improve it greatly. The reader who may, have a prejudice against the embodied eggs, which enter into the composition of the mayonnaise, will find that the most fastidious taste would not detect their being raw if the sauce be well made, and persons who dislike oil may partake of it in this form without being aware of its presence, provided aiways that it be perfectly fresh and pure in flavor, for otherwise it will be easily perceptible Color m y be given to this sauce if intended for fish salad, or to be served with fish, by mingling with it some hard lobster-coral reduced to powder by rubbing it through a very fine hair sieve. The red hue of this is one of the most brilliant and beautiful that can be

TOMATONS.

seen.

This vegetable is spoiled by the manner in which it is served upon the table. It is not one time in a hundred more than halfcooked; it is simply scalded, and served as a sour porridge. It should be cooked three hours-it cannot be cooked in one. The fruit should be cut in halves, and the seeds scraped out. The mucilage of the pulp may the contents of the saucepan a mucilaginous. matter which is much improved by putting in the pan, either before putting in the fruit or while it is cooking, an ounce of butter and half-pound of fat bacon, cut fine, to half a peck of tomatoes, and a small pepper-pod, with sait to suit the taste. The fat adds a plessant flavor, and makes the dish actual food, instead of a mere relish. The pan must be carefully watched, and but little fire used, and the mass stirred often to prevent burning, toward the last, when the water is nearly evaporated. The dish may be rendered still more attractive and rich as food by break- | which he belongs because he keeps the post

and an ounce and a half of butter rolled in tabernacles in the desert, is also set up and flour. Cover the stewpan closely, and let serves for the chapel-not harboring, indeed, them stew for about three-quarters of an like that of old, the symbols of the divine law, but the Divine Law Giver Himself, offered in and place the picces of pigeon on a dish and the spotless Sacrifice of the mass. Wi illst the grown-up people tend their flocks, the good and stir them into the gravy until it is thick | priest teaches the children their dt ties totime of holy week, this Arabian tribe pitchesits tents on the banks of the Jordan, and its pastor enters Jerusalem on horseback, drassed like a Bedouin warrior, armed cap-a pis, as are also bis followers, the chiefs of the tribe,

for their Mohammedan neighbors, true chilraised against them." During his stay in the any other for reclaiming swamp meadows. holy city, the missionary stops at the " Hece-Homo" monastery, celebrates Holy Thursday and Good Friday with the fathers, rect ives the holy oils, and on Holy Saturday hastins back to his children in the wilderness, to celebrate with them the glorious festival of East er. Bev. Father Biever, of Notre Dame de Sion, now The exc avation can be measured with ease travelling through the United States on a charitable mission, in behalf of the orphansin the asylum at Jerusalem, under the cars of the balik will dry, and become fire before the famous Ratisbonne, who furnish es the ininteresting particulars, says these Arabs are excellent Catholics and a noble people.

The Governor-Seneral's Expenses to-Canada.

The London correspondent of the Lords Mercury remarks :--- "When the news of the appointment of the Marquis of Lorne to the Governor-Generalship of Canada was first promulgated there was a general expression of delight and self-satisfaction on both sides of the Atlantic. The little bill for His Lordship's travelling expenses has now been presented, and the feeling of enthusiasm has been a little modified. The total amount claimed for the voyage is £2,000, and on application for this sum being made to the Treasury, the bill was forwarded to the Colonial Office. That economical department forthwish pointed out that by the regulations of the Colonial Service 'the voyage allowance' of the Viceroy of Canada was fixed at £400, and that it would be creating a dangerous precedent to allow

excess on this rate. The Canadian Govern-ment, however, would doubtless have no hesitation in paying for the honor done to that country by the selection of the Queen's son-inlaw for the post of Viceroy. The Canadians, however, hardly seemed to view the matter in the same light, and arguing from the fact that they had not applied for a semi-royal Viceroy, be saved, if desired, by straining out the seeds, and adding it to the fruit, which should of allowing the Colonial Office to pay out of boil rapidly for an hour, and simmer three the imperial funds the Governor-General's hours more, until the water is dissolved and travelling expenses. Foiled on that tack, the Colonial Office then suggested the civil contingencies as a convenient source for the supplementary payment, but to this the Treasury had a ready reply in the objection that by so doing the sum might be specifically challenged in the Committee of the House of Commons, and very unpleasant remarks made, whereas if paid out of the Colonial Office vote no further questions could or would be asked."

The postmaster at Logansport, Ind., has been arraigued by the Presbyterian church to ing in two or three eggs and stirring virgor- | office open an hour every Sunday morning.

dry windy / day, will leave the surface clear, while it is day enough to plow or break-up. We find a disk harrow, such as the Nishwitz, or new m odifications of the old but excellent ides of, sl carp steel disks, to be very effective for such 1 ork. The ground when cut up, fine wards God and man. Every year, al outsthe may be a ceded to grass at once, with a good chance it is successful catch. On ewamp kands, a ; good dressing of lime will be found generally useful.

DRAINS .- Cut these while the ground is dry. If they have been marked or laid out previousl y, the work can be done now, at dren of Israel, are "still raising their hands half the cost of doing it when the ground is agains every one, whilst every one's hand is full of • rater. This season is better than

Dicain a Swamp Muck .-- Muck for use in the stabl es and yards, can be dug duing this month a ad next. With us contracts can be made at 15 cents a cubic yard, for mack laid upon the bank. This is the best way to get this work done, when the labor is hired. and cer tainty. A cubic yard measures 3 feet each wi .y-long, wide, and deep. The muck on winter.

Fod ler props that have not been used, should be out and cured for winter. Sweet | closely to the stock. An expert will pat in corn ' stallas, from which the cars have been pulled: for market should not be left to waste, but out up and cured as soon as the cropis off The ground may be plowed at once, and sown to white turnips. There should be no, wastes of fodder, or of ground, and ever, ; little-saving that is possible should be mad e.

W hite-turnips may be sown this month, and yield a valuable crop. The cow-horn, white Not folk, grey-stone, and other quick growing val leties, will make a good growth, before the ground is frozen up.

FALL FALLOWING .- Experience proves, every scason, the wisdom of plowing as much as possible, for spring sowing. Early fall plowing has the benefit of fallowing to some extent, and the earlier it is begun the more advantages are derived from it; it is more beneficial on heavy land than on light, but light land cannot fail to be improved by it.

MANGELS AND BEETS .- Root crops and field sabbages need frequent cultivation during this month, and up to the time when the rows become nearly closed by their growth. So long as the horse can pass along the rows the soil should be stirred deeply. Sugar-beets are sweeter the deeper they are covered in the ground; while sugar-beets may be earthed up, but mangels and globe beets do not need this; mere stirring the soil is sufficient. Thin when needed, and pull all weeds that start in the TOWS.

CLOVER SEED .- Clover that was mown early for hay may be ready to cut for seed this month. If cut early, the sod may be prepared for wheat. A clover sod after the seed has been taken off furnishes rich soil for a wheat crop. The sod should be plowed with a jointer, such as the Syracuse chilled plow, and the ground well rolled; the surface may be then loosened up with a cultivator before sowing.

Wounds and bruises in horses and cattle should be washed and dressed with some should be washed and dressed with some executed, and demollient application. The veterinary cos- free of charge.

grower depends upon & olid reputation for honesty. Let every pa chage be as represented, and like every other offits grade. This will insure the couldent a of the commission merchants, the esteem of the consumers, a ready sale of the fruit, as id an inward satisfaction.

CAREFUL PICERS-Le t no one pick fruit who has no thought for the l ife of the tree, and the seasons that are to fo llow. We have seen orchards that looked, al ter the picking, as if a hail storm hed wisited it the limbs were so tom and broken.

INSECTS .- Feed all the windifalls containing the Codting math "worms" to hogs, or let these have an occasional run in the orchard. The bands to catch the worms should be looked to every week, and the worms killed. Borers should be probed and killed with a wire. Sumanbark lice and other plant lice can be killed by a wash of strong soft soap.

Budding should be done as soon as the bark of the stock will raise easily, and the buds are woody and well matured. A keen, flat knife and the bast or inner burk of the basswood are all that are necessary for the work. In the application of the ties see that the bud fits 3.000 huds in a day.

Seedlings of forest trees, especially evergreens, require shading. If no other shade has been prepared, stick small leafty branches among them.

Young TREES .- A malch will be of great value to newly set trees in this, the most trying month.

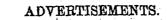
Fences around the nursery and occhard should be kept in good order ; stray, cathle may cause much destruction when they once get among the young trees or even older ones when loaded with fruit.

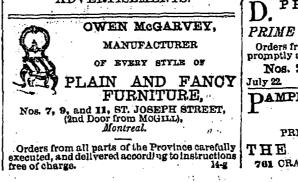
The Fruit Garden.

BLACKBERRIES.-For bome use the fruit should be fully ripe before picking, but for market pick earlies while firm. After fruiting clear out all old canes, and leave four of the strongest new ones for the next year, and keep these at six feet in height by pinching off the tips.

RASPBERRIES .- Out ont the old canes, and pinch the new growth when it is about four feet high.

STRAWBERRIES .- Plants stuck in pots and set this month will bear the next season. Old beds should be well manured and kept clear of weeds.





A STATE AND A STATE

TO THE MOST REV., RIGHT REV. AND REV. CLERGY, AND TO

SUPERIORS OF RELIGIOUS **COMMUNITIES:**

We beg to call your attention to our late importation, consisting of Church Ornaments and Religious Articles, Priests, Vestments, Candleticks, Ostensarias, Ciborias, Chalices, Censorss, Diadems, Crowns, Hearts, Gold and Silver Fringe, Tassels, Gold and Silver Cloth and Merinos, Linen, &c., &c. Banners, Flags, fine assortment of

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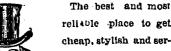
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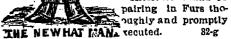
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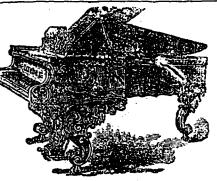
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N.B.—Having secured from Messra. D. & J. Sadlier & Co. a large quantity of the latest Catho-hc publications, we can now offer them as in-ducements to subscribers at their list prices, for which see advertisement in another column. If you desire any book on this list, we will send it to you allowing twonity five cents for each it to you, allowing twenty-five cents for each subseriber; thus to secure any \$2 book it will reuire 8 subcribers.



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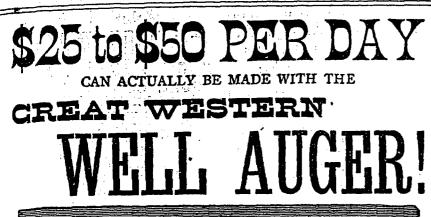
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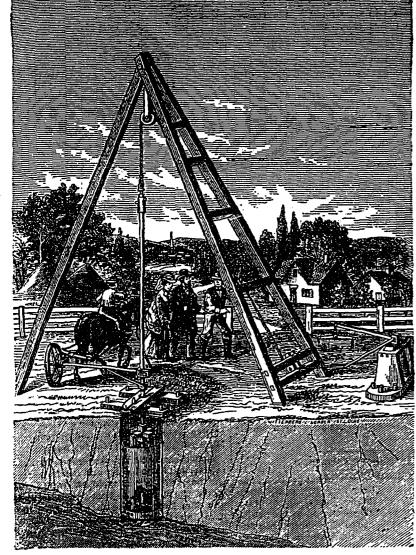
TEACHER WANTED

For Separate School No. 8, Tiny, Penetan-guishene, P. O., with scound or third class certi-ficate; should if possible, be able to speak and read Frach; duiles to annumere Aurust 18th. Apply, staling salary expected, references, etc., to the uncerthing salary expected, references, etc.,

to the uncer-faued. THEODORE BRAS-FAUR, Secretary, Fenetanguishene, P. O., Simcoe County. 50 8 1.11

WEDNESDAY, 30TH JULY, 1879.





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They Bore from 3 to 6 Feet in Diameter, and ANY DEPTH Required!

They are WARRANTED TO BORE SUCCESSFULLY IN ALL KINDS OF EARTH, SOFT SAND and LIMESTONE; BITUMI-NOUS STONE COAL, SLATE, and HARDPAN, and make the BEST OF WELLS in QUICKSAND, GRAVEL, and CAVY EARTHS.

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GOOD ACTIVE AGENTS Wanted in Every County in the United States and Canada, to whom we offer liberal inducements. Send for our Illustrated Catalogue, Prices, Terms, &c., proving our advertisement bona fide.

GREAT WESTERN WELL AUGER WORKS, ADDRESS CT State in what Paper you asw this Advertisement. Bloomfield, Davis County, Iowa.

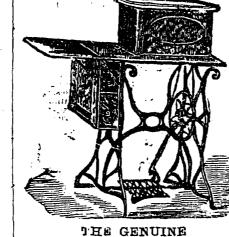
THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

The Loretto Convent Of Lindsay, Ontario.

Classes will be RESUMED on MONDAY, SEP-TEMBER 2nd.

TEMBER 2nd. In addition to its former many and great ad-vantages there is now in connection with the Convent a beautiful beech and maple grove, in-valuable as a pleasing and healthy resort for the young ladies in attendance. Board and Tultion-only ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A YEAK-including French. Address, LADY SUPERIOR, Lindsay, Ont., Canada. Aug. 28.

l-tf. Aug. 28.



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Have stood the test for nearly a quarter of a century, and the unine-itating verdlet of the public is that they are the best and cheapest. Beware of persons who go from house to house making failse representations to pailm off in-ferior Machines. Every Machine has the name impressed on the Brass Trade Mark plate. To avoid deception, buy only at the old stand, 365 NOTRE DAME STREET.

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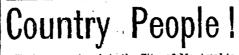
QUEBEC PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, SEP-TEMBER 1875. THE

IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE, FOR HOTEL AND FAMILY USE. OVER 200 IN USE IN THIS CITY.

FOR SALE AT JOHN BURNS, 675 Craig St.

IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE.

HENCHEY'S HOTEL, } QUENEC, 13th October, 1877. } MR. JOHN BURNS:-DEAR SIR,-The Cooking Range which I have purchased from you has given nue the most entire satisfaction. I can highly recom-mend it to persons who may be in want of such, also, the BROILER, which I am much pleased with. You can use this certificate with my en-ire approbation. Respectfully yours, 12-23-g P. HENCHEY.





What the World Has Been Wanting for Centuries.
What the World Has Been Wanting for Centuries.
The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a have portion of humanity is concerned, is 'A AF. BuiltNet, an article prepared from petroleum, and which effects a complete and radiend cure in cases of he scalp, hus become thin and tends of all out. It is also a speedy restorative, and while its use secures a luxurant growth of hair, it also brings back the natural color and gives the most complete satisfaction in the using The failing out of the hair, the accumulations of daminit, and the premature change of color, are all evidences of a diseased condition of the scalp and the gl-ands which the bar. To arrest these causes the article used must possess medical as well as chemical virtues, and the change must begin under the scalp to be of permanent and lasting benefit. Such an article is CARBOLINE, and, like many other wonderful discoveries, it is found to consist of elements almost in their natural state. Petroleum oll is the article which is made to work such extraordinary results, but it is after thas been chemically treated and completely devidered that its in proper condition for the tollet. It was in afreve flaving noticed that a partially bald-headed servanit of his, when trimming the humps, herd a habit of wiping his oil-besonered hand in his scatty locks, and the result was in a few months a much fare the world in the scatty to be served, a government officer having noticed that evel were striled on horses and cattle the value of black, glossy bair than he ever had hee of black, glossy bair than the ever had hee on the fills of horses, which had failen oat, were completely restored in a few weeks. These experiments, succeeded in the results were a rapid as they were hurryclows. The manes and even the talls of horses, which had failed not, were completely restored in the result was in a few molets were head of black, glossy bair than he ever had hee on the weeks. These experiments, succeeded in t

THE GREAT AND ONLY Hair Restorative.

TELEGRAMS. THE ZULU WAR.

LONDON, July 23 .- In the house of commone, this afternoon, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, colonial-secretary, announced the receipt of a telegram from Cape Town July ?, giving news of a decisive victory by Lord Chelmsford over the Zulus at Ulundi, vir-tually ending the war. Lord Chelmsford remained in camp till after July 3rd, await-

CAPTURED BY ZULUS AT ISANDULA. These not arriving, he advanced, and was attacked in the open country by 15,000

Zulus, who fled under the heavy fire of the British. Lord Chelmsford advanced and de-stroyed Ulundi. The Zulu loss is 800; the British lost 10 killed and 53 wounded. THE BATTLE

was fought July 4th. The Zulus are variously estimated at 10,000 to 20,000 in number They surrounded the British troops, who formed into a hollow square. The Zulus charged the square on all four sides. After wayo not only failed to comply with my demands for the return of the cannons, &c., but

FIRED HEAVILY ON OUR WATERING PARTIES. I consequently returned the cattle he had sent in and ordered a reconnoisance by Col. Buller's horse. This caused the Zutu army to advance and show itself. On the morning of July 4th, my force consisting of The Privy Council Meeting at Quebec. Major-General Newdigate's division and Brigadier-General Wood's column, aggregating 4,000 Europeans, a thousand natives, 12 cannon and two gatlings crossed Umvolosi river at 6:15 a.m.

The force reached an excellent position between Enandwago and Untenadwango and and Ulundi, about 8:30 a.m., The Zulu army had been observed leaving its bivouac about 7:30 a.m. The engagement was shortly after commenced by the mounted men at 9 o'clock, the Zulu attack was fully developed at 9:30, the enemy wavered, and the lancers, followed by the remainder of the

CAVALY ATTACKED THEM.

A general route ensued. The prisoners state that King Cetywayo was personally commanding, and witnessed the light from a neighboring kraal. The Zulu prisoners state that twelve regiments of

20,000 MEN PARTICIPATED IN THE ATTACK. Lord Chelmsford estimates the Zulu loss at not less than one thousand. Ulundi was burning at noon. The steadiness of the troops, who at one time during the engagement were under a

COMPLETE BOLT OF FIRE,

was remarkable. The dash and enterprise of the cavalry was all that could be wished. The fortified camp had been left in charge of 900 Europeans and 250 natives. A portion of the Zulu forces at one time threatened to by special steamer to St. Vincent. A large body of Zulus surrendered after the battle. They are also coming in in large numbers on Using a state in the large numbers on the state in the large quantities of phlegm and Major-General Crealock's line of advance. As I have fully accomplished the object for

bawasa. I shall send back a portion of this force for supplies, which are now ready at Fort Marshall. Kambawasa appears to lie about 30 miles south of Ulundi. Sir Garnet helieve the war is over. Do not send any more men or supplies till you hear from me. I expect to meet the great Zulu chief about the 16th instant, and discuss the terms of

escape to Sitting Bull's camp. It is very probable another fight has taken place before this. Bear Wolf's band of Crows, who are at Terry's Landing, report 300 lodges of Sioux on this side of the Missouri, on their way to Fort Keogh, to make friends with the whites.

Heavy Storm in Ireland. LONDON, July 21.—A despatch from Dublin states that a terrific thunder storm occurred yesterday in the vicinity of Portudown, Ulster county, demolishing crops and causing much general damage. Thousands of acres of corn, potatoes and hay are destroyed. The rain fall was such as to form a lake extending fifteen miles from Portadown bridge.

The Shooting at Wimbledon.

TORONTO, July 25 .- The Globe this morning contains the following special cablegram, iated London, July 24 :-

The match for the Kolapore cup was shot this morning. The weather was dull, but in the afternoon it was much finer, and later the wind was rather strong and gusty. The English were victorious by 23 points, making the Zuius were broken by the British fire, they were pursued by the cavalry and utterly routed. Lord Chelmsford burned and des-troyed all the military kraals and returned to camp the same evening. A detailed official telegram from Lord Chelmsford says Cety-wayo not only failed to comply with my de 653, while the Canadians only scored 630. year the winning score is 33 more than last year. The shooting all round was very good. Col. Gibson, Lieut. Hunter and Private Mills made the best scores in the Canadian team. Col. Gibson ties for second prize in the third series of extra prizes

OTTAWA, July 25 .- Sir John Macdonald, accompained by Hon. Rector Langevin, Hon. M. Bowell, Hon. M. Baby and Hon. J. H. Pope, left for Quebec last night. Mr. Himsworth, clerk of the privy council, accompanied the ministers. They will proceed to Quebec by -pecial train from Montreal, and a cabinet council will be held at 3:30 this afternoon.

The services of his honor Luc Letellier having been dispensed with, the Hon. T. Robitaille, M. P., will be sworn in licht.governor of the province of Quebec.

ISCIPIEST CONSUMPTION .- In bronchial and other enest affections, in arresting incipient consumption, and in lessening the distressing symptoms of this disease in its hopeless stages. as well as in cases of nervous debility in giving tone to the system, it is undoubtedly a valuable remedy.

Jous McMCBRAY, (Methodist Minister) Newport N.S.

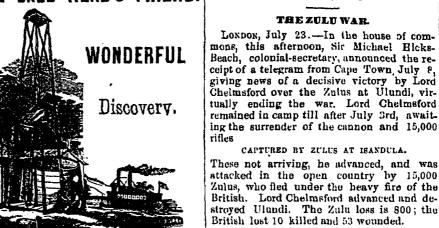
Two naked cherubs, over the portal of a new court house at Rockford, III., so offended the moral sense of the city that they were chiselled off.

"SUDDEN COLDS."-At the commencement of a cold, take a tenspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer in a little milk and sugar, and the cure is more sudden than the cold,

DR. P. MEREDITH, of Cincinnati, says: matter. During the last winter I became so much reduced that I was conlined to my bed. which I advanced, I consider I shall be best The disease was attended with cold chills carrying out Sir Garnet Wolseley's instruc-tions by moving immediately towards Kam-friends thought I was in the last stages of Consumption, and could not possibly get well. 1 was recommended to try ALLEN'S LUNG BAL-SAM. The formula was shown to me, which induced me to give it a trial, and I will only Wolseley telegraphs from Durban, 5th July: I have halted all reinforcements here, as I am now able to attend to my profession as usual."

A Surprise Party on Ice!

Canada is the place for thoroug sleigh ride. It matters little how odd and bizarre the numer is, all that is needed to make a ride enjoyable is to have it large enough to hold a good many people and mall enough to have them well crowded together. Where can better sleighing be found? Hnd our people enjoy it to the full. Given a enapping cold, clear, moonlight night and a jolly party of men and women, mostly unidens and bachelors, plenty of buffalo or other robes, a driver who knows how near to run to embankments without tilting over, and just how near so as to make every man clasp right hold of his lady, an evening bright, and the voices of the songsters clear and musical, a warm parlor where the host and hostess are to be surprised, and where the party are to halt, and take lemonade with a stick in it, and broiled chicken, and huge joints of meat, and jolly sandwiches, and real good coffee, and substantial pies and cakes, and a merry dance, with all its soft nonsense, and you have a real Canadian surprise party on runners, one of the olden time. Hurrah for such a sleigh ride! Then next day taper off with a few of Dr. HERBICK'S PALATABLE SCGAR COATED PILLS and you are all as riggt as a trivet. But dont forget the pills !



A Deadorized Extract of Petroleum a now improved and Perfected—Is Ab-solutely the Only Article that will Bestore Hair on Bald Heads. And Cures all Diseases of the Nkin and Scalp.

What the World Has Been Want-

ing for Centuries.



BEAD THE TENTIMONIALS. DAVISUIT LE, Cat., Nov. 8, 1878. CHAS, LANGLEY & CO., San Francisco: DEAR SiR-I take great pleusure in informing you of the most gratifying results of the use of CARBOLINE in my own case. For three years the top of my head has been completely bail and smooth, and I had quite given up any hope of restoring the bair. Four weeks ago I noticed the advertisement of CARBOLINE, and on the recommendation of a friend, I concluded to try a bottle without any great bepea of good results; however, I have now used it less than a month, and, to my most agreeable astonishment, my head is completely covered with a flue, short, healthy growth of hair, which has every ap pearance of continued grawth; and I confidently believe it will restore it as completely as ever it was in my youth. I take great pleasure in offering you this testi-monial, and you have my permission to publish

CARBOLINE Is now presented to the public without fear of contradiction as the best Restoralize and Beau-tiff r of the bair the world has ever produced. PRICE ONE DOLLAR per Bottle.

KENNEDY & CO., PITTSBURG, PA., nole Agents for the United States, the sausday, and Great Britsin. For sale by all Druggists throughout the United States and Canada, and wholesale by NORTHBOP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont B. A. MITCHELL & SON, London, Ont., Can. WINER & CO., Hamilton, Ont., Can

HENRY SKINNER, Kingston, Ont., Can. JOHN BODERTS, Ottawa, Ont., Can. W.M. W. GREENWOOD, St. Catharines, EDMON GIROUX & BBO., Quebec,

THOS. B. BAKER & SON, St. John, : l-mwf H. HASWELL & CO., MONTREAL Que.,

Seneral Agents for Canada.

peace.

ULUNDI, July 4.-Cetywayo witnessed the beginning of the fight, but retired when the Zulus began to retreat.

A correspondent at Ulundi, of July 4, says it is stated that Cetywayo, five days ago, sent four hundred cattle with the peace messeugers to the British, but they were stopped by one of the Zulu regiments, who declared no peace should be made till they were beaten. Prisoners say that Cetywayo opposed the war, but they admit that the entire Zulu force was present at the battle of Ulundi. The Zulu loss is estimated at 1,500. The two guns taken at Isandula were found.

A correspondent at Cape Town writes July 8th that he hears from a trustworthy source that General Sir G. Wolseley, finding the arrangements of Lord Chelmsford for the march to Ulundi so excellent, left that general to redeem his name.

One of Cetywayo's messengers brought in the sword of the late prince imperial.

The British to Set Up a Pretender.

LONDON, July 24. - A Cape Town correspondent says the question whether Cetywayo will surrender or not is of little importance, as, in the event of his proving stubborn, the British can place his brother Oham, who surrendered some time ago, in possession of the lower and far more fertile part of Zululaud, and, by assur-ing Oham of some little support at the commencement of his reign, establish a complete outwork between Cetywayo and the British colonies. The continuation of the war would be an arduous and fruitless task, as beyond Ulundi the

COUNTRY IS A WILDERNESS,

where the difficulties of transportation would exceed anything yet experienced. The official return of the British losses does not include those amongst the native contingents. The Zulus were compelled to pause by the heavy fire when they arrived within 60 yards of the British square. Eye-witnesses differ greatly as to the persistency with which the Zulus pressed to the attack, and this probably arises from the various positions from which they witnessed it. The most circumstantial narrative shows that the Zulus came

WITH A MAGNIFICENT RUBIL

in dense masses, on the rear of the square and seemed determined to get to close quarters. Their attack on the left flank was not nearly so determined, as that was protected by a gatling gun, which the Zulus greatly dread. The estimates of the Zulu losses vary so greatly as to show that they are pure guessing; the highest is 1,500. The lead were seen lying thickly all around the equare. In the pursuit of the flying enemy several officers of the lancers killed four

THE VERDICT OF HALF THE WORLD. The entire western bemisphere pronounce MURRAY & LANNAN'S FLORIDA WATER the most delicious perfume for the boudoir, the ballroom, and the bath, that chemistry has yet succeeded in the extracting from living flowers.

POSITIVE VIRTUES! THE MOST OF the so-called great remedies possess only that sort of negative virtue which, while it may not often cure disease, will seldom endanger life. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA is equally safe, but it is possessed of that positive or aggressive virtue which will not tolerate the presence of disease or impure blood, or humors in the human system where it is used, and thus it is that it always effects complete and lasting cures.

Weak and Sickly Children, with their pinched features and emaciated forms appeal stongly to the best sympathies of overvone. Yet, our sympathies are of but little benefit un-less they take a practical form, and the suffer-ines from both Mental and Physical Debility be relieved by administering some such strength-elving medicinal and nutritive Blood and Brain food as *kobinson's Phosphorized Emulision of Cod Laver Oil with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime.* It sids the process of digestion and assimilation, revitalizes the blood, and, supplying material for bone and muscle structure, furnishes the foundation for *sirong and healthy constitutions.* Prepa ed solely by J. H. Robinson, rharma-centical Chemist, St. John, N.B., and for sale by Dringgists and General Dealers. Price \$1.0; per bottle; six bottles for \$5.00:

Several officers of the lancers killed four Zulus each.
THE INDIAN WAR.
DEADWOOD, D.T., July 23.—A special from Fort Keogh says an engagement took place near the mouth of Beaver Creek, on the 17th; between two companies of troops and Lieut.
Clark's Indias scouts, of General Miles' command, and 300 Sloux. The troops lost four indian scouts killed and two soldiers wounded.
Indian scouts killed and two soldiers wounded.
When Gen. Miles' main column, which was twelve miles behind, came up, the Indians were pursued fifteen miles, but made their
Co., Homeopsthic Chemista, Loudon, England. EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND CUMFORTING

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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

8



Financial,

Dullness continues to be, and is likely to be the prominent feature in the local money mar-ket until after harvest. The demand at the banks for accommodation is quite moderate; good mercantile paper is still discounted at 7 per cent, and loans can be obtained on approved collaterals at 5 per cent on call, and about 6 on time.

time. A small business continues to be done in sterl-A small business continues to be done in steri-ing exchange at slightly lower rates, in sympa-thy with a decime in New York, viz., 1034 to 10-3 between banks, and 1083 over the counter. In New York the present rates are \$4.834 for sixty day bills, and \$4.855 for demand, with actual business done at a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 on these quotations. Drafts on New York are quoted at 1-10discount. Greenbacks are bought occasionally at about $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ discount, and sold at about par.

The Commercial bank of Windsor. N.S., has declared a half yearly dividend of four per cent. and the People's bank of Hallfax, N.S., a half yearly divideud of three per cent.

The Bank of England lost £45,000 specie during the week, but the reserve is now 557 per cent of liabilities against 553 per cent last week. Of course, no change was made in the posted rate of the bank-2 per cent.

The Standard says the International bank, of Hamburg, which decided on voluntary liquidation, was entirely a foreign establishment. Its career since the financial crash which followed the Franco-German war has been one of unbroken misfortune. Its capital, amounting to £800,000, has been expended supporting numerous schemes of railways, banking and land, the most of which have long since collapsed. Voluntary liquidation has been long urged by the shareholders of the bank.

Business Troubles.

-A writ of attachment has been issued against Jas. Lenihan, wine and spirit merchant, this city for \$314.43, at the instance of Messre Leckle, Matthews & Co., grocers, this city.

-It is stated that the writ of attachment for \$9,00, issued on Saturday against Messra, Archer, Laurle & Co. by the Consolidated bank, will be contested, as the firm maintains the writ is not legal. Mr. it. S. Ross, assignce.

- Isaac Giroux, sr., butcher, has assigned to John Taylor, of Taylor & Simpson.

-John O. Hibbard, of Roxham, has been served with a writ of attachment through the office of Taylor & Simpson.

-Writs of attachment have been issued against Fred Bossett, oil dealer, Halifax; Levi Curry, Windsor; John Lohner, general store, Lunenburg; and R. S. Mildon, Yarmouth.

-At meetings of creditors, held yesterday, Mr. Lajoie, of Lajoie, Perreault & Seath, was appointed assignee to the following estates : Chamberland & Frere, boots and shoes; tines nandus

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extra superfines sales have been	m	ade	at	abou	a.
\$5.10. Soring extras sell rather	101	NIV	at	abou	it.
\$1.90. The following were to-day	10	nria	PR .	_	-
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Spring Extra, new ground	4	85	0	4 95	i -
Superfine		80	õ	4 70	
Supermue		15		5 25	
Strong Bakers					
Fine	- 4	10	Ø	4 20	
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Pollards	õ	90	ø	3 10	
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Ontario Bags					
City Baga (delivered)			0	2 55	
Cornmeal	0	(10	a	2 50	
Oatmeal	0	00	Ø	4 75	

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—The demand from country d-alers continues light, and only to meet immediat- wants. Stocks of *quinine* here are small, and the market is rather active at the recently advanced rates; it is reported that the largest manuacturing houses in Eng-land have all they can do to fill orders. Opium is dull, and prices are nominally Zie lower. In heavy chemicals there is not much doing; the arrivals were light, but the prospects for a good full trade are good. The exports from Newcas-tile-on-Tyne to Canada for June, '79, comprised to tons of soda asta and alkall, 21 tons of bleach, 244 tons of crystals, and 112 tons of bleach, 244 tons of crystals, and 112 tons of bleach list June, compared with the same month a year ago, were 240 tons of soda ash, against 212 hast year; 125 tons of reaustic soda, against 212 hast year; 14 tons of bleach, against 113 last year; 114 tons of crystals, against 6 last year; 115 tons of blearbonate, against 43 last year. DRY GOODS.—Trade in this branch has been

DRY GOODS.—Trade in this branch has been fail iy active at some waolesale houses, and very quiet at others during the week. European fail imp riations have been received in some cases, and travellers for the majority of our city ware-houses are now on the road with full sets of sam-ples of fail goods. The orders being received from them are not large, but fail'y assorted; the disposition of western buyers generally seems to be to wait until the result of the crops now being harvested is known before ordering fully. The prospects as to the near future of this branch of business, however, are decidedly bopeful The stocks held to day could not be replaced in any department at the prices paid for them, and especially sliks, values for which have recently advanced, some advice s state, 20 to 40 per cent, in con-equence of the failure in the raw erop. DRY GOODS .- Trade in this branch has been For the same reason prices for manufactured cottons also indicate a decided upward tendency, and it is well known that woollen goods will be considerably higher. Remittances at this midsenson are never very large, but they are considered fair.

considered fuir. FREIGHTS.—A further advance has been established for ocean freights from this port during the past week, and the tendency is still upward. Engagements by steamer are now made at 54.3d. to 54, 6d per quarter on grain to Liverpool and London, respectively. To Glasgow, 54, to 55, 3d. is a ked. Vessel accommodation is very scarce, and several large orders of wheat remain unfilled for want of room on steamers. GRUEREE: remain unfilled for want of room on steamers. GROCERIES.—Trade has been reported rather quieter than during the previons week. The de-mand for all kinds of goods from western job-bers continue good, and prices are generally steady, unless for teas and sugars, which have been advancing. Coffee has been in very light. demand; prices unchanged; Javas. 28 to 3% c: Mocha, 3c to 3% c: Plantation C-ylon, 25 to 27 c; Markaiho, 22 jc; Riro, 17c to 19c. Fruits-Valencia rations are firmer, worth 6jc to 6jc. but the demand is not active; stocks, however, are Maricalho, 22jc; Riro, J7c to 19c. Fruits-Valencia raising are firmer, worth 6jc to 6jc. but the demand is not active; stocks, however, are in one or two hands; other fruits move off more slowiy, as is usual at this season. Rice has con-tinued in good request at \$i to \$i 25 pg cwt; in small lots there has been a fair movement at id; to id; but large lots will not bring over 4e; about 3:0 to 400 bags have been reported sold. Sugars-There is not much movement in 'ow grades just now, as all below 7jc have been sold out at the refinerles. Some very fine Porto Rice have been sold in brisd during the past fow days at 7c. Raw and refined are both in good demand. Prices are: Dry crashed, Sie to 9jc; grandulated.8jc to 9c; extra C. 8c to 6jc; bright yellow, 7j to 8c; fair yellow, 7 to 7jc; raw, 6j to 7jc. Spices. There are no sales of any consequence Prices remain steady. Allspice, 14c; black per-per, 8jc; white do 14jc; ginger 20; caca 13c; cloves 5c. Tear-The new crops is pass have been arriving st-adily, and welling in small lots at an advance of about 25 per cent over prices of last year, at a range of from 45c to 55c. The prices are generally thought to be too high, and there is a wide difference between buyers and sellers. Sufar the importations have come over-land, but in future they will likely come viz Sitez canal or sail, which will be apt to materially reduce freight charges. The cost of the same teas, how-ver, is not likely to be lower in Japan. Sules of about 250

THE FARMERS' MARKETS. Bonsecours and St. Ann's-Prices at

Farmers' Waggons, etc.

TUESDAY, July 29. The amount of business done on the farmers' markets to-day was perhaps largest, in certain kinds of produce, than on any previous day during the present sea-son. The market squares were com-pletely jammed, so to speak, with waggons, chiefly those of market gardeners. There was also a good turn-out of buyers, but the supplies were very large, and were not nearly all sold at noon. Prices were gener-ally lower, especially for vegetables, than on last market day. Some very fine, large tomatoes, of Montreal production, were selling at \$3 50 per bushel. New potatoes were plentiful at 40c to 50c per bushel ; new turnips were worth 60c to \$1 per dozen; green peas brought 25c per bushel; French beans, 50c to \$1 do, as to quality; cucumbers, 20c to 30c per dozen, and cauliflowers, 50c to \$1 50 per dozen bunches. Eggs were dearer, 15c to 18c being asked for

packing qualities, and 20c to 22c for new laid. Butter was unchanged. Fruit was rather plentiful; about 200 bris harvest apples arrived from Rochester yesterday, and another fresh lot is expected this evening. They are selling at \$3 to \$3 50 per brl. Bell pears from Rochester are worth \$5 to \$6 per brl; Delaware peaches from New York, \$3.50 per crate. Black raspberries were selling at 15c prr quart, and red raspberries at 05c to 80c per pail of 21 gallons; red cherries at \$1 25 per bucket, and Saguenay blueberries, the first arrival of the season, at \$1.50 per box. Chokecherries and marise were also offered in small lots for sale.

The following are the prices current, corrected

(06) per basket; new crouge, or to or per tandar or 50 per head; lettuce, 100 to 150 per dozen bunches.
FRUIT.-Apples-New, \$3 to \$3.50 per brl, and from 30 to 50 kc per peck; Lemons, 250 to 300 per dozen; \$12 to 13 per case; oranges, 35c to 400 per dozen; \$12 to 13 per case; orangeries, 00c per gallon; coconnuts, 00c per dozen.
MEAT.-Beei-roast beef (trimmied), 10c to 12c; sirloin steaks, 12c to 15c; spring lamb, 50c to \$1.50 per quarter; mutton, 8c to 10c; veal, 5c to 10c; pork, 8c to 10c; bam, 12c to 13c; biogna sausages, 12c to 15c; dressed hogs, \$8.00 to \$6.50 per 100 pounds.
FARM PR::DUCE.-Butter-Prints, 13c to 13c per lb; roll(0c to 00c; per sh case; cro 10c per lb; conditions, 75c to 95c per lb; codinary, 6c to 12c. These to 12c; to 15c; dressed hogs, \$8.00 to \$6.50 per 100 pounds.
FARM PR::DUCE.-Butter-Prints, 13c to 13c per lb; roll(0c to 00c; per lb; Eastern Townships, tub, 12c to 14c. Fine cheese, 7c to 8c per lb; ordinary, 6c to 7c. Maple sugar, 9c to 16c per lb. Lard, 8jc to 10c. Fresh Eggs, 14c to 16c per lb. Lard, 8jc to 10c. J20c; conteal, \$12 to 1.30 do; peas, 75c to 70c per bushel; bran, 8c per cwt; cornneal, \$12 to 1.30 per bushel; bran, \$1.0 to 0.30 do; peas, 75c to 70c per bushel; bran, %c per cwt; cornneal, \$12 to 1.30 per bushel; corn, sl. 40 to 0.00 per bag; Canadian corn, \$1.2; beans, \$1.40 to 1.50 per bushel; morine \$1.00 to 1.20 per bus; flour, \$250 to 2.60 per bag; oatmeal, \$250 to 2.60 per bag.

POULTRY AND GAME - Turkeys, 90c. to \$1.25 each; geese, 75 to \$1.00 per pair; ducks (wild), 00 to 000; per brare; tame, 50c to 64c; pigeors, 20c to 30c per pair; chickens, 25c to 50c; per pair; qualis, \$2.00 per dozen; prairie hens, 70c \$10 year pair; 70c \$1.00 per pair.

THE CATTLE MARKETS. St. Gabriel.

MONDAY, July 28.

The receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles during the week eading Saturday last were large, comprising about 27 carloads cattle, 68 cars sheep and 4 cars hogs; of these, 12 cars cattle and the 68 cars sheep were shipped to Europe, and the rest for the ship, shead. From now until the local markets, the hogs being principally end of the year the orders are expected from Chicago. Among the shippers to to be small, and from parties who Europe were :--- Messrs. Ald. McShane, of this could not find it expedient to lay in stocks city, 4 cars cattle, bought of Fred Ritchings, Toronto, and 8 cars sheep; R. Craig. Bramp- arrivals from Oswego and via the Whitehall ton, 6 cars cattle; E. B. Morgan, Osbawa, 2 cars cattle, and 11 cars sheep; D. Coughlin, Toronto, 20 cars sheep; Reeves & Co., To-ronto, 11 cars sheep; J Dubois, St John, 1 car sheep; G H Gould, 9 cars sheep, and Thomp-ight, as it is scarcely ever used for other than son & Flanagan, Toronto, 8 cars sheep.

\$2 to 4 for seconds, and from 75c to \$1.50 for inferior qualities. Sheep and lambs were in active demand, and prices paid split herring have arrived, but there is no ranged from \$250 to 3 for first class spring lambs, and \$150 to 2 for second class. About 150 fat sheep were bought for ship-ment by J. W. House and S. Price at 42c per 1b., and for those for local use \$2 50 to 3 each was paid. The few hogs offering changed

hands at \$6 to 7 each. To-day about 30 milch cows were exhibited for sale at this market, but they were nearly all of inferior quality, and the demand being very poor, they were sold for almost any prices. First-class were worth about \$20 to \$25 each, and seconds from \$10 to \$15. About 20 sheep and lambs arrived, and all were sold at yesterday's quotations, the best lambs bringing from \$2 to \$3 each. There were scarcely any calves, and no hogs offered. There were only a few local butchers in attendance, and business was very dull to-day.

Montreal Horse Market.

Montreal Horse Market. SATURDAY, July 26. The shipments of horses from this city to the U. S. during the past - eek nginbered nearly double those of the week previous, being 402 at a total value of \$7,580. sgainst 53 horses, at a total of \$4,757 for the week previous. Shippers, however, complain of the great scarcity of first-class carriage beasts in thus market; there have been a good many. American buy-rs at the American house during the week, but very few desirable horses offering, and only three car-loads have been bought for shipment at these yards sine our last report. Messes Snow and kaker, of Boston, were the principal buyers. There are at present, about half-a-dozen buyers. There are at present about half-a-dozen buyers. There is to horses exported to the Justed riage beasts. The list of horses exported to the United

States through the consulate-general here during the week is as follows:—On the 19th instant—3 horses at \$295. On the 22nd—5 do at \$242. On the 23rd-17 do at \$1,:61; 19 do at \$1,354. On the 24th-11 do at \$753; do at \$457 50; 7 do at \$550; 9 do at \$679.50; and 20 do at \$1,828. On the 25th-3 do at \$260.

The number of horses shipped to the United States through the United States consulategeneral, for the year ending June 30, 1879, was 6.632, at a total value of S491.235.90. Total for the preceding year, 5,145, at a total value of \$395,211,48; showing an increase for the past year of 1,487 horses, and \$96,-024.42 in value.

Mozireal Hay Market.

TUESDAY, July 29.

The offerings of new hay at the market on College street during the past week have considerably increased, and prices are consequently easier, now ranging from \$6 to 7 50 per 100 bundles. The good qualities of old hay commanded \$10 per 100 bundles, readily. The recent heavy rains have materially damaged the new crop of hay in all parts of Outario and Quebec, a great deal having been either rotted or badly bleached. Straw is quiet and prices steady, at \$4 to 4 50 per 100 bubdles. Altogether about 340 loads of hay and straw were sold on the market here during last

week.

Montreal Fuel Market.

WEDNESDAY, July 23. The city coal dealers report a gradual fall ng off in trade since the first of this month this is not unusual, since July is nearly always the dullest month of the year, as regards the demand. All the large orders usually given for tall and winter supplies of hard coal during the summer have been given, and dealers are now kept busy filling orders exearlier, when the lower prices prevailed. The

large during the week, but are now falling off; our quotations are from vessels. A few No. 1 opening price yet. A few have been sold to grocers at \$3.75. Mackerel dull and unchanged. Salmon higher, and wanted at quotations. Alewives unchanged.

a statute in

Oils .--- Very duil and lower ; seal oil almost UDMaleable. Cod Oil is in small receipt, only 28 casks

having come in, and none baving been shipped prices remain unchanged.

Provisions-Pork in fair demand at quotations. Beef quiet and unchanged.

Salt in good demand, but owing to several arrivals recently, prices have declined.

West India goods-Molasses dull, and we have no cargo sales to report. Sugar firm and unchanged.

SUGAR .- Unchanged in price. Receipts have been very large, of which the chief part would go to the refinery. We received in the week 9 cargoes, carrying 1,135 hhds, 10 tcs. and 1,118 brls, besides 116 casks of Melado.

MOLASSES-Unchanged, and receipts only two direct cargoes, a total of 337 puns. 10 tcs. and 26 bbls.

FLOUR-An instruction from the department at Ottawa has been sent to collector in these Provinces which will check what in many cases, has been an illicit trade in flour. As a large amount of flour is ground in bond by Ontario millers from American wheat, and then shipped out of the Canadian bend into United States bond at New York or Boston tor exportation to Europe or elsewhere, it followed that without due check by the customs on these provinces, the holders in these American ports could sell at a large profit to themselves and loss to the Dominion on wheat duty. In such case, legitimate transactions between the Ontario miller and Maritime flour merchant would be effected at a disadvantage as compared with the unscrupulous dealer in bouded flour at Boston or elsewhere. This last instruction from the department at Ottawa requires payment of duty on flour received from the United States bond, unless it is accompained with a certificate, sworn to by the miller, that, first, it has been ground from Canadian wheat; or second, that it has been ground from American wheat that has paid duty. The effect of the regulation cannot but be that the illicit trade to small ports will be checked, and that our legiti-mate trade in Halifax, St. John, and other principal ports will be guarded from unfair competition.

Markets by Telegraph.

GUELPH, July 28 .- Fall wheat per bush, 95c to \$1.05; spring, 90c to \$1.00; peas, 50c to 55c; barley, 45c to 50c; onts, 40c to 44c, potatoes, 80c to \$1.00; butter, 9c to 10c; eggs, 11c to 12c; wool, 20c to 22c; sheepskins, 50c to 75c ; hides per 100 lbs, \$4.00 to \$4.50.

TORONTO, July 29.- Market inactive. Flour MILWAUKEF, July 29, 1.04 p. m.-Wheat-hard, \$106; No. 2, 91;c cash for July and August; 89;c for September; No. 3, 81;c.

August; Syc for September; No. 3, Sic. CHICAGO, July 29, 1.04 p.m. -- Wheat, 404c bid, 80/c asked for Au ust; S92cf r September. Corn. 34/c bid_for Ju y; 34/c asked for August; 34/c asked for September. Uats, 26/c for July; 23/c to 23/c for August; 25/c for September. Pork. 48.25 for August; 58.85 for September. Lard. \$5.5.2 bid for August; 45.70 bid for *+ prember. Chicago, July 29, 1.21 p. m. -- Freights-lake, 34/c for wheat; 31/c for corn. DEFFUEL July 20 1 p. m. -- Wheat ensight, white.

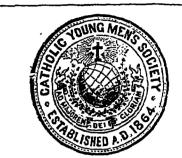
DETROIT, July 29, 1 p.m.-Wheat easier; white, \$1 02], cash; \$1.02] for August; \$1 02] for Sep-tember; \$1.3 for October, Receipts, 40,000 bush; shipments, 23,000 do.

SCOTT'S PURE COD LIVER OIL With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA

WEDNESDAY, 30TH JULY, 1879.

With HYPOPHOSPHITES of Lime and SODA, Is combined in a perfectly polatable form that is taken readily by children and most sensitive persons without the slightest nance. It is the finest food and medicane ever offered to the weak and debilitated patient. Hre-stores feelle digestion, enriches the blood, adds fiesh and strength, and for Consumption and all affections of the Blood and General debility, no remedy has been found to equal it. For sale by all Druggiess at \$1 co per bottle. Betteville, Ont. Belleville, Unt.

29-L



THIRD ANNUAL PIIGRIMAGE -OF THE-Irish Catholics of Montreal,

STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE,

Under the auspices of the above Society, will take place on

Saturday, August 9th.

The spleidid steamer Canada, canable of accommodating six hundred passengers, has been chartered for the occasion, and will leave Jacques Cartier wharf at 2:30 o'clock p. m., stopping at Sorel on the way, and arriving at Quebec and Stc. Anne on Sunday morning, where Mass will be ce'ebrated and dinner provided.

RETURNING- The steamer will leave Quebec at five o'clock p m. on Sunday, and arrive at Montreal at six o'clock Monday morning.

Tickets can be had from members of the Committee, and State Rooms and Berths secured at the rooms of the Society, 55 St. Antoine street, where the plan of the boat will be on view on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst., from 10 to 12 a.m., and from 3 to 5 p.m.

	Tickets	-	-	-	-			\$2.00
	Children	•	-	-	-	-	-	1.00
		R	ev.	M.				han,
					\mathbf{sp}	iritu	al.	Director,
τ	B MOLAT	101	55.33	7 90	ara			10.9

OUR FRINTS.

SUMMER CLEARING SALE OF PRINTS !

** What crowds of people here to-day !" "What crowds of people here to-day ? [Remarked a lady yesterday.] "And working sli like busy bees; What is the reason? Teil me please, I've passed by many slores of note, Where flags and papers gaily float, Inviting all to step within— There was no noise, or busy dim; But here all seem to be alive. And people with each other strive To get the bargains which you sell.

& Frere, carriage makers.

-The following write of attachment were issued to-day :-- The Consolidated bank of Canada against Messre. J. G. Ascher & Company for \$2,587.09. The Consoli-dated bank, etc., against Hyman S. G. Ascher and David Harley Laurie, for \$9,000. Mr. P. S. Ross, assignee in each case. Zephirin Pepin against Edouard Pepin and Jean Baptiste Lefaivre, all contractors of this city for \$220; and the Consolidated bank against Henry Beattie, for \$750. L. Dupuy, erq., and A. F. Riddell, assignees, respectively, Mr. Howard Benallack, butcher made a demand of assignment to-day against R. J. Hopper, also a butcher of this city. Taylor & S.mpson, assignees.

Commercial Items.

-The Allan mail steamer Polynesian, which left Quebec on July 19th, has arrived out.

-The Kingston and Montreal Forwarding Company, composed of Messre, Alex, Gunn, \aleph' Harper and W. Gardiner, of Kingston, and G. Scott and T. Cramp, of Montreal, with a capital of \$200, 00, has been incorporated.

-There were very fow factories represented at the Ingersoli charse market on 22nd inst, sales comprised only 300 boxes, at 5jc, and two car loads at 6c, many factories having been sold since last market day, the first half of July at 5jc to 6c. Owing to the extreme heat during the past foringint, the milk has failen off fully 20 per cent as compared with Jupe.

per cent as compared with Jube. —The imports at this port for June last, com-pared with the imports for the corresponding month of last year, show a decerease in inc shown for unliable goois of \$231,493, while the dury collected with the horeased tariff is only \$245,172, against \$255,187 in June, 18 8. Includ-lug free goods, and ioin and builton, the total is \$1,322,802 against \$1,715,313, a decrease of \$372,501.

-The United States minister at London trans--The United States minister at London trans-mits the following despatch to the department of state:-" Pigs fr un the United States can only be in ded at a foreign animals' what' in Great Britain, and must be slauxhtered there within 14 days. Sheep are d-tained 12 hours, and if found free from diseasemay go inland. Reports having been received of the appearance of ford and mouth disease and scab among sheep from America, it is under consideration in councit to phase here in the same, vosition as cattle and place sheep in the same position as cattle and swine landing in Great Britain.

-The traffic earnings of the Grand Trunk railmay for the week ending on the 19th lnst, show an increase of \$3,837, as comjared with the amount for the corresponding week of last year:-10:0

-				18/8	1918	
Passengers, freight Freight and Total	mails live sto	anu ock	express	\$83,435 85,996	\$60,684 85,110	
						ł
Total				\$149.431	\$145.794	Ł

WREELY REVIEW OF THE CITY WHOLESALE TRADE.

TUESDAY, July 29. Almost all branches of the city wholesale trade have continued quiet and steady since the date of our last review, so that there is not much calling for special mention. Reports from com-mercial travellers indicate that country ner-ebants are wisely refraining from ordering for-ward delivery to any extent, as they prefer, al-though anticipating great things after harvest, to wait the turn of the tide, and thus be on the safe side; past experience has taught them the wis dom of thils course. Our wholesale mer-chants, we are glad to safe, are en-con-aging this caudous policy, and thus contributing to a sounder commercial basis. Renewsis in some lines of business are now scarcely ever solicited. The local produce market has ruled very quiet during the week; holders of flour and wheat, however, still main-tain the recent advance, notwilh-tanding the recent "break" in the wettern wheat markets. A few 1,400 barrel lots of superior extras have been soid at 550, and smaller lots at about TUESLAY, July 29. while delivery to any extent, as they prefer, at they prefer, at though anticipating great things after harvest, to well an anticipating great things after harvest, to well and the substance harvest them the wis side; past experience has taught them the wis side; past experience has taught them the wis deer, and thus be on the safe wery inactive all week; manufacturers of this course. Our wholesale mer-chants, we are glad to safe, are en-contaging this caudous policy, and thus uncers an improvem it is soon experience due to business was tolerably a crive. About 200 head of cattle for wool in and the receipts altogether comprised in the second business. There is, therefore, very little demand for the should business for our and wheat, however, still main-inders of four and wheat, however, still main-tain the recent advance, notwith tanding the easer of four and wheat, however, still main-if for pulled super: 20e to 22e to

The cost of the same teas, however, is not likely to be lower in Japan. Sales of about 200 half chests of Young Hysons are reported at 30c to 35c. Leaf tobacco is reported 2c to 3c higher in the South, but there are no advances here as yet. Coarse sait is in fair demand, and for several lots of eleven to the toh a fraction under Sic has been accepted. Quotations are : 50c to 52 per bag, and factory Soc to \$1. It ADWADE I MON ETC. Trade continues

Sole per bag, and factory 85c to \$1. HARDWARE, IKON, ETC.—Trade continues that is usual at this season, and no quotable improvement is expected until the fall trade sets in. Sonting up orders are reported as numerous and as large as in former years. English ad-vices indicate no improvement : prices show a downward tendency in the home markets, and here there are no important changes to note Pig iron is selving in small lots on the spot, and we understand that there have been a few large rates on western account for forward delivery during the week; they were made, however, on pt Canada and tin plates move off slowly, at rather easter prices. For shelf soods there is a moderate jobbing demand. Remittances have somewhat improved. H(DFS AND SKINS.—There is a fair demand

Hiller jobbing dontand. Reintrades and a some somewhat improved. Hillers AND SKINS.—There is a fair demand for small lots of butchers' green Ardes, at 8c, 7c and 6c respetively for Nos. 1, 2 and 3, from first fawnds. The openings, however, are small, and orders from tanuers cannot be filled readily by dealers, for ward of the supply. The continued large shipments of cattle to Europe has, to a c-r-tain extent affected this trade injuriously. Sheepskins—Good ones are brought to market. Sheepskins—Good ones are brought to market having the same effect to lessen the supply, as in the case of the cattle and hides; prices range from 75c to 90c, and lambskins are quiet at the to 45c, as to size; clips, 25c each. Callskins very quiet, at 9c to We per 1b.

quiet, at 9c to 10c per lb. H19PS.—The local market continues excited, and buyers and sellers are apart in their views. The Canadian crop this year promises to yield beavily, but the crop in Europe, from present prospecies, seems doubtful. Brewers here have large stocks on hand, but no sales have been reported upon which to form as estimate of values, but the ranges is probably from 5c to 7c por lb.

values, but the ranges is providely nonise to re-por ib. LE (THER.-Business has been reported quiet and stendy, at unchanged quotations. The mand for No. 1 sole leather has not been so active as a fortnight ago; more of this desorip-tion will be required by shoe manufacturers during the next two months. At present they are onying merely to meet present require-ments, and no large sales of any kind bave been heard of. In New York there has been a ruher active enquiry for hemlock sole, and purchases there have been large at firm quotations. There has been a fair demand here for No. 2, which has b en rather scarce. Slaughter has been quiet, at noninally unchanged prices. Black leather is moving off slowy, at steady prices. The stocks of all kinds o black leather are very moderate, and any speculative demand would have a tendency to advance prices, as stocks in first hands re light. Remittances fair, but they might be better.

nist manusers relight. Remittances fair, but they might be better. PROVISIONS.—The wholesale provision trade here could not be more inactive, with any busi-ness at all doing. In butter there is hardly onouch doing o warrant quotations, which are nominal at from ile to 12c for Morris-burg and lie to 13c for T wuships as to size of order and fineness of selection; creamery, 15c to 15c; western is very dull, and it is difficult to get buyers to offer any poice for it. Cheese is quiet and un-changed at from 5c to 5jc for fine to finet stock. The depressed condition of the Eng ish market for cheese routh use, and of course this reacts upon our market here. Hog products are quist and unchanged at our provious quotations. Chicago pork is stronger to-day. Eggs are firm, and seiling in small lots at 12jc to 13c, to grocers.

son & Flanagan, Toronto, 8 cars sheep. steam purpases ; cargoes of lower port and It will be seen from the above that the shipments of sheep were infinitely larger than those of cattle, and the demand continues active for first-class sheep On Saturday night and this morning some 15 loads of cattle and a couple of loads of hogs

arrived at the St. Gabriel market for sale. The following were the entries made by the clerk of the market :--F. Ritchings, Toronto, 1 load of cattle and hogs; Thomas Cook, Edwardsburg, 1 do cattle; T. Garrison, Lindsay, 1 do; Williamm Hearn, Guelph. 1 do; amounted to 7,897 tons, making the total R. Craig, Toronto, 2 do; Matt. Elliett, King- shipment to date, 74,455 tons. During the ston, 2 do ; Jno. Elliott, jr., Port Ferry, 1 do ;

Patk. Brady, Perth, 1 do; McClanaghan, Perth, l do; Wm. Latimer, Hungerf.rd, l do; Wm. Roberts, Grauby, and Jno. Dyer, Forest, 20 head cattle. The supply of shipping grades of cattle was larger than on any other day during the past fortnight, and the demand for these was good, at firm prices. In fact, the quality of the stock offering was on the whole very fair. \$3.75; Newcastle smiths', \$5.50; coke, per Mr. Ald. McShane purchased 116 head of cattle altogether :- 47 head from Robt Craig, of Brampton, for \$2,350; 10 from F. Ritchings, Toronto, averaging about 1,150 lbs. each, at \$46 50 each, or about 4c per lb.; 5 head from Mr. Latimore, Perth, at \$180 ; 17 head from Mr Brady, Perth at \$690, 6 from Mr. McNally, feet, \$3 75; short tamarac, 24 to 3 feet, \$3.00 Perth, at S204; 2 from Mr. Armstrong, Thorn- to 3 50; short hemlock, 24 to 3 feet, S2.00 dale, at \$105; 8 from Matt Elliott, Kingston, | to 2.25. at \$30 each; L from William Roberts, Granby, at \$23, and 20 very choice steers from Mr. Dyer, of Forest, Ont., on p. t, but at over 5c per lb. Mr. J. W. House bought some 95 head of cattle :--20 from John Elliott, jr., at 41c per 1b.; 28 head from Matt. Elliott, averaging 1,300 lbs each, at \$1,500; 20 head from Mr. Wilder, Lennoxville, averaging 1,400 lbs. each, at \$65 each, and 27 head from Wan Hearn, Guelph, averaging 1,500 lbs each, at 42c per lb. Mr A Armstrong, of Thorndale, had 1 load of cattle and 2 loads hogs; William Masterman bought one load at 5c per lb, and Wm Head the other at the same price. Mr. John Elliott had 17 hogs, unsold, at noon, and R. B. Scott, Colborne, had a load of hogs, also unsold; he asked 5c per lb.

SHIPMENTS.

To-day Mr. J. W. House was loading the steamship Waldensian, which leaves port to-morrow for Glasgow, with 54 head cuttle, and 290 sheep; and on Saturday last Mr. Alderman McShane shipped 230 head cattle and 233 hors to Glasgow, per the ss. Cybelle, of the Donaldson line.

Viger.

TUESDAY, July 29.

There was a good supply of fine stock offering at this market yesterday, the attendance of buyers was good, and under a moderately

Scotch steam changed hands slowly at previously quoted rates. Circulars received from New York yesterday announce an advance of 10c per ton for chestnut coal, but this is not sufficient to effect this market, and no changes in last week's prices have taken place. A few sales have taken place here during the last day or two at \$5 for egg and chestnut, and

\$5.25 for stove. The shipments of coal from Pictou, N. S: during the past week, by Pictou companies, week ending July 7th there were shipped from Pictou some 10,000 tons-the greatest week's shipments for many a year. The total to

date was 59,244 tons.

COAL-Retail prices per ton, delivered, for cash: Stove, \$5.25; chestnut, \$5.00 egg, \$5.00; furnace, \$5.00; Scotch grade (soft), \$5.00 to 5.50; Scotch steam, \$4.50 to 4.75 ; Sydney steam, \$3.25 ; Pictou do, chaldron, \$3.50

Woop .- Retail prices per cord at the wharf cartage extra: Long maple, 31 feet, \$5.00 long birch, 31 feet, \$4.50; long beech, 31 feet \$4.00; short maple, three feet, \$4.50; short birch, three feet, \$4.00; short beech, three

The Qaebec Markets,

QUEBEC, July 21-Lumber-A few rafts con-tinue to arrive, but they come to a wey dull market. Notwithstanding the great failing off time to arrive, but they come to a very dull market. Notwithstanding the great failing off in last season's manufacture, there useridently uo rootn for what was made until the surplus stocks still in the European market are worked off. The great bulk of what timber is now ar-riving has a fair prospect of wintering over in coves and in the hands of makers. Merchants and shippers have wid-nily no present intention of buying. As old stocks here are, however, being now preity well worked off, the anticipa-tions are that some little business may be done if the fall fleet turns out fair; the aspect of such being the case is not very bright. The only transactions reported for the past ten days is a choice Kippewa rait of 55 feet 16 inches average, which was placed at the extremely law rate of 17c per foot. There is no enquiry and nothing doing in red pine or hardwood, except oak, which is perhaps in a little better demand, and prices lend to advance. Deals also sell readily, and hulders now want an advance on previous prices. A scarcity in this article is anticipated in the fall trade. Freight- are very dnil, and the latest transac-tions are for a half-cargo of rail way sleepers, the balance dry deals, at 63 3d, both to London. A ship has a.so ancepted 178d to Greenoek. Coal arrivals are light. Scotch steam is worth

dry deals at 60 3d, both to Lowion. A ship has a so accepted 17s 6d to Greenock. Coal arrivals are ligh. Scotch steam is worth about \$4.50 per chaldron. A carco of Liverpool coarse salt 10 to the ton, ws soid at about 420, with a good erouiry. The pig yron market is dull, summerize No. 1 selling at ti8per ton. River Freights.—To Montreal—Salt, 6c to 7c per sack; coals, 90c to \$1 per ton; sawn number, Montreal to Quebec.—Viour, 8c per barsel, 4c per bag; pork, 10c per barrel; heavy gods, \$1 per ton.

Freights to Gulf Ports-From Quebee to Mi-ramichi, Shedino, Gaspe, Pictou, cc., 500 per bar-rel and \$5 per ton per steamer; per schooner, 32je to 35e per barrel

Halifax Markets. Halifax, N.S. July 26,

stocks small. Cornmeal, oatmeal and rye flour unchanged. ા પ્રચ

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TOLEDO, July 29, 12 m.—Wheat, active and low-r; new No 2 red, \$1.01 for each and July; \$1.00 for August; \$1.00 for Septemb r. Coru, high mixed, 34c; No 2, 88c for each; 3 c for Au-gust; 324c for September. Oats, steady; new No. 2, 261c for ca.h; Michigan, 30c for cash,

-W. H. Vanderbilt says he has determined to build a railro d from Schensetady to Saratoga, but "I don't propose to build it this coming fall." He says, regurding the joint use by the torrat Western and Grand Trunk, railways, of the Lake Shore line between Tolero and Detroit, that he r-fus-s to leave the valuation of the road to be determined by arbitration, and has, therefore, modified the valuation. With this change he converts to proved agreements. It is probable consents to proposed agreements. It is probable a failure of nexotisti as will result in building an independent road between Toledo and De-troit.

No Such Word as Fail.

The hectic check, the synkencyc, the hacking cough, all b tray the presence of that dire noe-consumption. If ne of our friends or relatives is attacked with this diseases, there is nothing that we would not do to giv them relief, but leading physician, prescribe in vain The only known remedy an one which stamps the dis-coverer as a public benafactor is **Notice Prod**-sion of **Pure Cub Liver will a d Hypo-ph-splitter of Lime and Roda.** Never, in a inrage and varied *xperiesce, has it been known to fail to give relief and in most cases perman-ently cure. eptly cure





Manufactured only under the above Trade Mark, by the

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OF PARIS AND LEIPZIG. Immediate Relief Warranted. Per-manent Cure Guaranteed. Now exclusively used by all celebrated Physician: of Europe and America, becoming a Stupie, Harmless a. d Re-liable Remedy on boh continents. The Highest Medical ecademy of Paris report 55 cures out of 100 cases within three days. Secret—The only dissolver of the poison ous Uric Acid which ex-ists in the Blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Pati-ents. Si a Bay: 6 Boyes for S5. Sent to any ents. Si a Bay; 6 Boxes for S5. Stat to any address on receipt of price. Endorsed by Physi-cians. Sold by all Druggists. Address WANHBURNE & CO., Only Importers' Depot, 212 Broadway, N. Y.

For Sale by H. Haswell & Co., Lyman, Sons & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Monireal. 34-g

BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS

FOR SALE,

In the thriving Town of Simcos, Norfolk Co., Ont. Business well established. An excellent chance for an energetic Roman Catholic man. For particulars, address to "P. G.," Box 28, Simcoe, Ont. 44-tf

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 prevata among shareholders, secording to the market, monthly. Each customer thus secures all the advantages of immense capital and experienced skill, and can use any amont, from Abi to \$10,-000, or more, with equal proportionate success. "New York Stock Heporter" and new circular malled free. Full information for any one to operate su-cessfully. Lawrence & Co., 57 Fx-ohange Place, N. Y.

And people with each other strive To get the bargains which you sell. And which are advertised so well. My own experience I must say, But bere, I must confess to you. Your Prints are cheap and very new. I've come to day some Prin's to buy: Show me your best-here, pl ase, and try To find a pattern such as this; Something to suit a little miss. A friend, she told me here 'twas got. O! what a large and varied lo! Ah I here is just the thing for Loo. These hardsome sprigs of pink and blue." In truth, your stocks of prints are grand. Selected by a careful hand; No mystery 'tisthat haldes here Can buy without a dread or fear; In many stores I looked at Prints. Nowe are like these-such lovely thats! And then the prices we so low. No worder all to Carsley s go." Her purchase o'er shad d depart, With smiling face and easy heart. Convinced that no where else could she Such bargains in the eity see. They re whet hat io such stores n'er go. Such stores announce, Great Clearing Sale, In drawing orowds they never fall; People, di-gusted, turn away. Direct their steps some other way; But Carsley's Summer Clearing 'ale Is no delusion,--idle tale; The crowds that huy must clearly show Where peoples must for bargains go. And which are advertised so well.

This morning we have thrown all the rem-nants of Frints on centre tables, to be clearek at specially reduced rats.

S. CARSLEY,

893 AND 395 NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA

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

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

8	Board, Washing and Mending, Bed and bedding, and Docior's Fee, per to m of five months. Tuition, in Civil Engineering Course per	\$60 0	0
e	bedding, and Docior's Fee, per te in or five monthe Tuition, in Civil Engineering Course per term Tuition, iu Classical Course Tuition, in Commercial Course	20 0 15 0 10 0	10 10

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

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en jabarli tulas att ng Alenning Daga ang Ang Peretang ang Penghang ang Penghang ang Penghang ang Penghang ang Penghang ang Penghan Penghang ang Penghang . .

Breadstuffs-Flour firm and in fair request ;

Fish .- Dry fish quiet; arrivals have been

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