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VOL. XXX.—NO. 5.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1879.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum
In advance.

### Stop the Clock.

STORY OF A CHRISTIAN BROTHER'S SCHOOL.

BY T. D. SULLIVAN. The school was full, the little boys
At sums and lessons worked away
Reserving all their fun and noise
For their approaching hour of play.
Their tutors, grave and plous men,
Marked page and line for them to con,
Sets asks and "copies" out, and then,
Directed, cheered, helped them on.

God bless those tutors, so resigned, God bless those tutors, so resigned,
For Christ's sweet sake, this work to do,
To train and form the youthful mind
In knowledge and in virtue too,
But see—a lad with eager eyes,
A red cheeked, sturdy little block,
Comes rushing in, and, panting cries,
"Oh, stop the clock, sir, stop the clock!"

"I've seen the inspector in the street,
And turned and hurried on before,
And though I think my pace was fleet,
You'll have him shortly at the door."
The teacher sighed and turned around,
And touched the swaying pendulum,
The clicking wheels forbere to sound,
The hands stood still, the clock was dumb.

Into the school the inspector came,
He looked about, and said his say,
Saw much to praise and naught to blame,
Wrote down some words, and stalk-d away,
And now that what might soon befall
No great official's nerves could shock,
The teacher turned unto the wall
And once again set on the clock.

Why was it stopped? A word will tell,
For when the hour was just complete
From out its tiny brazen beil,
The chimes came ringing clear and sweet;
And as the final stroke was sped,
As though it spoke some sweet behest,
Each little lad bowed down his head
And signed the cross upon his breast.

So stands the fact, so runs the rule
That in this ancient Christian land,
From every state assisted school
The Christian emblem must be banned:
That here, on Iretand's hallowed ground,
The school must bear with fine and loss,
if Irish youths therein are found
To bow their heads and sign the cross.

All honor to the Brotherhood
Who, loving Ireland's children well,
And zealous for their country's good,
Refuse in bonds like these to dwell;
Tosave a higher, dearer right,
They case the golden curb away;
And faith and freedom, pure and bright,
Are in their crowded schools to-pay.

The cross is raised o'er roof and door,
The crucifix hangs on the wall,
The statue of the Maid who bore
The Son of God, looks down on all.
An air of peace and holiness
From those dear symbols seem to flow,
A smile from heaven to cheer and bless
The little learners ranged below.

And now at all their stated times
The youths may study, play, or pray.
Or freely sing the simple rhymes
With which they close their working day.
And young or old need never fear
A state-paid censor's startling knock,
Or evermore expect to hear
The shouted caution—"Stop the clock!"

### KATHERINE DAVIN'S STRANGE STORY OF HER CURE OF PARALYSIS.

Five Weeks Without the Power of Speech de Paul And Cured.

Hoboken is agitated over a singular occur rence which has taken place there, and which, although credited by many, is disbelieved by a large portion of the community. Katherine Davin, of No. 146 Clinton street, Hoboken. 27 years of age, native of Tellemole, Ireland. was prostrated by paralytic shock in July last. After lying helpless since, given up by her physicians as incurable, she has been sionist Fathers of the West Hoboben monas-

me relief, but failed. My entire left side was dead. I was finally persuaded to pay a visit to the Passionist Fathers at the West Hoters and members alike into fits of imtrouble with my throat, which finally resulted in the paralysis of the vocal chords. I was unable to speak above a whisper, and even then the pain attending an attempt to articumorning of the 30th of July, and was unconscious until that evening at 6. Drs. Saltonstall and Lynch said that I was dying, The priest was sent for, and he administered the the church. But I did not die. I first felt it in my toes, two days afterward it had reached my knees, and then it took three days longer to get to my hips, where it stopped. My lower limbs were cold and useless. I had no feeling in them whatever.

"I was given hot baths and had every attention, but it did me no good. For five whole weeks I sat in that rocking chair, never occupying any other place. My husband and the neighbours watched with me and fed me. Dr. Saltonstall advised me to go to the county hospital, where he thought I would receive better treatment than I could possibly get at home. Besides, he advised electricity; and We were too poor to go to the expense of procuring a battery. But I told him I would go to the Fathers at the monastery first, at I had a strong faith in the Lord, and believed that, through the intercession of the priests, He

could and would help me. "Accordingly, three weeks ago last Friday, I was placed on a straw mattress and carried to the chapel adjoining the monastery. I rewith some sixty others. He passed a relic, a bone from the body of St. Vincent de Paul, prayer, which I repeated, fasting, every morning for nine days, and to which I attribute the disappearance of the disease.

PRAYER TO ST. PAUL OF THE CROSS

"O, glorious St. Paul. who on earth was a mirror of innocence and a paline of penance! O, hero of sanctity; chosen by God to meditate, day and night, on the most bitter passion of His only begotten Son, and to spread devotion to it through the world by thy words, by thy example, and by the means of thy institute. O, apostle, powerful in word, who did spend thy life in bringing back to the foot of the crucifix the misguided souls of so many sinners, look graciously from heaven, I beseech, thee, on my soul likewise, and hear my prayers. Obtain for me such love for my suffering Jesus that, meditating on him continually, I may make his scrrows mine; let me see in the deep wounds of my Saviour the malice of my sins, and let me gain from them, as from fountains of salvatien, the grace to weep over them bitterly, and efficacious resolution to imitate thee in thy penance if I have not followed thee in thy innocence. prostrate at thy feet. (Here mention the grace which is desired.) Obtain, moreover, for the Holy Church, our mother, victory over heretics, for whom thou didst pray so much, a

passed the relic over your body before you felt the good effects?" asked the reporter.

"It was immediate. I felt the power return to the very parts that had been affected first-my toes. I kept on praying, and the next day I could move my feet. But my voice was still the same. But I wasn't at all discouraged. I knew the Lord was helping me, and, little by little, I regained my strength until, on the ninth day, I jumped to my feet in my joy, and rushed across the room, and when one of my neighbors cried out that I was saved, I spoke aloud without effort or pain. I was as much surprised as any one, though I knew just what the result would

"On Friday I walked up to the monastery, a distance of two miles, and when Father Victor saw me he exclaimed: 'I knew you would be cured, for you have shown your faith. God has indeed been good to you, my daughter' Aud that's the whole case, from beginning to sud."

Father Victor said positively that he believed it to be a miracle worked through the Divine wisdom. He recollected Mrs. Davin distinctly on the occasion of both her visits to the monastery, and was confident that she was neither able to walk nor speak at the time of her first visit.

Dr. Saltonstall says there is not the least doubt as to the woman having been paralysed; is certain that there was no fraud practised. Mrs. Davin's neighbors say that she could -Nine Days of Prayer to a Monastery | neither speak or walk, they having used se--Touched With a Bone of St. Vincent vere tests to ascertain the truth. - N.Y. Star.

# Endorsed.

If the obstructionists in the British house of commons, or "the party of exasperation," as Mr. Butt used to call them, required encouragement to continue on the road they have hewn out for themselves, they have been meted full measure by the London Economist in an editorial upon the subject of the aborrestored to full bodily vigor by one of the Pas- tive session of parliament just ended. "The session which ended yesterday," says this sagacious organ, "will be looked back to with "I have no objections whatever to telling genuine satisfaction by one section of the you of my miraculous cure," she said to a re- house of commons. The home rulers have porter yesterday. "I was first attacked with done all that they can have hoped, and far paralysis seven years ago. I was attended by more than they can have expected, to do. Dr. Benson, and he used every effort to give | They have made the year a little better than

boken monastery, and was cured. I was quite potent irritation which must have given the young then, and said little about it, as I de- highest satisfaction to those who provoked sired to avoid publicity; but it was certainly them; they have extorted from the governa most wonderful cure, and I cannot imagine ment a measure which contains the germ of any cause therefor but the Divine aid that I many future concessions; and they have received. From that time up to last July my achieved all this without any breach of order health was very good; in fact I never have which could give a watchful and angry been sickly, but in that month I had some majority the opportunity of retaliation which it was looking for. From the home rulers' point of view this is an eminent triumph, and it does not hold out a very pleasant prospect for future sessions. Every one who is not a late was something terrible. I was attacked home ruler will sympathize with the govern-by a paralytic shock at 10 o'clock in the ment in a contest in which they are angued. ment in a contest in which they are engaged; but the government take extraordinary pains to deserve that sympathy as little as possible. They have been pliable when they ought to have stood firm. They have lost their temlast sacrament and read the rites prescribed by | pers when it would have been more politic, as well as more dignified, to have kept them. They have thrown bills upon the table of the spread over my feet, three days more it had house of commons upon whose preparation no adequate care had been spent. It is not by this kind of leadership that an invasion like that of the Irish obstructives will be defeated. To meet them with success the government must be perfectly clear as to what it is that it means a measure to contain, and thoroughly resolved not to allow anything essential to that meaning to be omitted from it, or anything inconsistent with that meaning to be introduced into it. Upon a government thus equipped obstruction, even its present more ingenious form, would make no

impression." "How has the parliament of 1879 been off for obstruction?" demands the Examiner, and thus it makes reply: "We can only answer that it has had as much as the most gluttonous obstructionist could desire." Yes, the obstructionists have given John Bull a spice of their quality; nor have they yet done with him. In the coming session, always within their rights, they will handle imperial quesceived the blessing of Father Victor, together | tions in so masterful a way as to paralyze parliament; and when, after the next general election, their hands will have become over the parts afflicted and gave me this strengthened, they will compel the British ministry to grant any and every demand it may please them to make in the name of local self-government.

### THE IRISH ORICKETERS. Some Interesting News About the Irish

the 3rd October.

The following account of the eleven is taken from the N. Y. Herald of yesterday. THE VISITORS.

The Irish players, who are stopping at the Brevoort House, are a number of gentlemen who were selected from different parts of Ireland during the past summer by Mr. Na-thaniel Hone to visit this country to meet the leading cricket clubs of America and Canada. The names of the visitors are as follows :-Mr. Nathaniel Hone, captain of the team Mr. Charles Barrington, Mr. George D. Casey. Mr. Hugh Gore, Dr. Arthur R. F. Exham, Captain Rowley A. Miller, Mr Geoffrey B. Hone, Mr. John H. Munn, Mr. David N. Trotter, Sir George Colthurst, Mr. Horace Hamilton, Mr. Wm. Hone and Mr. Brougham. They are all young gentlemen between twenty-Obtain for me likewise, O Saint Paul, the five and thirty years of age, who have come grace which particularly and earnestly I ask, over here for recreation and a good time over here for recreation and a good time generally. Mr. Charles Barrington, who is about thirty years of age, is in charge of the business affairs of the tourists. He is a brother His enemies, for sinners their conversion, for of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and a member of the celebrated Phoenix Club, of Dublin. return to the Catholic faith. Finally, inter- He accompanies the party, as one of them cede for me with God that I may have a holy death, so that I may come to enjoy Him with thee in heaven for all eternity. Amen, (One l'ater, Ave and Gloria.)"

"How long was it after the priest had where he is engaged in manufacturing where he is engaged in manufacturing where he is engaged in manufacturing. pursuits. He belongs to both the Phoenix and Stoics cricket clubs of Dublin. The latter consists of past and present members of Trinity College. This is his first visit to America, with which he says he is greatly pleased. Mr. Hugh Gore is a gentleman of wealth living in the county Tyrone. He is about twenty-seven years of age, and also belongs to the Phonix Club, but does not play with the eleven. Dr. Arthur R. F. Exham is about twenty-five years of age. He lives near Dublin, and likewise belongs to both the Phoenix and Stoics clubs. Captain Rowley A. Miller is a young man of twenty-nine years, and an officer of the Royal Tyrone Fusileers. He is a famous cricketer, and is a member of the Phonix, Stoics, University-Long-Vacation, North of Ireland and Omagh cricket clubs. He has been an expert player since 1861. This is his first visit to America, as, in fact, it is of all the party except Mr. Barrington. The Captain expressed himself highly delighted with his first impression of New York. All the other gentlemen composing the party are either merchants or men of leisure, who belong to cricket clubs in different parts of Ireland. All of them, however, are members of the Phonix Club, of Dublin. Captain Miller and D. H. Trotter are two of the Irish twelve who played against the Boston and Athletic baseball eighteen at Dublin in 1874. Miller was bowled in both innings by McBride, and Trotter was caught out by Harry Wright. Miller took four of the eighteen's wickets for twenty-five runs. All the Irish players are hard hitters and good batsmen, and some of them are superb bowlers. They began practice on the St George's ground on Wednesday, during which Capt Miller met with an unfortunate accident which disabled his tefh hand, and which will render his playing to-day a matter of uncertainty. Yesterday morning some of the gentlemen resumed their practice at the same place, and in the afternoon the majority of the party proceeded to Brighton Beach races, and afterwards dined at the Manhattan Beach. In the evening some of the visitors left their hotel to accept invitations to dine with friends, while others attended Wallack's and the Grand Opera House. The team have been given the use of the Knickerbocker, Union League and other clubs in the city, andinvited by Mr. Leonard Jerome to visit the Coney Island races on Saturday next, but will be unable to accept, as they will be engaged in the match with the St. George's Club. They are to dine with the Union League Club on Saturday night.

MATCHES TO COME.

During their stay in this country the Irish cricketers will not have much idle time, as thirteen matches have been arranged already that will keep them busy up to the latter part of October. They go to Syracuse early next week to play the eighteen picked players of that city, and on the 19th and 20th they are to meet the Staten Island Eleven. They then play another match at Hoboken with the United Eleven of New York, and afterward go to Philadelphia, where they remain a week. Their trip then embraces a visit to Canada, stopping at Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Guelph and Coburg to play matches with the resident cricketers. On their return they play at Detroit. The following is their programme as far as can be settled :-September 16 and 17-Syracuse Eleven,

September 19 and 20-Staten Island Eleven

Staten Island. September 22 and 23-United New York Eleven, Hoboken. September 25, 26 and 27-United Phila-

delphia Eleven.
September 30 and October 1 — Merion Eleven, Philadelphia. October 3 and 4-Montreal Eleven, Mon-

October 7 and 8-Ottawa Eleven, Ottawa. October 10 and 11-Toronto Eleven, To-

October 13 and 14-Hamilton Eleven, E. Hamilton. October 15 and 16-Guelph Eleven, Guelph October 18 and 20-Coburg Dleven, Co-

October 22 and 23-Detroit Eleven, De-

Some other matches may be arranged, and every effort is now being made to arrange a match with Daft's Eleven, now playing in Toronto. If such a match is arranged it will probably take place in Philadelphia.

A TALK WITH CAPTAIN HONE. A representative of the Herald was over on the St. George's Cricket ground yesterday on the Versailles road.

afternoon, and saw some of the Irish players at practice. One of the eleven was batting, Eleven who will Play at Montrest on the 3rd October.

and made a rattling hit to leg, sending the ball some thirty yards over the boundary fence. The player was Mr. N. Hone, the captain of the eleven, and judging from his free style of play his reputation of being a "hard hitter" is no flattery. When he left the wicket he was introduced to the *Herald* representative and had a talk over the object

of their visit to America "I do not wish you to think me imperti-nent, but I should like to know if you come as a representative Irish eleven?"

"No; we do not come as a representative eleven, but in acceptance of the invitation of Mr. Marsh, of the St. George's. We were all anxious to see the country, and it makes it all the more enjoyable to have a match at cricket wherever we go."

"Have you brought the best team that Ire-land can turn out?"

"No. We have as good an eleven as we could induce to come. I should like to have had Mr. Alexander and Mr. Fleming with us. We are also unfortunate in having Mr. Miller disabled so early in the visit, as he is one of the best of our party."

"Are your eleven all Trinity College men?

" All with the exception of Mr. Brougham, who graduated at Oxford, and Mr. W. Hone Ir., and myself, who hall from Cambridge University.

"Do you think you have as strong an eleven as the Gentlemen of All England?"
"We played a match in May against what we supposed was to be the Gentlemen of All

England, but was, really, the eleven of the

Marylebone Club, and we won in one inning. I think they rather underrated us, and made up a second rate eleven, as we scored over 300 in the inning. "What do you think of the St. George's grounds?

"I think they are very good grounds, and there does not appear to be any fault to find with the wicket. I hope we will have fine weather to-morrow.

Since the above was written the Irish cricketers have easily beeten their St. George opponents in New York.

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The Parnells. When Mr. C. S Parnell, the present member for Menth, was a candidate for the representation of Dublin County in March, 1874 the following letter relating to him and his family was written by the late Rev. Richard Galvin of Rathdrum, County Wicklow, and sent to one of his clerical friends in Dublin, with permission to read it to any priest of the county who might wish for information regarding the caudidate. We have been furnished with the original by the respected clergyman in whose possession it remained, and we believe the document is now printed

for the first time: AVONPARK, RATHORUM, March 9, 1874. Avondale, long the residence of the Parnells in this parish, is within one mile of me, and the high sheriff, your candidate, is one of the landlords of the parish. I have had the fullest opportunity of knowing all about them the roughly for the past twenty-seven years. They are allied by blood or marriage to the principal noble houses of the country. The chiefly the condition of the artisan mother, who is, I think, of the royal Stuart race, was ever noted for her generous charities to the poor. The father, the late John Parnell, as a landlord, or as an agent to his uncle's, Sir Ralph Howard's property, was ever characterized as a humane, considerate, good landlord. All his tenants here are comfortable and independent, with good long leases. Here or there I never heard a case of oppression or extermination imputed to him or to his son, your candidate. As a magistrate, grand juror, poor-law guardian, and in every other public capacity he was highly esteemed, no opinion on a perplexing business more highly prized than his. I never heard for twenty-seven years the slightest taint of impropriety alleged against any member of this family or household. I believe your candidate to be in every way a worthy child of such parents. He is a young gentleman of great promise, great shrewdness, and sound judgment. You may rely absolutely on his honor and integrity. Such is the decided conviction of his parish priest, who ought to know him well.

For Liver complaint, use Dr. Harvey's Anti-Bilious and Purgative Pills. Purely Vegetable. A UNIVERSAL REMEDY .- " BROWN'S

BRONCHIAL TROCHES" for Coughs, Colds, and Bronchial Affections, stand first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by a test of many years. WHY WILL YE SHAKE? Because we

cannot help it, we've tried quinine until we heard great drums in our heads. Have you tried BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment? No. That will cure chills and fever sure every time. Where can we find it? Anywhere.

MILLIONS OF BOTTLES OF MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold and used with never-failing success. It is an old and well-tried remedy, and has stood the test of years. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

IT'S BAD ENOUGH TO BE EATEN BY WORMS, when one is buried, but to become food for them when alive is abominable. Nor is there any need, because a few of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges will drive them out of the living system, and the health will become es-

Edmond About derives a handsome income from his paper, the Nineteenth entury. He has a sumptuous residence in Paris, where he entertains most hospitably, and in summer he and his wife and seven children go to a spacious old mansion, surrounded by a fine park,

Savings in Ireland. In his report on savings in Ireland Dr

Neilson Hancock says :-

The class of savings that show the greatest change in the year are the deposits and cash balances in the Joint Stock Banks. The uninterrupted progress of deposits and cash in price. balances from £12,967,000 in December, 1863, to £32,815,000 in 1876, has since shown a change for the worse, first the increase of £1 .-956,000 in 1875 was followed by an increase of only £1,000,000 in 1876; this was changed into a decrease of £69,000 in 1877, followed; bling)-It's being very fine here for the last by the decrease of £1,001,000 in 1878, and now a decrease of £1,554,000 in 1879. So there the showers, indignantly)—What's been very have been decreases for three years in success- ine here? Native—The rain. Very fine rain. have been decreases for three years in succession. Taking the actual decreases in the last Exit Native Joker, burriedly. three years, they amount in the aggregate to £2,624,000. The falling off in Bank deposits in 1860 was £433,000, in 1861 of £604,000, in 1862 of £616,000, and in 1863 of £1,422,000, very closely resembled the present crisis, the aggregate of withdrawals in three years was 12,642,000, only £18,000 more than in three years now, and in four years was £3,075,000, whilst in the third year of the present crisis we have reached a falling off of £2,624,000. The present crisis has been more acute in the second and third years, as the £1,001,000 fulling off in 1878, is greater than the £616,000 in 1862, and the £1,554.000 in 1879, than the £1,422,000 in 1863. The question, whether this falling off arises from the same causes as the distress in 1861-63, was traced to arise from wet and unfavorable seasons, producing pressure on the poor, is best tested by the statistics of the poor relief. At the last previous crisis there was an in crease in the number relieved under the Poor Law for three years in succession, amounting to 3,991 in 1861, 13,150 in 1862, and 7,45,

in 1863. Now we have again relieved on three years in succession, 2,132 in 1877, 7,166 in 1878, and 6,156 in 1879. While the funncial crisis is as financial crisis is as great, the suffering amongst the poor is slightly less, the aggregate increases in number of persons relieved in 3 years 1861-63 being 24,591, whilst in the 3 years 1877-79 the aggregate increases amount to only 15,454. The increase in the total number relieved in 1879 89,192, as compared with 44,722, is no evidence of increased pressure on the poor, but only of increased charity and humanity of the guardians to the persons relieved. In 1860 the numbers relieved in the workhouses were 42,262, and in 1876, before the commencement of the present crisis, the number relieved in workhouses was 41,306. The increase since 1860 has been almost entirely in outdoor relief; thus outdoor relief was given to only 2,460 in 1860, and in 1870 to 39,811. The charitable character of lawn. the relief is best shown by the treatment of orphans with their widowed there were only 274 orphans boarded out with 87 widowed mothers, and there were no total ornhans boarded out under the Poor law; deserted children were then provided for by Grand Juries and Vestries. In 1878 there were 6,744 orphans boarded out with 1,965 widowed mothers, and 1,787 total orphans and deserted children boarded out under the Poor law. The deposits in trustee Savings Banks indicate and servant class, and they show a decrease. The return in this case shows a decrease of £92,000 in the past year, following a decrease of £17,000 in 1878 in deposits in Trustee Savings Banks, from £2,208,000 in 1878 to £2,116,000 in 1879. This indicates that the pressure which has affected bank deposits has affected the artisan and servant class in the 36 towns where the savings banks are situate. It will be observed, bowever, that at the former crisis of unfavorable seasons it was not till after the first year of serious pressure that the savings of the artisans and laborers were largely affected, though the effect on these classes after the long-continued pressure was very serious, leading to withdrawals of £136,-000 in '65, and £297.000 in '66. As the Post Office Savings Banks are 600 in number, and the Trustee Savings Banks only 36, the deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks afford wider test of the condition and general state of the more prudent of the classes of servants, artizans, and labourers generally. There has been an increase of only £52,000 in deposits in Post Office Savings Banks, from £1,100,000 in 1878 to £1,152,000 in 1879. The increase is only slightly above the increase of £48,000 in the preceding year, 1878, and is considerably below the average annual increase in the preceding ten years, £80,000. This result indicates that the pressure of the two years has only slightly affected the large class of well-to-do laborers and servants, who form a considerable bodyof the depositors in these institutions. It is the farmers and the very lowest class of laborers who seem to be most affected by the crisis. Investments in Government and India stock show an increase of £1,128,000 following a decrease of £804,000 in 1878, and decreases for seven years, amounting in the aggregate to £5,118,-000. This table does not afford the same information about the state of the country as the table of bank deposits. While the latter last preceding year of pressure (1863) the investments in government funds has been showing decreases in many years since from the great development of railway debenture stock, preference shares, and other securities suited for those who used to invest in the funds only, and there has not been an increase in government stock investments like the present one since 1857. The statistics of investments in government funds have thus ceased to possess the value as a test which they had when they were a more generally fa-

vored investment with the saving and accu-

ment in government funds fell off £804.000.

This year, when the number relieved increased

of the country. The losses of the Scotch trustees in the Glasgow Bank would make trustees more cautious about any but strict trustee investments like the funds; the fall in dividends in many companies would make investors prefer fixed incomes from the funds or debenture stock, which is also very high

### Scraps From the Comic Journals.

(From Punch.)

A COUNTRY SELL .- Native Joker (dissessweek. Tourist (who has been kept in by

A Care of the Old Block 1-Khedive junior (loq.)—Take'em away—take'em away! None of their tight European boots for me! They may say what they like-I mean to stick to my father's slippers!

THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST .- Landlord (to tenants who had given up farming at the end of his lease, to await better times - Well Jackson, how do you like living on your capital? Farmer-Not too well, my lord; but I find it cheaper than letting you live on it!

EFFECTS OF A RECENT STORM.—The tempest blew away tiles off the roots of houses, and turned the tiles into projec-tiles. INTEMPERATE WEATHER .- Boury, heavy,

wet and 'muggy.'

(From Judy.)

THAT OUGHT TO SETTLE dim .- Of course Mrs. Tomkins must bave her usual holiday at the sea side. And if Tompkins can't go with her, whar does that matter? Not a bit! Let him ret on with his work, and think nimse flucky he has got some work to get on wath.

THE SORT OF THING THAT GOES ON EVERY YEAR LATE IN AUGUST.—Scene : CLUB.—Crusty old member—Here, waiter, get me a chop, no pepper on it, nor salt, and tell the cook to cut the fat off. Occasional waiter-Yes-sir, do you like it lean, sir?

THE RUB. - Pr. Archibald Forbes tells us that the advance or Jach British column into the heart of Zululand was Preceded by scouring parties of calvalry, who quarry the country like so many pointers. It is not at all surprising after all this scouring to learn thatas the columns advanced, the enemy was found to be clean gone.

A CONFEDERATION OF COLLIERY .- A coali

Don't you See .- We have a friend who makes hay in his front garden, and always speaks of the resulting store as his bishoprick-because, as he says, it comes off his

TAKING IT EASY .- Mamma (in hope) -- Are total orphans and deserted children. In 1860 you good now, Mabel? Mabel (in trouble) -Y-e-e-es. Manuma (in continuation )-And why are you not always good? Mabel(in explanation) -It's so much easier to be naughty. A BAD EXCUSE BETTER THAN NONE .- Gentle-

man-1 say, waiter, really, you know, this sole-ah-is not fresh. Waiter (blandly)-Not fresh, sir. Oh, perfently fresh, sir, but perhaps, sir—h'm—you might a spoilt the fiavour by a heating of it with yer knife. KNOWING THE NATURE OF AN OATH .- (A fact)

-Little Billy-Ain't this a prime pipe I vo bought, Jemimer? Jemina-Fine, which do yer like best, Billy—smokin' or swearin'? Little Billy—I dunno, I spects I like swearin' best though; the learnin' it do seem easier. OUR ASTRODES -The Maories ought to re-

flect that, if they invoke the aid of the god of war, the result will most probably be the destruction of their homesteads; in other words, if they call on Mars they are very likely to loose their pahs. By the Way .- Familiarity with certain

phrases seems to divest them of all meaning. We often enough hear people say in conversation, Joking aside; but whoever did joke aside, and what fun would there be in it if it were done? Fancy the man whose forte it is set the table in a roar going into a corner and having it all to himself!

Patrick Henry's Greatest Speech. The following is a splendid passage from

the famous speech of Patrick Henry, delivered before the Convention of Virginia, held at Richmond, in March, 1775. On that memorable occasion the "Man of the People"

"There is no retreat, but in submission and slavery! Our claims are forged—their clanking may be heard on the plains of Boston. The war is inevitable, and let it come! I repeat it, sir-let it come! It is in vain, sir, to extenuate the matter. Gentlemen may cry ' Peace, peace!' but there is no peace. The war is actually begun. The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms. Our brethren are already in the field. What is it that gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take, but, showed no decrease between 1877 and the as for me, give me liberty or give me death."

He meant that the time for discussion had passed, and the time for action come. If the Americans intended to submit, then they could go on offering petitions; but if they meant to fight England, it was time to get

ready. As Patrick Henry uttered these words with both arms raised and eyes on fire with excitement, it is said that a thrill ran through the whole assembly. They were ready to start from their seats and shout "To arms!" No further opposition was made. The voice of Henry had swept it away. His resolutions were passed by a large majority, and Virginia thus aunounced to the world that she was

mulating classes. Then last year, when the pressure on the poor was shown by an increase of 8,166 in the number relieved, the investready to fight. All things considered, this speech was one of the greatest ever delivered, and Patrick by 6,156, the investments in government funds increased by £1,128,000. The striking change in the investments in the funds arises was made in the month of March, and in most likely from other causes than the state | April the fighting began.

The Popular Preacher.

It was a worthy pastor, Who saw with grief and care, His congregation go to sleep, Or-which was worse-elsewhere,

He pondered long and deeply, This wise and pious man, And at last hit on a simple And most effectual plan.

Next Sunday, of his sermon The text when he had said, He slid adown the pulpit stairs And stood upon his head.

By thousands flocked the people That preacher great to hear, And the trustees raised his salary To two thousand a year. -From the Monckton Times.

# RETURNED FROM THE GRAVE

By MRS. HENRY WOOD: Author of "East Lynne," "Oswald Gray," Sc.

CHAPTER VIII .- CONTINUED.

Mr. Lester was now near forty years of age, but he did not look it. He was a fine handsome man, rather " fast " yet, a great admirer of beauty, fond of society and exceedingly popular. To say that he had become attached to Lady Adelaide, would be scarcely a right phrase to use. He had not suffered himself to become so, seeing that she was engaged to her cousin, Captain Dane. He admired Lady Adelaide greatly, he felt that he could love her; very delighted and proud would he have been to make her Lady Adelaide Lester, but for that previous engagemen to Harry Dane.

But then came Harry Dane's death; the barrier was removed, and Mr. Lester's heart leaped up within him. Not immediately did he speak; the deaths following rapidly at the castle one upon another, barred its propriety; but when the rumor reached him that Lady Adelaide was about to return to Scotland, he threw propriety to the winds, and besought her to become his wife. She requested a day or two for consideration and then accepted

Mr. Lester urged their immediate marriage; where was the use of her traveling to Scotland, he said; better be married at once from the castle, and obviate its necessity. Lady Adelaide, as an objection to haste, put forth her aunt's recent death. But Mr. Lester replied that circumstances altered cases, and he | from this end window?" thought haste in this instance was justifiable. Lord Dane agreed with him. He told them both that he felt his own life waning quickly, and should be better content to leave Adelaide with a legal protector. So the usual formal preliminaries and preparations were in their case dispensed with, and the weddingday was fixed.

Geoffry," said Lord Dane to his nephew, "I cannot leave my bed and accompany them to church to give her away. Will you attend

Let us deprecate and put down all attempts at dissensions, civil, religious and national, and pave the way to a more harmonious intercourse among us.

It was the first positive information Geoffry Dane had received of the forthcoming marriage of Lady Adelaide. Vague reports, half surmises, had penetrated to him, but he believed them not. A deadly pallor overspread his face, too sudden, too intense to be concealed; and it startled Lord Dane

"Be a man, Geoffry. If she won't have you, if she prefers somebody else, you can't alter it; but don't sigh for her after the fashion of a love-sick girl. Adelaide is beautiful, but she is not the wife I should like to choose; she is capricious and unsteady as the breeze. Forget her, and look abroad for somebody better; there's as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it." Geoffry's color was coming back to him.

and he made an effort to smooth his browto pass it off lightly. "Will you go to church and for me,

Geoffry ?" "No. sir." he answered in a low tone, but one that betrayed firm resolution. " If she marries George Lester of her own inclination

why -let her. But I will not take part in

Not only to Geoffry Dane, did the projected union bring its pangs. Mr. Lester's first wife had been a Miss Bordillion, a lady of a good family, but a poor one-there was a saying in their vicinity, "Poor and proud as a Bordillion." During Mrs Lester's last illness which was known to be a fatal one, a very distant relative of bers, but still a Bordillion, was staying with ber. They had been girls together, close and tried friends since, and Mrs. Lester besought a promise from Margaret Bordillion that she would remain at the hall after her coming death, and watch over her young daug. ter, Maria. Margaret Bordillion was a delicate looking woman of two or three and thirty, and the pink hue came into her cheeks as thought or what the world might say did she remain an inmate of the house of the somewhat gayly inclined George Lester. But when death is brought palpably before us -and Margaret Bordillion knew that it was very near to that chamber, as she held the damp hand, and looked down in the wasted face of Mrs. Lester -minor considerations are lost in the vista of the future, which now comes so palpably before us: that solemn future where we must all be gathered together and render up our accounts, and we feel far more anxious to fulfil our duty, wherever it may lie, than be troubled at what the "world will say." Mrs. Lester received the promise she craved, that Margaret Bordillion would-at any rate for a time -remain at the hall to take charge of Maria

"And remember, Margaret," whispered Mrs. Lester drawing Margaret's ear down, that she might catch unmistakeably the low accents, "should any warmer feeling arise between you and George-it may be so-should be ever seek to make you his wife, remember that I now tell you I should be pleased with

"How can you contemplate such a thing! how can you speak of it—at this moment?" interrupted Miss Bordillion, aghast. "You, his wife can calmly enter upon the subject of his marrying another!"

"The world and its passions are fading from me, Margaret," was the reply of Mrs. Lester "It almost seems as if I had already left it. I feel no doubt that George will marry again; he is most likely to do so; and I would prefer that he should make you my children's mother rather than any other

Mrs. Lester died, and Miss Bordillion continued at Danesheld Hall. But she kept her self very much in the background, more as declined to preside as the hall's mistress She regulated the servants, and the domestic affairs, but she never officiated at table in the place of Mrs. Lester: when Mr. Lester had visitors, she frequently did not appear, re- scarcely ever had suffered, and the murmurs maining in private with Maria; and she quite as often sat in her own sitting-room, as

joined Mr. Lester. Maria was only eight butler, who had been a passive listener. "It years old at the time of her mother's death; won't be for long now. I have heard news had she been more of a woman, Miss Borthis evening." dillion would have felt ber position less awkward. Some ladies might not have found any awkwardness in it; but Miss Bordillion was of an unusually sensitive temperament, exceedingly alive to the refined proprieties of

Two years had now passed over her head since Mrs. Lester's death, and what had they brought forth? Love. Thrown into constant contact with George Lester, who was a man of remarks bly attractive manners, to Miss Bordillion as to others; ever dwelling on the words spoken by Mrs. Lester, Miss Bordillion had at first, unconsciously to herself, become deeply attached to him. And when a woman's love has lain dormant for the first five-and-thirty years of her life, and is then awakened, it bursts into a lasting passion,-one that the young little know of. Timid, modest, retiring, she nourished it in secret, gradually giving way to the hope that she should be what Mrs. Lester had suggested, his second wife; a hope that soon grew to intensity-nay, to expectation. And Margaret Bordillion's days, now, were as one long dream of paradise.

More especially high beat her heart one morning, for her hopes appeared to be nearing their realization. It was a hot summer's day at the close of July, and as the party rose from breaktast, Mr. Lester remarked that, while the excessive heat lasted, it would be better to have the breakfast laid in the dining-room, which did not face the morning sun.

"I will tell the servants to-day," said Miss Bordillion.

Wilfred Lester was at home for his holidays, which, however, were drawing to an end. He was a high-spirited boy of fourteen, though, it must be confessed, given to be passionate and disobedient on occasions; his eyes were of an intensely violet blue, his hair and eyelashes dark, and he gave promise of being a handsome man. Maria and Edith had run out to the lawn, and Wilfred vaulted after them. A pretty little girl of eleven, was Edith Bordillion, now on a visit to the hall. She was the daughter of Major Bordillion, and niece of Margaret.

The children were gamboling on the lawn, caring nothing for the heat, and Mr. Lester stood at the window watching them. Miss Bordillion remained in her seat at the breakfast-table, reading a letter which the morning post had brought.

"Look here, Margaret," Mr. Lester suddenly exclaimed. "Step this way a minute."

She put aside her letter, and went to him. "Has it ever struck you, Margaret, what a famous conservatory might be carried out

"It would be an excellent spot for one," she replied. "I think I once heard you make the same remark."

"No doubt. It has been in my mind some time. I suppose I must set about it now." "Why now?" inquired Miss Bordillion.

Mr Lester laughed; it was what might be called a shy laugh, and as he replied to the question, his usually free tone had a tinge of embarrassment in it.

"It is two years-more-since Katherine died; I may begin to look out soon for some one to supply her place. In that case, the old house ought to be brightened up. What say you, Margaret?"

Margaret Bordillion said nothing. stood with her eyes cast down, and her cheeks glowing. She certainly did not construe the words into an offer; she had better sense; but she did believe that George Les ter's intentions pointed to herself; his embarrassment of manner may have aided the thought. He saw the marks of confusion; it was impossible that she could conceal them, standing facing him, as she did, in the glowing brightness of the morning; and he attributed them to displeasure; he thought she was feeling pain at the idea of Katherine's

"Margaret," he said, in a low tender tone, as he gently laid his hand upon her shoulder, though neither the tone nor rhe action was born of tenderness for her, "it is not good for a man to be alone. Katherine is gone, but we are living. Ponder over what I have hinted, and try and overget your distaste to it."

Mr. Lester stepped out at the window, which opened to the ground, as he concluded, and oined the children. And Margaret Bordillion? -she remained standing as he had left her in the day's brightness, type of the brightness which had rushed over and was illuminating her whole soul. "I shall be his wife at last." she softly murmurmed: "his wife! his wife! how have I deserved so intense a happiness?

The servants entered to remove the break fast-things, and that aroused her. She called to her two little girls, and went with them us stairs to the study, to superintend, as usual, their lessons.

The day went on to its close, its calm varied only by an outbreak between Wilcred and Tiffle, one of the sourcest of virgins, was the head-servant at the Lall, and liked to rule with an overbearing hand. She was housekeeper and mistress, subject, of course, to the authority of Miss Bordillion; but Miss Bordillion interfered but little Tiffle, if not of a desirable temper, was neither of a kindly disposition: the servants called her cross grained, and Miss Bordillion, truth to say felt afraid of her. When Mrs Lester died, and Tiffle found that Miss Bordillion was to remain, Tiffle went her master and gave warn-Mr. Lester would not take it: he fancied ing. that the hall, deprived both of mistress and housekeeper, inevitably come to something bad; and he raised Tiffle's wages, and told her she must stop. Tiffle ungraciously consented to a three-months futher sojourn; but when the three months came to an end, and Tiffle found how little Miss Bordillion taoubleb her -that she had, in fact, far more sway than in the days of her late mistress, Tiffle said no more about leaving. But she hated Miss Rordillion, simply bec use the latter was nominally placed over her : and Tiffle was one

who could hate to some pu pose. Another object of her dislike was Master Lester, and it was returned by him. That sort of repulsion must have existed between them. which two persons will entertain, one to the other, unexplainable by themselves or in metaphysics; and when Wilfred was at home were frequent contests between him and Tiffle. On this occasion it was sharper than customary; so and loud as to disturb the household: Mr. Lester was out, but Miss Bordillion, as in duty bound, interposed her authority, and ordered them both before her. It was an unusual procedure for her to make : induced possibly by a forshadowing idea of the full and indisputable authority she might soon be vested with in that house. Miss Bordillion found that Tiffle was in the wronghad provoked the boy unjustifiably; and she

repreman led her. Tiffle was pretty nearly stunned with indignation, truth to say, though the fault lay though she were only Maria's governess, and on her side this time, it was as often on Wiltred's : and she withdrew, vowing vengeance in her heart against the world in general and Miss Bordillion in particular. The servants suffered from her temper that day, as they

were loud and deep. "Let her have her fling out," cried the lay in a fainting fit.

"What's that?" cried Tiffle, turning sharply around upon him. "Did you speak of me?" "I tell them they may as well let you have your fling out, Mrs. Tiffle," he quietly answered. "Another week or two, and it will sat on where she was never quitting her be at un end."

"You are a fool," retorted Tiffle.
"Perhaps I am," said the man. "Perhaps

master would be if he didn't set himself about remedying this. But he is going to, and to marry a wife, and to give the house a mistress -which will put your nose out of joint, ma'am."

" Is it true?" uttered one of the other servants, all of whom stood in consternation.

"It is perfectly true; otherwise I should not have repeated it. In a couple of weeks at the most, I believe they'll be married."

His accent was series, and they knew him to be a cautious and truthful man, Even Tiffle felt calamity was certain, and she turned cold all over. "It's that animal, Miss Bordillion!" she ut-

tered, the conviction fixing itself into her

mind: "it's she who has come over him, and no other. She's as sly as a cat!" The butler only smiled; it exasperated her beyond bearing, and she flung out of the room. "I'll go to her this minute, and tell her what I think, if I die for it!" she muttered

and the deuce himself shouldn't stop me."

Miss Bordillion was alone in the breakfastroom—they often sat in it on a summer's evening-it was so pleasant to be where the windows opened to the ground, and to step out when inclined. Mr. Lester was dining out that evening. The little girls were drawging a childs carriage to and fro on the lawn, in which were seated two dolls in state, Wilfred teasing them with all his might, and, altogether, making a great noise. Tiffle came brushing in, her face red. She had a long sharp nose, and gray, sly ferret's eyes: was very little in person, and generally stealthy in her movements. She was attired in an old brown silk dress and a white muslin apron.

"I lived in the family before you ever came near it, Miss Bordillion," began she, "and I think if this change was in view I might have been injected into it."

Miss Bordillion looked up, astonished at her abrupt entrance, her words, her manner altogether. Tiftle was literally panting with

"Explain yourself," said Miss Borhillion. "I say that it's a shame for the servants to have been enlightened, and for me, their head, to have been kept in the dark," burst out Tifile. "But when things are set about in this kivert way, it don't bring much luck." "Explain youreself, I repeat," interupted

Miss Bordillion. "What are you speaking of? You forget yourself" "It's announced in the kitchen by Jones that you and master are going to make a match of it," shrieked Title. " I suppose master told him."

Miss Bordillion was completely taken too: never had she been so much so in all her life. Tiffle's insolence was entirely merged in the news; it was that which took away her selfpossession, and covered her with confusion. She blushed rosy red, she stammered, she faltered; bringing out some disjointed words that she "did not know," she " was not sure." Tiffle read the signs only too correctly.

"Love-sick as a school-girl!" she contemptuously soliloquized, and than spoke aloud. So, as I have not been used to underhanded reatment, and can't stomach it, I'll give warning now, if you please."

And, leaving Miss Bordillion in a whirl of happy perplexity, she strode back to the servants, and boasted of what she had done.

"Good heavens!" exclaimed the butler," you never have been such an idiot! You complimented me with being a fool just now, but you might have kept it for yourself more justly. It is not Miss Bordillion that muster's going marry

Tifile sat down, overcome with sundry emotions.

" Not Miss Bordillion! Who is it then?" "The pretty young lady at the castle-Lady Adelaide. I should be sorry to put my foot in it, as you have done."

Tiffle said in reply. She sat silent for at least half an hour, revolving in her mind the points of all she had heard and seen, and drawing her own deductions. Than she arese and proceeded again to the breakfast-room.

Miss Bordillion sat as she had left her, in the same chair, in the same position, her eyes fixed on vacancy, and the rosy hue of happy love lighting her countenance. She was lost in the mazes of dreamland, illusive dreamland, upon which a rude blow was about to fall-one that would shatter its bliss forever.

Very different was the present Tiffle meekly standing there, from the outrageous Tiffle fhalf an hour ago. She deprecatingly held her hands together, smonthing them one over the other, and stole covert glances with her atse eyes at Miss Bordillion. "I am come to apologize, ma'am, for what

I said just now, which I shouldn't have done but for laboring under a misapprehension. Them servants led me into it, and I should like to turn the whole lotaway. I find there were no grounds for coupling your name with master's.

"Your words took me so entirely by surprise, that I did not meet them, or reprove you as I ought," was the quiet reply of Miss Bordillion. "I will now merely observe that Mr. Lester entertains no present intention of changing his condition, so far as I know. Do not offend again-or take up groundless notions."

"I was only mistaken in the lady, you see ma'am," returned Tiffle, standing her ground "I thought it had been you—for which as I say, I'm here to beg parding-whereas it's somebody else. Master is about to marry.' Slowly Miss Bordillion gathered in the Had they meaning? or had they words. Her heart beat wildly, as she gazed at

"In less than two weeks from this the wedding is to come off," proceeded Tiffle, venturing on the unqualified assertion, and positively reveling in the misery she knew she was inflicting "A dainty bride she'll make, young and lovely as ever wore the oringe wreath; but master—so it's said—always had an eye for beauty. You don't seem as though

Adelaide.' Misery? Ay, misery, as cruel as ever fell in this world. Margaret Bordillion's pulses stood still, and then began to beat with alarming quickness. All the blood in her body seemed turning to stone, her brain whirled, her heart turned sick, the things around were growing dim to her. "Water-a drop of water, Tiffle," she

you had heard it, ma'am; he marries Lady

gasped out, as her sight was failing. Tiffle whisked around to where some stood, a wicked look of satisfaction on her countenance, now that it was turned from view. She Miss Bordillion, beginning to speak in a con-

doling tone. "These changes is unpleasant, ma'am, when they come upon us by surprise; but-' Tiffle ceased; for she saw that her words to supply her place to Maria-to be, in a were falling on a deaf ear. Miss Bordillion sense, the child's second mother. Are you

THE indisposition of Miss Bordillion soon passed, and Tiffle withdrow in silence; having the grace to feel that it was scarcely the moment to venture upon any more of her condolences." The evening grew later, and the children were sent to bed; but Margaret

To say that the news had stunned her, would be to use a most feeble expression, as descriptive of the facts. Her whole mind was in a chaos; and she was only conscious that the Rubicon, which most women must encounter once in their lives, was now passed, leaving behind it sweet and sunny plains, as of Arcadia; stretching out before it, the way she must henceforth walk, nothing out black darkness.

But Margaret Bordillion was one to look troubles firmly in the face, and she set herself to do so by this; even now, in the very dawn of her agony. First of all, were the tidings true? If so, she must decide upon her own future movements; for, to remain in the house after the young Lady Adelaide was brought to it, his wife-Margaret bent her head with a wailing cry; she could not pursue the thought. She must, if possible, be satisfied on the point before she slept; there was.only one way to accomplish it, and that was by putting the question to Mr. Lester; and she resolved to do it.

He came home about eleven o'clock, much surprised to see Miss Bordillon sitting there; for she never waited for him when he passed his evenings out.

"You are quite dissipated, Margaret," began he, in his gay, careless tones. "Eleven o'clock, and you sitting up!"

She streve to form her lips to answer, but no sound came from them. She was schooling down her manner to indifference, making an effort to speak with calmness, but it was more difficult than she had thought, Mr. Lester continued, poticing nothing.

"I am sure this is much more sensible than your dancing off up stairs to your own sittingroom or to bed, leaving an empty room to welcome me: I have wondered why you do so, Margaret: you can't fear I shall eat you."

Margaret cleared her throat preparatory to speaking, but the self-agitation which the effort induced, was more than she knew how to hide. Her heart was beating great thumps, beating up to her throat, her face was white and her lips were dry. She arose from her seat, and opening her workbox, which rested on a side table, stood there apparently rummaging its contents, her back to Mr. Lester. Then she managed to bring out what she had made up her mind to say.

"I have been hearing some news to-night, and I thought I would wait and ask you if it was true. These warm evenings, too, one finds sitting up agreeable '

"What momentuous news have you been hearing?" he laughed. "That the Thames has taken fire?"

"Something nearer home," she answered, dropping a reel of cotton and stooping for it. I have been told that you are going to "-a sudden cough took her, which caused a pause -" to marry Lady Adelaide Errol."

"Now, who the deuce could have given you that information?" demanded Mr. Lester, in a joking tone.

"Tiftle. See said that Jones-at least I think she said it was Jones—had announced it to the servants, and she concluded he had authority from you."

"The notion of Miss Bordillion's listening to the gossip of servants!" was his retort; but for his manner, still a laughing one, she would have deemed it all nonsense together; perhaps a faint hope did come across her that it might be. At that juncture the butler happened to enter with some glasses, and his master arrested him.

"So Jones, you have been making free with Lady Adelaide Errol's name to-night-in conjunction with mine."

Jones turned crimson and purple, and Jones stuttered and stammered, but not a connected word could Jones utter. "Play from whom did you get your in-

formation?" continued Mr. Lester. "Sir, I'm sure I beg pardon if-if it's not correct, or if I did wrong to speak of it," cried the man. "I got it from Mr. Geoffry Dane." "From Mr. Geoffry Dane!" repeated Squire Lester, surprise causing him to utter the words. "How did that come about?"

"It was in this way, sir. I met Mr Geoffry Dane in the road near the castle, and he stopped to speak; he often does, for he's a affable, pleasant gentleman; and just then my Lady Adelaide passed toward the castle, with her maid and Bruff behind her. 'She's a winsome young thing, sir,' I said, when Mr. Dane was putting on his hat again, which he had taken off to her, 'as good as a sunneam. 'It's a sunbeam you'll soon have near to you Jones,' answered he; 'in a week or two's time she leaves the castle for your master's changing her name for his.' He looked so

queer when he said it." "Queer! How 'queer?'" asked Mr. Les-

"Well, sir, I can hardly describe-there was a funny look about his mouth; the corners of it drawn down like. It make me think he had been speaking in ridicule, but I found he had not."

The se-vant coased, but no rejoinder was

made to him. "And I certainly did speak of it when got home, sir, and I am sorry if it has given offence, but I thought there could be no harm in repeating it, as it was said openly to me.

Shall I cantradict it, sir?" "Oh! dear, no," carelessly replied Mr. Lester. "You may go, Jones. The man retired, and Miss Bordillion, who

had been steadying her nerves during the colloquy, turned to Mr. Lester. "It is true, then?"

"Yes it is true, Margaret," he answered, his manner changing to seriousness. "I should have acquainted you with it to-morrow: the few words I said to you this morning after breakfast were intended as preparing heralds.

"And is it possible that it is so near!" "Circumstances are compelling the haste. Lord Dane's state is most precarious, and I do not wish Adelaide to depart for Scotland.'

"I think you should have told me," she returned, her voice expressing resentment. "It is a short notice for me to lay my plans and get away from the house." "Get away from the house!" exclaimed Mr. Lester. "What are you thinking of

now? "Nay-what are you thinking of? I may rather say."

"The house is large enough for you and for Adelaide. She will not be putting you out of your place as mistress, because it is a place you have never assumed, and never would do it. You can remain in it precisely as you have hitherto done."

"No, Mr. Lester, it is impossible," she answered, a sickly smile momentarily arising poured some into a tumbler, and carried it to to her features. "Before you bring home your wife, I must leave to make room for

her." "Margaret," he returned in a low tone, " I do no not forget that you promised Katherine forgetting it?"

liar words called it forth.

her hand on her chest to still its beating. dle her with the charge of a child, for whom she does not, as yet, care; and she is neither old enough nor experienced enough to fulfil

the duties of a parent to one of Maria's age. When she shall have children of her own, experience will come with them. Margaret, you love Maria almost as the apple of your eye; you could not bear to part with her."

That it would bring more grief than she

" No, no. Margaret, by the remembrance of Katherine, for Maria's own sake, I ask you to rescind this expressed resolution, and remain with us. At any rate, for a period; say three months, six months; and then—it your sojourn be not agreeable; and you and Adelaide cannot get ou well together-then it will be time enough to talk of leaving.

He had drawn close to her, and taken her hands in the earnestness of his emotion. She quietly withdrew them without reply; and Mr. Lester supposed his prayer was acceded

and sat herself down to think. What should she do! what ought she to do? She was a woman greatly alive to the dictates of conscience, one who was most anxious, even at a self-sacrifice, to fulfil her duty. And conscience was already beginning to ask her whether it would be right to abandon Maria Lester.

"Should I put my own pain, my own chilled feelings in comparison with this?" she asked herself. "Terrible as it will be to me to live here when she is his wife, per-haps I can bear it. And I deserve punishment; yes; for I had no right to suffer myself to become so attached to him. Let me take up the punishment and bear it, as I best

She sat on, to the little hours of the morning, battling with her grievous trial. But no better reconciled did she get to it; and she rose impressed with the belief that she should not be able to remain. She made a kind of compromise with herself; she would not hurry away before the marriage, as was her first thought, but would remain during the month the bride and bridegroom expected to it is Hawthorne who is in haste to get out of be absent on their wedding tour following the customs of the world, and quit it only just previous to their return.

the following day, without touching upon other particulars. "She had better be sent

remaining here will make no difference to Lady Adelaide; she will be with Maria."

could leave when she did, she thought. A few days passed on, nine or ten, and the day fixed for the wedding was drawing very clore. Lord Dane seemed to have taken a turn for the better; he still kept his bed-from that he would never rise again—but that his general health and spirits were much improved. One morning he sent for Mr. Apperly. The lawyer expressed his pleasure at

"Yes," smiled Lord Dane, "I fancy I have Apperly, I may as well execute the will to-

day; I suppose it is ready." "Quite ready, my lord, and has been this fortnight. But you were to let me know

"I have not been well enough to put myself to any sort of business or trouble," was the reply of Lord Dane. "It is not well to suffer wills to remain un-

executed," remarked the lawver. "Procrastination plays strange tricks sometimes." "Not well, as a general rule, or when a man

lies daily in danger of death," acquiesced Lord Dane. "Had I been likely to go off like the snuff of a candle, I would have signed the will the day it was made. But I do not imagine my departure will be quite so sudden as all that."

"There's no necessity. Bruff and one of

the other men will do. Squire Lester may happen to be in the castle at the time; if so,

"I am not solicitor to Mr. Lester. Oh, by the way," he suddenly added, " has your lordship heard that Hawthorne is off Australia?"

"He has heard from his two brothers, who some four or five years ago. They are doing well-excellently-are making fortunes; and the same." "And he intends to go?"

"Ay, and to be off in a jiffy. Since the

ship's approval." "A good house is the Sailor's Rest," remorked Lord Dane; "an excellent living for

"So I told him. But, you see that sun, my lord, its rays shining in so brightly; you might just as well try to turn that from the earth, as to turn Hawthorne from this new project. He is wildly bent upon it, and his wife is the same; she is already gone to Lon-

"What do they mean to do with their furniture and fixtures?" "Whoever takes to the house must take to

them. He puts the value down at £300, altogether; furniture, fixtures, leave, and goodwill; and it's not too much. One man is after it who would make a good tenant,ant, in the face of the sworn alibi; so why

could be do with a public house? And where's his money?" "Your lordship is thinking of the prevent-

man. I mean his brother."
"Oh, aye, I forgot him. Yes, he would be

to approve of my own tenants." "Very well, my lord. But I suppose I may allow the negotiations with Mitchel to

have no objection to Mitchel. A respectable man; a very respectable man is Mitchel."

"And what hour shall I return with the will?" inquired Mr. Apperly. "Three o'clock –four o'clock ?"

"Any hour. You won't find me gone out," responded Lord Dane, with a joking smile.

"Then I'll say three; said Mr. Apperly, and bid your lordship good-day now, hoping my visit has not fatigued you."

He had quitted the room, when Lord Dane's bell rang a hasty peal. It was to recall him. "Apperly," cried his lordship, "I do feel omewhat fatigued, not so well as I did when you came in, and think it may be better to put off the business till to-morrow. It's not well for me to attempt too much in one day. Be here with the will at eleven in the morning."

And the lawyer, with a bow of acquiesance, turned and went out again.

When he reached home, John Mitchel was waiting to see him, the man who wished to take to the Sailor's Rest.

"Hawthorne and I have come to terms, sir," were the words with which he accosted Mr. Apperly; "and we shall want you to make out the agreement and transfer. I don't care how soon it's done." "All very fine, my good man," returned the

lawyer, who, lawyer-like, chose to throw dificulties in the way, though none really existed; "but there's a third party to be consulted in this affair, besides you and Hawthorne. And that's Lord Dane."

"I feel sure his lordship will accept me readily," returned the man. "He could not find a surer tenant; you know he could not,

Mr. Apperly."

"I have nothing to say against you,
Mitchel; there's no doubt his lordship might
get many a worse. Well, I'll see about it in a few days." "But, if you could manage it, sir, we should

like the deeds drawn out immediately. I want to take possession next week, and Hawthorne wants to be rid of it." "Poob, pooh!" cried Mr. Apperly, "you

can't take a bull by the horns that way. Some men are six months getting into a house. I am busy to-day; and I shall be busy to-morrow; but you may come in again the next morning. Meanwhile, I'll contrive to see Lord Dane."

"I dare say, sir," returned Mitchel, looking hard at Mr. Apperly, "you might accept me now, if you would. It's not altogether that I am in so great a hurry to get into the house : it; but what I want is, to make sure that I shall have it-that I shan't be put aside for another. I'd pay this freely, to secure it, He laid down a five-pound note. Five-

pound notes had charms for Mr. Apperly like they have for all men, lawyers in particular. He looked at it complacently; but, true still to his craft, he would not speak the word posi-"I have some power vested in me, Mitchel, certainly, and believe I can promise that you

shall become the tenant. Subject, you understand, to the consent of Lord Dane. "Of course, Mr Apperly. Then it is a settled thing, for I know his lordship won't object to me. So I'll say good-morning, and

thank you, sir." "And step in the day after to-morrow, in the forenoon, Mitchel. As to this," added the lawyer, carelessly popping the note inside his desk, "it can go into the costs."

But there was to be acting and counteracting. Somewhere about the same hour that Mitchel paid his visit to Mr. Apperly, Richard Ravenshird paid one at Mr. Geoffcy Dane's. The latter looked exceedingly surprised to see him, if not annoyed. "Sir," began Ravensbird, without any cir-

cumlocation, " report runs that now you are the heir, my lord leaves many points of business, relating to the estate, entirely in your hands. I have come to ask your interest and influence to get me accepted as tenant of the Sailor's Rest'

He spoke fearlessly, not at all as a petitioner, more as though he was making a demand. A remarkably independent man was Richard Ravensbird.

"What! are you after the Sailor's Rest!" exclaimed Mr. Dane. "I have heard a dozen names mentioned; but not yours. The man most likely to have it, they say is Mitchel." "I have not been after it with a noise, like

the rest have, sir; but, as soon as I found it

was to let, I spoke privately to Hawthorne.

I must do something for a living, and have been looking out ever since I left the castle in the spring." "Then you intend to go to service again?" "Service!" returned Ravensbird. "Who would engage me, after having been taken up on a charge of murdering my former master: There may be some, Mr. Herbert-I beg your pardon, sir, I ought to say Mr. Dane- who don't vet believe me innocent. Not that that's the reason: I never did intend to enter

upon another service, if I left Captain Dane's.

The Sailor's Rest is just such a house as 1 should like; will you help me to it, sir?" "Ravensbird," said Mr. Dane, not replying to his request, "it appears strange to me that you should remain in Danesheld. You have no ties in it; until you came with your master you were a stranger to it; had a like cloud fallen upon me, however unjustly, I should be

glad to get away from the place. "No, sir," answered Ravensbird, in a quiet, concentrated tone, "I prefer to stay in it. "To enter upon the Sailor's Rest would re-

quire money," again objected Mr. Dane. "I am prepared for that. I have not lived to these years without saving up money. That won't be the bar-as Hawthorne knows. He has been shilly shallying has Hawthorne," continued Ravensbird. "I knew of his intentions to leave the house as soon as he did, for he read the letter from Australia to me when it came, lodging with them as I do; and I spoke up at once, and said I would take the house off his hands. He quite jumped at it -was all engerness to transfer it to me; but in a day or two his tone changed, and he has been vacillating between me and John Mitchel."

"Why did he change? Do you know?" "Yes; and I have no objection to say," answered Ravensbird. "A crotchet came over him that I might not be an acceptable tenant to my lord, who still wavers as to my guilt or non guilt." "My lord does not waver; he believes you

guilty," was on the tongue of Geoffry Dane; but he checked the werds, and suffered Ravensbird to continue. "It is scarcely likely that any reasonable man can believe me to have been the assail-

should his lordship nourish a prejudice against me? Will you accept me as a tenant, Mr. Dane?" "I have no power to do so; you have taken up a wrong notion altogether. I certainly nave transacted business for my uncle, since I have stood, as it may be said, in Mr. Geoffry Dane's place; but he has not given

me authority to let his houses." "Will you speak to him for me, sir?"

Mr. Dane hesitated. "I would speak in a minute, Ravensbird, but I am sure it would be doing no good. Apart from any prejudice he may or may not hold against you, he is one who will not brook interference, even from me."

CHAPTER IX A flush of pain dyed her face—the pecu-

> "You are bringing home Maria's second mother, in Lady Adelaide," she said, laying "I-should not bring Adelaide here to sad-

chose to acknowledge, was certain.
"I must bear it," was all she said.

Margaret! do no not desert Maria."

Margaret Bordillion retired to her chamber,

"About Edith?" she said to Mr. Lester,

back to school." "I don't see why she should be," was his reply. "She was invited for a three months' visit, and but a month of it has elapsed. Her

Miss Bordillion offered no rejoinder. Edith

seeing him so well. taken another lease of my short span of life, and may be here a few months longer instead of a few weeks. Feeling equal to business,

when to bring it up for signature."

"About witnesses?" inquired Mr. Apperly; "shall I bring them with me?"

he can be one." " He marries Adelaide, we hear." "Yes. Was it not you who drew up the settlement?" Mr. Apperly shock his head

"Hawthorne off to Australia!" uttered Lord Dane, turning his eyes on the lawyer in surprise. "What should take him thither?" went over, as your lordship may remember, have written for Hawthorne to go out and do

letter came the man has not known whether he stood on his head or his heels, his brain reeling with the golden visions it holds forth. He was with me next day, asking what he had better do about the lease of his house. It seems he had given wings to the news, and twenty are already after it, auxious to take it off his hands-of course subject to your lord-

any steady man. Hawthorne would do well to think twice before he gives it up."

don to lay in an outfit for the voyage."

Mitchel." "Mitchel!" echoed Lord Dane. "What

a good tenant, and could pay Hawthorne the money down. Well, I leave it to you, Apperly; but let the name be submitted to me before the bargain is actually struck. I like

go on, if he and Hawthorne so will it?" "Yes, yes," returned his lordship, "I could

" whatever the result should be."

"Will you undertake not to be disappointed at the result? Did it lie with nie, it would be and he determined, if possible, to pounce a different matter, but it lies cutirely with Lord Dane."

There was a pause. Revensbird stood in silence, as if still awaiting an answer, his piercing eyes never moving from those of Mr. | disappointment.

"However, as you seem so set upon it, I will speak to his lordship," resumed the latter. "But I must choose my time; it is not every day that he will allow business matters | looked vexed and sour. to be so much as named."

"If it is not settled between now and tomorrow night, John Mitchel will have the midnight," cried she, with a contemptuous glance at Sophie. "There's nothing here to "Then I will speak to his lordship in the morning," concluded Geoffry Dane.

### CHAPTER X.

A JUNKET Was being held in the housekeeper's parlor at Dane Castle, by the upper servants, who had invited a few triends to pass the evening. There was nothing very wrong in it; servants like moments of revelry just as much as their betters, and it would be unreasonable to say they should never enjoy them, provided they keep within bounds. Cf all people in the world, who should have been smuggled into the castle, one of the guests, but Richard Ravensbird! The servants did not share in the prejudice of their lord; they believed his innucence to be an established fact, and deemed him an ill-used man Perhaps Sophie's eloquent tongue had contributed to help them to this conviction. Wine, and biscuit, and cold punch, and rich cake, and fruit, and even ices were on the table, with other nice things; for the servants of the English nobility know what's good; and laughter and merriment reigned around.

l'aying great attention to a smart damsel (smart there, and with a face smoothed to smiles, but who was no other than Tiffle) was the valet of Lord Dane,-an old beau, who had been in search of a wife (as he said) the last ten years, but who had not found one to his mind. He was plying Tifle with wine cake, and soft speeches, when Mr. Bruff suddenly interrupted the flirtation and recalled the valet to his duty.

"Is it not time that you should just step up stairs, and see if my lord requires anything?"

"My lord is sure to be sleeping still," was the reply of the valet; "otherwise he would have rung. It's bad for him, this going to sleep at dusk, because it spoils his night's rest; but he will yield to it. Besides, my - Lady Adelaide is sitting in the room. me alone for not neglecting my lord, Mr.

"I wonder the young lady likes to pass her

evenings in a sick chamber," grunted Tiffle. "I know why I think she chooses it," responded the castle's housekeeper, dropping her voice, "and that's for the sake of company. My lord in his sick bed is better than none. My opinion is, that she's frightened to sit alone in this great house. What she saw, or what she didn't see, that dreadful night by the ruins, I don't know; but it's certain that nobody was ever so changed, in the space of time, as is Lady Adelaide."

"My faith!" ejaculated Sophie, jumping out of her chair, " if my lady didn't tell me to take her a shawl, for she felt chill, and that's an hour ago? What's my head worth?"

"And that's another odd thing," continued the housekeeper, as Sophie flew from the

" My young lady's feeling chill, these hot nights, as soon as dusk comes on. Take her altogether, she's just as if she had some dread-

ful secret within her to weigh her down." Sophie had gone from the room quick enough; but not one half so quickly as she burst into it, on her return. The assembled party gazed at her in amazement, for she was evidently under the influence of some great terror which had taken away her self-posses-

sion, and turned her face white.
"What's in the death-room?" she panted. "The death-room!" echoed Bruff, "why, nobody. It's locked up safe. What superstitious fancy is coming over you now, Mam'-

selle Sophie?" "It's not locked up," persisted Bruff. "The

key's hanging in my pantry." "I did not notice the door as I went by it." began Sophie, in explanation, "and my belief is, that it was then shut; otherwise I should never have had courage to go by it, and up stairs into the rooms by myself. But when I came back there, it was ajar. My patience!

di la't I scutter on to you, my legs shaking as if they'd drop."
"Of all funciful creatures, Mam'selle Sophie's the worst-seeing ghosts where there are none," testily exclaimed the butler, who had a prejudice against jokes or tales being

passed on the death-room. "The door's no more open than this door's open; and, to convince you, I'll go to my pantry and get the He opened the door as he spoke and de-

parted. Sophie nodding her head after him in scornful incredulity. " If he finds the key there I'll eat it," quoth

"Did you take the shawl to Lady Adel-

aide?" questioned the housekeeper. "What should hinder me, when I went to do it it?' returned the saucy Sophie. "My lady was asleep."

"Asleep." "Gone off right into a doze in the easychair. So I threw the shawl lightly on her knees, and came away."

"And, my lord," put in the valet, " was he asieep still? "For all I know. I didn't go as far as the

bed Little doubt that he was asleep, or else he'd have spoken." At this moment Bruff returned, with a

softened step and softened voice, his countenance wearing a look of perplexity. "It's very odd," cried he, "the key's not in the pantry."

"So, it's Sophie that sees ghosts where there are none, and fancies doors open when they're not, and keys are in them when they're safe in their pantries!" retorted that the Quebec Ship Laborers Benevolent society, demoiselle upon Bruff, in a tone of aggravation. "Perhaps if you go and look at the old, time-honored institution is as strong as death-room, you'll find that it is open."

"I am going there," was the reply of Bruff. "That key is under my sole charge, and it is as much as a servant's place is worth, to take and those of No. 2, 3 and 4 preside at the it from its book. Whichever of them has dared to do it shall pay the penalty."

"I wish you'd illow me to accompany you, Mr. Bruff," simpered Tiffle. "I have heard much of the death-room in Dane Castle, and have long had a curiosity to see it." "There's nothing to see," returned Bruff;

"it's a stone room, empty of furniture. But you are welcome to go, if you wish to." "Will nobody else come?" asked Tiffle, looking around with a simper. "There's safaty in numbers, you know."

Example is contagious, and every one present rose to follow Tiffle and Bruff, even

Sophie was right. The door of the deathroom was open—sijar, as she had termed it—and the key in the lock. But not a soul was inside the chamber. Bruff was ready to explicit the chamber. plode with indignation; that one or more of leaders to name the society "Union Canathe under servants had surreptitiously ob-

"You might try," persisted the man, tained the key, either from the mischievous motive of annoying him, or to awaken superstitious alarm in the castle, he had no doubt, upon the offenders.

"Why, it's nothing but a big square dreary room, with high windows, and nothing in it, ejum'ated Tiffle, ranging her eyes around in

"I told you there was nothing in it," said the butler. "What did you expect to see?"
Perhaps Tiffle had expected ty see something in the middle, upon trestles, for she

"I wouldn't mind going by this here room fifty times over, when the bell was tolling squawk at. Where does that place lead

"That's a closet," said the butler. "What's inside of it?" demanded Tiftle. "A pair of trestles," he replied, in a low

tone. "Oh! Could we have a look at 'em?" "No, Mrs. Tiffle," he gravely auswered. That closet is never opened but when-

when it's needful to open it." " Well, it's a nasty, cold, dismal place!" retorted Tiftle, " not worth the coming to see. And how damp the floor is!"

The last remark caused them all to cast their eyes downwards, upon the flags. They were damp in places; capriciously damp, one might feel inclined to say : quite wet in parts,

quite dry in others. "What sort of flooring d'ye call this?" inquired Tiffle, when her eyes had taken in the effect. "Some stones give with the damp, and some don't, that is well known. but here the same stone-lots of 'em-is half wet and half dry. And whoever saw flags damp on a hot summer's night, with the weather set for a regular drought?"

No reply was made to Tifile. The servants were looking on the floor in ominous dismay, for the superstition relating to it was rife

among them. "It's a sign that this room won't be long without a tenant," whispered the ever-ready Sophie. "My Lord-"

"We have had quite enough nonsense for one night, mam'selle," interposed the butler, taking her sharply up. "My lord's better, and I hope he'll live many a month yet."

"I hope he will," returned the persistent Sophie, "but I have heard the Danes themselves say that this floor doesn't go damp for nothing. Ill-luck seems to be upon the family this year. After the captain and Mr. Geoffry went, I said there'd be another death, making the third-"

"And there was another,-my lady's," broke in the irritated butler. "And according to your theory, there it ought to stop. Pray, what version would you give us should a fourth take place?" he cynically added.

"A fourth," debated Soyhie; "well, I should say, if a fourth takes place, it would go on then to six; three and three. But death generally stops with the third."

A smile went around at Sophie's "three and three." but the butler did not vouchsafe further reply. Ravensbird had taken no part in the conversation; his attention had been fully occupied with the apartment.

"I never was here before, ' he remarked and yet the room seems familiar to me Where, how, and when can I have seen it!" "In a dream, perhaps," suggested Tiffle. Strange things do come to us in dreams."

There was nothing attractive in the room to detain them, now that their curiosity was gratified, and they filed out of it. Mr. Bruff locked the door, and took possession of the key, with an air which seemed to promise that it did not get out of his keeping again.

# (To be continued.)

### The Late Riots. It is a pity to see newspaper correspondents

single out the the Irish and French in the

late riot. Even Mayor Chambers, who was

dubbed "an old woman" by the Chronicle,

during the excitement, said in his "rigmarole" speech in the council the other evening that it was a war between the French and Irish. We certainly believe that this mode of discussing the late troubles is wrong. "Birch," in the Post, says: "that the ship laborers of No. "I section having reduced their scale of " wager, &c.," and in another sentence is the following:-" The men of No. 1 section being "indisputably the ablest and fittest men for the work, are receiving the preference from ship-"masters." This is incorrect, and it is well that outsiders should know it. The Quebec Ship Laborers' Benevolent society is composed of more sections than one, in which there are Irish, French, E glish, Germans, Norwegians and Greeks, as far as we can find out, so that the reduction is general and not confined to No. 1 only. Now, what caused the row is simply this, that the "Union Canadienne" declared in an advertisement that they would show to the merchants their strength by a procession. Now, had they been satisfied to accomplish this teat, well and good, but no, they went further, in which they declared that they would walk through Champlain street, a place dear to the Irish heart. In this locality there are no merchants. It is true that the bulk of the men of No. 1 section reside there. but it is no reason to say that it was an "Irish or French" row. On the morning of Friday, on which day the row took place, the president of No. 2 section of the Quebec Ship Laborers' Benevolent society, Mr. Samson, published a card in the Chronicle and Telegraph, stating that his section at Levis, composed of French Canadians, had not secreted as reported by the "Union Canadienne" in the Chronicle of the previous day, and that what had been said in print by the "Union Canadienne," that 600 of the ship laborers of Levis would join the procession, was likewise a falsehood. People abroad would imagine that the Irish and French laborers of on the first day it was established, and the best of good-will and harmony prevails as to one common board, and their deliber-ations are conducted with far more grace and harmony than those of our legislatures of other corporate bodies, including for instance. the municipal council. As to the late riot, it could have been avoided, had the chief magistrate done his duty. Many of those in the procession were innocently dragged into the concern, and when the excitement dies out, the origin of the whole affair will be traced to parties, who ought certainly to have been ashamed of themselves. Those in that procession, who have worked on board ship and call themselves "ship

laborers," have since become members of No.

1, thus showing that the innocent men in the

procession are not so much to blame for the

troubles as the man, who is said to be an Eug-

lish speaking subject, who advised the

### ROUND THE WORLD.

-The Spectator thinks that women care more for nature and men more for art. -A son of the great orator, John Bright, is

in Boston. He will visit California. -The London Times doubts that the influence of Cardinal John Henry Newman has

been so great as that of John Wesley. -Lord Chelmsford will have the first vacancy for the position of colonel of a regiment

in the regular army of British troops. -The editor of London World finds that sleeplessness is a malady to which women are subject, and that tobacco in moderation acts as a soother to irritable nerves.

-At Arcachon and Biarritz, France, ladies in bad weather wear the wooden sabots or clog shoes, made very light-some of mahogany, with silver ornaments in front.

-In 1619, ninety young women were imported from England, and sold to the colonists as wives, at 108 pounds of tobacco each! This was the origin of many of the F.F.V's.

PERHAPS THEY ARE .- The Russians are about to sell Kuldja to the Chinese. If they were going to sell the Chinese now, it would be only the sort of trading they are accustomed to practise.

-The Gladstone opposition to Lord Beaconsfield will make itself felt at the beginning of next year, and, if all the signs are true, Mr. Gladstone is likely to gain a great political victory.

-When the editor of London Truth was in the house of commons and the merits of a local Irish question were debated he always retired to a smoking room, and in voting he sided with the Irish members, konwing that they had more knowledge of the wants of their country than he had.

-Some serious accidents have occurred during recent bull fights in Spain. At Figueras a man was killed, and a soldier and a woman were severely injured. At Ruzala, near Valencia, two amateurs of the sport were wounded. During a bull baiting at San Roque, in the neighborhood of Gibraltar, the torreador Hermosville received some serious wounds. At Amporia a more unlucky individual has lost his life; and the Epoca, remarking that the "sequel will be given shortly," announces the inauguration at Guadix of a new and very pretty bull ring.

-The following is a brief blography of the historian of the Dutch republic. John Lethrop Motley was born at Dorchester, Mass., April 15, 1814, graduated at Harvard college and continued his classic and historical studies at Gottingen. He afterward studied law and was admitted to the bar, but preferred literature as a profession and became an eminent historian. He was sent as secretary of legation to Russia in 1840. He wrote some novels, but his greatest work was "The Rise of the Dutch Republic." The History of the United Netherlands" was equally creditable.

-The Canadian Illustrated News aptly says The conduct of some of our Canadian papers is inexplicable. Whenever they see a spiteful or ignorant reflection on the country in an American or other foreign journal, they pounce upon it with savage glee and republish it with sensational headlines. If they do this through party prejudice, they are very unwise; if they do it in an anti patriotic spirit, they act despicably, and show themselves unworthy of their high mission as public teachers. The proper course that we all should pursue is to resent any and every attack against our credit, our prospects, or our national institutions. No matter what may be our intestine divisions, we should unite in defending our country when its policy, based upon the will of the people for the time being, is made the subject of foreign animadversion."

-Prince Pierre Bonaparte, one of the sons of Lucien, Prince of Cassino, and a nephew thereore of Napoleon the Great, is residing in Versaitles in a state of extreme destitution. His fatal brawl in his house at Anteuil with Victor Noir, resulting in the latter's death at his hands by two or three shots from a revolver, will be remembered as having occured very shortly indeed before the downfall of the empire. Although acquitted of the charge of manslaughter. Prince Pierre at the time of Sedan had to pass through a double ordeal of punishment, the result of which has been his absolute ruin. His residence at Autenil, having been battered to pieces by the Prussian guns, was, later on, sucked and burned by the commune. Stripped of all his possessions, he has been barely supporting existence since then at a third rate hotel at Versailles, aided by the chance contribution of one or two charitable sympathizers. These now failing him, he is reduced to the direct straits, an extraordinary plight, it must be allowed, for one of the nephews of the king-making Emperor Napoleon I.

### Trickett and Hantan Endeavor to Arrange a Match.

San Francisco, Cal., September 9.—The steamer City of New York, from Sydney, N.S.W., via Honolulu, bri gs the following news: The representative of the Hanlan club, Toronto, had arrived at Sydney and issued a challenge on behalf of Hanlan to row Trickert for the championship of the world and £2,000 a side. Trickett signified his willingness to make a match if be defeated Laycock in the forthcoming match. At a meeting of persons interested in aquatics it was decided to take up the challenge on behalf of either Trickett or Laycock, provided £500 a side was de posited before the 18th inst. The meeting de clined to consider the question of Hanlan's expenses, which Trickett was asked by the challenger to contribute towards.

THE WONDERFUL LITHOGRAM. - Our readers will observe in another column the advertisement of "Jacob's Patent Lithogram," a new and useful invention for the purpose of speedily copying letters, plans, documents of all kinds, etc. The Lithogram is truly a wonderful invention and should be in the hands of every person desirous of keeping a copy of any writing whatever. Judging from a practical test of the merits of the Lithogram, we are sure that it only requires to be known to receive a very large amount of public patronage. Mr. Jacobs, whose office is at No. 457 St. Paul street, has also established branch offices in New York, Boston, Toronto, &c.

THERE ARE MANY PERFUMES WHICH, WHEN applied to the handkerchief, have a very agreeable odor for a few moments and then die away, leaving only a ackly, disagreeable smell. Not so with MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER; the longer it is exposed the more delicate and delightful becomes

DELAY IN THE USE OF MEDECINE IS often the cause af dangerous illness. In the great majority of cases the dislike to swallow offensive and nauseous doses in the reason assig\_ed for this delay, but this objection does not exist against BRISTOL'S BARSAPARILLA AND BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS: both are pleasant to take, and are by far the surest medicines to make you well.

# SCOTCH NEWS.

THE LANDING OF AMERICAN CATTLE AT GLASgow.-A Privy council order, published in Tuesday night's London Gazette, orders that from the 16th instant animals brought from the United States to the Port of Glasgow may be transhipped in the river and Firth of Clyde for conveyance to the foreign animals wharf, on condition that the transhipment is made with the special permisson of the customs' authorities, and that the vessel used is specially fitted and appropriated for the purpose.

DEATH OF SIR THOMAS MONCRIEFFE.-Sir Thomas Moncriesse, bart, died at Moncriesse house, Bridge of Earn, on Saturday afternoon after a painful illness of less than a week's duration. Sir Thomas was born in 1822 and succeeded to the estates as seventh baronet, on the death of his father in 1830. On 2nd May, 1843, he married Lady Lowison Hay, eldest daughter of Thomas Robert, tenth Earl of Kinnouli. The issue of the marriage was eight sons, six of whom survive, and eight daughters, seven of whom survive. One of his daughters is Duchess of Athole, another is Countess of Dudley, and another Lady Muir Mackenzie. Sir Thomas is succeeded in the title and estates by his son Robert Drummond, who was born on 3rd November, 1856. Sir Thomas was widely known and highly respected. When a young man he served for three years in the 1st foot guards, and since 1855 he has acted as honorary colonel of the Perthshire militia, and only a fortnight ago he was on duty with the regiment during the annual training. Sir Thomas took an active interest in politics, and was for a long series of years chairman of the County conservative com-

FATAL ACCIDENT AT NEW THEATRE BUILDING. -A serious accident, by which one man was killed and another it is feared fatally injured, occured on 21st at the new theatre in course of construction at the corner of Sauchiehall and Renfield streets. About half-past twelve o'clock, two masons' labourers, named respectively James Reilly and James M'Laren, were carrying two stones on a hand-barrow to the top of the building, and when they had reached the fourth storey, the last man stumbled and fell over the side of the gangway into the sunk flat, bringing the barrow and stones and the other man with him. When picked up, both men were in life, but were terribly injured. Dr. Sloan, Buccleuch street, was in attendance a few minutes after the accident, and ordered the immediate removal of the of the men to the Royal Infirmary, whither they were conveyed on stretchers. Reilly, who had a deep wound on his throat, and was injured internally, died shortly after being admitted to the Infirmary; and M'Laren, who has sustained a fracture of the skull, lies in a very critical condition. Reilly was 34 years of age, was married, and resided at 46 Cornwall street, Plantation. M'Laren is 30 years of age, is murried, and lives in Saltmarket street.

SMUGGLING CASES AT LEITH .- At a special court held at Leith on Wednesday, 20 inst .ex-Prevost Watt presiding-Henry Guthrie, employed as a fireman on board the steamer Northumbria, at present lying at Granton harbour, was charged with smuggling 20th. Goz of foreign manufactured tobacco, and 73 gills of brandy, upon which duty had not been paid. The accused, in attempting to evade the vigilance of the custom authorites, was observed by an officer to leave the pier and proceed in the direction of Granton square, carrying a bag underneath his arm. The bag, on being examined in the usual way, was found to contain the smuggled goods. Accused, who hecomes liable to a penalty of £100, was remanded till Monday. Jane M Kay, stewardess on board the steamer Marie Squart, arrived at Leith from Antwerp, was convicted of smuggling 11b. 2oz. of tobacco, 11b 6oz. of cigars, and 5 gills of brandy, and was fined £1 11s. including costs. The tobacco was found ingeniously concealed about her person. Henry Barret, fireman on board the steamer Eslington, of Cardiff, for having snnuggled 21b. 2oz. of tobacco, was fined £1 2s 6d, including expenses. The tobacco in this case was found concealed inside of a worsted stocking in the forecastle of the vessel.

THE UNEMPLOYED .- A deputation of unemploved, appointed at a recent meeting on the Green, waited on the Lord Provost and Magistrates on Tuesday in the Council chambers. Having stated their case, the Lord Provost informed the deputation that the extensive want of employment still existing in the city, in consequence of the continued depression of trade, had not been lost sight of by the magistrates. It was almost wnolly out of their power, however, to make any arrangements for finding work for the unemployed men, the more especially in the present season of the year, when out-door work might reasonably be expected to be much more plentiful than during the winter months. As the magistrates had found last year that it was quite impossible for them to give the question of relieving the unemployed that consideration which it then required without interfering largely with their other special duties, the matter had been undertaken by an acting relief committee. Several of the magistrates were members of that committee, and he would communicate to it the representations made by the deputation. He had no doubt these representations would receive the fullest consideration. The deputation, who then withdrew, reported the result of the interview to a meeting which was afterwards held on the Green.

CLYDE TO PORTSMOUTH IN A TORPEDO BOAT.

-Mr. James Barrie, river pilot, who on 7th inst. left the river with the torpedo boat built by Messrs Hanna, Donald & Wilson, Paisley, for the government, reached Portsmouth dockyard on the 15th-all well. The torpedo boat left the Clyde at 2.30 on Thursday morning, but had to put into Lamlash in consequence of a strong wind prevalling from the northwest, with a heavy sea. Left Lamlash next morning at 10.30, a fresh wind still blowing from N.N.W. with a lively sea. Headed the little craft direct for the Irish land, where they found the sea smooth. Reached Belfast Lough at 11 30 same night, and, after having coaled, left at 2.30. Experienced light winds from the SW. Passed inside of the Smalls, and came to anchor at 12.30 A.M. Started again at 5 A.M. on Sunday, and when half across the Bristol channel wind suddenly drew into the S.E., with thick foggy weather, with a very heavy sea running. Made for St. Ives, and arrived at 10.45. Coaled on Monday morning, and left again at 11 AM. Encountered a strong breeze from 8.E. going round Land's End, with cross sea and thick weather. Arrived at Plymouth at'7.30 same night and brought' up at the anchorage. Wind continued to blow hard from SE. till Wednesday morning, when the Breakwater was rounded at 5.40 A.M. Wind south-west, fine. Arrived at Southampton at 5 P.M. Painted on Thursday, and left at 4 P.M. on Friday in company with one of Thornycroft's new torpedo boats. A most exciting race was enjoyed to Spithead the Clyde boat winning. Portsmouth dock-yard was reached at 5.45 p.m.; satisfactorily terminating a lengthened passage in such a tiny craft. The boat, however, behaved very well, and steamed tast.

deep gloom was cast over Brodick on Sunday by the intelligence that a yachtsman in the bay had committed suicide. About four o'clock a summer resident, Mr. Hamilton, Glasgow, Babson about the size of the fish near the a summer resident, Mr. Hamilton, Glasgow, who had the small yacht Silvio hired from shore, when he replied that before the Ameri-James Adams, boat builder, Gourock, made signals for his man, named Hugh Decherty to come ashore, but receiving no answer Mr. caught twenty miles off. He then Hamilton took a boat from the beach, and on went on to say that the cause of the smallarriving alougside his yacht found Docherty, the only occupant, suspended in the forecabin by the topsail halyards. The halyard was at once cut, but the man showed no signs of animation, and had apparently been dead for some time. The end of the halyard had been taken down the fore-scuttle, which was almost closed, only a small aperture having caught at the present time. So that, actually, been left for the rope. Docherty was found partially reclining, his feet and legs touching the floor, and the mark of the rope was distinctly visible round his neck. He was dressed in a clean striped shirt and trousers, and the kettle was boiling in the cabin. The act must have been very deliberate, as there could have been no drop, so that he must have lain down and jerked his head back. His body was conveyed ashore and placed in the waiting room at the pier. During last week Docherty complained of having had a bad summer, and this, it is surmised, may have something to do with the tragedy. morning he was on board the yacht Snake and made an engagement with one of the crew to have a walk in the afternoon. was then in good spirits, and talked freely of his adventures in the American war, and mentioned that his wife gave birth lately to a still-born child. He was a steady man, about 5ft. 4in. high, and 45 years of age. Besides his widow, he leaves four of a family, who are resident in Gourock.

### The Fisheries Question.

GLOUCHESTER, Mass., September 6, 1879 .-Fitz J. Babson, who, with Mr. Dwight Foster, went down to the provinces by instructions of Secretary Evarts to investigate the methods of fishing adopted by native and other lishermen, and to collect whatever other evidence they could relating to the vexed questions arising from the treaty of Washington, reached home last night. Mr. Pabson has given the fishery question a good deal of earnest thought and attention. He is the collector of this, the largest fishing port on the coast, and besides is a citizen of public spirit, and in full sympathy with all efforts looking to the full development of the material interests of his native town. Before the Halifax commission convened he devoted a large portion of his time to collecting evidence, and arranging it for the American counsel. Mr. Foster was the American abent.

### MR. BARSON'S STATEMENT.

The Herald correspondent called on the collector and asked him to allow a brief review of his work to be printed. He said he would be very willing to do so, but was reluctant to anticipate the official report which he should be obliged to file with the state department. The information, he said, was for the ear of that department, and he could not, with propriety, give it to any other person or to the country through any other channel. He said that he enjoyed the trip very much on the United States steamer Kearsarge, commanded by Captain Pickering. He had gathered considerable statistical information, which only confirms his previous impressions of the actual condition of the fishery regulations and the treatment of our fishermen by the natives.

"All our people demand," he said, "are the same rights granted to Canadian fishermen in our ports. This we have not got, and only a modification of the treaty or its abrogation can give it to us in my judgment."

It was also learned that a call was made on the governor of Newfoundland, who received the commissioners cordially, and granted tion of their enquiry. They went to Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, and made inquiries of fishermen along the coast and at the various harbors. The United States consul here and the consuls at all points touched were questioned as to the feeling of the people toward the United States fishermen, the quantity of fish caught within the three-mile limit, the means emptoyed by provincial and American fisherman, &c., and an immense mass of testimony has been accumulated, which will be put in shape as soon as Mr. Foster gets home. He was to leave Halifax to-day or tomorrow. The report will not be ready for some weeks. It will be a very forcible doonment and will make some recommendations and reach some conclusions that are liable to change the whole aspect of our relations with the Dominion government so far as this

### branch of industry is concerned. BASIS OF EXISTING DIFFICULTIES.

A gentleman who had been with the com missioners a good deal during their cruise and knew something of their work and its direction, said in conversation a day or two ago that the difficulty was not really with the British government, but with the Canadian fishermen, who become greatly incensed at the manner in which the Americans fish, They have all the new and improved machines for catching fish, such as traps and seines. They can thereby catch more fish in an hour than the others can in a week. The Canadisos will not even allow their fellow countrymen to use these American inventions.

# MONEY THROWN AWAY.

The American government paid \$5,500,000 for the privilege of fishing inside the threemile line. Now, our fishermen do not ask to fish inside this line and, therefore, the money was thrown away. In the first place, the principal fish caught by the Americans is the cod. Now, inside the three-mile line off the Canadian shore the codfish is scarcely worth the catching. It is very small and could not find a market here at all. The fishing is all done thirty miles outside of the line, The Canadians, however, go out in their little punts and catch fitteen or twenty of these small fish and then call it a good day's work. The Americans, however, want to come inside the three-mile line to catch bait and this bait cannot be caught every day in the same place. In fact, some days it cannot be caught at all; for the fish used for baiting the traps and seines is migratory, and must be caught when it is to be found. Now, the Americans go inside the line, throw out their seines for bait, and before they can begin work in earnest the infuriated Canadian fishermen, egged on by some Canadian capitalists, who own them body and soul, form a mob and drive the men away. This is done in order to compel them to buy their bait from the Canadians. The Ameri cans are willing to buy it at a reasonable price, but when such exorbitant rates are saked they seem to prefer to catch it for hemselves rather than be subjected to their vile treatment.

# CANADIAN IGNORANCE.

The Canadians have no knowledge of what treaty is. .. They think the waters are their own personal property, and that they can exclude whomsoever they please, and prevent them from getting bait. Every one has rean of the disturbances that have been caused by the mob objecting to our fishermen obtaining

SUICIDE OF A YACHTSMAN AT BRODICK -- A bait otherwise than by purchase. As an example on the prejudice existing against the Americans, I will relate one little incident. cans came there to catch bait the codfish were as large inside the line as those ness now was that since the Americans came there to catch buit, and then went outside to spread their seines all the large fish were attracted outside by the bait, and thus left the shore. An old gentleman, hearing this, said that he had been in that harbor for forty years and had never seen a codfish larger than those all the Americans have as their share of the treaty is permission to go into the harbor at any time.

With respect to the mackerel it must be stated that the finest of mackerel are caught in large quantities off our own coast. The gentleman who furnishes the above is also of the opinion that the last treaty should be abrogated. He also thinks that no treaty will have much effect till the colonial fishermen are made to thoroughly understand the question in its every detail and are taught some respect for a treaty between their own government and that of another.-New York Herald.

### CATHOLIC NEWS.

Rev. Father Chrysostom Biencke has sucumbed to the fever at Memphis.

-The millionaire (Roman Catholic) Marquis of Bute, has been married seven years, but has no son and only one daughter, born in 1875. His heir is his first cousin, a Protestant, aged 55. Lord Bute is 32.

A LAUDABLE UNDERTAKING .- On September the 8th the foundation-stone of the first house of the mission of the Immaculate Conception was held in New York, and on the 14th December next the corner-stone will be laid. It is hoped the building will be completed by the middle of June next. This news will gladden the hearts of 350,000 members of St. loseph's society .- Homeless Chil 1.

Says the Catholic Times :- If the intelligent observer wishes to form an opinion aslto the vitality of the Catholic Church in Engand, he may take a glance at the occurrences of the past week. The Auxiliary Bishop of Shrewsbury opened a new and magnificent church at Hooton, the gift of Sir John Stanley Errington ; the Bishop of Salford laid the foundation of a new church at Walton-le-Dale; yesterday Cardinal Manning opened a new church at Burton-op-Trent, and the Bishop of Leeds laid the foundation-stone of a new church, near Sheffield, which his grace the Duke of Norfolk has undertaken to build at a cost of £7, 000. Catholics must be strange mortals if in the presence of such a week's work they do not possess grateful hearts. The Pall Mall Gazette gives a plain account

of the absurd canard transmitted through the cable the other day, representing the alleged complicity of the Jesuit fathers in Boussels in the pretended threats against the life of King Leopold We, at the time of the reception of this despatch, pointed out its inherent and ludicrous absurdity, and the statements of the Pall Mall Gazette quite bear out all that we said respectlog it. "The other they," save the Pall Mall Gazette, " a man called Van Hammo posted on the walls within Brussels some placards threatening King Leopold's life. After this achievement he got drunk, or pretended to get drunk, and was arrested for committing an assault. While he was in oustody for this offence it transpired that he was the man who had posted the placards, but to justify himself he stated that he had been instigated to this act by the Jesuit fathers, who had paid him money for threatening to murder the king. Inquiries soon revealed the them all the facilities needed for the prosecu- fact that Van Hamme was a bankrupt upholster who had several times been put under restraint for delicium tremens, and also been impris oned for theft. Nevertheless, on his evidence alone-evidence, moreover, which most probably he had been hired to give by the enemies of religion in Belgium—a visit was made to the lesuits monastery in Les Rue Ursulines, by the police and the public prosecutor. The police went to work with a will, first shutting all the Jesuit fathers in one room and then overhauling the entire house; informing the Father superior as they departed, that they had carried away with them all the writings they could find, and that he had not heard the last of them. The next day Father Nicholai, a venerable priest, seventy years old, and the librarian of the Jesuit college at St. Micar, was arrested, Van Hamme having in the meantime asserted that he had been instigated by Father Nicholai to have the placards written and paid fifty france for the work. In a day or two the ridicule cast upon the whole business was too much even for the police authorities to endure, and they liberated Father Nicholai and made something like a clumsy apology for their action. The Pall Mall Gazette, with good sense remarks that "whatever may be said against the Jesuits it cannot be alleged that they are generally so silly as to employ habitual drunkards and thieves to commit crimes for them." It adds that the conduct of the police has caused much excitement in Belgium and will not tend to sweeten the relations between the Catholic party and the court.—Cutholic Renorter.

> A Novel (ar for the Convey ance of Grain; The newly invented freight car, known as the Prosser car, threatens to disturb the freight question. This car is made of steel or iron, in the shape of a cylinder, with flunged wheeltire, extending round the circumference like hoops on a barrel. The load rests almost entirely on the rail, and the weight of the frame-work only rests on the axle. It is as if a bar were put through a hogshead of tobacco, and traces attached to the extremities of the axle, the circumference of the hogshead forming its own wheel. It is claimed to have been demonstrated by actual trial that a speed of four miles per hour, and the centrifugal force caused thereby, will hold the grain firmly without inter-motion to the inside surface of the cylinder; and, if the car be not full, there will be in the centre surrounding the axle a cylindrical body of air. The framework holding these two cylinders together weighs only three tons, instead of ten tons, the ordinary weight of a common car, while it takes up only one-half the room on

London, September 11 .-- A French review of the beet sugar trade says : Whatever may be the result of the crop in France, the yield throughout Europe will be equal to that of

The iron masters of Lanarkshire and Ayrshire met in Glasgow yesterday and resolved not to accede to the demand of the workingmen for an increase of wages until the price of iron exceeds 50 shillings per ton. Masters will immediately blow out a third of their furnaces, as their belief in the revival in the iron trade is only temperary. The self-actor winders in the Ashton cotton mills are the class of operatives most determined upon a

# The True Witness

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

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17.

### CALENDAR.

THURSDAY, 1F-St. Joseph of Cupertino, Confessor Bishop Young, Erle, died, 1866.
FRIDAY, 19-SS. Januarius and Companions, Martyrs. Ember Day. Fast.
SATURDAY, 20-SS. Eustachius and Companions, Ma tyrs Ember Day. Vigil. Fast. Bishop Garliand, Savannah, clied, 1854.
SUNDAY, 21-Sixteenth after Pentecost. St. Mattrew, Apostle and Evangelist. Less. Fzechiel 1, 10-15: Gosp. Matt. ix. 9-13; Last Gosp, Luke xiv. 1-11.
Monday, 22-st. Thomas of Villanova, Bishop and Confessor. SS. Mauritius and Companions, Martyrs.
TUESDAY, 22-st. Linus, Pope and Martyr. St. Thecla, Virgin and Mariyr, Bishop Smyth, Dubuque, died 1845
Wedneyday, 21-B. V.M. de Mercede, or Our Lady of Ransom.

### NOTICE.

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### **Rotice** to Farmers.

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

### The Situation in Quebec.

The curtain has fallen after the fourth and second last of the five act drama the politicians are playing in Quebec. The Hon. Mr. Chanveau has resigned and the denouement cannot be postponed much longer; we shall soon hear, therefore, either of a coalition or a dissolution, or perhaps of both in succession. Conservatives of this city who should know the secrets of their party and the intentions of the Lieut.-Governor, who of late has become something more then a figure head in the Province, predicted a month ago, that there would be a coalition in which their side should have a controlling influence, and, notwithstanding that the Reform organs scouted the idea, recent developments tend to show that the were pretty nearly right. The Gazette and form in the matter, it must come from above, Herald of this morning mentioned a coalition editorially without the slightest sign of passion. We are, besides, informed on excellent authority that before another week we shall have a Coalition Government in power at Quebec, consisting of four French Canadians, two English-speaking Protestants and one Irish Catholic, with the Hon. Mr. Chapleau at its head. That Mr. Joly has fought hard against coalition, and is still fighting should inaugurate the movement themselves, hard, we have no doubt, but against a Conservative Governor, a strong Conservative Opposition, a Conservative Legislative Council, wavering followers and bolting colleagues he can do nothing. This may not be the most opportune time to take a view of the situation, retrospective, present and prospective, but as the Post is an independent paper, and as in the nature of things an early dissolution is as sure as fate, no matter what shape affairs may assume at present, the utterances of at least one impartial critic may do a little good in the future In the first place then, the Hon. Mr. Letellier had a perfect right within the constitution to but as he was playing a desperate partizan game and as he was beaten by the unexpected Conservative successes of the 19th of September, he cannot complain of his fate, and it is the merest hypocrisy on the part of the Liberal papers to call him a martyr. If so he is a very zealous but also a very unscrupious one. The result of the last general election was certainly a Conservative victory when it is remembered the Liberals held the Provincial purse and Provincial patronage along with the aid and comfort they received from the Dominion Government of the day, so that in fact Letellier's coup d'etat was eondemned. The great mistake of Messrs. Letellier and Joly was in not dissolving is to say, before the former was removed, but at a time when he knew his removal was certain. They could then have gone before oppression and Provincial autonomy. Then, again, the Premier surrounded himself with unexperienced, though clever young colleagues, one of whom at least, the Hon. Mr. Starnes, did not add either to his power or his prestige. At present all is uncertainty and confusion, and were it not for the expense a general election, which cannot be postponed more than a year, would entail, it might be the best way of clearing up matters and

has displayed lamentable weakness and irresolution throughout, but its opponents are at the same time burdened with the weight of To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post. an obsolete Legislative Council, which would tell against them in an appeal to the electors, and might give a decisive victory to the Liberals. In so far as the Irish Catholics of the Province are concerned, they should be state, for some time past, has been quite unsatisfied with the deadlock that has brought worthy of the divine purpose for which it was used. But He who was born in a stable, and about the present result, for it was understood that, no matter which party achieved success in the struggle for power, a representative of regularity, and knelt with as much adoring theirs should have a seat in the Cabinet; and love in the dim old house, as they would have we may add, without being deemed presumptuous, that the existence of an organ like the Rev. L. G. Gagnier was pastor, it was resolved EVENING POST has had its effect in hastening to erect a new stone church and sacristy. The that "consummation most devoutly to be task is now accomplished, with the exception wished for."

### Reform Needed.

It is just possible that we have at length

reached bottom and that the good times have

arrived, and areactually among us, though mak-

ing no noise, because ashamed of themselves

years or so, but now that they are here let us try and keep them, and not scare them away for another lustrum. Prosperity is sometimes banished by natural, sometimes by artificial means, often by both together. By natural we mean bad harvests, by artificial national extravagance, but as we can do nothing or suggest nothing with a view to preventing bad harvests we shall confine ourselves to what lies within our province. It stands to reason that if a man with a salary of six hundred dollars a year cannot afford to spend as much money as another having a thousand other things being equal, such as a family, be the sooner notified, and the error, if there be number of young children or sickness. If the as the grand altar, were constructed by man with either the six hundred or one thou- Daniel Boyd, Esq. of Huntingdon, and it is sand annual salary spend more than his income this year, he must either retrench next year or else cheat his creditors. Suppose a great number of people live beyond their means, say half a million families, it creates an apparent but fatally false prosperity for awhile, followed by a depression, for, as in the single instance cited, all these families will have to narrow their expenditure into the smallest compass or fail to meet the debts they contracted during their extravagant term in either case, bringing about a depression in trade of more or less long duration. If they only retrench, the depression is but lightly felt, for it merely checks over production, while, if farms, lands, live stock, &c., during the coming they cannot or will not pay, a lot of bankruptcies is the result, suspending of banks, closing of factories, causing uneasiness among those having money to invest, and especially among farmers, and, in a word, bringing about a depression. The chiefest cause of tho-e periodical depressions is extravagance in dress, especially among females. We have arrived at that delicate period of civilization when we must all dress a la mode and when it is difficult to tell which is the duchess and which in the young girl whose father only earns eight dollars a week, they dress so much alike. Dress, if it has not already become a passion in the female breast, is fast becoming so. Dress must be had at whatever cost and the Paris fashions must be followed. No matter how sensible a young girl is in every other respect she loses her head underneath a costly bonnet, and she must be in the fashion. It were useless as pealing to poor people to refor so long as our present artificial civiliza- dience went along with him, for he possesses tion continues the poor will imitate the rich, in a rare degree the true gift of oratory. Imespecially on this free continent where one man is as good as another, if not as wealthy. If the rich then would effect a change it would become general, much to the profit of the country and to the increase of happiness in thousands upon thousands of poor families. Ladies as the reform would ultimately redound to their advantage. At the present time many | things prepared for them, and the events of an accomplished girl, capable of managing a the day joyfully discussed, the party separated home and making a husband happy, has to thanking God that another temple had been remain single for the reason that a man of small salary is afraid to ask her in marriage. This state of things is not confined to a particular class, it extends through all, the man of two or three thousand dollars being as too poor for this reason as he of five hundred a year. But there are other reforms besides those of dress, and just as necessary—that of funerals, for instance. Gorgeovs funeral corteges, coffins, hearses and crape are ruining thousands, or perhaps sombre is the betdismiss his Ministry eighteen months ago, ter word. People who can ill-afford it, must, when a member of their family die. ruin themselves in expenditure, and plunge headlong into debt. Crapes gloves, carriages and the other paraphernalia of a funeral, not including the legitimate undertaker's bill, cost large sums. Then look at the sums lost by absence from work or business. Some men are so goodnatured, so kind-hearted, especially Irishmen, that some friend of their's dies every other day and they spend half their time at funerals. The Catholic Bishop of Buffalo, in a sermon of a few weeks ago, condemned extravagance at funerals in the severest terms, and even went so far as to mention the number of carriages to which they might be restricted. the Legislature when they had the power, that The expense of marrying is also growing more enormous every day. Many a young man and woman who love one another, and would be happy if they were allowed to marry the electors with a good cry of Dominion in a modest way, remain single, not because they cannot find the means to live after, but that they cannot stand the cost of the preliminaries before marriage. There are a great many other institutions that need reform, but

There will be five Sundays in next February. Think of so much Sunday-night bliss in the shortest month. But then this won't happen again in forty years. Let the old gentleman showing which party had the confidence of remember this and be hopeful when he lays | the incident always said "he had great hope the people. No doubt the Joly Government in the winter coal supply.

dress, funeral and marriage are the most

# CORRESPONDENCE.

Siz,-The parish of St. Joseph of Huntingdon, though large in territorial extent, does not contain a rich or numerous population of Catholics. For many years they worshipped in a frame church, which, in its dilapidated cradled in a manger, did not disdain the lowly abode; and the people attended with as much done in the most gorgeous cathedral of Europe. Nearly thirteen years ago, while of some minor details, and will cost, when completely finished, nearly \$20,000. The church is 91 feet in length, by 52 feet in breadth and 24 feet high to the square. The cross is 123 feet from the ground, surmounting a steeple of heautiful proportions, while the massive foundations, deeply planted in the earth, support the superstructure with a stability that is emblematic of "the faith once finished in the gothic style, presenting a

for their shameful neglect of us the past five delivered to the Saints." The interior is chaste and beautiful appearance. "Like the cerulean arch we see, Majestic in its own simplicity." Messrs. Bourgeau and Leprohon of Montreal, were the architects. The contractor, John Dinneen Esq., of Huntingdon, has certainly accomplished his work in a manner that reflects great credit on his energy and judgment. The high altar, with its forest of little spires. is a perfect gem of art; it is the only part of the work that is lavishly ornamented. A snow-white recumbent lamb, typical of "the Lamb slain from the beginning of the world' reposes in front of the altar, while round him and above him, the blaze of heavy gilding contrasts strikingly with the brilliant white ground color of the alter. The pews, as well but faint praise to say that he executed his work to the perfect satisfaction of every one concerned. The 27th wit was the day selected for blessing the new church, and offering up within its walls, for the first time, the Great Sacrifice of the new law. The day proved to be as beautiful as the occasion was joyous. When the appointed hour arrived, a vast congregation had gathered, among them being many non Catholics. The clergymen present-in addition to the pastor of the church, Rev. Felix Woods-were, Rev. Edmund M. De Pauw, D.D., of Chateauguay, N.Y.; Rev. Father McNally, of Fort Covington, N.Y.: Rev. Father Tourgeon, Trout River Lines; Rev. A. Vinet, St Anicet; Rev. J. B. Cousineau, St. Louis De Gonzaga; Rev. S. O. Perrault, St. Stanislaus De Kotska; Rev. T. Chagnon, St. Clet; Rev. U. Thibaudeau, St. Malachie De Ormstown; Rev. W. Seers, St. John Chrysostom; Rev. T. Archambault, St. Patrick of Hinchinbrook, and Messrs. Dupuis and Roix, ecclestiastics. Rev. A. Vinet performed the cermony of blessing the church, the whole congregation following in solemn procession. The stoled priests, the bareheaded multitude under a blazing sun, and the tide of vocal melody borne away on the breeze, constituted altogether a scene of beauty and religious happiness that will not be soon forgotten by those who had the privilege of taking part therein. Rev. J. B Cousineau next celebrated grand high Mass, tion, and while he denounced sin, praised the a beauty of the house of God; extolled the in- of a lamp-post; the officials of the Corporation finite power and mercy of Providence, or proved triumphantly the reality of the great | are endeavoring to eke out a wretched exist-Eucharistic sacrifice, the feelings of his aumediately after the congregation had dispersed, the invited guests, numbering eighteen, sat down in the parsonage to a sumptuous banquet, ordered for them by the generosity of the rev. pastor of the church. The guests, in addition to the clergymen above enumerated, were, Messrs. William Hall, Jo n Durnin. and Richard Finn, trustees, with their secretary, William Fraser, jr.; Messrs. Martin Curran, Francis Tessier, and Bernard Durnin, wardens, and Mr. John Dinneen, contractor. After ample justice had been done to the good opened where the prayers of the truly penitent would be heard and answered. The day must have been a proud and happy one for the trustees, who have nobly discharged the duties of their office for nearly thirteen years, at much personal inconvenience and pecuniary loss. But above all parties concerned Father Woods must rejoice at the happy termination of the work. If Father Gagnier was the David of the work in commencing it. Father Woods was the Solomon in carrying it on, attending to every detail, bringing it successfully to completion, and opening it for divine service. Many things are yet to be done, but his priestly heart is comforted by the thought that no debt hangs over his beautiful church, and for this the people of the parish deserve their meed of thanks. Were I to write their eulogy, I would proudly point to the new building and say, "The people of St. Joseph of Huntingdon have paid for these, and brought to the service of their Maker a free gift, unencumbered by debt or mortgage. Surely they have in some degree realized that " Zeal for Thy house buth eaten

> WILLIAM HASSAN, JR. Huntingdon, Sept. 8th, 1879.

Miss MacDonald, the first lady advocate, pleaded a case in Boston on Saturday.

Talking about Catholicism and Queen Victoris, it was mentioned last week that her maiesty made the acquaintance of Pope Loo XIII, long ago in Brussels. To this royal reminiscence may be added that of an interview which Father Ignatius (the convert son of Earl Spencer) had with the late Duchess of Kent, in the interests of the unity of Christendom, and at which the young Princess Victoria, as her majesty then was, was permitted to be present. The mother listened to the fervid Passionist with the unmoved bearing of maturity, though the good father's word took root in her heart if, as has often been said, she was secretly received into the church during the last moments of her life. But the daughter heard him with an eagerness which showed how deeply she was struck by an earnestness of manner that probably was quite new to her in a teacher of religion; as she spoke with so much intelligence on the question at issue that Father Ignatius in recording ofher.

# NOTES FROM QUEBEC.

No Coalition—A Dissolution Recommend ed-Graphic Description of the Conncils.

[From our own Correspondent]

Quesec, 12th September. Notwithstanding the various rumors of

coalition, and the apparently semi-official nominations of certain gentlemen to portfolios by many of your contemporaries, you may rely on it that such stories have not the slightest foundation in fact. There has been no attempt at coalition, nor has there transpired anything whatever that would indicate the future course of Mr. Joly. There is, indeed, a strong feeling gaining ground among very many of the Premier's friends that his safest and most honorable course under the present circumstances is to ask for a dissolution, and call upon the people for their verdict It is their belief that he will be returned by a large majority, an opinion in which several English speaking Conservatives coincide. The conduct of the Opposition has been of a character to repel the better class of English speaking Conservatives, and Mr. Lynch may be considered to have to a certain extent, made himself the representative of those Conservatives who decline to associate themselves: with men whose whole policy of opposition is comprised in efforts to brand the members of the Government as common swindlers. Respectable men naturally shrink from entering the lists with antagonists who consider it within the limits of honorable warfare to cover an honest man's reputation with the filthy slime of accusations that no Committee of Investigation can ever entirely remove. It is pititul and a cause of shame to every honest citizen to read in the daily journals charges and countercharges by Liberals and Conservatives which must go far to impress strangers with the idea that a Cabinet of honest men in this Province is beyond the range of possibility. If we look with spathy on this want of common decency in our representatives, the House of Parliament will become a place into which few gentlemen will care to enter. Whatever be their shade of politics, it is to be hoped that the coming men of the next general election will be such as will elevate the present very low standard of political morality.

The Legislative Council held a mutual admiration sceance yesterday, and passed resolutions of regret that the Government did not bow down before their Senile Highnesses, and beg pardon for daring to oppose so august a body. I think the relations of these men are sufficiently wealthy to pay their board at Longue Pointe or Beauport without asking the country to feed them for two months every year, besides giving them an upper room in the Parliament House to imitate the more juvenile nincompoons of the British House of Lords in a periodical display of tomfoolery.

The Lieut.-Governor has signed all the Bills passed by both houses during the session, which must, doubtless, prove a relief to those concerned.

Our active and intelligent Mayor has written a voluminous report of all he heard, and all he said, and all he did not do, and leaves the patient reader under the impression that the Mayor is a bigger ----\_ than he was

thought to have been

A Lower Town gentleman was speaking of the Legislative Councillors the other day, and wound up a warm attack on them with the following remark, uttered with all the sin-Cousineau next celebrated grand high Mass, and at the conclusion of St. John's gospel, Father McNally ascended the altar, and preached a most learned and eloquent sermon appropriate to the occasion, dwelling chiefly on the boliness of God's house, because the His abiding place. Any compendium or outline of the discourse would only detract from its general merits. The rev. speaker was listened to throughout with breathless attention, and while he denounced sin, praised the cerity of conviction:—" Why, sir, they are are badly paid, and the police and firemen

of the tidal wave of depression that has swept

so many stout ships to unavoidable destruction.

### BLESSING A CEMETERY. Ceremonies at the Dedication of a Cathelic Burying Ground.

The trustees of St. Patrickie Cathedral fore The trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral, fore-seeing the time when the 100 acres originally comprised in Calvary cemetery would be filled by graves, purchased nine years ago three neighboring tracts of fifty-six acres. Twenty-five acres of the new ground was blessed yesterday by Vicar-General Quinn as an addition to Cal-

ac es of the new ground was blessed yesterday by Vicar-General Quinn as an addition to Calvary Cemetery.

The vicar-general donned, in the residence of the superintendent, the cope, stole, all and celuture of the mass, and Fathers Kearney, Kean and Lawrence of St. Patrick's Cathedral placed white surplices over their black cassocks. Twenty-two choir boys of the cathedral did the same. A procession was then formed, headed by seven cathedral trurtees, with white budges on their coat lapels, followed by Father Kearney, who led the boys in double file, and these were succeeded by Father Quinn, accompanied by the other two priests, one on either side. They proceeded to a canvas booth, in front of which was a wooden or oss, seven feet high, and painted white. Three was caudies in front of it were intrupon their arrival, and the litany of the sain's was then chanted in Latin by the priests and boys. At the close Father Quinn, headed by the trustees, and accompanied by Father Kearney, and a man in lay dress bearing a copper vase of water, walker round the entire tract, and, dipping a surinkler in the vase, shook it frequently over the ground, opening the blessing in Latin, as follows:

"Blessed be this ground, oh God, who art the Creator of the world, the Redeemer of the human race and the perfect Ordainer and disposer of all creatures, visible and invisible. With suppliant

There are the respective to the human race and the perfect Ordainer and disposer of all creatures, visible and invisible. With suppliant voice and pure heart, we beseech Thee that this cemetery, in which the bodies of Thy servants shall rest after the fleeting events of this dife, may be cleansed, blessed, and sanctified. And Thou who givest the remission of all sins through thy great mercy, to those who confide in thee, graciously grant perpetual consolation to those resting in this cemetery and awaiting the sound of the archange's trumpet, through Christ our Lord. Amen."

During the progress of the vicar-general, the remaining priests and the boys chanted the Miserere, and on his roturn one of the candles was placed on the top of the cross and one on each arm, typifying the Trinity of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Father Quinn then sprinkled the cross, blessed it, and flung incense on it.

the cross, blessed it, and flung incense on it

In a succeeding discourse he spoke of the refusal of a prist—which had recently been made
public—to bury a man in Calva y because funeral ceremonies had previously taken place
o er the hody in an spiscopal church. He was a
Protestant and wished Protestant ceremonies,
but desired to be buried in Calvary by the side of
his wife, who had been a Catholic. A Catholic
clerzyman, said the vicar-genera, allowing such
a b wifel would render himself open to censure
and uspension by his bishop. Those committing
suicide, he added, are excluded from Catholic
cemeteries; also persons dying in grievous sin cemeteries; also persons dying in grievous sin without showing signs of repentance, and persons deing drunk, whose in ellects are too ubscure for repenting. Those excommunicated and those belonging to secret societies con-

demned by the church and by bulls of the Pope, will likewise be denied interment.

The discourse being ended, the vicar-general announced the ceremony closed.

An artesian well is being sunk in the new semetery, which has reached a depth of 225 feet. It is intended to supply water for the flowers and grass. The old cemetery depends for its water upon the Brooklyn water works. Calvary possesses an additional tract of thirty-five acres in its neighborhood, which has not been opened for burial purposes.—M. Y. Sun.

### IRISH POLITICS.

Parnell and the Meeting of the Home Ralers-Ireland's Choice-Probable Increase of Obstructionist Members.

DUBLIN, August 24, 1879.

Two nights ago the home rule league held the meeting which is usually held each year some time after the close of the parliamentary session, and which serves as a sort of annual parade of the friends of the cause. The meeting last Thursday was above the average gatherings on such occasions. The moment was of exceptional importance and interest. There is a widespread feeling that Lord Beaconsfield is astutely contemplating another trick and purposes dissolving parliament before the time comes round for the next session. Now, in more ways than I could explain within reasonable compass, the popular party in treland are very ill prepared for the electoral struggle. There is practically no organization. The various collisions which have occurred during the past couple of years have allenated so widely men belonging to the different sections that I am quite sure some would much prefer the return of an out-and-out tory as member for a constituency than that of a liberal or home ruler not belonging to their own way of viewing things. It is, then, not merely desirable, but quite necessary, that the heads of the home rule party shall look carefully about them, draw tighter the bonds of discipline, infuse more energy and courage into the timid, persuade the overcautions to adventure a little, and, above all, to put an end to the suicidal quarrels which, as usual, threaten this Irish movement with disruption. If they are not active and wary their political enemies will assuredly steal a march on them, and instead of galning fresh sears they will lose some of those they already hold.

GREETING TO PARNELL.

### GREETING TO PARNELL.

But for the bulk of the audience the interest of the proceedings on Thursday night lay not with arrangements concerning the probable general election, but with the appearance of Mr. Parnell. This gentleman, it will be remembered, is never very favorably looked upon by the mosterados among the homerulers. Quite lately he set himself in direct antagonism to these worthy people by setting up for Ennis a candidate of advanced vlews in opposition to the declared wishes of the local bishop and his clergy. The \*Freeman's Journal\*, which always alms at writing in the way most pleasant to the clergy and most agreeable to "prudent" men among the popular party, denounced Mr. Parnell in the strongest language for his conduct. A few days later came all the scandal concerning certain nileged expressions said to have been used by Parnell of some of his colleagues and which were the reverse of compilmentary. All through the latter weeks of the session dark hints were being circulated to the effect that Parnell and his small band of obstructionists were doing immense mischief to the it terests of freland by their reckless opposition to Government mensures in the liquise of commons. It was even said that the country must speak out and unmistakably tell Parnell and his friends that they must not be indi-criminate or uncalculating in their obstructive tactics. The Dublin meeting was the first popular assembly Parnell had attended since those dark hints began to be current. It was as representative and respectable a meeting as ever assembled in the Rolunda since the commencement of the home rule agitation. The proportion of "modernie" men present was pro-But for the bulk of the audience the interest of as ever assembled in the Rolunda since the commencement of the home rule agitation. The proportion of "moderate" men present was probably the majority. The chair was filled by the member for Jublin, Maurice Brooks, who white lord mayor visited New York in 1874 with the first batch of Irish riflemen that shot at Creedmoor. Brooks was a friend of Butt, a cautious man, the very reverse of friendly to violent thoughts or lunguage and your provider. thoughts or language and not a particular admirer of Parnell. Many priests were therepartsh priests, too. What would they say to the man who had defeated the bishop and clergy at Ennis?

### PARNELL ON THE PLATFORM.

Well, Parnell got a very favourable reception when he was seen ascending the platform with the otners, but when he came forward to proare just sufficiently lighted to enable a pedestrian to guess at the locality of a lamp-post; the officials of the Corporation are badly paid, and the police and firemen are endeavoring to eke out a wretched existence on eighty cents a day. It would prove very interesting to thoroughly examine the records of the Corporation during the past thirty years, with the view of discovering how our civic finances come to be in auch a wretched plight.

Our fall fleet are dropping in briskly, but our shipping trade is but the ghost of the past. I have to chronicle the collapse of business houses, which, but a few years ago, ranked high in our commercial world; some of them command general sympathy, from the fact that their failure has been the sole result of the tidal wave of depression that has swept in office it was not difficult to keep them triskly ment of the event in office it was not difficult to keep them the true to their pledges; but the moment the whigs came into office some weakkneed fellows were sure to desert in order to become office-holders, the same into office some weakkneed fellows were sure to desert in order to become office-holders, the members would be able to make any British minister "feel and know their power." He sate the position and tacties of the acceptance of the members; he old this with great modesty and eleverness, He said that perhaps of some of them who were listening to-him spoke a plain dissent. But then, perhaps, on the other hand, neither he and his friends would not quarrel with them. But there are they were honorable and modesty and eleverness, He said that perhaps of them who were listening to-him spoke a plain dissent. But then, perhaps, on the other hand, neither hand, neither he and his friends would not quarrel with them. But them they were sure they were honorable and minister "so led this with great of some of them who were listening to-him spoke a plain dissent.] But then, perhaps, on the other hand, neither hand his friends would not quarrel with them. to get together a small v. So long as the tories But it was not too much to ask in return that those qui-scent gentlemen should allow the more active members to follow the bent of their own convictions. He declared that nothing but firmness would extort from an English government the smallest concession to Ireland. He was sure that a little more tirmness would have made the University bill a good measure. His Catholic colleagues, however, would not agree with the course of action which he proposed, and as it was a question almost wholly affecting the Irish Catholics he yielded. He concluded by teiling the meeting that he had heard the whigs were in great terror jest when they return to were in great terror lest when they return to power they will be treated to 'a little of the same physic to which we are now treating the tories."

But Mr. Parnell says that this will not be necessary; for, whenever the whigs get back to power "we will have a much casier and much quicker. and very much more efficacious methor of reducing them to order."

# A HURBICANE OF APPLAUSE,

When he first rose to speak he was greeted with a perfect hurricane of applause. The whole audience rose to their feet, cheering and waving hats, and this excitement lasted some minutes. Throughout his speech the nudlence showed continually their cordi-1 appreciation of all he said and their hearty concurrence, and the renewed applicate when he sat down seemed to stamp emphatically with approval not only the words now spoken, but his past conduct generally.

ally.

Two priests who spoke were careful, indeed, to show that, it in some isolated spot Mr. Parnell found himself not in accord with the clercy, this was unmist kably not the case generally. Rev. W. Cooney, parish priest of Cahercon ish, in Limerick county. close to the theatre of the Emis election sald:—"Wherever I go—and I go to many places and I see many people—I never hear any man speaking of Parnell otherwise than with the greatest confidence and respect. Wherever I go the word is Parnell and the man is Parnell. (Tremendous cheering) It is for Parnell and his followers to keep at their present course. It is for them to give enough to Engand." Another priest. Father Noinn, parish priest of Kildare, said:—"This is a very important crisis. Let the people of Ireland and the priests of reland go together. [Great cheering.] Iri hmen, let not the priests attempt to dictate of the people." Here the cheering was laienese. One man, seemingly overpowered, called out, "God bless you!")

After this scene in Dublia, never ultra-fervid in popular polities, it is idle to pretend that Mr. Parnel! has not the support of the bulk of his fellow countrymen. It will also be vain to suggest that the priests prefer the moderalos to him. He purposes being present at various meetings throughout the country, and he is sure of as enthusias ic a reception everywhere. If he can succeed in fixing the present temper of the people and prevent it from becoming evanescent be may recken with confidence on a large increase to his band of obstructionists at the next election. In any case it is plain that Parnell is the man of the people's choice. show that, if in some isolated spot Mr. Parnel found himself not in accord with the clerey, thi

The Dutch expeditionary columns at Acheen have been disbanded, and several of the native chiefs have submitted to the demands of the Dutch.

Austro-Hungary has guaranteed to Turkey the safety of her European possessions in return for her allowing Austria peaceable occupation of the provinces.

# AFGHANISTAN

### FURTHER PARTICULARS

LONDON, September 9.—A despatch from Candahar reports everything quiet there.
There is less apprehension that the mutiny will extend beyond the limits in which it occurred. The energetic action of the Indian authorities has had a good effect in restoring confidence. The native chiefs are friendly to the British, and several of them have offered to bring their retainers to the aid of the viceroy. Additional intelligence confirms the report of the stubborn defence made at the embassy. The insurgents have sent messengers to all the tribes, calling upon them to join in the insurrection, but it is not believed their appeal will have any practical result. Precautionary military movements are, however, actively going on.

A later despatch materially changes the

optimist view of the situation in Afghanistan The impression is gaining ground that Russian diplomacy is recognizable in the late affair at Cabul. Evidence of a nature to indicate this has come somewhat boldly to the surface in Cabul and vicinity since the day of the massacre, and the entire country between the capital of Afghanistan and the Indian border is said to be well stocked with Russian emissaries and Russian money. Although that portion of the British army in India which is composed of native Hindoos appears anxious to be led against the Afghans, their enthusiasm is regarded as much too great to be natural and genuine. They are, therefore, objects of suspicion, and their conduct is closely watched. has led to much uneasiness in India as well as in Afghanistan, and English residents refer with gloomy forebodings to the great Sepoy revolt in 1857-1858. The situation is further embarrassed for the English troops by the lack of transportation for the army stores and guns. The terrible loss of camels after the beginning of the late war has made it almost impossible since then to obtain a sufficient supply of these animals for ordinary uses, to say nothing of the exigencies of a campaign, To take the most hopeful view of the situs. tion, no aggressive movement can be im diately undertaken.

LONDON, September 10 .- A despatch from Simla says coolness had existed between Major Cavagnari and the ameer for nearly a month preceding the massacre, and several encounters between the populace and envoy's soldiers had occurred. The ameer claims that he had frequently warned Major Cavagnari et the danger he ran in riding about the city. The Badahshan tribes threaten to revolt. The Cabul roads are closed.

St. Petersburg, September 9.—The Gazett advocates a direct junction with English and Russian dominions in Central Asia, by dividing Afghanistan between the two powers thus destroying the present intermediate zone, which is the cause of the continued trouble between the two countries.

A correspondent at Labore says that Koorum and Candahar is quiet, but that the northern districts are turbulent. Badah-han threatens to revolt. The ameer's position is believed to be perilous.

An Allahabad despatch announces that infantry and some guns have already advanced through Shutar Gardan Pass, and it is expected that cavalry will advance on Kushi in

LONDON September 8 .- Sir Stafford Northcote, speaking at Exeter yesterday, said the outbreak at Cabul appeared to have been unpremeditated. The ameer had been true to the British, and the assistance he implored would not be refused. There seems to be great doubt whether a prompt advance is possible. The military correspondent reviewing the situation says 25 per cent of the native troops on the frontier have gone on a furlough. The season has been an unusually sickly one. The hospitals are full of men

# UNFIT FOR SURVICE

by fever and hardships of the campaign There are very few infantry regiments beyond the Indus which could muster 500 men. Probably no cavalry regiment in the Punjaub musters 300. The transport department has been broken up, and re-organization would be difficult. Upwards of 60,000 camels are officially reported perished in the late campaign. General Roberts may have sufficient mules and camels for the hasty advance of a brigade in light marching order, but the government of India

# MUST STRAIN EVERY NERVE

to guard his communications, and keep him provisioned. The regiments in India nearest Afghanistan, which have mostly suffered from cholers, are numerically weak. The menare debilitated, and they will require heavy drafts to bring them up to war strength.

TWO MONTHS MUST ELAPSE before recruits can arrive from England. The news from Allahabad gives the assurance that Gen. Roberts will be at Cabul in a fortnight. It so said in military circles at Simla that October is the probable date of the commencement of a forward movement, because of a deficiency in the wheeled transportation. The correspondent at Simla states, according to the knowledge of those who know the position of things best, an advance is declared impossible. It is reported that Cabul itself has been sacked

by the mob. SIMLA, September 8.-The Governor of Candahar has expressed his absolute devotion to the British and has offered to raise a contingent of troops.

London, September 10 .- Two regiments at Chatham and eight batteries of artillery have been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to India. Several battalions, if necessary, will be ordered from the Cape of Good Hope to India.

The Times says that Gen Roberts had but an inadequate force to cope with the rebelsin Cabul. Gen. Roberts will probably be compelled to delay his advance until at least three fresh infantry regiments reach the Kooram valley. It is rumored that some Afghan troops who left Cabul intended to advance on the Shutar Gardan pass. British guns are already there. An Allahabad despatch says that as early as the 16th of August the ameer advised Major Cavagnari to abstain from riding about Cabul for fear of attacks upon Major Cavagnari's relations with the him. ameer latterly were very cold.

London, September 10 .- Major Connolly British political agent, telegraphs officially from Kbeyl:—Intelligence has been received there that the amcer is terribly perplexed at the reproach to his name, that he is in privacy with a few faithful Sirdars, and that he is sure to come personally and apologize to the government. Gholam Hassam, a native envoy of the Indian government, was expected to arrive at Cabul on the 7th instant, and the ameer intended making excuses to him. It is rumored that the Sepoys who were with the embassy were taken prisoners, and are still alive. An official telegram as to the loss by the mob was mutilated, and it may read 210 or 410, but the latter figure is improbable. The secretary of state for India states that the telegram asserting that a coolness existed between General Cavagnari and the ameer was not in accordance with the official reports from the viceroy.

It is announced that no doubt exists in the India office that the outbreak had assumed larger proportions than first supposed.

LONDON, September 12.—A Rangoon special says the Government steamer has left Mandalay, bringing down the staff of the British residency at that place. Fears had been entertained that King Thebaw would follow the example set at Cabul by massacreing the Em-

A Labore special says the Hindoo attached to Cavagnari's mission, who concealed himself during the attack by the mob, and who escaped at night, has arrived at Kiratzi. He reports that the Embassy was attacked in the morning and fired at noon, but it held out until evening. He believes all the others connected with the mission are killed.

Singa, September 12.—A confidential agent from Yakooo Khan is waiting at Ali Kheyi to ask the British to advance. Gen. Roberts is expected at Ali Kheyl to-day.

The inhabitants of Candahar are well disposed. The reports relative to the movement of the mutineers are conflicting; special despatches revive the rumor that they are approaching the frontier.

London, September 12 .- The Viceroy's despatches to-day mention nothing of the death of the Ameer. The report of his murder or suicide is considered unfounded.

A despatch faom Bombay says reports from Mooltan state that Herat, Badakashan and Balkh have all revolted against the Ameer. A holy war is being preached throughout Afghanistan.

Telegrams to the Government confirm the apprehension of organized opposition by the population. The Vicetoy, however, is sanguine of speedy success. It is believed preparations are making for an advance in suffi-cient force to pursue the Heratee regiments. It is stated that Gen. Stewart will have supreme command of operations in Afghanis-

LONDON, Sept. 13th .- The feeling at Herat exerted and promoted by Russian influence is strongly hostile to the English. Yakoob Khan has informed the Government of Camdahar that in all matters of official action he

is strongly hostile to the English. Takoob Khan has informed the Government of Candabar that in all matters of official action he must tollow the advice of the English Commandant at that point. The Jabur Khels, a hostile tribe of Afghans, are engaged in miscellaneous plundering of the defenceless portions of the country in rear of Jellashad. The British are determined to occupy Cabul with or without the Ameer's consent, although he has not as yet manifested any hostile sentiment. The report of the Ameer's death is not confirmed by the latest despatches.

The Times points out that the Government oil India is systematically concealing news concerning military instructions. All that is certain is that a plan of operations successfully followed last anium will be repeated. The Viceroy of India telegraphs a sketch of the military arrangements under date September 11th. The troops are advancing to occupy Dakka. The Guides are pushing on to Bazawal.

Three columns will follow the same routes, starting, however, from the scientific frontier, instead of from the cantonment which in 1873 marked the boundary. The Khyber and the Candabar columns will probably be mainly confidence to making demonstrations and holding maranding tribes in awe. The troops of the centre column are at this moment being pushed up from Kohat to Knuram, so that in a few days we may expect to hear that the whole force now in the valley to the east of Peiwar has been transferred to the western slope. When once the position of Shutargardan Pass has been occupied in force, and rendered inpregnable, a forward movement will be made to Rushi, about fourteen miles distant. Provisions of all kinds are to be obtained around Rushi, and it will probably be converted into an extensive depth. Major-General Roberts' subsequent operations must in the aggregate depend upon the temper of the hill tribes, and the news he may receive from Cabul. If the bill men co-operate with him, or even remain neutral, a rapid advance with a small force is feasible; if, on the cont joined the revolt. Gen. Roberts will be compelled to hold the chain of communication in great force before venturing to advance. The Ghilseas is the most powerful tribe in Afghanistan, their territory extends 600 miles in length by 30 miles in breadth, and their fighting strength is 50,000 well armed men.

CHAMAN, September 12.-It is rumored that intimation of the pending danger to the Embassy at Cabul reached Caudahar from Herat, and was telegraphed to the Indian Government, but too late to avoid the calamity. All reports points to the Ameer's brother as prime mover in the outbreak.

The advance has already begun from Lundi Kotul. Jellalabad will be speedily occupied. London, September 13.-A Candahar des-

patch says a fanatical outbreak is expected here on the 15th, the concluding day of the Mahomedan Namadan fast.

The St. Petersburg Gazette warns its readers against the treacherous assertions that it is necessary for England to conquer Afghanistan. It says England has always been the DEADLY ENEMY OF RUSSIA.

The policy of Russia in Asia can only consist of reprisals against England, and it is necessary to expel the British from Central Asia. This can now be done by sending 20,000 Russians to defend Afghanistan. Now is the favorable moment to free Russia's eastern frontier for ever from danger on the part of

A despatch from Simla says that a body of mutinous Afghans has gone to Zurmat, a district east of Ghuznee, hoping to incite the tribes there to attack the British flank in the Shutar Gardan Pass. The Ameer having addressed a letter to the Indian Government

after the outbreak at Cabul, testifying to his FRIENDSHIP FOR THE BRITISH.

Major-General Roberts was instructed to call upon the Ameer to prove his sincerity by sending a deputation of confidential representatives, invested with full powers, to communicate with Gen. Roberts.

SIMLA, September 14.—Although the Afghan mutineers desire a fight they are wholly unorganized and without leaders. Nawab Gholam Hussein, the native envoy of the Indian Government to Cabul, who was en route for Cabul at the time of the massacre, has returned to Shutar Gardan Pass. Gen. Roberts hopes to arrange with the heads of the tribes for the safety of the roads through the Shutar Gardan Pass. Advices from several points, the most important being the Khurum and Khyber Passes, represent that the tribes

NO SIGNS OF HOSTILITY.

The Khan of Khelat has placed the resources of his country at the disposal of the

British. A despatch from Ali Kheyl gives an account of the massacre at Cabul. Four thousand men attacked the Embassy. The muti-neers brought up artillery against it. Major Cayagnari was stabbed in several places and all the bodies of the dead were mutilated. The Aighan loss exceeded three hundred. The Ameer had other troops who remained

faithful, but made no efforts to interfere, owing to in imidation by the priests.

A telegram from Lahore reports that the Ameer begged for the lives of the members of the Embasev It is stated that the Indian Government has

not yet asked for reinforcements, but the term of service of the troops in India whose time has expired will be extended. A correspondent at Lahore reports that the

mutineers are advancing on Jellalabad and Cabul. The Monmunds are threatening General Roberts at Ali Kheyl.

A Calcutta despatch says the health of the troops at Khuram is unsatisfactory. The advance of the main body of the troops commences in 25 days. It should arrive at Cabul about October 20th. London, September 15.—It is now believed

the Ameer's complicity in the massacre is true. According to the last report orders

the British Embassy.

### HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP CRINNON'S SILVER JUBILEE.

Valuable Testimontals from Priests of the Diocese.-Entertainment at Loretto.

(From the Hamilton Spectator, Sept. 4)

to honor Rev. Father Dowling read the follow-

ADDRESS.

To his Lordship Right Rev. Dr. Crinnon, Bishop of Hamilton.

My Lord.—The clergy of the diocese, destrous of showing their prevound respect for you, their chief pastor, and of sharing in the joy of a festival so dear to you as the present one, have assembled to-day for the purpose of congraculating you on the celebration of this the twenty-fifth contrargue of your ordination.

you on the celebration of this the twenty-fifth anniversary of your ordination.

As your spiritual children we come to greet you on the occasion of your silver weeding fondly hoping you may be spared to see and celebrate the golden one.

And this greeting is not confined to your clergy only, for we see with pleasure to day around your nospitable table other honored and illustrious guests in the persons of the priests and prelates of other dioceses, who have kindly come to share our joy, to felicitate your lordship and to shed additional lustre on our festivities.

festivities.
The gathering of your own friends, mingled with your former confrers of the clergy of London, is a scene suggestive of happy thoughts.
For in this bright circle of electical confreres

thoughts.

For in this bright circle of cherical conferers adorned with the dignitaries of other dioceses, we see, as it were, the living links of a golden chain that binds the present with the past, and in these links we trace that twofold relationship in which we are led to regard your lordship first as a priest, who having ruled well, has been deemed worthy of double houser, and secondly as a bishop, under whose wise and benencent administration it is our happy lot to serve.

We know that as a priest from the morning

we know that as a priest from the morning you first took the challes in your hand to the day on which, in obedience to duty, you sorrowfully severed your connection with parishioners that were devoted to you, your life was one of sacrifice and edification.

It was your lot to endure the hardships incident to early missionary life, and it was your joy in all humlifty to practise the virtues of a good pastor and to render service to religion such as were fitly rewn derly your subsequent promostion to a higher sphere.

Yes my lord, the distinguished prelates, who so wisely placed the crozier in your hand, and who we are glad to see here to-day to learn from our lips how wisely you have wielded it, will we trust, hear with satisfaction that in whatever light we regard your priestly life, whether in your zeal for souls, your kindness to your conferers, or your unswerving devotion to your bishop, we see in that priestly life of yours in the past a pattern which all good priests will do well to initiate.

We are happy also to be able to affirm that your longishing administration of the diocese

We are happy also to be able to affirm that your lordship's administration of the diocese has been a happy one attended with marked

success.

Coming amongst us at a time when, in the large field marked out for you, the laworers were few, you showed at once your clear perception of the pressing wants of the dioce-e and your readings and ability to supply those

wants. To-day thanks to your energy and zeal, the To-day thanks to your energy and zeal, the diocese is well furnished with priests, a splendid new church and a new cemetery that would be a credit and an ornament to larger cities. A ided by the generosity of one of your worthy priests, you have been enabled to open a House of Providence that will be one of the noblest institutions in the province, whilst every pastor in the missions can bear testimony to your lordship's kind concern for the advancement of the interests of religion and equation.

In conclusion we play God to spare you many happy years to the diorese, and beging our lordship's acceptance of this offering we make you as a small token of our greatergard and affection for your person and a plodge of our appreciation of the many good works you have undertaken for hegiory of God and the good of the diocese of Hamilton.

Bigned on behalf of the priests of the diocese.

E. I. HEENAN, V. G.,

E. I. HEENAN, J. C. REV. J. O'REILLY, T. J. DOWLING, JOHN K ROUGH.

His lordship delivered the following

REPLY.

REPLY.

MY DEAR FRIENDS—I thank you very sincerely for the kind works and good wishes you have just expressed in regard. Some quarter of a century has just passed since I received the holy order of priesthood, the greatest honor which God can confer on man. And now to review that period of 25 years. How many changes have occurred? some of them gave us cause to rejioce, others to be sad. When we began that period we had but one diocese, now we have four I hen we had many log houses, which we dignified by giving them the name of churches; now those primitive structures have been replaced by stately edifices, which woult be no discredit even to Europe. Then our missionaries were few and scattered, now they are many and united. Contrasting the present with the past, we see many churches and priests, convents a d colleges all over Ontario, aiding in proongating the religion of our Divice Master and sustained by a generous and devoted people. For these facts we have reason to rejoice and be glad. But, during the same period of 25 years, many of our devoted priests and bishops have passed away. God, regarding their zeal and good will, has called them to their reward. With regard to the many churches which have been erected in this diocese, these last five years, to you, gentlemen, and to your generous pople the credit is due. I true. According to the last report orders have been given at Cabul for the stoppage of all direct communication with the British. A large hostile force of the Mohmud occupies Dakka, and the approach to Cabul is covered by a large Afghan army. (This is thought to be a sensation.)

A Candahar despatch says the opinion prevails among the natives that the Ameer has declined to fight against the British. Another report from Khelati Ghilzeai states that the Ameer has summoned the Ghilzais to rise against the British.

A despatch from Candahar says an Afghan A despatch from Candahar says an Afghan | day I can repeat that the same good-will re

A despatch from Candahar says an Afghan day I can repeat that the same good-will renobleman, coming from the direction of Cabul, reports that the Ameer has sent for troops from Herat and Balsh, and has summoned the Ghilzais to Cabul for a jahad.

A private letter from Cabul asserts that the Ameer's body-guard joined in the attack on the British Embassy.

A despatch from Candahar says an Afghan day I can repeat that the same good-will remains.

Your presence here to day and the liberal offering which you make are to me convincing proofs of your good will, for which I feel truly spect for their bishop, and when the bishop has love and esteem for his priests, Good will be with them and great good will be excomplished; but where that does not exist God s biessing will be wanting.

where that does not extended a bressing win swanting.

Gentlemen, please accept my sincere thanks for this generous manifestation of your good-will in my behalf.

His Lordship Bishop Wash then delivered a brief address, alluding in feeling and congratulatory terms to the well-merited honors which had been earned by his right Reverend brother, and expressing the hope that he would be spaced or many more years of usefulness to the

spaced or many more years of usefulness to the Church. BURSTANTIAL GIFTS.

BUBSTANTIAL GIFTS.

Accompanying, the above address was a purse pre ented to his lordship on behalf of the clergy by Rev. Father Keough, containing the handsome sum of \$2,000. Nor was this all the mark of appreciation of the good Bishop. Other gifts were presented, and these were all of a chaste and beautiful description. Perhaps the most elegant of them was a magnificent gold-plated ostensorium for allar service, the gift of Nev. Father Moubls, and valued at \$200. Then there was a tea service of solid silver, comprising a dozen pieces, also very valuable and appropriately inscribed, presented by Nev. Fathers Neough and Magnire. The offering of Bishop Walsh, of London, was an extremely beautiful one being a stole richly embroidered in gold Kev. Fathers O'Lerry and Biaven showed their high regard by given a beautifully chased eggstand, of elegant design. Then there was a large engraved silver salver, butter cooler, massive water pitcher and goblets of the same material, card basket. cake baskets, etc., the gifts of the Sisters of St. loseph in the diocese. The good Sisters of Loretto were not behind in giving affectionate regare, their offerings constitue of various articles of refined handiwork of an ornamental character, and at the same time useful. The goods altogether made up a display such as is rarely witnessed on occasions of this kind. His lordship was deeply affected on receiving so many sterling marks of esteem, which he said he would continue to prize while life lasted.

Enternal Mount at Mary, in the

One of the most pleasing features of the year at foretto Convent, Mount st. Mary, in the Silver Jubilce was the entertainment given in the evening. For this invitations had been issued and at five o'clock the exhibition room at the convent was well filled with guests. Seated in a large easy chair in the centre at the foot of the room was his 1 ordship Bishop Crimon, with Bi hops Walsh and Jamot on either side and a large number of the clergy. It was pretty generally known that the sisters of the convent had been making extensive preparations, but few thought their efforts would be crowned with such completely econs, and this notwiths landing few thought their efforts would be crowned with such complete-puccess, and this notwithstanding their well-known reputation. The entertainment was really one of the very best of the kind that has taken place in Hamilton for many a day. This is the more creditable when it is considered that the time for preparation was very limited. Everything passed off without the slightest hitch, the youthful performers acquitting themselves in a way which gave the whole audience sincere pleasure. The programme opened with a grand march, instrumental, artistically executed, after which Miss Theresa Nelson read the following

RIGHT REV. AND DEAR FATHER.—Earth has it festive scenes, its joyous happy greeting in which the heart overflowing with kindliest sympathy and love finds vent in words of earnest felicitation. But to-day we offer to our belowed and reverend bishop the warmest congratulations of our youthful hearts. We feel but too consciously the feebleness of words for the deep import and significance of the oc-

we celebrate a festival, a jubilee, in which We celebrate a restival, a junice, in which it is but permitted us to join our volces to the strain of angelic choirs now in jubliant harmony swelling the courts above, and to units in the joy of those celestial spirits as they present at the eternal thone the fruits of a long service in that august ministry, whose incomparable dignity is so far above our comprehension.

prehension.
It is, indeed, a festival pertaining to heaven rather than to earth, for here has the golden grain been gannered, the hervest bright and rich of the King's high ministry.
There has not passed, unmarked, a single hour of that precious stream of time, whose golden sands have never mingled with the dross of earth. But now there is a momentary pause of the convent dowing of the current target in ministry. earm, not now here is a momentary pause of the on ward flowing of the current, to give, to anticipate to bestow as it were, the instruction of that other jubilee, whose glorious light shall never ware, whose flowers and fruit—shall brighten to complete.

eternity.
Then, beloved father, be it ours, once again to greet you in that lasting reunion which awaits the elect of God.

THE COMMUNITY AND PUPILS OF LORETTO

Hamilton, 1879.

Convern,
Hamilton, 1879.

His lordship made an appropriate reply, after which the programme was continued. The "Jubilee Greeting" was sung by a number of the la ger pupils, who appeared on the stage charmingly dressed and disolaying banners of different colors ornamented with gold. As the curta'n rose the song of welcome ring out, and a right joyous one it was. Next came a recitation, "Wreeked," by Miss Juliette Signifier, a young lady who is possessed of the elements of a first class elocutionist and who gave a capital rendition of a rather difficult selection. The succeeding feature was a genuine surprise and a great treat. It consisted of living statues representing "Buthard Naughter," and "Poaz." The costumes were perfect and the representation such as to surpass the fine-t work of the sculptor. This was foll wed by Moore's beautiful allegory of "Paradise and the Peri," from "Lalia Bookh," with Miss Doily Martin as Peri and Miss Dalsy Harris as Angel. Three tableaux were given in this all being very effective, and the words of the poem recited with ability, the Part closed the sceno with the triumphant exclamation.

"Joy, Joy, forever; my fask is done," The retex are pressed and Heagen is won."

"Joy, joy, forever; my fask is done, The gates are passed and Heaven is won." "Joy, Joy, forever; my fask Isdone,
The gates are passed and Heaven Is won."
"Warblings." a quartette by Misses Hade,
Fmma Martin, Haun and Stauster, with imitation bird accompaniment, was rendered with
tiste, as was also the duet "Frin," by Misses
Hade and Emma Martin, the last named lady
especially extinguishing herself by her fine
sopean. Miss Theresa Nelson recited LongFellow's "Legend Beautiful." very creditably,
after which came the piece de resistance, a
musical tableau representing the British Isles
and America. Occupying a position on a raised
platform, in the centre of the stage stood Miss
Stauster, as "Ergland," appropriately arrayed,
in the Red White, and Blue, and holding aloft
the Union Jack "On her left was Miss Hade, in
Scotch cap and Rob Roy plaid as "Scotland,"
incoupying opposite corners in front were Miss
Ethel Martin as "Ireland," and Miss Pollie
Martin as "America," displaying the green flag
of Erin and the stars and stripes. Fach of the
actors in this sang an appropriate verse, and so
much was the winde appreciated that there was
a very enthusiastic encore, the response to
Which was the verse on Ireland. The "Little
Ones' Welcome," and Miss Totle Ryan as
"Queen." was very pretty, the dresses being
beautiful and the singing delightful. The final
tableau, "Faith, Hone and Charity," with
Misses Geraldine and Ella Fitzgerald and Ella
Larkin in the characters mentioned. and
supported by a large number of the publis. Larkin in the characters mentioned, and supported by a large number of the puulla-vas spiendid the effect in the light of red fire being most brilliant. This closed the programme

Bishop Crinnon rose and returned thanks to the sisters of the Convent and the children for the fine entertainment they had given in his behalf, and the great trouble they had taken to give him such a welcome. He thought it would add ten years to his life. As an appropriate conclusion he called on Dr. Filgiano to sing the "Marseillalse," which that gentleman gave in his usual good style. The audience then dispersed, all highly pleased with the performance.

### the late bishop o'brien.

### The Month's Mind-Eloquent Sermon By Bishop Walsh,

We take the following extract from the magnificent sermon of His Lordship the Bishop of London, from the Kingston News:-

This morning the Month's Mind, in memory of the late lamented Bishop O'Brien, took place at St. Mary's Cathedral in presence of a large congegation, who seemed deeply interested in the proceeding. Many Protestants occupied seats in the church. The altar was covered with black cloth, all the ornaments being removed. The episcopal throne was draped in black, and black cloth hung in festoons from the ceiling of the sanctuary. In the middle of the sanctuary was placed a bier, on which were placed the mitre and crozier of the departed Bishop. This was surrounded with flowers, and lighted candles. The following in a list of the bishops and priests present and taking part in the ceremony:

Celebrant-Right Rev. Bishop Jamot. High Priest-Very Rev. J. Farrelly, Adminstrator.

Deacon-Rev. J.J. Swift, Trov. N. Y. Sub Deacon-Rev. M. Roussel, Quebec. Master of Ceremonies-Rev. Father Lelly, Gananoque.

Right Rev. Bishop Walsh, London Chaplains-Rev. P. Brennan, St. Mary's Rev. McCarthy, Brockville. Right Rev. Bishop Wadhams, Ogdensburg,

Chaplains-Revs P. Sherry and Florence McCarthy, Watertown.

Right Rev. Bishop Crinnon, Hamilton. Chaplains-Rev. Dr. McKay, Ogdensburg, and Rev. P. Lennon, Dundas. Very Rev. Dean Proulx, Toronto.

Rev. Dr. Bagin, Quebec. Father Lonergan, Montreal. C. McGrath, Boston. Bralre, Brock. P. Hogan, Troy, N.Y. O'Mahony. Watertown, N.Y. MacKay, Tyendinaga. Meade, Morrisburg, N.Y. O'Connell, Dunro. J. Brennan, Picton. C. Murray, Cornwall. E. J. Murray, Cobourg.

M. Stanton, Westport. Twomey, Centreville. M. O'Donohue, Erinsville. C. A. McWilliams, Railton. T. J. Spratt, Wolfe Island. J. H. McDonough, Napanee. T. Davis, Hungerford. D Farrelly, Belleville.

W. Fox, Crysler, G. Corbett, St. Andrew's. Murphy, Prescott. Larkin, Grafton. B. Higgins, Palace P. A. Twohey, Palace. Hogan, Palace. M. Lynch, Peterboro. J. Brown, Port Hope. J. O'Donnell, Prescott.

M. Walsh, Toledo.

Paul Desnutniers.

M. MacDonald, Perth.

Service began sharp at nine o'clock and consisted of a Pontifical Requiem Mass, the celebrant and assistants being as given above. At the proper place the Bishop of London scended a temporary pulpit creeted in front of the altar rails, and delivered the funeral sermon. His text was taken from St. John xi. 21-26--- And Martha said to Jesus, Lord, if thou hadst been here my brother had not thou wilt ask God will give it thee. Jesus

lied, but now also I know that whatsoever said unto her, Thy brother shall rise again. Martha saith unto him, I know that he shall rise again in the resurrection at the last day. Jesus said to her: I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in Me, although he be dead, shall live; and every one that liveth, and believeth in Me, shall not die for-

A beloved bishop, a more than a brother, a sincere and affectionate father, in whose large and lovi g heart each member of this diocese had a piace, has been stricken down by death and torn from amongst you in a manner the most distressing and appalling. In the midst of his years of usefulness, in the full possession of his great intellectual faculties, in the prime of a vigorous manhood, with all the promise of many years of labour and of usetulness before him in the episcopate of God's Church, your late distinguished and beloved bishop was stricken down by a lightning flash in a place not his own, and be that had left you full of life and vigour and hope to enjoy a few weeks of relaxation, is brought back a lifeless corpse amid the tears of his bereaved children and the grief unutterable of his widowed and sorrow-stricken diocese. Oh. surely this is a invotery of sorrow calculated to smite the strongest heart with awe and to overshadow the whole diocese with gloom and mourning; surely it is not to be wondered at that the children of the diocese, the laity and priesthood, should have been plunged in grief; that their cry of heart-broken agony should have been heard all over the land, and that the widowed Church, like another Rachel, should have wept bitter tears because her good and devoted bishop was no more, because death, with the cruelty and savage ferocity of a wild beast, suddenly and stealthily sprung upon him and destroyed him in the midst of strangers and away from friends and home. He who consoled the sisters of Lazarus and dried their tears-God alone could soothe such a sorrow or could bring a ray of hope and comfort into the darkness of such a sad bereavement, of such a profound grief. The poor human heart, in the midst of such a trial, naturally exclaims, "O Lord, if thou hadst been there, our Father and Bishop would not have died." And the holy Church of God, on the day of the funeral and on this day of the the mitre sought and found him. Month's Mind, says to you in words similar to those addressed by our Lord to the sisters of Lazarus, "My children, why weep you, your bishop will rise again." Christ is the resurrection and the life; He destroyed the empire of death, and your bishop, though dead as to the life of the body, is living with the Immortal life of the soul, and he, with soul and body, will one day rise into glory and hap-This is your hope and the solid foundation of your consolation in the midst of your great affliction. The lessous taught by the death of Lazarus and his resurrection are taught us all by the death of your bishop;

here. Death is certain and inevitable: he struck down Lazarus, he has taken away your bishop, and he will come upon us all. He is not, alas! an unusual visitor, and yet he always comes upon us with surprise. He is indeed a great preacher, and yet his preachings and his warnings too often fall on heedless and inattentive ears. An occasion like this, however, when he strikes down a distinguished victim, when he who falls before his unerring dart is a bishop of God's Church, an occasion like this is doubtless meant by our Blessed Lord to be one of special grace for us, one from which we should not neglect to derive great spiritual profit- "Dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return," is the sentence passed upon all mankind by an offended God at the very gates of Paradise. This decree has been executed down through the ages with an impartiality which admitted no favours and with a universality which suffered no exception. Before this divine decree put forth and promulgated and executed by oftended Omnipotence, the generations of men have fallen like swards of green hay before the mower. Wave after wave of humanity has it rolled on the shore of eternity. Cities towns, nations and dynasties, as well as individuals, have gone down and disappeared before it, and were as if they had never been. "Their places were not found." All human glory, all mortal greatness it blights and withers with its icy breath, and an Alexander the Great and a Julius Cresar and a Napoleon were as teable and poweeless in its presence as the weakest child. Priests, bishops, and popes and kings and emperors are pulled down by its strong arm to one common level, and that level is the silence, the neglect, the nothingness of the tomb. The wise, the great the good, the strong, the holy, all must bow down before this all-embracing decree of eeath. Hence St. Paul says it is appointed unto all men once to die, and after death judgment." Solomon was the wisest of men. and yet be could not invent a means of escape from its grasp; Samson was the strongest of men, and yet when in his recovered strength, he took down the pillars of the temple, he was simply executing on himself the decree of death. Our Blessed Lady was the holiest of pure creatures, and she slept in death; yea, even the God Man died on the cross. The very sepulcheres, said Seneca, perish and crumble into ashes. The life of your bishop was studded with bright virtues and marked with great services rendered to the sacred cause of religion. As a man he was distinguished for many noble qualities of head and heart. He combined the kindness and affectionateness of a woman's nature with the power and force of a vigorous manhood. Endowed with great intellectual faculties, he cultivated them to a very high degree of perfection; he was, in fact, a widely read and accomplished scholar. In these days of vulgar ostentation, and cheap publicity, when men of superficial minds fluent in literary rags and reputations for letters are manufactured by newspaper paragraphs, your bishop, like all men of merit, shrank from publicity, and if he erred at all in this direction it was in this: that he was too indifferent to his literary reputation. As: a priest of God his life was most unselfishly devoted to the performance of his sublime duties. Whether as a professor in Regiopolis College, or parish priest of Brockville, his career was characterized by the greatest disinterestedness of purpose, by lofty motives, by steadfast fidelity to duty and effi-ciency in its discharge. For several years taught as professor of Regiopolis College with the greatest success and most beneficial results. It is impossible to estimate the merit of his work in this capacity. "What is greater," asks St. John Chrysostom, "than to train the mind and to form the character and mould the morals of youth? More excellent certainly than the greatest painter, than the most finished sculptor and than all others of this sort do I esteem him who knows how to form the minds of youth and to mould them into forms of beauty." How true are these words of the great saint and orator. For, when the greatest painting that ever lived by the breath of genius shall be covered with the mildew of neglect, or destroyed by all consuming time, and when the statues of an Appelles or a Michael Angelo shall have melted from marble into dust; the immortal mind, quickened into intellectual life by the

wand of genius and moulded to virtue and holiness by the pious and holy priest, will live on forever, a thing of immortal beauty and an imperishable joy, a blessing to earth and a sister to the angels of heaven. For many years he lived and toiled as parish priest of Brockville, with what blessed results to religion and morality it is needless to describe. The parish was redeemed from a heavy debt, its beautiful church was brought to completion and the schools were raised to a high state of efficiency. With a rare power and eloquence he announced God's holy word, he instructed the ignorant, relieved the poor, visited and comforted the sick, consoled the sorrow-stricken, and with lavish hand broke the bread of life to hungry souls. Simple in his manner, frank and genial in his nature, he was accessible to every member of his flock, so that his name became a household word in the parish, and his image had a shrine in every heart. He was indeed the good pastor, for he fed the flock of God, taking care of it, not by constraint, but willingly according to God, not for fifthy lucre's sake, but voluntarily, being made a pattern of the flock from the heart (St. Peter's 1st epistle, v. 2 v.) It was thus he toiled quietly, and unostentatiously, labouring in season and out of season in the midst of his people and casting the seed of a blessed immortality in good and very good hearts. The seed cast into the earth by the hand of the husbandman remains hidden for a time and buried away out of sight; but gradually it fructifies,

and under the influence of sunshine and shower it grows up and matures into a golden harvest, enriching the husbandman and abundantly rewarding his labour. And so the work done quietly and humbly by the good pastor of Brockville, at this period of his life, blessed by the sunshine of God's approval, and fructified by heaven's graces, must have produced for himself a hundred-fold of merit, and for the Church of God a rich harvest of sanctified souls. It was here, whilst engaged in the midst of his work that man living was more averse to honours and tremblingly he obeyed the summons of the Sovereign Pontiff to assume the episcopal charge of this large and important diocese He was consecrated to the episcopal office in this cathedral before a vest congregation, and to the delight of both clergy and laity. The ordinary responsibilities of the episcopate have at all time been considered as almost too weighty for human shoulders. To these responsibilities were super-added in his oase grave and exceptional difficulties. What wonder if his tender conscience was first, that death is certain, inevitable, and for smitten with awe at beholding them, and if the most part that it comes unexpectedly; his heart failed him in their contemplation. and secondly, that it is not without hope; Nevertheless, he went courageously to work and although the side it presents to our cor- to solve the difficulties that lay around him. poreal vision is dark and menacing and ter- and in doing so he was nobly and right rible, the eye of faith pierces its darkness and heartily assisted by his devoted priests and awful gloom and beholds the joy and glories generous people. Wherever he went through-

and happiness of an eternal life shining beyond out the discess he received a royal welcome.

telligent Protestants, thronged to hear his splendid sermons and his able lectures in vindication of Catholic doctrines. The Catholics of the diocese opened their hearts and their pockets to their beloved bishop and enabled him in a short time to liquidate the greater part of the diocesan debt. cathedral in which we are assembled shows in the chaste beauty of its ornamentation his exquisite and asthetic taste and his love for the beauty of God's house and of the place where His glory dwelleth. But why dwell on these topics now, or why particularize the good works that like bright stors studded the short career of your late lamented Bishop. The empty episcopal throne, the altar and cathedral draped in mourning, the solemn service of Month's Mind, tell us that your good Bishop is dead, and his eloquent voice is hushed forever in the silence of the tomb, that his episcopal hand so oft raised to bless is now mouldering away into dust and ashes, that the mitre has forever fallen from his brow, and that the crozier awaits another hand to wield it with episcopal authority over this sorely tried and widowed diocese. And we are here to-day to pray for the repose of

his soul. The Absoute was then performed and the libera sung, Bishop Jamot being the officiating prelate, the assistants being as given above. The music, as rendered by the choir, under the leadership of Prof. DesRochers, was very fine.—Kingston News, Sept. 12th.

### THE HANLAN-COURTNEY RACF.

The Articles of Agreement. The articles of agreement as completed are

as follows as follows:

Articles of agreement entered into on the 12th day of September, 1879, between Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, Ont., and Charles E. Courtney, of Union Springs, N. Y., who hereby agree to row a five-mile race with turn in best and best boats, in accordance with the following conditions:—

boats, in accordance with the following conditions:—

ARTICLE I—The said race shall be for the sum of \$8,000, offered by the Hop Bitters Company, of Rochester, N.Y.; said prize to be known as the "Hop Bitters prize."

ART. 2.—The said race is to be rowed upon Chautauqua Lake, on the 8th day of October, N.9, between the hours of three are six o'clock in the afternoon; smooth water required, subject to the decision of the referce, who is hereby empowered to postpone the race to the next day or first favorable may thereafter if the water is not in a fit condition for the race to come off.

ART. 3.—Said Hop Bitters prize of \$6,600 shall be deposited in the City Bank of Rochester five days before said race is to be rowed, and shall be payable on the order of the referce to the winner of said race immediately after said race.

ART. 4.—William Bhilwie, of New York, if the will consent, will be referce and stakeholder, the decision of the referce to be final, the referce to accompany the men over the course if possible.

ART.—The men shall toss for choice of postion before starting in the race, and shall be

ART.—The men shall toss for choice of posttion before starting in the race, and shall be started after preliminary warning, by the word "Go!" said word to begiven by the referee. The men shall soart from two boats moored twenty-five yard apart, and shall row two and a hall miles to buoys, securely anchored and properly marked by flags twenty-five yards apart, each man to turn his own buoy from port to starboard, and return to place of starting.

Alt. 6.—The referee, in case of any outside interference, if it affects the result of the race, shall order the men to row over again on the first favorable day under the original conditions.

ART, 7.—The race to be governed by the laws of the National Association of Amateur Carsmen, subject, however, to the conditions of these

articles.

ART. 8.—A judge for each man shall be chosen by mutual consent to see that the turning barges are not molested or changed. Also a judge for each at the finish, with the referee, to decide which crossed the whining line first.

ART. 9.—It is hereby mutually agreed that all s'camers and boats must be under control of the referee or of the groundittee amounted by the referre, or of the committee appointed by the referre.

CHARLES E. COURTNEY, EDWARD HANLAN,

J. H. Brister.

# Miscellaneous.

Gustavo Hippolite Rogets, the famous french tenor, who made a tour with Jenny Lind on her first visit to England, is dead, aged 64. There are two little girls of the same name

in New London, Conn. The other night one

of them said her prayers, and for tear they night he credited to the other child, she added after the "Amen," "No. 10 Orange street."-Lockport Union. Precocious Precaution-Prof. Deepthinker's son and heir to Prof. Deepthinker-Wot am I

a-doin'? I'm firin' this off. You're a broodin' too much, an' I ain't goin' to have no loaded pistols round, or else some day you'll be blowin' yer brains out, and cheatin' mudder an' me out of yer life insurance.—Puck. James Parton says that several thousand

copies of Paine's "Age of Reason" are sold every year in the United States. They are not bought by individuals, however. They are purchased by "liberal" societies, and distributed as counter-irritants in the neighborhood of revival meetings. The wild rose lifts its blushing face

Above the wayside grasses tow; While pale wood lilles, in the shade, Their snow white bells swing to and fro.

Oh! golden summer afternoon We rest content; we ask no more, Only to hear the wind repeat The self-same story o'er and o'er.

Only to breathe the fragrant str, To watch the lights and shadows play, To quaif the nector that the sun In brimming brakers pours each day.

# Mount Royal!

This park is receiving new beauties from the engineer in charge. Its natural advantages being rapidly developed into picturesque drives and walks. The views it unfolds of the surroundings of Montreal, with their wealth and activities in manufactures and shipping, render the drive a thing of joy. The mountain, whose crown in the site of the park, is fast becoming a marvel of heauty. Every citizen is proud of the park. Outdoor exercise is an auxiliary, if not a necessity for health, and this park-lung will become a blessing as well as a luxry. But there are many in that busy city who must labor day after day under sanitary regulations at best imperfect, and whose jaded systems make a burden of their lives instead of a blessing. Experience that labor, while it is a blessing under certain conditions is a truitful source of physical suffering when performed in illy ventilated work shops or so tediously as to No lead to enervation. Bilious affections are apt to occur, and kindred diseases, which require dignities than he was. Reluctantly and prompt removal, by the use of DR. HERRICK'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

> "THE BEAUTY" of having a bottle of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer in the house is, that you are prepared for the "worst," Croup or Cholera, the Pain-Killer is a sovereign remedy.

WOOPING!COUGH .- It your children are suffering with this distressing malady and nearly coughing themselves to death, send to your druggist and buy a bottle of ALLENS' Lung Balsax, and relief, we can confidently assure you, will be immediate and sure.

As Alcohol, Tobacco, Opium, Indian Hemp, Chloroform, Hashish, Absinthe, &c., prevent the good effects of Fellows' Hypophorphites, so Fellows Hypophosphites is an antidote against all these narcotics and sedatives, and will restore to health such as have been inand happiness of an eternal life abining beyond out the discuss ne received a loyar wellowing. jured by them.

The first first and the second of the second

The following speech was delivered by the Member for Meath, in Dublin, on the 25th

Mr. Parnell, on rising, was greeted with a tremendous outburst of cheering, the entire audience rose to their feet, hats were waved, and the applause continued for a couple of minutes. He said—Mr. Chairman and fellowcountrymen, the resolution which I have to propose reads as follows:-

That the League emphatically calls upon the people of Ireland to prepare without delay for the approaching general election, as the success of the struggle for self-government will mainly depend upon the return of an increased number of honest and active Home Rule members, pledged to act loyally together as an independent Irish party, regardless of Whig or Tory influence, and determined to use every constitutional means to obtain our national rights." (Cheers)
Now this resolution is a very important

one. From time to time efforts have been made to obtain for Ireland a really independent and a really honest Parliamentary party. It has always been easy when the Conservatives or Tories were in power to get such a Parliament. So soon, however-

(At this point there was some disturbance,

but after a moment or two the noise ceased.) Mr. Parnell resumed, amidst applause-So soon as the change of English parties brought the Liberals or the Whigs into office, so surely was the seeming indifference and honesty of the Irish parliamentary party broken down Irish parliamentary party adopted for its platform the motto of independent opposition. This independent opposition meant that they would oppose any government which refused to make tenant right a cabinet question. Now, how did this end? It lasted very well so long the wind. Judge Keogh-(great hissing)number of oaths of patriotic devotion and determination to sacrifice himself-became her laugh.) The few independent men, such as Lucas and Duffy (cheers), left the country in disgust, and that was the end of the Parliamentary agitation in 1952. I want to know if the people of Ireland desire this movement to end in the disreputable disgrace of 1852? (Cries of "No.") I know you don't desire it. I know that the people of Ireland won't permit it either (hear, hear.) Well, then, we have to beware of both Whigs and Tories.

A Voice—Whigs especially.

Mr. HARNELL—We have to oppose every English Government, no matter what it calls itself, and we have to show them our power, and make them feel it (cheers, and a voice---"No one did it better than yourself"). I say that a party of fifty Irishmen going over to London with the confidence of their constituents and realy meaning to do their houest best, who cannot make the English Government feel and know their power, is a party that is unworthy of the position they have. Now, our Irish members have a very real power if they only knew it, and they are beginning to know it by degrees.

A voice-Thanks to you. Mr. PARNELL---We are not English members in the first place.

A Voice-Tuank God you are not.

Mr. PARNELL-A notion that a great many tion that we are dependent on Euglish public opinion, on English newspapers, for our seats. If we once get to understand that, and if we once know and really perceive that we can do many things that English and the Irish manhor that the industrial that the industrial that the industrial that industrial the industrial that industrial the industrial that the industrial that industrial the industrial that there religious objects can be procured to bless beads, crosses, and medals, to invest to all the scapulars approved of by the Holy Section and to impart all the industrial that there religious objects can be procured to bless beads, crosses, and medals, to invest to all the scapulars approved of by the Holy Section and to impart all the industrial that there religious objects can be procured to bless beads, crosses, and medals, to invest to all the scapulars approved of by the Holy Section and to impart all the industrial that the in do many things that English members cannot do, I say the battle is won (cheers). I the people of Meath. My honourable friend, Mr. Maurice Brooks—(hisses, cheers and applause)—who so worthily occupies the chair, has to depend upon the public opinion of the people of Dublin.

Mr. W. H. O'Sullivan has to depend upon the W. H. O'Sullivan has to depend upon the public opinion of the people of Dublin. Mr. W. H. O'Sullivan has to depend upon the public opinion of the people of Limerick Sir Joseph Netle M Kenna has to depend upon the opinion of the people of Yougha! Well, I should like to know what in the world does the city of Dublin, or the county of Meath, or the county of Limerick, or the town of Youghal care for Sir Stafford Northcote and the Times newspaper? (cheers). That is the proper position to take up, and if the Irish members take up that position there is no power on earth that can prevent them from winning (cheers).

A voice-Bravo, Parnell. Mr. PARNELL-But, of course, Rome was not built in a day, and one has to do disagreeable things sometimes (laughter). Everybody would like to be as amiable as possible. But you must recollect that you cannot always fight in an amiable manner, and that sometimes you have to bite, and that biting is not always a pleasant operation for the person that is bitten to undergo, and you cannot expect the person that is bitten to think that you are the most angelic being in the world (hear, hear, and "bravo") The resolution that I have read speaks for itself. I have always thought that it is above all things desirable that every sacrifice should be made to keep the present Irish party together and not allow it to be broken up, because as long as you have that party—even though it is not as good a party as we might like to see it--even though many of its members are lukewarm, some, I am afraid, not as honest as they ought to be (hear, hear). and others, perhaps, a little too timid-yet still it is a party, and I prefer to keep it together, and to purge it and strengthen it rather than to attempt any disruption or sweeping away, where such sweeping away is not necessary. Now, we have been credited with the intention of attacking the seats throughout Ireland.

A voice-I wish you would. Mr. PARNELL-Well, I tell you honestly that I don't know a dozen men that I would care to see in Parliament. (Applause). I am not at all certain that a dozen might not be more than sufficient for the work. Now, there are plenty of seats throughout Ireland for these men to fill it; but I think when we extend toleration to men who refuse to come up to our mark, those men in return should extend toleration to us (cheers,) and should not refuse, as in the case of the Ennis election-(cheers and waving of hats)-to allow us to strengthen our small number with a man who ceeds around St. Patrick's Church, and a the whole day, without the slightest incon-we knew could help us in our work, and help rougher path could not be conceived. It lies convenience. I think that all this, if not ns well (bravo). The rest of the party is large enough for the work that they have set before them, whatever that work may be (laughter and cheers); but—and I hope the reporters won't take this down—I am sure they can allow us to strengthen our half-dozen men by another dozen or so without supposing that the world is going to come to an end. I St. Patrick's Church seven times, repeating agreeably when boiled and taken hot. Other have no doubt that after a while, as thing-each time one Our Father, ten Hail Marys, water would excite nausea in this condition, progress, we shall be all, or a good many of and the Creed. The pilgrim has now walked The people have great faith in the "wine," as

not like to do the work that some of us have done, and it is perfectly right that when Ireone kind of work does not suit them well, then another kind of work will suit them (laughter work on hands and believe in their work (hear, hear). It is perfectly natural, as I the work that we have been engaged in. We don't want so many men, but I will tell you to bully us. Well, they have tried it a good many times, and they have not succeeded yet (cheers); but at the same time you must recollect that our numbers are very small indeed -in fact they are ridiculously small; they are

that we can go on for ever contending against the most powerful government that ever held office in England. And you may depend upon it that sooner or later, if we are left in such small numbers. the government will perhaps find some way of successfully bullying us (cries of " Never,1 and a voice—" We will invade the prison and bring you out.") I say that when that time comes-I don't know that it ever will come -at the same time it is almost impossible to great majority of the Home Rule party who are looking on at this work can step in and say to the government, "If you strike these and utterly destroyed (hear, hear and ap men you strike us (cheers), and if you get plause). We have a remarkable example of rid of those men—if you deprive them of the this in 1852, when the so-called independent rights which our country has granted to Irish parliamentary party adopted for its plat- them, we will take their places in tenfold numbers" (cheers.) That is not much to ask the rest of the party to do between this and the next general election, when I hope our numbers will be sufficiently recruited to enable us to take care of ourselves against as the Tories were in office—as, recollect, they any government (cheers.) Now, I wish are in office now; but immeditely the Whigs to refer to the education question. I came into office—as is a matter of history—the am a Protestant—(cheers, and waving independence of the Irish party vanished to of hats, and a voice-And an honest one)--and I labor under no educational

who when wooling his constituents had any disadvantage, because the educational requirements of persons of my religion in Ireland have been amply provided for by the State. Majesty's Attorney-General. Mr. Sadlier But I consider it my duty to assist the Catho-(groans) would have got something better, lies of Ireland (cheers) in obtaining for themonly that he made a little mistake, and cheated selves educational equality with the Protesthe hangman by committing suicide (a tants, and nothing more. Well, now, they have not got that yet, nor nearly got it (hear, hear), and when the University Bill of the Government was introduced I endeavored to persuade the Irish party that by being a little stubborn and a little determined they might be able, and would beyond a doubt be able, to change that bill from being an inefficient measure into a really good and useful measure (cheers). I could not succeed in persuading them to adopt my view, but I admit to the fullest extent that this is all a matter of opinion (hear, hear), and that the rest of the party-the majority of the Irish members-were as much entitled to take the opposite opinion from mine as I was to take the

opposite opinion from theirs. A Voice-No, they were wrong, and cheers. Mr. PARNELL-Well, I am certain that the Government were in such a position at the end of the session that we could have forced them to have made that University bill a really good and useful measure. We did not force them. The party decided that they could wait until next year. We are going to wait until next year (langhter). I hope we will do better than we did this year; but I only wish to express here publicly my opinion that by being a little determined we might have made that measure as good a measure when the Irish members decided that they would not adopt my view, I was silent and have to depend upon the public epinion of fell in with them, and adopted their course, manner and their own method (cheers). Now, all I can say is this, that I believe we have the power, as long as the Irish members go to Westminster, to make any Government, whether it be Whig or whether it be Tory, yield our just demands, and yield the greatest and most necessary demand of ull--the legislative independence of Ireland (cheers). I don't wish to frighten the Whige too much (laughter). I have heard that the Marquis of Hartington is under the impression that when he gets back into power we will treat him to a little of the same physic that we are now treating the Tories to. But this is all a mistake on the part of the Marquis of Hartington, because whenever his friends get into power we will have a much easier and much quicker and very much more efficacious method of reducing them to order (laughter). I don't know whether these things will be done or not. Of course, it is our duty-the duty of those men who believe and think with me-to do our very best until we are beaten. Of course, if we find that we eannot bring the country with us-(a voice-You will)-if we find that we cannot get a sufficient force of men to carry out our ideas -(a voice-You will)-it will be our duty to give up parliamentary agitation altogether (cheers). But when I give up parliamentary agitation I don't promise to take to any other

agitation (hear, hear). A voice—The pike.

Mr. Parnell—The future must be left to take care of itself (hear, hear). We will do our best in the line in which we are working now, and if we fail, I think, fellow-countrymen, you will see that it has been our fault, and that we have really tried and acquitted ourselves in the effort to serve you and to serve this country like Irishmen (cheers).

### The Archbishop of Toronto on the Lough Derg Pilgrimage.

We have great pleasure in laying before our readers the second letter of His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto on the Pilgrimage to

Lough Derg :--LOUGH DERG, Aug. 14, 1879. VERY REV. AND DEAR SIR-In my last I promised to continue to speak of the religious exercises performed on making the stations on

this holy island. First, there is a visit to the Blessed Sacrament; then a Pater, Ave and Creed outside at the the Cross of St. Patrick, then the pilgrim pro- his shoes, and performed the penances of around the edge of the lake. He then goes to the Cross of St Brigid, where on his knees he recites three Paters, three Aves, and a Creed; then standing with outstretched arms he renounces thrice the devil, the world, and the flesh. The next in order is to go the rough road round

us, working in the same groove; but I think a hard half mile, meditating upon the more they call it, of the lake. They attribute to it is perfectly natural that every man should painful journey of Christ up the Hill of Calvary. He next proceeds to the St. Brigid's Station, with its crucifix in the centre, and land has an opportunity of sending seventy or recites three Our Fathers, three Aves, and one eighty men to represent her, those men should | Creed, whilst going round the station on the be allowed to take that part in Parliamentary outside. Arriving at the entrance he kneels work which suits them best (hear,hear) and if down and repeats on his knees the same prayers again. He stands up, and then walks round the cross, reciting again the three Our and cheers). But then they ought not the fathers, three Hail Marys, and the Creed. The to interfere with the men who have three inside circles being completed, he kneels and just now, that every man should not like | recited at the six other stations; then the pilgrim proceeds to the lake, near where St. Patrick kneeled on a rock in the water praying that what we want. Suppose the government tried | the faith of the Irish should never fail. The pilgrims are not now permitted to follow his example in this; but at the water's edge they recite five Our Fathers and five Hail Marys, standing, and the same number of prayers on their knees. They then return to St. Patrick's perfectly insignificant, and we cannot expect | Cross, whence they had commenced, and recite one Pater, one Ave, and a Creed, and finish by reciting five decades of the Rosary. I noticed the pilgrims going to the lake, after each station, and bathing their feet, hot enough, I presume, after an hour and a quarter's walk on the rough and rocky paths of the stations. I noticed some of the rocks around the stations, upon which all had to step, black and oily from the sweat of the feet of innumerable pilgrims. Those exercises of the stations reminded me of the Armenian suppose that it won't come—when that time clergy whilst reciting Vespers in the great comes I say—(a voice, "You will bite")—the monastery situated in the Bay of Venice, so that these circuits round the stations seem to be of eastern antiquity. St. John Climacus, in his book "Ladder of Perfection," describes the penances done in what was called "the prison" of a certain monastery as most severe, but I think not much more so than those performed on the Island of Lough Derg. The penitential exercises of the station which we have described are repeated three times a day-morning, noon and evening. The pilgrims, besides, assist at several Masses each day, with an exhortation; then, at 12 o'clock, all make a visit to the Blessed Sacrament. The priest recites the prayers, and usually gives a short instruction. At 6 o'clock they assemble again in St. Patrick's Church, when the evening sermon is preached, followed by the Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament. The pilgrims spend the whole night in what is termed the "prison," St. Patrick's Church being used for the purpose. They spent their time in making the Stations of the Cross, singing hymns, reciting the Rosary and other prayers, and spend much besides in meditating on the malice of sin, the hatred which God bears it, and its punishments. When morning has fairly dawned they leave the prison, wash their feer and head in the lake, and are permitted to taste a little of the water in the hollow of their hands. They require this little refreshment, as the heat of the prison and the watching all night and reciting so many prayers is most fatiguing. But the pilgrims come to the island to commute, through the mercy of God and the indulgences of the Church, the pains of purgatory for this temporal suffering. Formerly during the night an exhortation was given on the great truths of eternity. The pilgrims used to be so often aud much excited to contrition for their sins that their s bs and cries, which were contagious, distrested too much the whole island, and on that account the exhortation was discontinued. The priests on the island hear confessions the whole day and far into the night. The Bishop of Clogher, during the annual retreat, appoints a certain number of his priests to attend as confessors during the station. One of them he appoints as prior, who is his repre-sentative on the island. His lordship often attends himself, and works like any of his priests. After the community Mass each morning one of the priests is commissioned to bless beads, crosses, and medals, to invest in prayers recited during the stations are more numerous than at any other pilgrimage I ever heard of. I counted them, and I believe I am accurate when I say that 321 Our Fathers, 615 Hail Marys, and 93 Creeds are recited each day The Irish were always noted for their great spirit of prayer and mortification, and when we consider that all these stations are performed each day before the pilgrim takes a morsel of food or drink, we may form some idea of the penances done and the fervor requisite on the island. Pilgrims have assured me that they felt very little inconvenience from the fast or any of the other penances. The old adage came to my mind that "Love lightens labor," and what was said of

> than the fire without. There are a few cabine on the island for the accommodation of pilgrims, but these are inadequate in every sense. Many never enter them, but when they are overpowered they snatch a little sleep wherever they can-often on the rocks and grassy mounds of the island, which after all contains only about an acre. They say that they never get cold or receive any injury from the wet or exposure of the place. A large and commodious lodging-house is about to be erected, which, indeed, is badly needed. Many come delicate enough to this retreat, I am told, and return home healthy and rejoicing, and always resolve to come back again. I found a great number who had performed this pilgrimage seven and eight times. Some said that they came regularly for many years past. There were five from America making the station with us, and we are told that some come in almost every boat. We thank God that there is one place on earth where the primitive spirit of penance remains, and the one idea of following Christ along the thorny path which leads to heaven dominates. The fervent countenances of the pilgrims, their ages and conditions of life, and the alacrity with which they performed the paintul duties of the station raised me up, and made me despise my own pusillanimity, and encouraged me to perform my station. I could not do more than go round the station once each day. It occupied me one hour and a half, though the young and nimble can perform them in one hour and a quarter. The bishop commuted the other two stations to preaching and hearing con-fessions, which I did willingly. Some prolonged their stations for six, and even for nine days, fasting all the time. I knew from experience that life on the island is exceptional. One does not feel as usual; he forgets the world and its cares, and tears nothing. One gentleman told me that if he got his feet wet, and did not change his stockings very soon, he got a sore throat; but seeing the others barefooted, he took off miraculous, is at least an especial dispensation of Providence, to preserve in some degree the primitive spirit of Irish faith and Irish mortification. The water of the lake is also exceptional, if not indeed miraculous. It is largely impregnated with iron from many springs that enter it, and tastes very

St. Lawrence, that the fire within was stronger

its use their strength to go through the stations. St. Patrick knelt in it for hours together, and there prayed so much for the faith of Ireland that they believe it possesses a virtue capable of working wonders. I would advise dyspeptic people to come here and live on the caten bread, drink plenty of the water of the lake, and perform at least some of the religious exercises; and if they are not vastly improved in three days they can leave, and blame me. Persons can gain again opposite the cross, and recites the same the indulgences granted by Popes to this prayers. The same number of prayers are sanctuary as at other famous pilgrimages, by confession, communion, and the usual prayers, but of course they cannot expect to gain all the graces attached to the penitential exercises without performing them in full. I found very illustrious names on the registry book of pilgrims kept here. Many distinguished prelates of the Irish

Church have visited this island in latter times, from the Primate of Ireland, who made his annual pilgrimage bere for many years, down to the lowest order of the hierarchy During the present year's station it was visited by the Archbishop of Cashel, the Bishops of Elphin and Achonry, and several worthy members of the secular and regular clergy, who all proclaimed themselves deeply moved and edified by the scenes of the place It contributes greatly to the fervor of the pilgrims to feel that they are walking on paths moistened by the sweat and tears of thousands of saints and millions of penitents from the time of St. Patrick. Father O'Connor has rendered great service to faith and fatherland by his charming book on Lough Derg and its pilgrimages. It is published by Dollard, of Dublin, and can be obtained from any bookseller. I am bringing, as an offering to our Holy Father, four souvenirs of Lough Derg-1st, the book of Father O'Connor; 2nd, a shamrock to be planted in the Vatican gardens; 3rd, a piece of oaten bread; and 4th, a little of the lake water, to show his Holiness the food used by the pilgrims whilst performing their stations, and that only once a day, in the evening, like the Fathers of the Desert. Our departure on the fourth day, was one which spoke deeply to our hear's. Many of the pilgrims had tully dressed themselves even to their shoes; this was the sign that they had finished their holy work on the island. All appeared in good health, but bore on their countenances the expression of great interior devotion. There was quite a rush to get on our boat, but the singers by a special arrangement were first let in. The boat was weighted to the water's edge. The Bishop of Clogher, from the boat's deck, pronounced his solemn benediction on those remaining behind; then we followed. The people kneeling on the shore, with uplifted hands and tears of devotion, received our parting blessings. When the boat moved off from the shore, Father O'Connor intoned the pilprim's farewell hymn, which the choir took up with great fervor. Then His Lordship Dr. Donnelly commenced the Magnificat, which was sung in two choirs, the splashing oars appearing to keep time with the music I had some blessed medals, which I distributed to my fellow passengers as souvenirs of the pilgrimage, standing the while with my back to the old boathouse, to prevent being surrounded and carried off my teet. 1 succeeded in giving to all with some inconvenience, but at the time with great pleasure. Oh! what simplicity, fervour, and reverence for the clergy. Thank God our good people don't leave this behind when they come to

I must not forget to say that I prayed most fervently at the boly shrine, and offered up the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass for the people of the diocese of Toronto, and especially for those who are my co-laborers in the salvation of souls. The same I shall do in every other holy place.

Yours in Christ, † John Joseph Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto. Very Rev. P. F. Rooney, V.G. St. Mary's Church, Toronto.

-In the course of some excavations for the construction of a sewer at Vienna (Isere). France, two fine fluted columns, with Corinthian bases, were found at the depth of three meters. They have some analogy with those of the temple of Augustus, and stood on thick flags, to which they were firmly fixed. On one part of the latter were the remains of a wornout inscription with letters six inches

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What the World Has Been Want-

ing for Centuries.

The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a large portion of humanity is concerned, is CARB-LINE, an article prepared from petroleum, and which effects a complete and radical currin cases of buldness, or where the hair, owing to diseases of the scalp, has become thin and tends to fall out. It is also a speedy restorative, and while its use secures a luxuriant growth of hair, it also brings back the natural color and gives the most complete satisfaction in the using The falling out of the hair, the accumulations of dandruff, and the premature change of color, are all evidences of a diseased condition of the scalp and the gl. nds which nourlsh the hair. To arrest these causes the article used must possess medical as well as chemical virtues, and the change must begin under the scalp to be of permanent and lasting benefit. Such an article is CARBOLINE, and, like many other wonderful discoveries, it is found to consist of elements almost in their natural state. Petroleum oll is the article which is made to work such extraordinary results, but it is after it has been chemically treated and completely desdorized that it is in proper condition for the toilet. It was in far-off Rusria that the effect of petroleum upon the hair was first observed, a government officer having noticed that a partially bald-headed servant of his when trimming the lamps, had a habit of wiping his oit-bes neared hands in his scanty locks, and the result was in a few months a much finer head of black, glossy hair than he ever had being for Centuries. that a partially bald-headed servant of his, when trimming the lamps, had a habit of wiping his oil-best neared hands in his scanty locks, and the result was in a few months a much finer head of black, glossy hair than he even had before. The oil was tried on horses and cattle that had lost their hair from the cattle plague, and the results were as rapid as they were marvelous. The manes and even the fails of horses, which had failen out, were completely restored in a few weeks. These experiments were heralded to the world; but the knowledge was practically useless to the prematurely sold and gray, as no one in civilized society could tolerate the use of refined petroleum as a dressing for the hair. But the skill of one of our chemists has overcome the difficulty, and by a process known only to himself, he has, after very claborate and costly experiments, succeeded in deodorizing petroleum, which renders it susceptible of being handled as daintly as me famous cau decolorne. The experiments made with the deodorized liquid on the human hair were attended with the most astonishing results. A few applications where the hair was thin and failing gave remarkabe tone and vigor to the scalp and hair. Every perticle of dandruff disappears on the first or second dressing, and the liquid, so scarching in its nature, seems to penetrate to the roots at once, and set up a radical change from the start. It is well known that the most beautiful colors are made from perioleum, and by some mysterious operation of nature the use of this article graunally imparts a beautiful light brown color to the hair, which, by continued use, deepens to a black. The color remains permanent for an indefinite length of time, and the change is so gradual that the most intimate friends can scarcely detect its progress. In a word, it is the most wonderful discovery of the age, and well calculated to make the prematurely bald and gray rejoles.

We advise our readers to give it a trial, feeling satisfied that one application will convince them of its

THE GREAT AND ONLY

# Hair Restorative. READ THE TESTIMONIALS.

DAVISVILE, Cal., Nov. 8, 1878.

CHAS. LANGLEY & Co., San Francisco:

DEAR Sight lake great pleasure in informing you of the most gratifying results of the use of CARBOLINE in my own case. For three years the top of my head has been completely baid and smooth, and I had quite given up any hope of restoring the hair. 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 topps of good results; however, I have now used it less than a month, and, to my most agreeable astonishment, my head is completely covered with a fine, short, healthy growth of hair, which has every appearance of continued growth; and I confidently believe it will restore it as completely as ever it was in my youth.

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

Davisville, Cal.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th doy of November 1878.

monial, and you have my permission to publish the same. Yourstruly, CHAS. E. WHITE,
Davisville, Cal.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 5th day of November, 1878. JAMES D. KING,
Noiary Public.
JOSEPH E. POND. Jr., Autorney at Law,
North Attleboro', Mass., says: For more than twenty years a portion of my head has been as smooth and free from hair as a billiard ball, but some eight weeks ago I was induced to try your CARHOLINE, and the effects have been simply wonderful. Where no hair has been seen for years, there now appears a thick growth. It is growing now nearly as rapidly as hair does after it is cut. You may use the above testimonial if you choose, and may refer to me for its truth
MR. W. S. G. J.D., No. 70 River avenue, Allegheny City, Pa., writes to us that he had his head badly scalded by hot water, and that CARBO-LINE not only cured his head but caused his tair to grow luxuriantly.

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

(b) NGOLA, Ill., March 19, 1879.

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

A. G. WILLIAMM, M. D.

THOMAS LAWRENCE, M. D., Mill Creek, Ill., says: I can cheerfully recommend CARBOLINE, and now have a fine suit of hair growing where there was no appearance before I began using CARBOLINE.

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

W. H. MCELHANY, Druggist.

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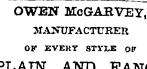
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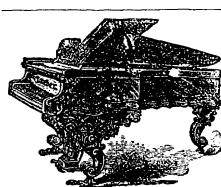
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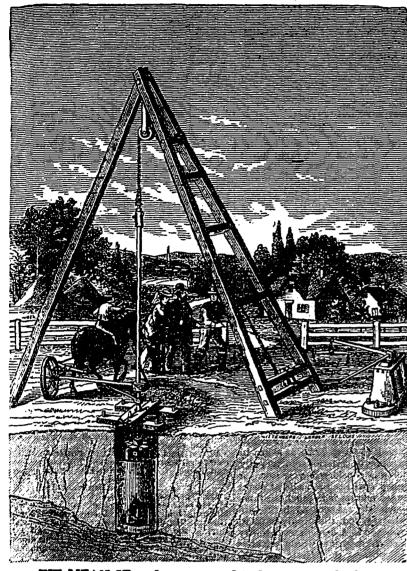
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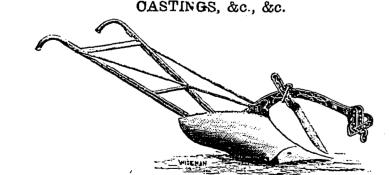
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DROVINCE OF QUEBEC District of Montreal. Superior Court. Dame Mabilde Monard. of the St. Jean Buptiste Village, Istrict of Montreal, wife of Molse Onimete, Ostractor, of the same place, duly authorized ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. The said Molse illmet, of the same place Defendant. An action en separation de biens has been influted in this cas se.

ETHER & PEULETIER.

Attorneys for Plantiff.

Montreal, February 19, 18:9.

—35

Advocates.

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ADVOCATES, &c. No. 50 St. James Street, Montreal. J. Doherty, B.C.L., C. J. Doherty, A.B., B.C.L. For Sale.

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AGRICULTURAL.

Care of Cows.

Among the many influences that affect the quality of butter are the food and the treatment of the cow. These are the first things that demand attention. Of course no observing man will deny that something depends on the breed of the cow. Some cows are better for butter than others. These should be chosen. But it is equally certain that, with the same cows, better results can be realized, if proper attention be given to their condition, treatment and food.

A cow lean for the want of proper and nourishing food, cannot furnish richness in milk, and richness in the milk goes far toward producing butter good of flavor. The same cow, with plenty of nourishing food, will give milk improved both in quality and quantity. Generally farmers and dairymen attempt to keep a larger number of cows than they can supply food for. This is a mistake that should be guarded a ainst. June is the great milk and butter month. Its tender, succulent grass is the best food, and contains the most milk producing elements. The nearest approach that can be made during the rest of the year to the grass in the substitute povided, the more will the butter be I ke the butter of June. When the cows are kept in the stable, or fed more than they can get from the pasture, they should be fed on cornfodder or grass cut before it gets old, and its stalks become woody and have lost their judey substance. Corn meal with equal parts of out meal, or corn meal, and shorts, of equal parts, a akes a good feed for coves giving milk. They should never be driven hurriedly, nor allowed to le out in the cold. He who gets the most milk of the best quality, makes pois of his cows; he will allow no harsh treatment that tends to make them timid and nervous.

Making Butter.

alvy.

### Wood Ashes as a Manure.

Wood Ashes as a Manure.

Genuine hard wood ashes one of the most variable fertilizers that a farmer can use. They attract moisture; and they soon desolve the abrous substances in the earth and make them it agrishment for plants. If sown broadenst the effects may not be seen in the farmed tack trop, but they will be permanent, and a crop of grass or grain several years afterwards will feel the influence of the ashes. For wheat it hasbeen recommended to use ashes mixed with plaster, and if the wheat be sown in drills, this mixture should also be that sown. For grass, ashes may be used as a top-dressing. It is stated that a much as 200 bushels per acre have been thus used in connecticat, with the most beneficial results. For potatoes and corn, the ashes should be put into hills. There is a great difference in ashes, depending both on the wood and the soft form which the tree grew. Beach is probably the richest in potash, though clim is about the same. If the tree grew on asoll rich in potash, that element will be in greater proportion, while for element will be in greater proportion, while for element will be ingreater proportion, will result with rich earth woods mould. One hundred pounds mixed with 260 pounds fresh burned though and actual conversation, his coming away impressed with the conviction that he has made a fool of himself, and his determination to forget her, a determination which he carries out by binking of her for the next lifteen hours, and they young man has to undergo the formidable task of a sking pa." Well, having bacome engaged, "they both determine to act wood ashes.

# When to Trim Apple Trees.

There is a great diversity of opinion among farmers as to the most proper season for pruning. A large class advocate that pruning should be done only in the early spring before the sapstarts. Others prefer June when the trees are in hossom. When doctors disagree it is difficult to lay down any general rule. Each man can follow the result of his own observation. So far as my own experience has led me to observe trees have done better when the pruning was done in the fall, say August or September. Wounds in the wood heal quick at that thou; the wood hardens and becomes any, and decay witnotensie. Doubtless pruning even when done at the wrong season is better than no pruning at all. A well pruned fruit tree will bear sooner, more freely, better fruit, and for a much longer period than an unpruned one. These are objects worth accomplishing, when fruit is in such great demand and at such remunerative prices. It is to general a fault that farmers neglect their orchards. Those who in other respects manage well let their fruit tree stake care of themse very load limbs are allowed to remain on the trees. Moss encircles the trunk, and prevents its thriftiness and fruitfulness. Suckers soring up and choke the bearing limbs. Caterpillars and other pernicious worms are silowed to riot in the branches unmolested. With such neglect an orchard can make but little return to fix unwornly owner. Trees, which yield little or nothing, should be removed and replaced with better ones. Good apples and go delder will always be profitable, and always be grateful in a family by the social freeside. A little care and a little expense will remedy all the evils which exist among fruit trees; and bring forward orchards orthards orthards or the steal and a little expense will remedy all the evils which exist among fruit trees; and bring forward orchards orthards or the steal and a little care. There is a great diversity of opinion among

# Revival of Trade.

of the best quality.

Never before," according to the Chicago Times, " has trade been so good as this season, and in no previous year have Chicago merchants sold as many goods as thus far during 1879, and to-day the business interests of this city are in a better shape than at any pre-vious time since 1873. The bountiful grain crops give assurance of a splendid fall trade in all lines of merchandise. The foreign demand for the surplus grain of the north west is certain to be unusually large; and, as money will be plenty in the vast grain sections, it is reasonable to suppose that it will be freely expended for lumber, with which to improve the farms, for reapers, threshers, mowers, and other agricultural implements, and for grocers, boots and shoes, clothing, dry goods, and other myriad articles that tend to make up comfortable living. Another thing that will tend to develop trade is the increase in the western population of late through immigration to the grain and live stock regions. The movement westward from the over populated eastern, middle and older western states has been much greater than most people are aware of and a good share of the Chicago trade next autumn will come from points that were unknown to the geography a very few years ago."

-The directors of the Bank of British Columbia report the profits for the half year ending 30th June last to be £17,894, including £5,139 brought down.

Control of the Contro

-Mr. Henry Beattle made an offer of ten cents for his estate to the assignee. As Mr. Riddell was in receipt of an offer of 11c the proposal was refused. is a lest on state become with the

The " Hawkeye" Man's Lecture.

Mr. Burdett is the editor of the Burlington (Iowa) "Hawkeye," a journal devoted to news and fun. He is a first-rate humorist, and has commenced lecturing, on Wednesday and Thursday nights in St. John. The following is an outline of Wednesday evening's lecture on "The Rise and Fall of the Moustache:"

He thought the earlier days of a man's

life were his happiest, while he also thought

that the most unhappy boy that ever lived was the earliest boy. He was the only, sole and original boy. There were no other boys in the world in Cain's time to teach him to lie and fight and swear and steal, and so fit himself to become one of the leading statesmen in his country. He had no knife with which to cut his fingers; if he did cut them he had to do so with a clam shell. He (the lecturer) did not wonder that Cain turned out bad; in fact, he always said he would. (Laughter.) A boy is a perfect interrogation point, and often asks questions which his father finds difficult to answer, but after a while he begins to master the questions for himself, and he then knows things that his father does not, and in this connection he spoke of the varieties of a boy's knowledge, the treasures to be found in his pockets and his superstitions beliefs. A boy's world is a world by itself, and when the barrier is crossed the man never gets back again. The boy's Making Butter.

From the beginning to the end of butter making, everything having anything to do with the milk, recommendating in the end of the milk, and any of the furniurs of the milk and consequently develops more rapidly than his morals. His mother becardeosmes here all other efforts are vain. In the milk room, it should be kept mind that all offensive odors effect, unfavorably, the flavor of the milk, and consequently that of the hutter; therefore he consequently that of the hutter it herefore he consequently that of the hutter it herefore he consequently that of the hutter is headed to become too warm and sour in less changed. The large patent are presented to the daily becomes more like the milk of one cow, the should be kept and will churn more like the condition of the cream is all alkes and will churn more like the condit water is in favor of the milk of the color, is all alkes and will churn more like the color of the whole daily becomes more like the color of the whole daily becomes more like the color of the whole daily becomes more like the color of the whole daily becomes more like the color of the whole daily becomes more like the color of the whole daily becomes more like the color of the whole daily becomes more like the color of the whole daily becomes more like the color of the whole daily becomes more like the color of the whole daily becomes more like the color of the whole daily becomes more like the color of the whole daily becomes more like the color of the whole daily becomes more like the color of the large pans.

The air of the nillik room should be kept most, but not the dead art of the cellar. Butter is better where the cream is churned covery day, or at least every other day. Cream should not be allowed to stand till if has any watery substance or whey in the bottom of the cream, and the farvor of the churle is churred and often experiences a great difficulty in disposing of them. His mother no longer cut has had been experiences a great difficulty in disposing of them. His mothe morals soon begin to develop, slowly it is true. His ambition is equally divided between rock sait. Butter should not be washed when it can be helped, as that process has a tendency to destroy the flavor, and the flavor gone the proce of the butter is lessened. After saiting the butter it should stand from 12 to 24 hours helped in the chair and that he is about to say he would have a shave, the entrance of some full be awerked. In working, one should be careful into break the grain of the butter; if the grain is broken the butter will be likely to be wave or another he gets hold of his father's way or another be gets hold of his father's razor and attempts to shave himself. The monstache does come in time, and people begin to notice it. This is really the crown-

> so that no one will be any the wiser, which they do, of course. And the days of engage. ment fly by and the wedding day comes and the young people are married, and settled into house-keeping. But old time brings many things-brings little human trials, little human grocery bills, great inhuman millinery bills, brings prints of baby fingers, takes them away and brings tracks of a boy's muddy boots throughout the house, takes away to college and the house becomes quiet, that old Tom (for by this name Mr. Burdette distinguished his hero throughout the lecture) thinks he must hire a brass band to make up for the noise that has been lost when young Tom goes home, brings the boy back from college and old Tom sees the struggling moustache on young Tom's face, brings for the latter the same experience of love, courtship, and marringe, through which his father passed, and finally brings to the end of his life, when the old reaper cuts him down and the cycle of a

Pand's Fxtra-t affords immediate relief in all cases of acute pain. This is strong language, but the experience of thirry years attests its truth. Try it.

human life is complete.

EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

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

Hobiusan's Phosphorized Emelsion of Cad Liver 611 with Lecto-Phosphate of Lime is prepared with the finest Cod I liver 611, one of the most exteemed remedies in the catalogue of the 'Maleria Medica-Lacto-Phosphate of Lime-which enters so largely into the formation of bone meteral and other important listues of the body; Phosphorus, the great brain and nerve conic and invigorator, in a form and combination most desirable to obtain its fullest effects, together with other valuable remedial agents, not the least of which is from the great Brood-producing agent. These are all intimately combined in one demulcent fluid of homogeneous appearance and delicate it wor, possessing remarkable power in arresting the decay and supplying the waste constantly going on in those abnormal conditions of the system affected by such diseases as pervert and impair nutrition, viriate the blood, and sap the vital forces. It is highly recommenced for Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Couples, Scrofula, Berefalous and Apphilitio Ulcers, Tumers, Diseases of the Bones, Joints and Spine, General Debitity, Emacination, and all Impurities of the Blood. It is particularly adapted to Pelicate Females in those low states of the system that manifest themselves in symmy of the allments peculiar to their sex. To the aged and infirm its nourishing and invigorating properties will give renewed strength and buo; ancy of spirit; and to very young, children its continued use will be found of incalculable benefit, as its tonic and nutritive properties supply the blood with strength-giving materials for bone and muscle structure, and thus furnish the foundation for strong and healthy constitutions. It is very pleasant to the laste.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

### Blake and Evaris.

LANGER CONTRACTOR STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE

The subjoined speeches of Messrs Blake and Evarts, the former Canada's ablest man, and the latter one of the most distinguished living Americans will be read with pleasure. colonial Railway at Halifax We take the speeches from the Mail and reduced ten cents per day. may mention that they were delivered at the reception of the Governor-general by the Law society of Upper Canada :--

### SPEECH BY MR. BLAKE.

at the reception of the Governor-general by the Law society of Upper Canada;—

STEECH BY ME. BLAKE.

Hon Edward Blake then said;—May it please your Excellency, I feel I should be wanting in my duty as spokesman for my fellow members of the Bar if I did not, with your permission, thank you for he additional gratification you have procured us this day by inducing the presence of a distinguished statesmen of the adjoin-Republic, namely, Mr. Secretary Evarus (Cheers.) To my fellow-members of the Bar, the name of Mr. Evarts has long been familiar as that of un eminent jurks, and his stauding in the United States as a professional man cannot be marked in fewer words tann by a reference to some of the great cases with which he has been connected. Mr. Evarts was leading counsel in the great State trial of the imponentment of the Persident of the United States, which the whole world witnessed with so mucn interest some few years ago. Shortly after he was leading county for his country in the settlement at Green by arbitration of the trouble which had at the great of the United States, a post-some new years ago. Shortly after he was leading coursel for his country in the settlement at Green by arbitration of the trouble which had at the president of the United States, a post-some new years ago. Shortly after he was appointed Academy of the Country. To this true, and the political history of the country. To this rule, Mr. Evaris has been no exception. He address to which your Excellency has so graciously responded refers to the fact that the members of the bar have always taken a deep interest in the political history of the country. To this rule, Mr. Evaris has been no exception. He now holds the chief office in the departments to which I have referred have commany been recruited the chief justless of the United States. Supreme Court, the most important judicial postuon to be found among civilized nations. From the ranks of the two great departments to which have the province is necessarily deeply interested in the life

inpon the opportunity they have of becoming acquainted with so distinguished a gentleman as Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Evarts — Until I came here I could have honestly stated I could notice no distinction between the people I meet on this side of the line and our people at home, but since that generous and eloquent expression of the complaneats of the Bar which has been proflered me I see that I am in a strange country, for the prophet is not held in honour in his own country, and I am quite ture that I have never received so cordial and so strong an expression of compliment from my profession at home as you have seen fit to give me. Whatever treatment lawyers may give to the rest of the community, it is quite obvious they are kind to one another, i Laughter. And a lawyer may travel in strange countries with entire confidence that he will not be set upon by lawyers. The condidence has been sadily abused I must say in my case, for until I heard the sound of this cloquent speech I had not the least premonition that I should be spoken of. You have aliaded to some celebrated cases with which I have had the good fortune to be connected. It is rarely in a lifetime that so many cases of that peculiar distinction should arise in the bistory of the world. I had supposed that when I had the good fortune to be connected with the impeachment trial, and they again in the more judicial arbitration at Geneva that no further special tribunals for distinctions connected there with were to be expected in my lifetime. But on the consideration of the circumstances connected with the Presidential election in the United States, a tribunal was appointed to determine the election. At that tribunal raised by the prudence and patriotism of our people, it was also my good fortune to be on the winning side, I may fairly say I have had great prosperity in the service of cases which have been entrusted to my management. They were all cases which afforded examples of the power of the law. An impeachment, in the early history of politics, as Mr. Evarts.

MR. Evarts REPLY.

The National Debt of England. A return of the National Debt for each year from 1857-8 to 1878-9, inclusive, has been published as a Parliamentary paper The total national debt, funded (including stock held on account of unclaimed dividends), unfunded, and (capital value of) terminable annuities, on April 1 of the former year was £839,519,326, and on the same date of the latter year £777,781,596. The total amount of stock created for purchase of telegraphs and equivalent in Consols of the terminable annuities created on account of fortifications and army localisation was £23,864,422, made up as follows:—Telegraph stock, £10,948,172 and equivalent in stock of annuities created for fortications and army lacalisations £12,-916,250. The unfunded debt created over debt paid off and increase of capital iu 1858-9, occasioned by exchange of Exchequer Bills for stock, amounted altogether to £23,705,439. Of this amount, £16,326,300, was in respect of reproductive expenditure, and included, for the purchase of Suez Canal shares, Exchequer bonds, 1875-76, £3,300,000; 1876-77, £700,-000; paid off to March 31, 1879, £133,700. If loans for reproductive expenditure be excluded' the amount of debt created in stock or the equivalent of stock since 1857-68 is £12,916,550, and in unfunded debt since the same date over debt paid off, £7,379,139. The total debt created within the period mentioned amounts to £47,569,861; the creation in 1875-6 was £6,120,252; in 1876-7, £4,651, 406; in 1877-8, £7,973,891; and in 1878-9 £6.288,123. The total debt paid off taking into acount diminished or increased capital of terminable annuities, was £109,010,347.

It has been decided that Mr. Fenton goes to the Court of St. James, and Mr. Graw to the Russian embassy.

An Ottawa woman stepped into the river covered with sawdust, mistaking it for the land, and was drowned.

tine yesterday.

The wages of the labourers on the Intercolonial Railway at Halifax Station, have been Government is undecided regarding the

route of the Colonization railway running 100 miles from Winnepeg. The Bay of Quinte Yacht Club's regatta has

been arranged to take place over the Big Bay Course on Monday, 22nd inst. Indians at Rosebud Agency, Dakotah, have

adopted the mower and reaper, and have this year harvested 4,000 tons of hay. The moulders' strike in the Carr, Crowley

& Devlin Iron Works, Philadelphia, ended on Saturday, the employers acceding. Cortes has ordered the liberation of Cuban

slaves on condition that they labor for seven years on their present plantations with wages. The Bishop of Huron has had a handsome

carriage built expressly for the use of the viceregal party during their stay in London, Ont. A small party of Cheyennes escaped from their reservation, but were captured near the Black Hills by the Indian policeman of the

One of the most successful and benign combinations ever effected is that of the six medicinal oils of which Thomas' ECLECTRIC Oil is composed. This matchless compound not only possesses remedial efficacy of the highest order, but, inasmuch as it contains no alcohol, its influence is not weakened by evaporation, which is the case with a great many oils of doubtful efficacy, which have an alcoholic basis. It is an incomparable specific for affections of the throat and lungs, remedies chronic hoarseness and feebleness of the voice, and is a superb remedy for that harrassing, obstinate and consumption-breeding malady—catarrh. Swelling of the neck, tumor, neuralagia, lame back, rheumatism, piles, and other diseases which can be effected by outward treatment, yield to its operation with greater promptitude and certainty than to that of any other remedy, and, when used inwardly, it is equally efficacious. Dysentery, kidney troubles, piles, exceriated nipples are among the complaints which it eradicates. For ulcers, sores, burns, frosted feet, and contusions, it is immeasurably the best remedy in use. All medicine dealers sell it. Price,

Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.

Note .- Eclectric-Selected and Electrized.

# FINANCE & COMMERCE.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, TUESDAY, Septemer 16. Financial.

There has only been about the average demand for accommodation at the banks during the week, although there is rather more enquiry for the employment of capital in the movement of grain. Good paper is discounted at 7 @ 8 per cent, and advances on collaterals are made at about 6 per cent, on call and 6 @ 7 per cent on time. Sterling exchange has been quiet but steady at 81 for amounts of 60day bills between banks, and 81 @ 81 over the counter. Sterling in New York \$1.82 to \$4.84; drafts on New York 1-16 to f prem. The first part of September is generally a very trying time of the year for merchants, but engagements this year, as a rule, have been made more promptly and satisfactorily than for years past. There has only been a moderate enquiry for the bills, of the four suspended banks, and more business has been done in Exchange bills than in any other. Exchange bank notes are selling at 98c on the dollar, Consolidated at 90c, Ville Marie at 91c and Mechanics at 25c to 30c.

The stock market has been very irregular. At the beginning of the week most of the principle stocks declined, but as time wore on they strengthened considerably. Transactions were mostly confined to Bank of Montreal, Montreal Telegraph Co, and Merchants, Molsons, Consolidated, Commerce and City Gas Co. stocks.

The steamer Havre, from London, took out £800,000 in gold, on Saturday, for the United States. About £60,000 in gold has been sent daily of late from Paris to London.

-The total value of exports from Boston for the week ending Sept. 12, was \$1,213,632, of which \$116,524 represented re-exports. Compared with the corresponding week and period of the last two years the showing is as follow-

1878 Week ending Sept. 12......\$ 1,214,632 \$ 968,558 Prev. reptd.... 35,509,197 36,595,221 \$ 595,502 **29**,111,769 Total......\$ 36,722,-29 \$37,563,777 \$29,707,751

-The value of imports of foreign dry goods at New York during the past week was \$37,-000 in excess of the previous week and no less than \$708,000 more than in the corresponding week of 1878. The total imports of foreign dry goods at New York since January 1st are nearly \$10,000 000 more than for the corres-867 against \$55,103,854.

# Business Troubles.

-A demand of assignment has been made on Geo. W. Liddell for \$840.

-Alph Bastien has caused a writ to be issued against Messrs. J. B. & J. Boy, for \$400. L. Dupuy, assignee. Robert H. Brand has caused a writ of attach-

for \$255. H. A. Bain, assignee. The Ville Marie Bank has caused a writ of attachment to be issued against Onesime Desnoyers, baker, Longueuil, for \$658 30.

ment to be issued against William Wiseman

### C. O. Perrault, assignee. WREKLY REVIEW OF THE CITY

WHOLESALE TRADE. TUESDAY, Sept. 16. The various branches of commerce in our midst have undergone comparatively little change since the date of our last review. Business has remained quiet but fairly steady, with no marked activity except in one or two lines. The weather during most of the week was very favorable for outdoor occupations, but heavy showers of rain set in towards the close, hindering farmers considerably, as they have not yet harvested their peas and buckwheat. The yearly report showing the condition of the crops along the line of the Grand Trunk Bailway has been issued. It appears that the vield of winter wheat has been unusually large, while spring wheat has suffered considerably in Ontario. In this province, however, it is an average crop, both as to quality and quantity. Oats have again turned out well, and all descriptions of truits and vegetables have fully realized expectations. The receipts of flour for the week just ended were 14,203 brls, while the total receipts from the beginning of the year were 512,022 brls, against 599,228 bris for the same period in 30c per dozen heads radishes, 1878. A large quantity of American wheat 15c do; new cabbage, 30 to 35c per continues to come through for shipment, the dozen or 4c per head; lettuce, 10c to 15c per

A son of the Muxican General Altamarino died of yellow fever at the New York quarantine yesterday.

Crease of 2,491,105 bushels over the receipts of last year. This shows the growing importance of Mentreal as a grain shipping port. Ocean freights for grain from this port to Liverpool and Glasgow 5s 3d to 5s 9d, and to London 5s 9d to 6s. New York, ocean

freights to Liverpool 4s 8d. The following are the city prices for flour 

BOOTS AND SHOES .- Manufacturers are receiving a fair number of sorting up orders, and some of them have enough work ahead to keep their factories running on full time for a month or six weeks. Men's high boots and women's heavy fall boots are in great demand. Prices are firm, but are not higher.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—A good business has been done in butter and cheese, as these markets have continued to improve, owing to the demand from the continent of Europe. Cheese in Liverpool has been quoted from 5s to 6s higher. The receipts here for the week were 19,966 boxes, and shipments 17,730 boxes. Sales of July make have been made at 6c, while 7c has been about the figure for August. The receipts of butter were 8,042 kegs, and shipments 5,532 kegs. Best Townships have brought from 12c to 14c, Brockville 12c to 12dc, and Creameries from 151c to 171c. There is not much de-

mand for poor qualities.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Prices are more firmly held in consequence of the upward movement in freights, but business as a whole continues quiet. Bichromate of pot-ash is higher in consequence of an advance in England, and holders are now asking \$10.25 to 10.50. Sulphur is more active and we quote from 24c to 3c. The latest advices to the trade from Liverpool state that a good business has been done in soda ash at advanced prices. There is little caustic ash now to spare for September, a large proportion of the product having been booked against American shipping orders. Caustle soda has touched £10 and £8 12s 6d, but though sellers are delivery to the end of the year, for which £4 15s has been paid. Crystals and bi-carbonate are steady.

DRY GOODS.—The volume of business done within the last few days has not been very great, fewer purchasers having arrived from the western districts. This result was to be expected during the first week or so of the exhibition. Our houses, however, continue to receive a number of orders from travellers sufficient to keep them a little busy, and the feeling is that things will improve later. Country merchants appear very unwilling to encumber themselves with heavy stocks until the crops are well in and money begins to circulate more freely among their customers.

GROCERIES .- There is more enquiry from the country, but the demand for the city trade has fallen off somewhat. In teas prices are firm and sales have been made at full quotations. There is a prospect of a further advance. Buyers are holding off. New Japans, 54c to 60c; greens, firsts, 48c to 50c; seconds, 35c to 45c; Congou, 26c to 40c for fair; choicest, 65c. The demand for refined sugars is good and prices have been advanced about ic. Coffee is firmer, but holders have not advanced prices. is rather dearer, and we quote from \$6.25 to \$6.75. Molasses—Sales of choice The only change to note in dried fruits is the sale of a few lots of new Valencia raisins at 7c to 8c. Codnish are worth from \$4 25 to \$4 75, in lots. Salmon-No. 1, 2, 3, \$16, \$15 and and \$14. Herrings, \$3 to \$5.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The improve-

ment previously noted in this department has been well sustained. Pigiron is very firmly held at advanced prices, but buyers are very unwilling to come up to the mark, preferring to hold off in expectation of getting better terms later. The price of rails has been reduced considerably here, while in the States they are higher. Canada plates and tin plates have advanced. Iron implements of all kinds command full prices.

LEATHER.-Sole and upper leathers are firm, and tending upwards We quote Spanish sole No. 1, 22c to 23c; No. 2, 20c to 21c; buffalo, No. 1, 18c to 20c; No. 2, 17c to 18c; splits, 20c to 28c; waxed upper, light, 34c to 37c; do, medium and heavy, 32c to 35c.

OILS.-Petroleum is well enquired after and prices are as tollows:-Car lots, 12c to 121c; broken lots, 13c to 14c. Cod oil 36c to 38c. Seal oil, 42c to 45c for steam refined. Pale, 37 to 40c.

WOOL .- The market is slightly more active, especially for greasy Cape. Prices ponding period of last year, being \$64,972,- are: - Greasy Cape, 161c to 17c; Canada country fleece, 20c to 21c; super-pulled, 22c to 25c; lamb's wool, 20c to 22c.

# THE FARMERS' MARKETS.

Retail Prices at St. Ann's and Bonsecours Sept. 16.

There was a good market to-day with a very fair demand from all classes of customers. As usual, farm and garden produce engaged most attention and a heavy trade was also done in fresh butter and eggs. The fish market was almost neglected. At the farmers' waggons on Jacques Cartier square fine new oats were sold at 75c per bag, and there was also some buckwheat, the first offered this season, and for which 80c per bushel was asked. Peas were parted with at about 85c. There is little new to note in fresh fruits, roots and vegetables, except that potatoes are now being exported to the continent of Europe in large quantities. As a consequence of this prices are more firmly maintained. Potatoes are being shipped in three bushel barrels and about 700 barrels are being loaded on the vessels in port at the present time. We understand that shipments are also being made from Quebec. Blueberries are again scarcer and the arrivals from the Saguenay for this morning's markets were only 300 barrels. All domestic fruits re-mained unchanged as to price. Lemons are scarce and holders are asking \$9 for Naples half chests. Sweet corn and tomatoes are unusually cheap, the former selling at 4c to 5c per dozen and the latter at 15c to 20c per bushel.

The following are the prices, corrected up to date:--

VEGETABLES-New potatoes, 25c to 30c per bush; new carrots, 10c to 15c per dozen bunches; new onions, 20c per dozen bunches; parsnips, 40c do; beets, 25c do; turnips, 60c to 00c per bushel; celery, 25c to

40c to 75 per brl: cauliflowers, 50c to \$1.25 per dozen; tomatoes, 15c to 20c per bushel; sweet corn, 4c to 5c per dozen ears.

FRUIT-Apples-New, \$1.50 to 2.50 barrel, and 25c per peck; lemons, 30c per dozen; \$9.00 per case; oranges, none in market; cranberries, 50c to 70c per box; cocoanuts, 80c per doz; bell pears \$2 to 6 per brl; Bartlett do, \$6 per brl; Delaware, \$2 to 2 50 per crate; mushmelons, \$1 to 3 per dozen; watermelons, 40c to 50c each; blue and green plums, \$1 00 to \$2 per bush, in crates; green guages, 25c to 30c per gallon; peaches, \$1 to 3 per crate, including Delaware, or 75c to \$1 25 per basket; grapes, Concord, 5c to 6c per lb, by the basket; blueberries, 50c to 65c per box.

MEAT.—Beef-Rosst beef (trimmed), 10c to 12c; sirloin steaks, 10c to 12c; spring lamb, 8c to 10 per 1b, as to cut; mutton, 8c to 10c veal, 5c to 10c; pork, 8c to 10c; ham, 12c to 13c; bacon, 12c to 13c; fresh sausages, 8c to 10c; Bologna sausages, 12c to 15c; dressed hogs, \$6.00 to \$6.50 per 100 pounds.

FARM PRODUCE .- Butter -- Prints, 15c to 18c per lb; lump, 12c to 14c per lb; Eastern Townships, tub, 9c to 10c. Fine cheese, 7c to 8c per lb; ordinary, 6c to 7c. Maple sugar, 6c to Sc per lb. Lard, Sc to 94c. Fresh eggs, 15c to 17c per dozen; packed do 9c to 11c.

GRAIN, ETC .- New oats, 75c to 80c per bag; buckwheat, 80c per bushel; new peas, 80c to 90c per bushel; bran, 80c per cwt; cornmesl, \$1.20 to 1.30 per bag; barley, 50c to 60c per bushel; corn, \$1.15 to 0 00 per bag; Canadian corn, \$1.20; moulie, \$1.00 to 1.20 per bag; flour, \$2.50 to 2.60 per bag; oatmeal, \$2.50 to 2.60 per bag.

POULTRY AND GAME. - Turkeys, 99c to \$1.25 each; geese, 75c to \$1.00 per pair; ducks, tame, 50c to 60c; pigeons, 20c to 30c per pair; chickens, \$2 to \$2 50 per dozen; quails \$2 per dozen; prairie hens, 70c to \$1.00 per pair; snipe and plover, \$2 per dozen; partridges, 80c per pair.

### THE CATTLE MARKETS. St. Gabriel.

September 15.

During the week just past 75 car loads of live stock arrived by Grand Trunk Railway at Point St. Charles. They were divided as follows:-Cattle, 56 loads; sheep, 8 loads; hogs, 11 loads. The following were shipped asking these prices little business is transpiring. First-class brands of bleached cannot Craig, sold by R Craig; 6 cars do and 1 of cargoes, but a cargo of inferior sold recently be quoted under £4 128 6d, and at this there is sheep sold by W S Williamson; 2 cars of at \$2.60, which was considered very low. A a fair export demand, with some enquiry for sheep from Don, sold by George Hasting; 2 cargo of English coal has been sold at about cars of sheep from Guelph, sold by J Dunn; 3 cars of cattle from Toronto, sold by J Dunn; 5 cars of cattle, sold by J C Coughlin, of Toronto; 4 cars of cattle, sold by Joseph James & Co, of Forest, Ont; 2 cars of sheep, do: 5 cars of cattle, sold by D Coughlin, of Ailsa Craig. Total, 38 car loads. The total arrivals by rail for the Montreal markets during the week were 37 loads. Eleven cars of cattle, I of sheep and 3 of

hogs were in the St. Gabriel market this morning. The dealers were J F Thompson, car of cattle from Brockville; Thomas Dunlop, 1 car of cattle; R M Stevens, 1 car of sheep from Brockville; W Taillefer, 1 car of cattle from Richmond; James Aikens, 1 car of cattle from Port Hope; L Hilliker, 1 car of hogs from Stratford; F O'Rourke, 1 car of hogs from Hamburg: F W Ritchings, 1 car of cattle from Toronto; E Alger, 1 car of cattle feet, S3 75; short tamarac, 2½ to 3 feet, S3.00 from Colborne: S A Boyce. 1 car of hogs from to 3.50; short hemlock, 2½ to 3 feet \$2.00 from Colborne; S A Boyce, 1 car of hogs from Colborne: Thomas Johns. 1 car of cattle from Colborne; W McLanagan, 2 cars of cattle from Brockville; D Coughlin, 1 car of hogs from Toronto; WK Wilder, 1 car of cattle from the Eastern Townships; Wm Head had 2 carloads of hogs from Chicago and 1 car from London, Ont. The Chicago hogs brought \$450, live weight, and the others were unsold up to noon; S Price sold 20 cattle at \$31 each, and 10 at \$23 each. A number Barbadoes have been made at 30c to 321c, but of smaller sales were made at prices ranging 28c to 30c is the right range for common. from 23c to 4c. R. M. Stevens disposed of 96 sheep at about \$3.70 each. They were purby Mr. John Ryan for few hogs were sold by Mr O'Rourke at a little under \$4.50. Ald, McShane bought a number of cattle during the week for shipment to Glasgow on the steamship Phoenician. The following is a report of the transactions: 3 cattle for \$103, 22 do at \$48 each, 10 do for \$470, 19 do at \$45 each, 21 do at \$55 each, 19 do at \$50 each, 20 do at \$65 each, and 20 do at \$44 each. No prices like these were paid to-day, as only medium sized cattle were on sale. Business was quiet throughout.

Viger. September 16.

Yesterday a good business was done at this market, the offerings being 275 head of grass cattle, 1,000 good sized lambs and sheep, 30 calves and 40 hogs. About three-fourths of the cattle were from St. Gabriel's market, where there was no demand for them. There was a fair enquiry for sheep and lambs, and only fifty were unsold at six o'clock.

This morning 50 head of cattle, 100 lambs and 20 hogs and calves were on offer. The butchers' cattle were of inferior quality, but there were some pretty fair milch cows, which were sold at prices ranging from \$19 to 34. One dealer wanted \$40 for a good cow, but no one was willing to pay such a price. Butchers' cattle are rather more firmly held than formerly, and we heard of no sales under 3c per lb, live weight. A few very fine fat calves were parted with at \$5.50, \$6 and \$7. There is only a moderate demand for lean hogs and the supply was more than sufficient for all requirements. Several were sold at from \$2.50 to 5.50 each. About twenty small butchers' cattle were disposed of at prices running as low as \$15 and as high as \$32, or from 3c to 4c per lb, live weight.

# Hay and Straw Market.

Saturday, September 13. This market has been rather quiet since our last, as buyers are holding off until later in the season in expectation of obtaining better advantages when the supply of fodder is larger and better assorted. Not more than 330 loads have, to all appearances, been brought to the city since Monday last, a fair quantity of wnich came in by barges, and was weighed at Papineau square. Yesterday was the best day of the week at the College street market, about 100 loads of hav and straw being on offer. The demand was anything but good, there being a number of loads unsold at 7 p. m. In a week or two business expected to look up considerably, by that time farmers will offering large quantities of first class hay, which nearly always commands good sale. Most of the hay at present arriving is rather inferior in quality. Very little straw has been sold yet. Large quantities of bale hay continue to arrive here, it is mostly bought up by cattle shippers. Prices :- Best Timothy, \$7 to \$7.50 per 100 bundles; common hay, \$5 to \$6 50; straw, \$4 to \$5; pressed hay, \$8 to \$8.75 per ton; pressed straw, \$5 to \$6.

### Montreal Horse Market. SATURDAY, Sept. 13.

There has been a good demand all week, and more business has been done at the receipts for the week being 501,146 bush. dozen bunches. French string beans, 50c to 60c American House yards than for three months The receipts so far this season show an in- per bushel; green peas, 40c per do; cucumbers past. About seven or eight buyers are

now in town, but the supply of available stock has almost run out. As a rule farmers horses have been worked unusually hard during the summer, and the greater number will probably be put on grass for several weeks before being offered for sale. Mr. Coomistock, of Michigan, took away a carload of heavy draught horses this morning. Among the sales made for shipment we notice that of two fine steeds for breeding purposes, which netted to the owners the sum of \$425. At the Corporation market, on College street, Mr. McGuire sold one pair of brown carriage horses for \$150, and three common horses at \$27.50, \$30 and \$15 respectively. The following are the weekly shipments to the United States: Monday, September 8, 2 horses valued at \$165; Sept. 9, 20 horses valued at 1,941; 2 do, \$115 September 10, 6 do, \$363; 18 do, \$1,402 20 do, \$1,616; September 11, 9 do, \$540 10 do, \$718; four do, \$300; 6 do, \$355; 11 do, \$605; September 12, 10 do, \$854; 16 do, \$1,757; 2 do for breeding, \$425; 20 do \$1,412.50; 1 do, \$70.

### Montreal Fuel Market. September 10.

During the week just past no new features

of any great importance have occurred in the local trade. As the weather gets cooler householders are beginning to see the necessity of providing for the winter, and the usual skirmishing around among coal and wood dealers has commenced. As yet, however, business has not improved to any great extent, and only small lots are being contracted for, large consumers having earlier in the season stored up quantities of fuel. As the movement of grain is now attaining larger proportions freights are firm at an advance, and dealers are only bringing enough anthracite coal from the United States to supply the wants of their customers. We understand that they have determined not to lay in their winter stocks until later, the object being to compel the enforcement of more reasonable rates. In soft coals there is still a demand for good qualities, but inferior is not much sought after. Prices are likely to be higher, as some vessels now engaged for the grain trade, refuse to carry coal at all from Great Britain this fall. Scotch steam is rising in value, contracts for larg lots having been made at \$3 60 to \$3.80. For \$3 30. The wood market is in much the same position as previously. About 45 barges are now at the wharves, and the supply is far in excess of the demand. A dealer stated to-day that he did not think prices would advance much this fall without the vessels were required to carry grain.

COAL.-Retail prices per ton, delivered, for cash: Stove, S5 to 5.25; chestnut, \$5; egg, \$4.75 to \$5; furnace, \$4.75 to \$5.00; Scotch grate (soft), \$5.00; Scotch steam, \$4.00 to 4.35; Sydney steam, \$3.75; Pictou do, \$3.75; Newcastle smiths', \$5.00; coke, per chaldron, \$3.50.

Wood.-Retail prices per cord at the wharf, cartage extra: Long maple, 31 feet, \$5.00; long birch, 31 teet, \$4.50; long beech, 31 feet, \$4.00; short maple, three teet, \$4.50; short birch, three feet, \$4.00; short beech, three to 2.25.

### The Midnight Fire Bell.

What a sudden shock it gives to hear the sharp clang of the midnight fire bell. To the doding mother the plaintive moan or the more shrill cry of her darling child that lies in its crib by her bedside, too plainly telling her of its sufferings from an attack of inflammation of the bowers, the shock is no less sudden and terrifying. She springs for the bottle of Scott & Bowne's Paintable Caster Off which she took the precaution to obtain from the druggist the day before, and with one teaspoonful puts to flight the disease. The little sufferer takes it complacently, for it is as palatable as cream. Prices 25 cents.

The great tenant's right meeting held in Mallow, Ireland, on Saturday, was addressed by Sir Jos. McKenna and other members of Parliament, Twenty thousand people were present and resolutions were passed calling the attention of the Government to the distressed condition of Ireland and suggesting the establishment of a State Relief and a general abatement of rents.

NEW ADVERTICEMENTS

# CARSLEY'S NEW GOODS.

Read the list and you will be convinced that our prices are much lower than what Credit Stores ask for the same quality of goods.

### WHAT EVERYONE WANTS AT THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR.

Good, strong, useful and durable Canton Flannel, 27; inches wide, for 8;c a yard, Strong fancy check Shirtings, 12c a yard. Useful heavy White Flannels, 17c a vard. Fine good width, all wool Scarlet Flannels, 18c Hine good which, an according to the large of the Heavy Navy Blue Flannel Serges, 27c a yard. Good American Shaker Flannels, 20c a yard. Extra heavy, all-wool, Grey Shirting Flannels, 28c a yard. Useful, all-wool, Pancy Flannels, 22c a yard.

AT S. CARSLEY'S YOU CAN BUY

Striped Cotton Tickings for 8c a yard. Tiseful Grey Cottons for 5c a yard. Good Fringed Huckaback towels for 2jc cach, or 5c for a couple. Linen Roller Towellings for 8c a yard. Strong, double width, Linen Tickings for 10c a

yard.

Useful Dinner Napkins for 65c a dozen.
Good double width, ha f bleached, Scotch Table Linens for 19c a yard.

Splendid, double width, Turkey Red and White Table Damask for 37c a yard, same as Credit Stores sell at 45c.

Htrong Bleached Cotton for 7c a yard.

Heavy, double width, Grey Cotton Sheeting for 20c a yard.

Strong Bleached Sheeting for 23c a yard.

S. CARSLEY'S FOR THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

New Fancy Java Table Covers, assorted colors only out each.
Colored Damask Table Covers, 42c each.
New Fringed Table Napkins, or Doylles, 9c nly 30c each.

each.
Large size Linen Dinner Napkins, with Turkey
red borders, \$1.35 dozen.
Fringed Linen Tray Cloths, assorted fancy
colors, only 38c +ach.
Splendid Fringed Linen Table Cloths from
\$1.20 each.

# JUST RECLIVED.

New extra fine quality real Barnsley Lines Damask and Huckaback Towels. New Diaper Linen Towellings. Best real Barnsley Double Damasks.

S. CARSLEY. 893 395, 897 AND 399 NOTRE DAME ST.,

MONTREAL.

# SCOTT'S

PURE COD LIVER OIL With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA with HYPOFHUSPHITES Of Limbe and SODA, is combined in a perfectly palatable form that is taken readily by children and most sensitive persons without the shightest nausea. It is the finest food and medicine-ever offered to the weak and debilitated patient. Itrestores feeble digestion, enriches the blood, adds flesh and strength, and for Consumption and all affections of the throat. Scrofula, Rheumatism, and all disorders of the Blood and General debility, no remedy has been found to equal it. For sale by all Druggists at \$1.00 per bottle.

SCOTT & BOWN. Belleville, Unt.

MoVEIGH'S

# SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

Piease read the following testimonials of prominent and respectable citizens of Montreal who have used my remedy, and who are living witnesses of its value and efficacy. Any one doubling the genuineness of the remedy in the treatment of Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diphtheria and Lumbago can satisfy themselves still further by referring to the parties whose names appear below testifying to the good effect of the remedy in their case. Never since the practice of medicine first became a science were there discovered a greater boon for suffering humanity than McVeigh's Sovereign Remedy, which is now about being introduced to the citizens of Montreal.

The undersigned having made a special study of all Nerveus, Muscular and Blood Discases, hence the result shows satisfactory cures in all cases.

ases. For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists

in the city, and at No. 222 St. Paul street. Put up in Pint Bottles. Price, \$1.00. THOMAS MCVEIGH.

Manufacturing Depot, 222 St. Paul Street.

P. S.—May be consulted from 10 a. m. to

p. m., free of charge.

Hotel-Dieu of St. Joseph.

Montreel interest

Montreal, July 21st, 1879.
Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Hotel du Peuple, St.

Paul street:
Please send by bearer two bottles medicine
(McVelgh's Soverelgn Remedy), same as before,
and oblige, SISTER BONNEAU, Superioress. Montreal, June, 187

Montreal, June, 187.

Mr. Thomas McVelgh, City—D-ar Sir—I am glad to bear testimony to the good effect of your Rheumatism Remedy. I have suffered from Rheumatism for some few years, and especially during the last eighteen months, and have taken your medicine for nearly three months with excellent effect, and can recommend it with confidence. with confidence.
F. W. RADFORD, of McLachlan Bros.

Montreal, June, 1879.
Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Albion Hotel—Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating, for the benefit of those afflicied in Montreal, that three benefit of those afflicied in Montreal, that three bottles of your Sovereign Remedy has completely cured me of neuralgia, of which I was dreadfully afflicted for the last thirteen years. I may say I have been treated by some of the best physicians in the city without receiving any permanent benefit whatever. I feel thankful to Divine Providence for making you the medium by which I am cured of that painful disease, Neuralgia in the head.

ANNIE SMITH, at Henry Morgan & Co.'s, St. James Street.

Montreal, June 1879.

Mr. Thomas McVelgh, Albion Hotel—Sir—Your Sovereign Internal Remedy has done good work for me. I have suffered so much with Neuralgia for the last nine years, and having tried everything within reach without ree iving any permanent relief. I am now able to state for the benefit of those afflicied in Montreal, that I have used two bottles of your remedy, and am now oute well. quite well. MARY ISABELLA CRITES, Dress-Maker, 19 St. Monique street.

Montreal, 19th June, 1879.

Thomas McVelgh, Esq.,—Dear Sir—I have for the past two years and six months been at times a sinflerer from acute Neuralgia in the head. One half of one of your bottles of medicine has given me complete relief and I now feel no pain symptoms. I am respectfully yours.

JOHN CORCORAN, Head waiter, "Albion Hotel."

Montreal, June 15th, 1879.

Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Hotel du Peuple,—Dear Sir,—My wife has been troubled considerably with neuralgia, and having used one bottle of your wevereign Internal Remedy, has experienced a most entire relief. I have much pleasure in resummending it to any person suffering from above complaint. I am very truly yours,

A. M. ALLAN, Dry-goods Merchant, 77 and 79 St. Joseph street. Montreal, June, 1878

Montreal, June, 1878.
Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Albion Hotel.—Sir.—I wish to state for the benefit of those afflicted in Montreal, that I have used your Remedy for Neuragia and Dyspensia and find it very good: my Neuralgia is completely cured with one bottle.

Yours very truly.
G. H. HÖLLAND.
210 St. James Street.

Montreal, June, 1879.

Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Montreal.—Dear Sir.—
I have much pleasure in testifying to the value of your Sovereign Remedy in Dyspepsia, having used one Bottle with good effect.

Respectfully yours,

MRS. McNEILL.

98 Hypolite street.

Montreal, 14th July, 1879.

Thos. McVeigh, Esq., City:
DEAR Sir.,—Having been recently suffering with a severe attack of Neuralgia. I was advised by Mr. Birgs, chemist, to try your remedy for that disease, and I have pleasure in stating that it cured me completely, and am giad to add this testimony to the many before.

Yours truly,

Agent Western Express Line of Propellers,

Byrson, March 1st, 1878,
I do certify that the medicine of Mr. Thomas
McV-ligh, for muscular and Chronic Rheumatism and Neuralgia, is really good. I have seen
cases of long standing cured by the use of it,
and especially a case of Neuralgia that I have
witnessed myself (when all other remedleshave
failed) on a lady in a pregnant state. I would
recommend it as a safe and sure cure in those
cases. Dr. ROULEAU, Graduate of Laval.

Montreal, 16th May, 1879.

Mr. ThomasMcVeigh, Albion Hotel—Sir.—I have much pleasure in testifying to the good effects of your Source of the May and have the control of th have much pleasure in testifying to the good case, lavered so from Sovereign Remedy in my case, having suffered periodically for the last four years with Neuralgia of the worst type; but in March last, hearing of the many cures you had made on the Upper Ottawa with your remedy, I procured one bottle of your Sovereign Internal Remedy, and having taken it according to directions, I wish here to state, for the benefit of those afflicted in Montreal, that I am entirely and satisfactorily cured. W. SEATH, of Robert sest & Sons, 441Notre Dame.

EXPERIENCED COOK, Good Plain Cook, experienced House and Table maids, Nurses, with large experience, also, General Servants for plain family, with good references, want situations. Miss Neville's Registry Office, 51 Bonsventure street.

5-1 venture street.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court. Dame Philomene Labelle, of the City and District of Montreal. wife of Francois Onesime Moquin, book keeper, of the same place, Plaintift, vs. the said Francois Onesime Moquin, Defendant.

The Plaintiff has instituted this day an action for separation as to property against her said husband.

Montreal, 15th September, 1879.

TAILLON & NANTEL.

6-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

DAMPHLETS, DEEDS OF SALE,

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