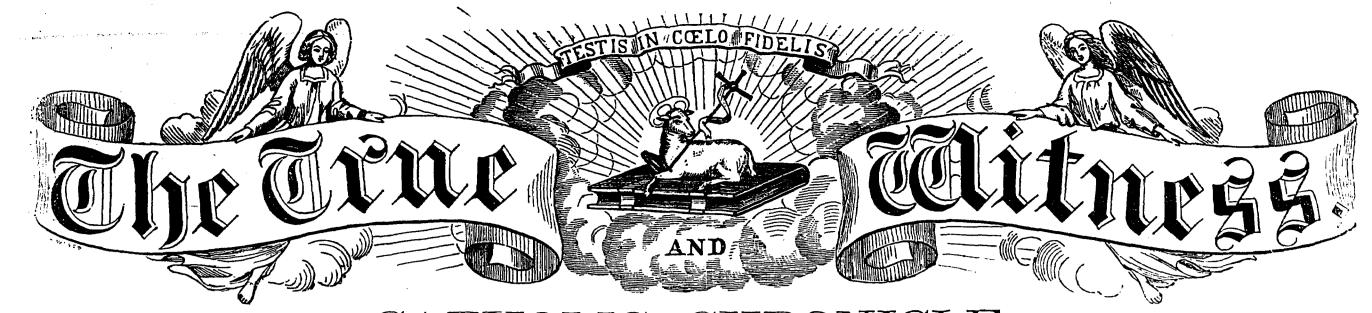
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CHRONICLE. CATHOLIC

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1879.

VOL. XXX.-NO. 6.

Lament for Thomas Davis.

Thomas Davis died upon the 16th Sept. 1845.]

Like the torrent of the mountain. Like the torrent of the mountain, Wave on wave; Like the gushing of the foundain From the cave; Like the swelling of the ocean, In its wrathful, wild commotion; Like the autamn wind when sighing, As the year is clowly dying, Comes the doleful nation's kneeling, Sweeping land from shore to shore, Comes the wall of Erin swelling— "Thomas Davis is no more !"

When the light of eve is creeping Into gloom, Where the faithful ones we sleeping In each graveyard, cold and dreary, Where the exile, worn and weary; on each field of battle gory, Where cach hero sleeps in giory; Now the silver moon, in gleaming Through the dark clouds rushing o'er, Securs to tell us in her beaming— "Erin's just one is no more !"

And each castle, lower and Altar In the land Seems to whisper and to faiter; Seems to whisper and to faiter; And each rath, and moat, and brake, And each stream, and well, and lake, And each stream, and well, and lake, And each store beside the rill, And each sun-lower on the hill Stens to look as if in weeping, As the wind careering o'er, Tells the nation that is sleeping, "Erin's true one is no more."

As the meteor at even, In the skies, Darts across the space of heaven, Laves and dies; Thus before the nation gleaning, In the poet circle beaming, Scarcely rising, scarely shining, Scarcely known when declining. From a solitude of glory, Did the splendid soirit soar; Yet, how soon the mournful story "Erin's Davis is no more!"

Heart than his was never better, In a cause; Freedom wish d he, and no fetter, Freedom wish'd he, and no fetter, Freedom's laws; Purer love than his was never, Nought but death its ties could sever; Higher thoughts had never dwelling In a b som pr-uder «welling. Sweeter pset ne'er was known, For a -oul he did outpour; But, alas! that soul has flown— "Erin's poet is no more!"

Like a hero proudly singing, In his joy; When his battle cry is ringing "Fontenoy!" ith the sons of Erin bowing,

There is, however, another Irish agitation of which the theatre is our own country. Every close observer of politics must have seen that the large Irish vote in the constituencies of the West, and North-West of Eugland has already told upon the parliamentary

conduct of their representatives. Many Conservative Evangelical churchman, many a Liberal Nonconformist sworn to hatred of denominationalism, has shown himself singularly tender to the Irish claim for public education under clerical supervision. And for some weeks past we have seen it stated from time to time that the leaders of the Liberal party in Liverpool are negotiating with the Home Rulers of the borough about the choice of a second candidate. It is not now any question of a Liberal straining his conscience until he can promise to vote for a committee to inquire whether there is anything in Home Rule; the question now is whether an avowed Home Ruler can he found for whom the Liberal part of the Liverpool constituency can decently be asked to vote. Similar movements are said to be going on in the metropolitan constituencies. It will be seen that there is a close analogy between the tactics of the Obstructionists in the House of Commons and this new campaign in the country. In l'arliament they took advantage of the venerable rules of debate which rested on general understanding; out of Parliament advantage is to be taken of the ancient natural divisions of Englishmen into Whig and Tory, Liberal and Conservative. The first attack has proved extraordinarily hard to parry; the difficulty of meeting the second will be immeasurably greater. Who shall say what English politicians may be capable of in the ardor of contest? Yet on this subject we believe the voters to be likely to show more patriotism than the candidates and the wire-pullers immediately behind them. It is not quite impossible that a considerable body of men may be found in the west and northwest of Eugland who will make it an inflexible rule, if not to vote against, at all events to abstain from voting for, any candidate who has come to an under-

standing with the Home Rulers. There is no doubt that the superfluous Irish population regularly produced by the amazing fertility of the race has been pouring over of late years into England. For a long while after the great famine the stream of emigration set towards the United States; but the war of secession, followed by a long continuance of hard times, greatly checked it; and the course of the emigrants was changed towards this country, of which the prosperity was supposed to be advancing by leaps and bounds. Town after town in the manufacturing districts was invaded by a swarm of of a different kind) as seems to have been close in these their national boundaries the Ont, is not to be proceeded with until next after it was again in motion, and in selection of their sheperds, of their warriors spring.

made to those who have pointed out the gross

1.1.1.1.1.1

Senor Castelar's speech in the Cortes before its adjournment is considered, as we are informed by the Madrid correspondent of the London Daily News, by the Madrid press of isting cannot represent or uphold a good home every shade of opinion one of the most eloqueut and certainly the most effective oratorical efforts of the republican leader since the restoration took place in his country. The first part of his splendid speech was directed against the foreign policy of the Cabinets which have managed State affairs since 1874. Senor Castelar is the resolute opponent of the prudent policy which the government of Spain have observed for nearly a century, owing to their being surrounded by interior disturbances and civil war. He drew from many recent instances arguments against the inactivity of the Foreign Office, which allows the colonial and European interests of Spain to fall into such neglect. In the course of this speech Senor Castelar came to a favorite topic of his -the future of Greece and the Eastern question. Senor Castelar believes that Greece should have a glorious, future as she has had a glorious past. He reminded his heavers that there exists natural and external connections between Greece and Spain, who, standing at covered Europe as Spain did America. Greece obeyed a call that drew her to the western

Spain's Foreign Policy.

shores of the Mediterranean, just as Spain obeyed another call that summoned her to the western shores of the Atlantic. Greece and Spain are equally necessary in this world, because in the midst of this modern life, crippled by utilitarian and egotistical tendencies, they represent by the splendor of their respective claims, by the aptitude of their race, lofty feelings in human life, heroism in war, the ideal and poetic in art, qualities indeed, that made their grandeur in the past and that will yet make them grand in the future.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Senor Castelar's remarks on the Eastern question were equally interesting. He thinks the settlement in the East only adjourned, not settled, and that it will never be settled, "because the Roumans will never be resigned to the recent loss of Bessarabia and to the ancient loss of Transylvania; because the Bulgars will not renounce the Dobrudscha nor Eastern Roumelia; bucause Serbs and Montenegrins will ever tight to extend their respective territories; because Slavs, now silenced, to-morrow will be in arms, either in Bosuia or in Croatia, against Augrian rule; because the unruly Albanian will not lay down his rifle or keep the dagger in his belt; because the heroic and intelligent sons of

that I endeavor, out of my sincere patriotism, to suggest a lofty foreign policy when foreign

policy must now and ever depend upon also a lofty and upright home policy, and the party now dominant and the government now expolicy with lofty views because they represent and uphold reaction. Who are you? You are, sirs, a restoration. What policy do you follow? You follow the policy of a restoration. and reaction is condemned by Providence, to a hopeless sterility. I know of no revolution in art, in religion, in science, in politics, which has not been succeeded by a restoration. This much will I concede without any hesitation to my adversaries, because it is the truth ; but also I must add, gentlemen, that I the march of planets.

skilful, incisive and complete criticism, not only of the policy of the conservatives, but even of the very spirit of the Restoration in Spain. It ended amid profound silence, and no little emotion among the Alfonsists, by the unhesitating assertion that the political | tration of his estates. The application was the two southern extremities of Europe, fulfil struggle in Spain is waged between democracy similar missions. Greece revealed and dis- and Restoration, but that the principles of the Revolution of 1868 must triumph by the natural revolution of the laws of progress, as in every order of phenomena in the world.

ROUND THE WORLD.

-Mr. John W. Mackey, the Bonanza King, is reported at the new mining town of Leadville, Col. -Bishop Colenso says that the Zulu war is

not yet over and Sir Garnet ought to let Cetywayo off casy. -The Russian government is getting

afraid of Generals Skobeloff and Loris Melikoff, who are both of liberal tendencies. -During the past week one cattle dealer

has shipped to England from Lanark county, Ont., 157 head of cattle, valued at \$1,172. -Lady March is dead. She was the Duke

of Richmond's daughter-in-law, and one of the acknowledged beauties of London society. -Lord Beaconsfield's private secretary, says the London World, is going to Constantinople to press on the Sultan the necessity of reform.

-The British war steamer Mercury, lately completed and tested, is said to be the swiftest vessel in the world. She makes 22 miles an hour.

SCOTCH NEWS.

SUICIDE OF A SCOTCH EMIGRANT .--- A Dunedin paper states that an enquiry was held there on 9th July, by the City Coroner, into the circumstances attending the death of Chas. M'Kay, a new arrival, who is supposed to have committed snicide. He had been a jeweller in Edinburgh. He there failed for $\pounds 68,000$ a few months ago, owing to the failure of the Glasgow bank, and paid 15s in the £1. His chief creditors were his uncle and his fatherin-law, and by their advice he went out to Dunedin, they promising assistance if he succeeded. Dr. Burns deposed that all he knew of decensed was that he formed one of the know in the course of history, of no restoration new arrivals who had been drinking hard that has prevailed against revolution in the since they came to the colony. When he end any more than eclipses prevail against called on the deceased he found from appearances that he was suffering from opium poison "The speech," says the correspondent, "created a great impression by its severe, sanity.

SEQUESTRATION OF A CITY BANK DIRECTOR'S ESTATE-On 1st September a petition was presented before Sheriff Lees on behalf of John Stewart, one of the imprisoned directors of the City of Glasgow Bank, for the sequesmade with the concurrence of Messrs. J. & W. Graham, accountants, who are stated to be creditors to the extent of £1101 14s 5d. The petitioner states that having become insolvent he is under necessity of applying for the sequestration of his estates, and at the same time he craves protection from arrest for civil debt until the first meeting of creditors. The Sheriff granted the prayer of the petition for sequestration. The first meeting of creditors is to be held in the Faculty Hall on the 11th instant. In connection with this we learn that the firm of Stewart, Potts & Co., wine merchants, Miller Street has been dissolved. John Stewart retires from the business, which is to be carried on by the remaining partner-Mr. James Todd Stewart.

ACTION AGAINST THE CALEDONIAN RAILWAY COMPANY .- At Greenock on Monday, 31st August, an interlecutor was issued by Sheriff Smith in the action raised by Mrs. Helen Brock M'Kellar or Smith, with the consent and conceurrence of her husband Archibald Smith, a vanman, against the Caledonian Railway Company, claiming $\pounds 750$ for personal injuries sustained at Cartsdyke Station on 19th of February, 1878, by the pursuer, Mrs. Smith, falling from a carriage which she alleged was started before she had time to leave the train, and by which she sustained injuries, for which she held the railway company respon- | cook's hairpins stick tighter to the new bissuble in camages. The Sheriff finds that the | cuits, train stopped at Cartsdyke for the usual time for the purpose of allowing passengers to

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum In advance.

Over the Right Shoulder.

In glancing over his stalwart shoulder, He saw the new moon hanging low; His downeast heart grew straightway bolder That chance had made him see it so.

"Good luck !" he softly said, and wondered It luck and he would really meet. Meanwhile across the path he blundered Of one who made the whole world sweet.

Then smilling, blushing, they walked together And talked of a dozen pleasant thomes-Of moon, and stars and perfect wealth, And then they talked of fair day-dreams.

" "Twas a bappy fancy, dear." ho told her. " That joy was held in that gold cup. Ab, yes: "the right is the lucky shoulder— You cannot chide me for looking up."

-Providence Journal.

Song Before Death.

BY A. G. SWINBURNE,

Sweet mother, in a minute's span, Death parts thee and my love of thee; Sweet love, that yet art living man, Come back, true love, to comfort me, Back, as if come back; as if wellaway!

But my love comes not any day.

зr. As roses when the warm west blows Breath to full flower and sweeten spring. My soul would break to a glorious rose, In such wise at his whitspering. In vain 1 listen; weba way! My love says nothing any day.

111.

- You that will weep for pity of love On the low place where 1 am hain, 1 p ay you, having wept enough, Tell him for weom 1 hore such pain, That he was yet, and twellaway ! My true love to my dying day.

Short Sticks of "Tailey."

A lone association-An old maid's club.

Why is Asia like a negro's mouth? Because t abounds in gum and ivory.

Every man is involuntarily original in at least one thing-his manner of sneezing.

Second MARNIAGES .--- There is no dainty so flavourless as a heart warmed up again.-Sir L. Bulger.

The reason why so few marriages are happy a because young ladies spend their time in making nets, not in making cages .- Swift.

Not one person in a hundred can toll new flour from old except by observing that the

If a ship takes counsel of its masts, it consults the fore or the main, because the other is always mizzen-formed. - Fonkers Gazette.

With the sons of Erin bowing, For the sons of Erin towing, For the sons of Erin chanting, For the fame of Erin panting. For the light of freedom sighing, Sighing on his native shore; Wherefore Erin now is crying-"Thomas Davis is no more!"

On " an Irish hillside" ying On "an Irish hillside" ying In "his grave," Near an Irish streamlet sighting Near its wave; Davis asked no stone above him, When can Erin cease to love him? When can Erin cease to love him? When a tomb can Erin raise him? Oh, the Nation's heart was broken! Sor ow'd to its very core, When the doleful news was spoken— "Thomas Davis is no more!" Joseffi K ForAN. Green Park, Aylmer, 16th September, 1679.

The Progress of the Cause.

The following article from the Pall Mall Gazette, setting forth " the Irish difficulty," will be perused with pleasure by our readers, to whom it will be an additional assurance that the Irish cause is making very satisfactory progress :

There are two Irish movements proceeding which threaten the most serious consequences to the political system of this country. The first is the agitation in Ireland stirred up by the more violent Obstructionists. Mr. Parnell has the peculiarity of all Irish agitators, that he has a strong dislike to bring himself within the sweep of the law's arm. But forced by the necessities of is the situation in which he has placed himself to be violent; and he pro. duces in the mobs to which he speaks a complexion of violence far deeper than his own. While he would like for the sake of the question of Irish representation be argued his safety to remain the civil demagogue, though of a stronger type than has yet been seen in Ireland, the crowd below shout out the sedition, robbery, and homicide which they really contemplate and mean. If a French crowd were to cheer for the guillotine and to declare in chorus that property was theft, martial law would be proclaimed in twenty-four hours. Why is it that screams about confiscating ownership and shooting owners should pass as innocuous ? The simple sort of thing can be stopped by strong and proper measures in an instant. It is one of the most remarkable facts in recent Irish history that no conspicuous agitator who has once been arrested has ever retained any influence. There is little respect for the law in Ireland, but there is universal fear of it. We have thus good reason for not falling into a panic about Irish violence ; but there is every reason for not allowing it to gather head until a large portion of an excitable people has been betrayed by example and counsel into sedition. It is absolutely the duty of the Irish authorities to look after Mr. Parnell and his compeers. He is just now the Danton of the Home Rule agitation. He is haranguing against the aristocrats who live upon rent; but the real objects of his detestation are the "tonds of the morass," or, in his own equivalent phrase, the "Papists rats" who profess to deof Commons? sire Home Bule. The fact that there is a party behind him which would one day have his head—for he too is a landlord—ought not to prevent those responsible for the public farce has not a tragic close. up "cucumber" instead of "encumber." · ...

pearance in numbers of the "Camberwell and their mythology; because Russian Pan-Beauty" or the "Painted Lady." This is the slavian will ever bear ringing in its ears the the long run the exercise of conscience in epic poem which murmurs the prophecy of an portion of the English constituencies with empire greater than Constantine, of a capital which Home Rule, in its most violent form, unriva led in Constantinople and of the threehas found especial favor: it is in fact suparmed cross rising upon St. Sophia; because the Turk petrified will fall to pieces like a posed to be the sympathy of the English branches of the Home Rule League which fossil under the action of air and light: has protected such men as Mr. Parnell hecause much blood must yet be poured on and Mr. O'Donnell against the strong disthe road to the Holy Land, despite the Crulike and disapproval of their more moderate colleagues The fact that under the last Reform Act these Irishmen have sades of old, and many wars must yet be engaged in on the boundary line of Asia and Europe to open new horizons for nations and obtained English votes is a very important element in the question of Irish representanew fields for the enterprise and activity of the human race. tion. Meantime no weaker reply could be

SPAIN, ENGLAND, GIBRALTAR.

anomalies of this representation than is Referring to Spain Senor Castelar said given by urging that if the standard of popusignificantly :---- Here is what I demand of a lation be taken exclusively Ireland is not Spanish government. I ask it to show that over-represented. Is it really supposed that anyhody ever denied the numerical abundance tine perception of sounds, that penetrating keenness of glance, which weakness is wont of the Irish race ? Its prolific increase is the to display, in order to secure the vantage one great fact about it. Just as the Obwhich the noblest of our national aspirations structionists have made Parliamentary institutions absurd, the Irish people, by the can draw from all these problems. A very model of this penetration was Holland in past mere fact of its existence, has reduced universal suffrage to an absurdity. If centuries, turning to profit the wars between population alone is to give a title to repre-Spain and Eugland, between France and Spain. between Spain and Germany, for its indesentation we shall end in being governed pendence and development. Such a model directly by Irishmen, just as we are governed in our day is to be found in Italy, which perby them indirectly to a great extent already. ceived that from wars between France and What is contended is, first, that if the arrange-Austria she could get Milan; from wars ment effected at the Union be taken as a between Austria and Prussia, Venice; from a starting point. Ireland is now over-represented. whatever be the principle of representation war between France and Prussia, Rome. Well, and have we no national aspirations? I hold selected, whether it be population or anything for a had patriot who ever forgets that our terelse. Next, it is urged that if the settlement ritory is not intact, nor our peninsular unity of the Union be thrown out of account, and complete, nor our colonial Empire and tropical markets secure, nor our African preson English principles, Ireland is still tige protected in Tetuan against Britilh inover-represented. For when was population by itself taken as the basis of representafluence and French neighborhood. And nevertheless a fatal policy retards us on the paths tion in this country? We have not yet come to "equal electoral districts." So far as that could lead us on to these ideals, and we are losing precious moments when time and the distribution of seats is determined by any circumstances are pressing upon us. We principle, it is determined not merely by pomust, therefore, get a policy which will create pulation, but by relative participation in public burdens, and also by legislative efficiency. for us an influence everywhere. You will tell It is for the sake of promoting this last that me that I am proposing a policy of race. I the Euglish borough constituencies exist have no hesitation in confessing this to be my truth is that Englishmen have learned that this All boroughs are exceptions to a more intention. After such affiuities as exist in a nation I believe those to be most powerful general rule of representation; they are not which arise from the blood, from the race. It part of the general representation of a county. is certain that a question of races has deterbut a special exception to it; and every mined that eternal struggle between the two borough voter is a privileged man. Now principle families of our earth-rivalry which it is precisely with reference to the Irish breaks out between Carthage and Rome, in boroughs, with their scandalously small the fields of Guadalete or those of Poictiers, constituencies, that the question of Irish rein the waters of Lepanto or Navarino, and in presentation has arisen. To extinguish them and give their votes to the Irish the last war between Turks and Slavs. I will counties would be preposterous; nothing like tell you that by a singular coincidence of representation by exclusively county seats has ever at any time existed in this kingdom. history, no country of our race holds any region which by right belongs to another part of the same stock. Despite our many conflicts But still the question remains-What is to be with France, she does not hold an inch of done with constituencies of a couple of hun-Spanish soil; despite our long centuries of dred voters which extinguish half Yorkshire domination in Italy, we detain not a foot of or Lancashire division, or (if you please) half a division of Antrim or Tipperary, by Italian te ritory; and rival races to ours possees Jersey and Metz, that ought to belong to sending a member of their own to the House France ; or Malta, that is Italian ; or Gibraltar. that belonged to Spain. Do not be surprised then, if I propose for our roreign relatious a policy, national indeed, but also completed He is a poet with a serene golden temper-

and made more perfect by a very clear conament who won't skip about like an infuriated Zulu when, in his sound to the princess of Peace from taking care that this melodramatic bis soul, he discovers the compositor has set moral power and political authority of our absence his coachman warks up and down guage is a strong condemnation of the right of Major leeve at Warkworth and init as a strong condemnation of the right of Major leeve at Warkworth as set illustrious race | But, gentlemen, it is in vain | the garden in the same clothes.

and the second second

politics is not only the right thing, but the paying thing.

-Six misbehaving young men were taken from their beds by a mob at Welsley Chapel, Ind. tied to a fence in a row, and whipped almust to death.

- The New Orleans Picayane is of the solid opinion "that the world revolves on its own axis because there is nothing else for it to revolve on."

-The Chinese grapes keep a long time fresh, by cutting a hole in a pumpkin, cleaning it out and after filling with ripe fruit replacing the cover.

-King Alfonso's marriage day is fixed for the 28th of November. The vessel conveying the Archduchess from Trieste to Barcelona will be escorted by four iron-clads. -In the capital of Japan, writes a mission-

ary, there are about 70 000 soldiers, all in the American uniform, and provided with arms purchased from the United States and Eugland.

-Remark by Judge McCredy, in a court at New London, Conn.: "The Sheriff will kindly request the gentlemen of the jury to desist from eating peanuts. This is not a circus."

-Advices from Great Britain state that a considerable portion of the Irish harvest is ole darky's life was wull much ennyhow; but irreparably lost, but if fine weather should de Scripture says de fust shall be last, and continue for two or three weeks there will be a very large amount saved.

-Stuart Robinson, the actor, has made a hit in San Francisco by making himself closely resemble Beecher when personating Grahume, the wicked clergyman, in "Champagne and Oysters."

-Sir Evelyn Wood having returned from Zululand some Essex tarmers met in the rain. played "See the Couqureing Hero," fired sixty-three fog signals and presented the General with a sword and an address.

-The grain trade at New York have adopted a resolution protesting against the proposed advance in elevating at Buffalo, on and after September 22nd next, to more than double the present rates, as unwarranted and injudicious.

-The pilgrimage from Paris to Lourdes no longer involves discomforts, if the pilgrim has a little money. The railroad companies run excursion trains at half the ordinary rates, and the facilities for refreshment and devotional services by the way are ample.

-The Archduchess Christine is described by a German lady as having a tall and slender figure, a lovable face, blue eyes, dimpled cheeks, somewhat fair hair, small hands, almost like a child's, ditto feet, and a silvery voice. Altogether a very graceful picture.

-The garden at Ville d'Avray, in the suburbs of Paris, and called when owned by Balzac Les Jardies, is now opened by M. Gambetta. He paid \$6,000 for it. There in strict retirement he will work about his garden for a few days, wearing slippers and a | a right to a front seat up yander."

straw bat. Suddenly of an evening he departs

المرابط والدور الأمر موقق الأم المرابط والدور الأمر موقق الأم

-The Philadelphia Times believes that in train stopped for a sufficient time to enable passengers to leave it in safety, and that such passengers had so left it. The defenders did

not neglect any reasonable precautions for the safety of passengers or of the pursuer. Finds in law that the defenders are not responsible for the injuries sustained by the anoder man's vite, I shake him out of his oursuer, therefore assolizies the defenders from the conclusions of the action, and finds

them entitled to expenses. In a note the Sheriff points out that the pursuer sustained her injuries much more than a year before she raised the action, and if there was any good reason for the delay in vindicating her claim she had not made that reason apparent. His

Lordship then refers at some length to the evidence given by the pursuer's witnesses and the particular points upon which they

contradicted each other, and without entering upon the question of the injuries received by the pursuer, holds that Mrs. Smith herself, and not the railway company, was to blame for

them. £750 was a large demand to be made by a person whose husband's wages when in full work were £1 per week.

The Last Shall be First.

The Christian Advocate has the following as a "bona-fide sermon" by the Rev. Plato Johnson :

"Brudders, de lub ob de Lord am a wonderful ting. Nobody would tink that a poor ole darky's life was wull much ennyhow; but vice versy and dat is de chief hold we hab; for 1 'clude from that sayin' dat culled pusson wot shines boots and charge only de reg'lar price, has a tol'ble show for de next world, though he hain't much ob a chance here. From a 'ligious point of view, its just as 'portant to shine boots as well as run a first-class saw-mill. De Lord he nebber axes you wat you been doin', but how you been doin' it; an' when you get to de judgment day, some of you poor washer-women, who wasn't mean bout de starch, but put plenty of it in clothes will be a flutterin' ob your wings in Paradise, while de white man wat made yer wait fur yer munny will be a looking for a shady spot an' a wishin' he had a bit ob ice. You know what I'se tinking just at distime ? I'se tinkin' dat some of dese white folk what 'magines dey'll have a fedder bed in de next world and free or four angels to keep de flies off, will fin' when dey's lookin' roun' fur dere reseved seat in glory, dat dey's gota cinder in dere eye, an' can't see it. How'll you feel, white man, when you fin' yo'self 'monst a big crowd ob onary folks, way up in de family circle, while some poor darky, who did your cho'es like an honest man, is'ducted by de hebbenly ushers to an orchestra seat, right down cluss to the music? An' how'll you feel, brudder, when dose angels say to you, 'Taint no matter what color you be, your name's ben called, an' were

d'rected to show you a seat on de platform? Yer ole black faces 'll shine like de moon, an, you'll feel like strikin' out wid a double shuffle right on the golden pavement. 'Memde color, but de shape ob de soul' wot gibs you

[The principle set forth in the above are ception and a deep comprehension of the and travels under an assumed name. In his not in themselves objectionable, but the lanprivate judgement.]

and the second second

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"Boots blacked inside," read a stranger, as he gazed on a placard in a street window. "You don't catch me lettin' that man black my boots;" and he passed on.

A Dutchman, getting excited over an account of an elopement of a married woman, gave his opinion thus :- " If my vife runs away mit breeches, if she be my fadder."

SEA-SICK - A temale passenger, travelling on the Consett Branch of the North-Eastern Railway, was once heard to exclaim, as the train ran through a deep cutting on the route, · Dear me, luiking at the bank side mykes no feel sen-sick !"

"Oh, Mary, my heart is breaking !" said an Aberdeen lover to his Highland Mary. "Is it, indeed? So much the better for you," was the quist reply. Why, my idol ?" " Because, Mr. MacSmith, when it is broken out and out, you can sell the pieces for gunflints."

NEXT TRAIN -The following conversation was overheard at North Shields railway station between a man and an old woman ;-Man: "As say, wheat time does the next train gan tiv Newcassel?" Old woman; "Thee's just lost her; the next train hes just gyen!"

"Don't blame Prince Alfred," said Mrs Partington, "for not wishing to take the throne of Greece; he'd slip off sure as you live." The old lady never allows a remark to fail of its effect from the want of making it; and in this, like Juliet, she speaks though she says nothing.

INTERRUPTING AN ORATOR ---- "In pursuing my theme I should like to cover more ground, but-" "Buy shoes big enough for your feet, and you'll do it," was the impudent suggestion from the crowd, and the orator adjourned his remarks until a more refined audience could be present.

JUST LIKE HER.-A New York farmer laughed when his prudent wife advised him. not to smoke on a load of hay. He footed it home that night with his hair singed, most of his garments a prey to the devouring element, and the nonwork of the waggon in a potato sack ; and then his wife laughed.

The wife of a school-teacher at Plymouth, New Hampshire, has just inherited a fortune of 400,000 dollars. Imagine the emotions of the husband on receiving the announcement. His first wild impulse must have been to set fire to his old clothes and school-house, and ostentatiously strike out for Europe by the light of the conflagration.

A Bull.-Not long ago, a workman, who was completing his term of notice, made application to another "gaffer" for an engagement. One of his fellows inquired the result, and was informed that it was " no go." The inquirer then asked, "What did he say?" when the other replied, "As tell'd him cud as start, and he axed me ' No."

MAJOR AND MINOR .--- The other evening, a number of men who were quaffing the "social ber all ob you, dat it ain't de pocketbook, nor | cup" in an inn at Amble got into a discussion on musical topics. In the course of the argument, one man asked another if he knew the difference between "major" and "minor." "Wey, aye," was the reply; "dissent the miner mesel', an' as leeve at Radcliffe !"

My Lost Love.

2

[From. All the Year Round.]

[From. Att the feat housing
When the silence of midnight.
Closes round my lonely room,
And faintly struggling through the curtains,
Mystic moonbeams light-the gloom;
When above the fevered fanoles
Of the weary heart and brain,
Kindly slumber creeping near me.
Reasserts her welcome reign—
In the sceming
Of my dreaming,
In all the glow that used to be,
My lost love comes back to me.

When the fair delusive phantom Fades before the wakening dawn, And the rosy smile of subrise Gleams ath wart the dew drenched lawn; Gazing from the open lattice, Yearning memory pictures there, Shadowed by enlacing branches, Sweet blue eyrs and golden hair— And the sunlight Tases the one light, That it had for me erewhile In my lost love's happy smile. When the fair delusive phantom

In the glory of the noontide. Her low ringing laukh I hear; In the whispering of the leaflets, Her light footsteps springing near; In each snow white lift's swaying. Is reflection of her grace; In each rose's opening beauty Shines for me her fair young face; Thit through the failing Shadows culling. As even oarkens hill and plain. I hear my lost love's voice again.

So the hours are peopled for me, Through the haunted days and nights ; Through the naunted days and ingen While fancy mocks my lobely vigils With the ghost of dead delights; And I let loud life sweep by me, Dreaming by the silent hearth, Where the vision of my darling Gives old gladness back to earth-While through each gloaning Befur coming. Hoftiy coming, In sweet, false lights of joy and truth, My lost love gives me back my youth.

RETURNED FROM THE GRAVE

By MRS. HENRY WOOD:

Author of " East Lynne," " Oswald Gray," Sc.

CHAPTER N.-CONTINUED.

As he turned from the door, the others being by that time nearly at the end of the long passage, he saw something white gliding swiftly down it. To his intense surpsise, he recognized Lady Adelaide. Her face wore a gray hue, and she positively laid hold of Brnff's arm, as if impelled by fear.

" Bruff ! Bruff ! something's the matter with Lord Dane," she shivered. "He looks-he looks-I don't know how he looks,"

"Ob, my lady! you should not have given yourself this trouble. Why did you not ring ?"

"I was frightened to remain alone," she whispered. "I dropped asleep, and when I woke, I rose to look at Lord Dane, wondering that he had not spoken or called. He was lying with his mouth open, and his face white and cold; its look terrified me."

" Perhaps he has fainted, my lady. He did have fainting fits at the commencement of his illness.'

"Brufl," she gasped, bursting into tears of nervous agitation, "it-looks-like-death." Plenty of attendants male and female, were soon around Lord Dane's bedside, from within the cast.e or summoned from without. Mr. Wild, the surgeon ; Geoffry Dane ; and -he had heard the rumor accidentally-Mr. Apperly.

Lord Dane was dead. He had died quietly in his bed without stir or sign, while the Lady Adelaide was in the room, not four yards from him, unconsciously sleeping. She kept shivering as she stood there now with the rest, looking on.

"Can nothing be done ?" demanded the petrified household of Mr. Wild. "Nothing whatever. He has been gone

me time. Don't you see that he is already

4 Section

to protect you in this emergency. I know that Lord Dane, could be be a party to my petition, would urge it as strenuously as I am doing."

"But-to leave the place at this momentto go on a marriege-journey while he is lying dead-what will the world say ?"

"We can dispense with the journey, Adelaide. You must quit this house and come to mine. See you not that it is better-nay, almost the only plan to adopt, under the unhappy circumstances?"

"Oh, I do not know! It is so sudden-and I am too bewildered to give proper deliberation to it. Let it rest until morning; 1 shall be more collected then."

As Geoffry Dane-Lord Dane from henceforth-was departing from the castle, there stepped forth Richard Ravensbird. It apthe purpose.

"I must ask your pardon for interrupting business," he began. "Well," said Lord Dane.

"And I should not have thought of doing so but I find there's not an hour to be lost. It's about the Sailor's Rest, my lord. John Mitchel has been announcing that he has agreed with Mr. Apperly for the lease, subject to the consent of Lord Dane. You are Lord Dane now, my lord."

There was a peculiar significance in the tone of Ravensbird as he spoke the concluding sentence; a bold, independent, almost a demanding tone. Was it possible that Lord Dane failed to remark it?

"And you think I can grant you the lease ?

"Yes, my lord. And I hope you will." "Enough, for to-night," curtly responded Lord Dane. "This is certainly not the moment for discussion of business matters.'

Ravensbird respectfully touched his hat, and strode along quietly toward Danesheld. Lord Dane also proceeded in the same direction, but at a slower pace. As he was turning toward his own house, he heard footsteps behind, and found they were Mr. Apperly's, who had remained in the castle a few minutes longer than himself.

"A dreadtully sad and sudden event, my lord!" oried the lawyer. "And to think that he should not have signed the will !"

"It has shocked me much," replied Lord Dane, turning upon him his pale tace-unuaturally pale it looked in the starlight. "Although we could not expect him to be much longer with us."

"1 shall require instruction from your lordship upon different points," returned Mr. Apperly. "When will it be convenient-"

"I shall be at the castle to-morrow at ten," interrupted Lord Dane. "Meet me there. And, meanwhile, until I shall have gone into things let any little business matters you may have in hand relating to the estate rest in abeyance. Granting leases, or anything of that sort."

"Very good, my lord. Not that anything much is in hand just now. There's that trifling affair of the Sailor's Rest ; Hawthorne and Mitchel both want it got over as speedily as pens can trace parchment. Lord Dane had no objection to Mitchel as its tenant; your lordship, I conclude, will have none."

"Lord Dane's death puts a stop to negotiations for the present," was the somewhat sharp answer. "Let everything, I say, remain in abeyance."

Mr. Apperly nodded in acquiescence, wished the new peer good night, and left him. "He'll be a martinet, unless I am mistaken," was his parting thought.

It was dusk, and the following evening : nay, dark-as dark as we get the summer nights when ten o'clock is drawing on. Miss Bordillion was seated alone in the handsome drawing-room of Danesheld Hall, her head running upon many things. A shadow of relief-it would be wrong to call it honehad arisen in her heart since she heard of Lord Dane's death, for she demed that it would undoubtedly put the wedding off for some weeks, if not longer, and there was no immediate necessity to worry her poor, sad brain over her own plans for the tature. She was interrupted by the approach of a carriage, which was coming hastily toward the hall. It surprised her; they were expecting no visitors, and it was an unusual hour for visitors to come, unexpected. As it swept around the drive, past the windows, she thought she recognized it for Mr. Lester's own chariot, and she wondered, for she had not observed him go out in it. One of the servants bustled in hurriedly, to light the chandelier and the mantel-piece branches. "Has your master been out?" she inquired of the man. "I thought he was at the castle ?"

The proposition nearly took away what The sofa was close at hand, and she thought head, and speaking in a languid tone. Did little sense Lady Adelaide at the moment she could scramble up the things, and escape you have good sport?" possessed. She made no reply. "The license, which I already have, is spe-very threaded. Mr. Lester stood with his cial, so on that score there will be no impedi-ment, ' pleaded Mr Lester. "Adelaide, my darling, let it be so! Give me a legal right darling, let it be so! Give me a legal right is brust and how say was more and and how say was more and and how say was more allowed and how say was wet possessed that out of the brust and how say was wet possessed that out the brust and how say was brust and how say w again. But her footsteps were arrested on the his breast, and he was murmuring endearing and the beating up against it has made me words; words of welcome to the house, they dead tired. More walnuts for you, young seemed, for their sense partially struck on gentleman?" Margaret's car.

Forgetting the toys, closing the door still more softly than she had opened it, Margaret Bordillion sped away, her face gray and stony with its bitter agony. Turning an angle of the hall, into a narrow passage, she met Tiffle, and the French maid, Sophie. Tiffle glanced out of her cunning eyes, and spoke abruptly. "What ever's the matter, Miss Bordillion ? You look as if you'd been shook in the mind

re you ill, ma'am ?" Miss Bordillion rallied herself. "Ill! why should you think that? I am very well. Mr. Lester is asking for tea, Tifile."

"To think of this happening as it has?" continued Tiffle, standing right in front of peared as though he had waited outside for Miss Bordillion, so that the latter could not conveniently pass. "The house not properly set in order, nor anything; but it's not my you, my lord, at such a moment, especially on fault, as her ladyship must know. It's as much as we've been able to do to get her rooms roady for to-night-leastways, master's rooms, which is the same thing now."

"Has Lady Adelaide come here to remain the night?" hastily inquired Margaret, more bewildered, more at sea than ever. "Here! in Mr. Lester's house?"

" My lady's come for good, ma'am; come home," responded Tittle, winking and blink-ing as if the lamp near her dazzled her eyes, though in reality never taking them off Miss Bordillion's changing countenance. "She and master have just been married in the grand saloon at the castle, and he has brought her home, Sophie's come with her.'

The unhappy lady did not faint at the news. She only ielt that her face grew more ghastly, and she took a step backward to the wall, and leaned against it.

"Yes," she constrained her lips to say, making a poor effort to smile on Sophie.

"You see, miss, my lord's death last night put things about so contrarily," spoke up that demoiselle. " The new lord took up his abode at the castle to-day, and my lady preferred to leave it. The ceremony was to have taken place this afternoon, but the minister-or what you call your English priests-he was away, and could not be had till evening. She has been dressed as she now is since three o'clock, waiting for him. And they were not quite certain that he could be found before to-morrow."

"And that's what master must have meant, then, when he said he was not sure," resumed Tifle to Miss Bordillion. "He came homewell, it must have been near four o'clockand told me about setting his own rooms in order; but I was to hold my tongue about it to everybody in the hall, he said, for he was not yet sure whether they would be required to-night, or not, for Lady Adelaide. Fancy, Mam'selle Sophie, the scuttle it put me and the housemaid in !"

Miss Bordillion succeeded in getting by. and gained her own chamber. "Married! married l" seemed to be perpetually ringing in her ears.

The next day, not by her own wish, indeed in express opposition to it, for she sat in her small sitting-room, and kept the children with her, Miss Bordillion encountered Lady Adelaide. She was whisking through the hall as swiftly as possible, when she came right upon her and Mr. Lester. Ludy Adelaide wore no gloves now, and the wedding-ring was fully conspicyous, as her fair hand rested on the arm of her husband. She had resumed her deep-mourning attire.

"Well, Margaret !" gayly cried he, "where have you been hiding all the morning ?"

With as hurried a greeting as she could in politeness give, Miss Bordillion quitted them. But every hour she remained in that nursery, with two more young children, one house would only be prolonged torture, and being undressed, the other crying on the car

"I thought the ponies would have gone over once, on the heights," returned Lady Adelaide. "Georgie, dear, I am sure you have eaten sufficient."

"I have only had a few, mamma," responded Master Georgie, who was sitting in state by Mr. Lester. "Give me some more, papa. And, Maria, just pass me a slice of that cake."

"Did you venture on the heights with the pony carriage?" uttered Mr. Lester to his wife, as he dropped a walnut or two into the boy's plate. "Was that prudent, Adelaide, such a day as this ?"

" I soon drove off them again, when I found what the wind was," laughed Lady Adelaide. "I did not want a summerset into the sea, ponics, and carriage, and all. You say you are dead tired," she continued, after a pause; "I fancy Ada must also be. What is she doing, Maria?"

Maria Lester looked hastily down at the child on her knee. When the nurse introduced the children, four of them, a few minutes back, Maria had taken up the youngest, Ada, a pretty little girl, between four and five. The child had dropped asleep with a piece of cake in her hands. It was the same Maria Lester whom you once saw a child herself ; now twenty years of age.

"I will take her up stairs," said Maria.

"But you have not finished, Maria." "Thank you, papa; I do not require any thing more."

Maria Lester rose, and gently gathered the little girl in her arms, without awaking her. Mr. Lester began speaking to his wife again,

before Maria was out of the room.

" Dane is coming to tea, Adelaide." " Dane! this evening?"

The words were few, but the tone in which they were spoken betrayed annoyance and vexation. Mr. Lester smiled.

"Adelaide, I fancy you have taken a prejudice against Lord Dane. What's the reason ?" Her beautiful face-beautiful it was, stilltlushed crimson, but she disclaimed the ac-cusation eagerly. Too eagerly, Mr. Lester might have thought, had he been a keen sighted, or suspicious man.

"I taken a prejudice against Lord Dane!" she uttered. "What a strange idea! Why

should you think that ?" " You seem to be annoyed at his visits, and to receive him coldly: forgetting, I presume, that he is, so to say, a cousin, or connection of yours. I'm sure I don't wonder at his dropping in frequently, for he must find the castle dull." "Have you any idea why he comes so fre-

quently ?" asked Lady Adelaide, bending over her plate. "Not I," said Mr. Lester, " except that our

house is gayer than his. What other motive should he have?"

"None, I dare say. It was a passing thought that crossed me." "You are mysterious, Adelaide. Let us

hear the thought." "No," she laughed. "It is not intended

for the public benefit."

Mr. Lester's brow contracted. " Do you know, Adelaide, that you are sometimes capricious ? You are so now."

" I suppose it is my nature to be so, George Don't look cross. When you married me, you married me, with my faults and failings about me, remember."

Mr. Lester said no more. But the conversation left a sore impression behind it. Maria Lester had proceeded up stairs with

the little girl. The head nurse sat in the

has inlimited confidence in me and in Susan," "That may be, Tiffle, but it is right she

nameless power of command, which few care to resist. Tiffle stord aside as she left the room, and then Tifile shuffled on in her wake,

her eyes glancing evil. Tiffle had played her cards well. When she found that Lady Adelaide was to be her master's wife, her first thought was resent-ment; her intention, to depart forthwith. But when Lady Adelaide came home in the unexpected manner related, and Tiffle found that she was the hall's bona fide mistress-Tifile's mistress-a mistress endowed with very different power from that invested in Miss Bordillion-then, to use a popular phrase, Tlfile began to find out on which side her bread was buttered. Lady Adelaide was young, careless, yielding, and inexperienced, and it dawned over Tiffle's mind that she might possibly still sway the household, and perhaps sway her mistress also; so Tiffle swallowed her anger, and stopped on. She felt in a rage with everybody (she generally

did,) and did not much care where she vented it. However, she took care to make herself useful and a_reeable to Lady Adelaide, and when Sophie quitted the hall, to become the wife of Richard Ravensbird, Tiffle succeeded her as the lady's maid, retaining also her post of housekeeper. Years had gone on since then-ten years-and how Tiffle had contrived it, was best known to herself, but she had wormed herselt into the confidence of her mistress, and appeared indispensable to her comfort.

Maria passed into her chamber, and stood before the large cheval glass while she dressed herself for walking, doing it in a hurried manner, as though she feared being stopped or interrupted. Rarely has a glass given back a sweeter looking countenance, though it may have done one of more strict beauty, Her features were delicate and clearly defined, the cheeks wearing a healthy, damask flush, and she had soit dark eyes, and silky hair. She was of middle beight, or nearly so, of elegant figure, and in manner quiet and graceful. A truly attractive girl was Maria Lester, and gossips premised that she would be mar-

rying early. Ah, but there were two words to that. Some years before, when Maria was a young child, a relative of her mother's had bequeathed to her fourteen thousand pounds; but it was so left that the interest was to be enjoyed by Mr. Lester until Maria marriednot until she was of age, nothing was said about that, but until she married. So that, did Maria remain single till she was an old maid, and her father still lived, be would reap the entire benefit; she none. This money was out on mortgage, at excellent interest, and it brought in Mr. Lester nine hundred a year. For an embarassed man-and Mr. Lester was that now, for Lady Adelaide's extraragance and his own weak indulgence to it had rendered him so-nine hundred a year was an enormous sum to relinquish. Mr. Lester was not a man of large income; his rent roll produced barely three thousand a them to be. In due course the reply of the year. This money of Maria's made it nearly four, and then it was all told ; and they lived at the rate of five. Some thousands bequeathed to Lady Adelaide by the late Lord Dane, had been spent long ago; altogether, Mr. Lester was now a man of deep perplexity and care, though how deep the neighbors your feelings, both mental and bodily. Just little suspected. Be you very sure, that under such circumstances, neither he nor his wife would be in a hurry so encourage any marriage for Maria. She had been home about a twelve-month ; that is, to reside ; until then she had remained with Miss Bordil-

lion. And what of Wilfred Lester? A great deal and most of it very sad, very blameable. Wilfred was becoming, people feared, one of the blessing ; may, he gave it them still, should neighborhood; and yet, black sheep of the he was of that unfortunate class who may be had none to give. The Calcutta Bank, the

cessity for that, and it'll do no good ; my lady, him, and when he returned for good, Lady Adelaide bore the infliction ill. A tacit, silent sort ot antagonism was maintained between them, of which Lady Adelaide from her position, of course obtained the best, and Tiffle did not fail to fan the flame. Wilfred occupied himself, listlessly enough, with outdoor sports, hunting shooting, fishing, as the seasons permitted, but he was devoured with ennui, and at length took to passing most of his evenings at Miss Bordillion's.

It was well he did so, at least in one sense, for soon, very soon, the ennui was dissipated. The dispirited, listless young man, who had been ready to throw himself into the ponds instead of his fishing-line, and in truth cared little which of the two did go in, was suddenly aroused to life, and hope, and energy. Far from the present time hanging about his neck like a millstone, it became to him as a sunny Eden, tinged with the softest rapture. The dim, indistinct future, so dark, so vision. less to his depressed view, suddenly broke from its clouds, and shone out in colors of the sweetest and rosiest hue-for he had learnt to love Edith Bordillion. Not with the unstable, fleeting nature of man's general love, but with a pure, powerful, all-absorbing passion, akin to that felt by woman.

A few months given to dreamy happiness, and then he spoke to Mr. Lester. The appeal perplexed Mr. Lester uncommonly. He could have no objection to Edith ; she was of as good a family as his son (it may almost be said of the same), and there was no doubt she would inherit a snug fortune at the colonel's death, for she was his only child. Colonel Bordillion had been in India now for many years, spending little, and making money. What perplexed Mr. Lester was his share in the affair. Wilfred, in his eagerness, protested they could live upon nothing-as good as nothing. He did not wish to cripple his father; let him allow them ever so small an income, and they would make it suffice. Edith said they would. Mr. Lester pointed out to Wilfred that what he could allow would be very small indeed, but if the colonel would come forward with present help to Edith, he would add what he was able to spare These statements were drawn out, and particulars written to Colonel Bordillion.

The only one who protested against the match, was Lady Adelside Lester. Not openly; in private to her husband. It was the most imprudent thing she ever met with. What did a young fellow like Wiifred want to marry for ? Better get him an appointment under government, or dispatch him some where abroad. Mr. Lester listened, and inquired why. They were bent upon marrying, he said. Edith was a very nice girl, and if they would be contented to make a moderate income suffice, they might as well marry. He could give but little; but the colonel would most likely come down with four or five hundred a year.

"Suppose he should refuse to come down with anything ?" returned Lady Adelaide.

"Then the affair would be at an end," emphatically replied Mr. Lester. "In that case. I would never give my consent."

Meanwhile, Wilfred and Edith lived on, looking forward to the answer of the colonel, and revelling in the golden visions of dreamland. Are such ever realized? I never knew colonel came. It was addressed to Wilfred, and inclosed a short note for Edith.

Have you ever passed from the broad light of day into the gloomy darkness of a subterranean dungeon? If so, you may remember the utter chill that seemed to overwhelm so did the news from India plunge its recipients from the sunny brightness of expectancy, to the blackness of despair ; but, whatever your own experience of a chill may have been, it was as nothing compared to that which shivered the frames and hearts of Wilfred Lester and Edith Bordillion.

The colonel would have been delighted with the union, and cordially given them his it be carried out; but of help, of money, said to be as much sinned against as sinning. one in which he had hoarded the savings of At a proper age, a commission had been years, no inconsiderable sum, had just gone smash, 'and left him penniless. The public newspapers would supply them with details. Wilfred put up the letter, and sat on, buried in a gloomy reverie; Edith sat opposite to him, not weeping, but looking much inclined for it. The letter had come in by the evening's post addressed to him at Miss Dordil-Hon's, and it happened that they had received it alone, for that lady was out. "I have decided what yon must do," Wilyou are-to be my wife : will you be guided by me in this business ?"

becoming rigid ? One comfort is he went off in his sleep, and did not suffer. I have thought this might probably be the ending."

"Then I wouder you didn't tell him so, Wild," burst forth Mr. Apperly, in a hot tone of reproof. "It was only this very morning his lordship said to me that he was not a subject to go off like the snuff of a candle."

"And why should I tell him? He was prepared for death ; he knew it was coming ; was very near; wherefore tell him it might be sudden at the last !"

"No, he was not prepared for death," returned the lawyer, in a heat; "not in one sense. He had not settled his affairs."

The announcement took all by surprise. He. Lord Dane, with his protracted illness, not to have settled his affairs! Geoffry Dane smiled incredulously.

"Mr. Apperly, you must be mistaken. My uncle made his will when he was first recovering from his accident."

"I know he did ; I drew it up for him ; but he had a wife and children then. After they were gone that will was of little use, and it was cancelled. The second will has been drawn up this fortnight past, waiting for the signature. Upon what chance pivots things turn I" broke off the lawyer. "His lordship sent for me this morning, and appointed this nfternoon for the execution. Then, feeling fatigued, said he would put it off till eleven o'clock to-morrow. And now he is gone, and the will is worth FO much waste paper !"

"Wanting the signature ?"

"Wanting the signature," assented Mr. Apperly. "You will be the better for it," he added, looking at Geoffry Dane, "but others will be the worse. It's a dangerous habit, is procrastination ; I don't know anything I dislike more."

"My lord, do you remain in the castle?" inquired the housekeeper, as they were beginning to desert the chamber.

Some of them started and looked at her. They thought she spoke to the dead lord who "it will, I suppose, be better that I should."

Ere the words had well left his lips, his eyes fell on Lady Adelaide-on her look of. emi arrassment and her glow of color.

"Not to-night, however," he added turningto the house sceper. "I will see about ar rangements to-morrow."

In the corridor Adelaide encountered Mr Lester, who had that instant arrived, Tiflle having carried home the news of Lord Dane's | excitement. sudden death. Without allowing herself time for reflection, for thought, she spoke words that came uppermost in the impulse of the moment.

"What am I to do now? where can I go? I will not remain in the castle, now Geoffry Dane is its master."

" My dearest Adelaide, why this emotion? In a few days you know that you will be leaving it for another home-I hope a happier one

"But for those few days ?--- I cannot be the guest of Grofiry Danel And how can the marriage take place, right upon Lord Dane's funeral ?" was her impulsive retort.

Mr. Lester paused before he spoke. " There is one way, Adelaide, by which to

solve the difficulty, if you will consent. Be turned back to get them. mine to-morrow. We can be married in priwate in this drawing-room."

"He has not been elsewhere, 1 believe, ma'am. This is him, coming from the castle, now.'

The man retired A few moments, and the door was thrown open by another servant, to give admission to Mr. Lester and Lady Adeluide. Miss Bordlillon rose from her seat, gazing at Adelaide; had it been the Queen of Eugland who entered, it could not have caused her more intense astonishment. She stood as one petrified.

"How do you do, Miss Bordillion ?"

She held out her hand, while Mr. Lester was taking her shawl from her shoulders, and Margaret touched it mechanically, in utter amazement. Lady Adelaide wore an eveningdress of white silk, plain, save for a little lace on its body and sleeves, a pearl necklace, white gloyes and no bonnet. Around the plait of her bair behind, was a small wreath of flowers ; had Miss Bordillion looked closely, she would have seen that they were orange lay there. But no; she was addressing blossoms. But she was too bewildered to Geoffry, now Lord Dane. "Yes," he replied; look or to think : why should Lady Adelaide look or to think ; why should Lady Adelaide have come there, then, in evening dress? Why should she have laid aside her deep mourning? The true cause never was so much as glanced at by the unhappy Margaret.

Lady Adelaide stood right under the rays of light from the chandelier, rays that but illumined her great beauty. Never had it been more radiant, for her checks were flushed to crimson, and her eyes were brilliant with

. It is scarcely fair to take the house by storm in this way, is it, Miss Bordillion ? But I believe there was no help for it."

What Miss Bordillion answered, she never knew. Rarely had she been scared so entirely out of her self-possession.

"Would you like tex immediately, Adelaide ?" interposed Mr. Lester.

"Ob, yes." Margaret muttered some half-intelligible words about "telling the servants to bring it," and encaped from the room. But she had not quitted it above a minute when she remembered that there were sundry toys strewn on one of the some, which the children had left there when they went to bed, not particularly ornamental to a drawing-room ; and she

house would only be prolonged torture, and ere the day was over a message was dispatched to Mr. Lester-" Miss Bordillion requested five minutes' conversation with him." He went up at once to her sitting-room, and she harriedly, abruptly, unfolded to him her plans. She would hire of him that small house of his that was vacant, Cliff Cottage, if he would let it to her; and there she would take up her abode with Edith. Major Bordillion would be glad that she would take charge of her as a regular thing, and would pay her well. Perhaps he-Mr. Lesterwould also let her have Maria ; with this help and her own income she could maintain a home.

"Margaret, why ?" he inquired. "What urgent motive can you have for thus flying from the hall? Will you not tell it to me?" Tell it him? The painful crimson suffused her face, and then left it pale as marble. Did he suspect the truth, as he gazed upon her emotion? It cannot be said ; but an answering rush of red came into and dyed his own ince, and he uttered not one word of opposition to her departure.

Cliff cottage was bastily arranged for occupation, and furnished; and Miss Bordillion. within a fortnight, had taken possession of it, with Edith and Maria. Her home was henceforth to be theirs-at any rate for the present -and she would superintend their education. Another removal-or, it may be more correct to say, change-took place in the same week. in regard to the tenancy of the Sailor's Rest. Hawthorne and his wife quitted it, and Richard Ravensbird entered upon it; for, very much to the surprise of the neighborhood, very much to the inward wrath of Mr. Apperly, who would have to refund the fivepound note, the new peer had accepted Ravensbird as tenant, and declined Mitchel.

"Much good Ravensbird would do in it he'd got no wife !" was one of the dissatisfied comments, gratuitously offered by the busy neighborhood. "Who ever heard of an inn getring along without a missis in it ?"

Ravenshird soon rendered nugatory that objection, though whether to satisfy the grumblers or to please himself did not appear He constituted Sophie its mistress, by making her Mrs. Ravepsbird; and Lady Adelaide Lester had to find another maid.

And for some few years after this period no particular changes took place; therefore we need not trace them step by step After that, changes and events came thick enough.

CHAPTER XI.

It was the beginning of September, and stormy weather. Never had a wilder or more ominous day been experienced than the one now passing; Lover did the sun set with a more angry or lurid glare; the trees were swayed to and fro, as though they could not long withstand the blast; the sea-gulls flew overhead, with their harsh screams; and the waves of the sea were tossing mountain-high in their turbulence-signs that seemed to predict an awnil night.

"They will catch it at sea to-night!" exclaimed Mr. Lester, turning around from the dinner-table, on which the dessert had just point of being away at this hour; now, I hern placed, and gazing from the window as a gust stronger than any swept past.

"I wonder you could shoot in this wind," care that they should notice her re-entrance. | cried Lady Adelaide, languidly lifting her |

pet : there were six in all, and the eldest, George, was but nine years old.

"Look at this child, nurse! She fell asleep on my lap directly after you brought her down.

"Tiresome little monkey!" responded the nurse. "I can't undress her yet, for I must get those two off, first. Be so kind as to lay her down in the bassmet, Miss."

"Where is Susan, this evening ?" returned Maria.

"Ob-Susan !- what's the good of Susan for evening work ?- I really beg your pardon, Miss Lester, for answering you like that," broke off the woman, as her recollection came to her, " but I am so put out with that Susan. and my temper gets so worried, that I forget who I'm speaking to. The minute the children are gone in to desert, Susan thinks her time her own, and, off she goes, and will be away for two mortal hours, leaving me everything to do. I can't leave the nursery and go after her, and I may ring and ring forever before she'll answer it."

"Where does she go?"

"Chattering with the other servants, or gallivanting somewhere. I ought to have full control over Susan, Miss, for she's under me, and I have no more over her, than I have over that wind, that's tearing around the house, as if it would tear it to pieces. I'd leave if it were not that 1 am so fond of the children; I declare I would, Miss Lester."

"But, why do you not speak to Mamma?" " Oh, miss, it's that that puts me out. My

lady won't hear a word against Susan, just because she's Tille's niece. Tille speaks up for Susan, as is natural, and Susan vows through thick and thin to my lady, that she's always at her post, doing her duty, and my lady be-lieves her. The fact is, miss," continued the servant, lowering her voice, " Tiffle has managed to get the ear of my lady, and if an angel from the skies came down to try to put her off it, he couldn't do it."

"At any rate, Susan is not at her duty now," remarked Miss Lester, ringing the bell. It was not answered; but in truth Maria

scarcely gave time for it. She rang again immediately, a sharp, imperative peal. Of all the household, who should condescend to come up but Tifle!

"What's the good of your ringing like that, as if you'd have the bell down?" beyan she, before she had gained the room. "I wont allow----'

"It was I who rang," curtly interrupted Miss Lester. "I rang for Susan."

Tifle stood and held her tongue, somewhat taken aback. Her manner smoothed down to meekness; false as it was subtle. "For Susan, miss! Does nurse want her?

I have just sent her out to do a little errand for me, thinking the young ladies and gentlemen were in the dining-parlor, and that she conidn't be required in the nursery. I'll send her up the moment she comes in, miss."

"You see that she is wanted, Tifle," gravely roplied Miss Lester. "Here are three children, all requiring to be undressed at once, and it is impossible for one pair of hands to do it. Nurse tells me that Susan makes a

purchased for him in one of the crack regiments,-those whose duty seems chiefly to consist in attending upon her Majesty on state occasions. To the initiated in these matters, it is known that the expenses of such officers are enormous; almost necessarily so. Not rendered necessary by the nature of the service, or the rules of the regiment, but by that all-powerful incubus, custom-example, the doing as others do. The pay of one of these officers, compared to his expenditure, is | fred said, after awhile. "Edith, you werebut as a drop of water to the ocean : most of them are men of rank, possessing a weighty paternal purse to back them, and those who do not possess one in reserve, have no business to join, for they are certain to come to

grief. Mr. Lester ought to have remembered this-to have remembered how very little he could afford to allow his son.

He did not, and Wilfred entered. Careless, good-natured, attractive, and remarkably handsome, he was just the one to be made much of by his brother officers; never was there a young fellow more popular in the corps than Cornet Lester; and-it is of no use to mince the matter-never was there one who ran more heedlessly into extravagance.

Example is contagious, and Cornet Lester suffered himself to be swayed by it,-swayed and ruined. Had Mr. Lester made him a better allowance (which, indeed, he ought to have done, or else not have placed him in the regiment), it would still have been swallowed up, though affairs might not have come to a crisis so soon as they did. Willred was just twenty-two when he came down to Danesheld, and laid the statement of affairs before his father. Money he must have, a large sum, or else leave the regiment.

Mr. Lester was unable to give it him. It is possible he felt that his son-his eldest son -had not been dealt with precisely as he ought to have been, and it caused him to be lenient now. Wilfred was in debt; dreadfully in debt. He could not return till at least some of it was liquidated, and what was to be done it was difficult to say. Mr. Lester was in worse debt himself, painfully short (he always was, now), of ready money, and could not assist him. One alternative indeed there was, and it was suggested by Mr. Lester, that Wilfred should sell out, and apply the proceeds of the purchase to the liquida-Driven by pressing necessity this altion, ternative was ultimately adopted ; but it was a cruel blow to Wilfred Lester. He saw his

prospects cut off, his future blighted; and when things were finally settled and he returned to take up his abode in his father's house, he felt like a blighted man, caring little what became of him. A sore feeling was at his beart; he knew that, but for his father's second family, for the high rate of expenditure kept up to please his father's second wife, he should not have suffered; and he regarded himself as a sort of sacrifice on the

shrine of everything that was unjust. Lady Adelaide, on her part, regarded Wilfred as an unwelcome interloper. She had never liked him. Excited against him in the first instance by Tiffle (who had deemed it her to be more attentive to her duty. I shall well that her lady's likings and dislikings they may soon do openly. You must have speak to Lady A lelaide." (should be regulated by her own), she had found a mare's nest for once, Tiffie." "Begging your parding, miss, there's no ne- oven as a boy, made his home unpleasant to "My lady-craving your parding-are the

"Of course I will," she answered.

"And you would not like-after all our fond hopes and plan-that we should be separated forever ?"

A passing shiver, and a faint answer.

"No. 1 should not."

"Then, my darling, before this week is over, ou must be mine." She looked up with a start of surprise, think-

ng he was jesting.

"We must be married privately, and declare the fact after it is over. Otherwise nothing in the world will prevent their separating us; I foresee it. Don't look scared, Edith; it will all come right in the end. Say nothing yet about this news."

"But how are we to live?"

"My father, when he knows we are married, will allow us something and we must economize till brighter days turn up. Shall you be afraid of it?"

"Not of the economizing. But-

Wilfred stopped her; he deemed it more olitic to drown objections than to combat them. And he managed, wonderful to say, to obtain her consent to the plan.

It was strange that he should be able to do so; but far more strange was it that Tiffle obtained an inkling of what was going forward. She poked, she pried, she ferretted; it was her daily hab t; and in ordinary cases no wonder that she succeeded in unearthing secrets, though how she managed to scent this one, was in truch a marvel.

The very day before that fixed for uniting them-and no soul knew of it, as they helieved, but themselves-- Tiffle went mincing into Lady Adelaide's room, her hands meekly folded, and the whites of her eyes turned up.

"Oh, my lady! such dreadful inhiquerty that has come to my knowledge! I have been turned upside down to think how your and dear master's being deceived."

"What is the matter now?" asked Lady Adelaide.

"Them two mean-spirited weasils are going to get married on the sly. I mean Mr. Wilfred and his sweet-h-art," added Tiffle, perceiving ber lady's puzzled look. "Without saving a syllable, or letting any soul know it, my lady, they are going to ignite themselves together in secret till death do them part."

" But why in secret?" demanded the amazed Lady Adelaide. "They are to be married when news arrives from the colonel, and it is expected daily. There is no motive, no inducement for them to do in secret what

nestesses I find ever mare's nestesses?" responded Tiffle. "I know my place, and what's due to your ladyship too well, I hope, to bring you tales of news that could turn into mare's nestesses. They have got quite motive enough-let them alone for that ; and the motive is, my lady, that they have heard from Injia, and the colonel can't help them as much as a shilling a year, for he has lost every loter of his fortune. The place where it was kept has gone bankrupt, my lady."

" Is this true ?" uttered Lady Adelaide. "It's gospial true," returned Tiffle. "And those two sly one's, thinking there's no chance now of Mr. Lester's consint, are going to take French leave, and marry without it. I can't quite come at the precise time it's to be, but I'm sure many days won't go over first."

"How did you come at it at all ?" inter-rupted Lady Adelaide. "How do you come at things?"

Tifile's countenance became very innocent " I keep my eyes and ears open, my lady." "You must listen at doors, and behind

hedges, Tifile." "My lady, whatever I do, it's out of regard to your ladyship-that you should not be hoodwinked by designing serpints. And I tell you for a truth, and you may believe me with conferdince, that he's going to convert that girl into Mrs. Wilfred."

Lady Adelaide laughed-a laugh tha sounded more like derision than mirth. "That is soon stopped," she said. "Give

me that shawl, Tifile." She was throwing a shawl over her should

ders, to proceed to the dressing-room of Mr. Lester-for he, like herself, was dressing for dinner-when Tiffle placed herself in her way, and spoke demurely :

If 1 might venture to segest to yon, my lady, I'd just let 'em do it, and I'd not stop 'em. If it comes to Mr. Wilfred begging consent of his father, there's no answering but he may get it, and a yearly allowince with it. But when master finds out that they have gone and done it of themselves, in de fiance of him, as may be said, then the fat'il be in the fire. Master won't look at 'em, or give 'em a farthing, and it 'il be exactly what they deserve '

Lady Adelaide, it must be presumed, found this advice good, for she kept the tidings to herself, and let things take their course. The consequence was precisely what Tiffle had suggested. Wilfred married, and-to borrow her own words-the fat was in the fire. In no measured degree, either. Wilfred pur-posed telling his father in the course of a few days after the event, but Lady Adelaide forestalled bim, and her manner of imparting the news was in the highest degree calculated to anger and inflame Mr. Lester. A furious interview succeeded between father and son. And Mr. Lester cast him off, declaring that he should never have assistance from him during his own life, nor would he leave it him after death.

"And that's glorious news," cried Tiffle, to her mistress; "worth a choris of hallelugiers. It's your ladyship's own dear child, Master George, that will inherit, as is but light he should.'

"Nonsense, Tifte!" But Tifte saw the beaming look of satisfaction which, in spite of the "nonsense," overspread the features of Lady Adelaide at the suggestion.

Months had elapsed now since the marriage, nearly twolve, which brings us again to the present, and to Maria Lester dressing herself for her evening walk. As she turned from the glass, she stood for a moment at the window contemplating the weather, listening to the howling wind.

"It is certainly an unusually boisterous evening," she soliloquized, "but I would rather encounter it than remain at home to meet Lord Dane." With that, she descended to the hall, and as she crossed it she addressed a man-servant: "James, should I be inquired for in the drawing-room, say that I have gone to take tea with Miss Bordillion."

CHAPTER XII.

WAR ON LANDLORDISM.

The Anti-Rept Agitation in Ireland Assaming Threatening Proportions-Parnell Nides with the Tenants-A Military Reign of Terror Established in Connaught.

DUBLIN, Sept. 1, 1879. The land agitation is the absorbing ques-

tion in Ireland just now, and Home Rule seems for the moment to be temporarily laid aside. It is not, however, wholly forgotten in the new agitation which has sprung so suddenly and with such fierce energy into existence. The change in the aspect of the political situation is more apparent than real, for every one acquainted with the real views of the Irish people knows that underlying all forms of agitation was this question of the restoration of the ownership of the land to they would hold their farms by force. the people, who have never really acquiesced in the "settlements" imposed on them by force of arms by the English Government. Under the old clan system the land belonged to the people, and the chiefs had no right to appropriate or alienate any part of it, and to this ancient right of ownership the peasants clung with that desperate tenacity which has distinguished the Western Celts in their struggle against foreign customs, foreign laws and foreign rule. Beaten on the field of battle, the individual Celt refused to accept the result, and single-handed defended what he never ceased to consider his property against English adventurer or Irish traitor who sought to reduce him to the level of a feudal serf. In this fact, so generally overlooked by foreign writers, is found the explanation of that social war which has deluged reland with blood since the struggle against William of Orange, when the final land con-quest was efficted which handed the people over to the power of a set of adventurers, for the most part " aliens in blood. language and religion," from whom a majority of the Irish landlords of to-day are directly descended.

THE ORIGIN OF LANDLORDISM.

The sweeping confiscations which followed the triumph of William of Orange were not, however, carried out so completely as the English Government desired. The new landlords dared not take possession of the lands granted by the King, for the Irish Rapparees had an unpleasant method of dealing with the intruders. In time a compromise was effected, which gave the foreign adventurers the right to a rent charge on the estates, and, as time rolled on, by the operation of English law they gradually came to exercise a practically irresponsible power over the ancient owners, who had sunk to the position of tenants at will. In the eyes of the law the peasants had no rights, and evil disposed landlords were only restrained from a tyrannical exercise of the privileges given them by English law by the fear of assassination. This conflict of interests brought about that social war which has not yet ceased. From time to time the civilized world is shocked by the news that a landlord has been shot to death, and while the outside world is filled with indignation at what seems a savage crime the Irish peasant devoutly raises his hat and piously ejaculates, "Glory he to God !" He knows the landlord as an oppressor and hears of his death with much the.same kind of satisfaction that the inhabitants of an Italian district learn that a noted brigand has been shot down. This, of course, does not apply to all landlords, but it is mostly true of the landlords who are shot-the " felonious landlords," as Gladstone very aptly called them.

DIFFICULTY OF ABOLISHING A BAD SYSTEM.

An agitation with the avowed intention of abolishing this hated class was sure to enlist in its support the strongest sentiments of the Itish masses, but hitherto no man of commanding influence has been found bold enough to face the social outlawry sure to be visited on the leader in a revolt sgainst the 1879 the people will not stand it. My vested interests of landlordism. Until Mr. friends, my advice is-psy the landlords

are suppressed from motives of prudence. Although up to the present no active violence has been committed, in many instances the peasants have gone to the verge of the law in impressing on the landlords and their agents the necessity and desirableness of a reduction of the rents in view of the unfavorable condition of the crops and the markets. On nearly all the large estates the tenants assembled in a body and marched to the landlord's or agent's house, having selected one of their number to act as spokesman. In every case they complained that the rents were too high and demanded a reduction of from twenty-five to thirty per cent., at the same time informing the landlords that if they would not accept the amount offered they would get none at all. In reply to threats of eviction the tenants in several cases defiantly answered that they did not mean to be evicted, and that

DANGER OF A SOCIAL WAR.

These threats, combined with the intimidation practised by small groups of armed men, who recalled unpleasantly memories of the Whiteboy days, had in most cases a salutary influence on the landowners, and the tenants' terms were accepted. In a few estates situated in Mayo, and belonging to absentees, who feel themselves out of danger, the old rents were insisted on, but the tenants have persistently refused to pay. Notices to quit have been threatened, but few bailiffs are found willing to run the risk of serving them. Evidences of a defiant temper among the farming classes are encountered in every direction, and there can be little doubt that should the landowners in the coming winter attempt to suforce claims which the peasants consider unjus^{*}, there will be an outburst of the social war which will recall the days when the Ribbon lodges scattered death through the landlords of Tipperary.

GOVERNMENT ADOPTING PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES The government is by no means ignorant

of the agitated state of the public mind and is taking extraordinary measures of military precaution. For some time past a genuine military reign of terror nas been established in the province of Connaught. Soldiers and police are constantly moving from one place to another as a warning to the people that the government is prepared to adopt vigorous measures of repression. Strategic points have been occupied by the troops, and in the more disturbed districts iron huts are in process of erection for the military police. Since the rebellion of 1798 there has never been such a strong military occupation of Connaught.

SIGNIFICANT SPEECHES.

At the great meeting held at Castlebar one of the speakers, Mr. Matthew Harris, a well known authority on questions connected with the land, said : "We have the extraordinary spectacle of a people living in profound peace and a government panting for war. Of people assembling in their thousands, as we are assembled here to-day, to ask that they be left in the peaceful possession of their homes. To ask for that security and repose without which no people can be contented or prosperous, and h government whose voice is still for war, with a bayonet at every man's throat, a spy at every keyhole, and an informer, when they can get him, at every man's elbow. We may well ask ourselves what is the cause of all this? The only answer I can give is that the present movement is essentially a people's movement, and, being a people's movement, it is hated and feared by the enemies of the people all along the line."

Another speaker at the same meeting-Mr. Daly, the proprietor of the Connaught Telegraph-spoke, and still more boldly. He said :- " It would be better for the landlords and police not to drive the half starved people to desperation. We tell them that no amount of coercion or rent office tyranny will make the people submit to be driven out of their homes, as was done in 1847. In 1847 and 1849 there was a wholesale clearance, but in

except dairy cows, has this season made pro-fitable returns," and "there appears nothing wanting," observes Mr. Scott, "to complete the ruin of the poorer class of tenant farmers, as follows :---

IN IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

especially in England and Scotland."

In Ireland, it is pleasing to be able to think, matters seem in rather better condition. A report from Galway declares the prospect to have been greatly brightened there. Farmers expect to commence reaping in a few days. The hay, which is all saved, is an excellent crop, and turnips and mangels are in splendid condition. The same cannot be said of pototoes, however, they having there also been in many instances seriously blighted. Should these anticipations be verified, Ireland will have one grievance the less for the present. It is quite otherwise with reference to Scotland, however. There the bad season and other causes -and those other causes are great and multifarious-have led to worse results than in the sister kingdom, and the resu t will be, I am afraid, untold suffering during the coming winter. Wherever there is a grievance in Ireland we hear of it. The Irish have the most offhand way of calling attention to themselves and their troubles. They simply shoot an agent or a landlord and the thing is done. Then, if there is a chance of attention flagging, they shoot another. There are many arguments to be adduced in favor of this method of keeping a question alive, and there are some, of course, that might be brought against it. It caunot be denied, however, that it has the desired effect. Only the other day a respectable Irishman, and a man of position, said that the murder of the Earl of Leitrim had had a good effect by terrifying the aristocrats, and that two or three more " examples " made of similar gentlemen (this was not so much an agrarian out rage as an act of revenge for numerous heart. less seductions) would have the effect of bringing about much needed reforms. This, however, by the way.

DEPRESSION IN SCOTLAND.

The Scotchman, fortunately, is not given to this method of yetting his wrongs righted. He is patient and long-suffering, thinking that time will bring about a rectification of all things. Still he is beginning to think that in his respect the said time is a little dilatory and may need jogging. Anyhow, matters are getting to a head in Scotland, and we may expect some marked deve-lopment of opinion there, and along with it some strong action. For years past landowners have been gradually dispossessing the people of almost foothold on the land, while counties that were formerly as blooming gardens have been turned into veritable widernesses, over which no man must tread without permission. Former habitants have been crowded to the large towns or seaside villages, there to seek a precarious existence on fish and salt air. I have before me details of evictions and depopulations that would scare ly be credited, and would almost lead one to believe that some Scotch landowners had read their beloved Scriptures backward-not "replenish the earth and subdue it," but the reverse. However, of that some other time. Suffice it to say that at the present moment there a vast number of people unemployed in Glasgow and other towns, and an immense deal of consequent distress. The other night a mass meeting took place at the former, at which strong statements were made regarding the conduct of the authorities in not assisting men out of work, many of whom, it was said, were starving. A procession was formed and marched through the principal streets of the city for the purpose of calling public attention to their case. Divorced from the land, these poor people are thoroughly dependent on the fluctuations of trade, and when, as at present, depression exists, they starve. THE EMIGRATION SCHEMES. There is another phase of this question of Food Politics" which is yet going to cause a good deal of trouble in the country. I refer to the prevalence of emigration schemes, and emigration schemes on quite a new plan. Joseph Arch was one of the first to direct the attention of agricultural laborers to this as a means of freeing the labor market and so affecting the rate of wages, and the impetus thereby given to emigration to Canada and the States had a good deal to do in raising the wages of laborers. But it is never easy for a workingman with a tamily to get together sufficient money to defray the cost of emigration, and so many who would otherwise go are kept here. The new scheme overcomes this difficulty. It provides that men wishing to emigrate shall contribute at regular periods a fixed payment to a common fund. At such times when sufficient funds are on hand a ballot among the subscribers will take place for the choice of emigrants. Any man who desires can contribute double payment and take a double chance in the ballot. This scheme is being developed among agricultural laborers, who are determined that if they can't get a few acres of their own to till in England they will go where they can. Of that more hardy and independent race, the Scotch Highlanders, as I stated above, who have been systematically evicted from their native straths and glens for years past, a steady emigration to Canada and the Western States has been going on for years, so that now it is impossible to recruit Her Majesty's Highland regiments from the Highlands themselves. Complaint of this has been made more than once. But if you turn your land into a rabbit warren or deer was what else can you expect? A loyal, peaceable and high-spirited peasantry have been driven from their native land, as the Jews were expelled from Spain, and the Huguenots from France, to make room for grouse, sheep and deer; and if other countries are enriched by their industry a shortsighted aristocracy are to blame. But this cannot go on forever. The peaceable, patient spirit that country life fosters does not thrive much in towns, where the rubbing together of intellects and hunger produce anything but Job-like patience. A triend of mine, who is writing a novel to be entitled "An Hungred," has adopted for the motto of it "La faim entant plus que la femme," which may be indifferently Englished by the words, "Hunger often brings forth more than woman," and it appears to me that there is a germ of deep truth in the aphorism. Hunger kindled that wildest birth of the centuries, the French Revolution, and there is no telling what it may not yet do. I did not intend to revert to this subject of Scotch land at present, but the distress has been so great for a year past, and is still on the increase (in consequence of the bad weather), that one wonders how men with influence and in power can look on it and still say, with blind indifference, "We re-commend Her Majesty to appoint a royal commission, and she has been pleased to do so. It will inquire into your alleged distresses, and then we will consider a remedy.

Death of Pierce Nagle. A correspondent of the Irish World writes

Some five years ago I did business at 263 Broadway, New York. This man (just ararived from England) came into my office, and conversed with him. From the nature of his conversation; from the names of men he gave me-men whom I had met in London and other parts of England-1 was convinced he was a member of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood.

He told me the story of Nagle's death, and drawing from his pocket a revolver with a brown handle, and a barrel about six inches in length,-" It was that," said he, "that removed the wretch." I forget that man's name. It rings in my memory somewhat like Horgan or Harrington.

About the same time another man had arrived from London. I had met him, and he had told me the same story that "Horgan" told me about Nagle's death. I had their two stories before the two men met each other in America, so that there could be no complicity on this side of the water for to tell me "a tale."

The other day I wrote the following note to the London man, who was the first to arrive in New York :----

" WILLIAMSBURGH, July 19, 1879. -I see in the papers several reports of the death of that scoundrel, Nagle. When you came from London some five years ago you told me a story about Nagle's death, and you seemed positive of its truth. If you believe that story still tell it to me. " Yours, Rossa."

To that note I received the following re-

FRIEND ROSSA-In response to yours of the 19th inst., I would say that the story communicated to you by me on my arrival in New York is substantially correct in every detail.

Pierce Nagle was first located by . a gentleman now in Paterson, N J., prior to that gentleman's departure for America. The discovery, of course, attracted numbers to the Green Dragon," where he was engaged as potman. The unusual clatter of Irish provincial dislects scared the rascal, and he very advisedly took his departure. Energetic search brought him again to the surface, in the east of London, where he was found pursuing the former avocation, that of potman. The knowledge of his whereabouts was now guarded with the profoundest secrecy, and every movement of his kept under the strictest surveillanco.

One night, while proceeding along High street, Stoke-Newington, E, in the company of an abandoned women, not his wife, as the recent chroniclers of his demise assert-he was suddenly accosted by one of five men who were waiting his approach, with the exclamation-" Pierce Nagle, die you-, the death of all vipers." Before he had time to recover from his fear and amazement, three bullets from a Colt's revolver went crashing through his miserable carcase. The reports, followed by the woman's screams, brought several officers to the spot who removed him to the police station close by.

His identity being ascertained, the head detective office of Scotland yard was promptly apprized of the occurrence, and Nagle was immediately transferred under shade of night to Bartholeinew hospital, where preparations were already made for his reception.

Meanwhile a cab containing five occupants, positively convinced of Nagle's extinction, might have been seen emerging from an adjoining street, and dashing with unusual speed in the direction of the west end of London.

A murder in England-even of a babyletter creates extravagant newspaper comment, and every 'dead walt" throughout the country is decorated with huge posters offering "reward" for and information that may bring to justice the person or persons who committed the deed.

Conceive, then, the surprise and "disap-

AFGHANISTAN.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

LONDON, September 16 .- The Times says it is not the policy of surrender and withdrawal from Afghanistan that is now really formidable to the settlement on which the nation was last year agreed, but rather the movement for annexation and adventure, which is to be dreaded and resisted, and which is being deliberately advocated by some who opposed last year's campaign. It is simply a waste of time to speculate upon the Fignificancy of certain words vaporing in the Russian newspapers, and assertions are certainly not to be accepted without proof concerning Russian instigation in the massacre.

A Simla despatch says one of the troopers of Major Cavagnari's escort arrived at Lundi Khotal yesterday. He says the roof of the British residency at Cabul was commanded by other houses and was consequently untenable. The besieged made a trench outside. About one in the afternoon on

THE DAY OF THE MASSACRE,

Major Cavagnari received a wound from a ricochetting bullet on the forehead. Mr. Jenkyns, Major Cavagnari's assistant, who arrived at the residency during the attack, wrote to the Ameer for help. The Ameer replied "God will, I am making arrangements." A previous request for aid from Major Cavagnari had met with the same reply. Mr. Jenkyns wrote again when Major Cavagnari was wounded, but the bearer of the letter was

CUT TO PIECES BY THE MUTINEERS.

The trooper then started, but he was imprisoned and disarmed. He succeeded in escaping, and, on the 4th, he visited the residency, where he saw the corpse of Lieut. Hamilton, commanding the escort of the British mission, lying across the mountain gun. He says Mr. Jenkyns was with a person called Yah-Yah Khan, and he is, therefore, presumably alive. The trooper saw no troops on the road from Cabul to Jellalabad and Dakka. The comrade who was confined in Cabul informed him Lieut. Hamilton

SHOT THREE OF THE MUTINEERS

with a revolver and killed two with a sabre. Dr. Kelley, connected with the mission, was lying dead inside the residency. Major Cavagnari was in the room, which was burnt and which had fallen in. The body has not been found. Three native officers of the guides were burnt to death near the restdency.

London, September 17 .- Indian officials telegraph further details of the attack on the British residency at Cabul as related by a trooper who escaped. When the mutinous troops were making the outcry for their pay, A soldler shouted, let us kill the Envoy, then the Ameer. The mutineers then rushed on the Embassy, stoned some of the servants, and the escort of the Embassy

FIRED ON THE MUTINKERS

without orders from the British officers. The mutineers then went for weapons, and were absent absent a quarter of an hour, during which time the British officers night have escaped. The residency was defended from the windows, and from a trench made outside with mud. The rough letter sont by the escaped trooper was from Lieut. Hamilton, promising the mutineers six months pay. It vas sent at 3 p.m., when the mutineers were already on the roof of the residency, which was just being set on fire. The bearer of the

WAS THROWN FROM THE ROOF

and rendered insensible. When he recovered he was brought before General Kesim Khan, commander of the mutinous brigade, who said he was powerless against the mutineers, and ordered the troopers to be imprisoned. On e-visiting the residency, when he eec the trooper saw the dead bodies of Lieut. Hamilton and Mr. Jenkyns. They were

SCARCELY had Lady Adelaide reached the drawing-room, Mr. Lester lingering still at the dessert-table, when Lord Dane was announced. He had altered far more than Lady Adelaide. Could it be, that that tall, stern man, with the gray hair mixing with his luxuriant locks, was the former slender stripling, Geoffry Herbert Dane? His age was but eight and thirty yet, but he looked older than his years. Handsome he was still, and handsome he ever would be, for he had the prominent, well-shaped features of the Dane family, but there was a fixed expression of care upon his brow. High in position, wealthy in means, possessed of all the extraneous accessories to make life happy, one might wonder how the care got there-like the flies in amber.

Lady Adelaide stood in her evening-dress of white brocaded silk, jewels in her hair, on her neck, on her fair arms. Highly extravagant was she in her attire, as the family income knew to its cost; but dress she would and dress she did. As Lord Dane greeted her he could not help thinking how little she was changed; charming and attractive did she look, almost as much so as when she was his young lave.

"What a terrible night!" she exclaimed. "Yes, it is blowing great guns," replied Lord Dane. "I hope there will be no disasters at sea."

"Did you come on foot?"

"On foot! this little way! oh yes," he laughed.

"Nay, not for the distance," she said. "I was thinking of the weather "

"I have become inured to that, whatever it may be; my nine years' travel did that good service for me."

"I cannot imagine what attraction you could have found, to keep you so many years. And you never remained long in one place, you say.'

"No. I went everywhere, everywhere in Furope, not out of it. By the way, though, yes, I did go out of it, for I explored Turkey in Asia."

"And your attraction, I ask, Lord Dane ?" "I had none. The very restlesences would imply the want of that. I have found that since my return. It is here, at home."

She lifted her eyes inquiringly toward his. "An attraction that, when a consciousness first dawned over my spirit, I strove to combat; but the more I strove, the less would it take its departure. I believe I have no resources but to yield to it. Adelaide-forgive me, that I speak to you in the familiar terms of former years-will you be my advocate? will you hear me with favor ?"

He spoke in the low, tender tone that had once been as the sweetest music to her earhe took her hand in his pleading earnestness. Will you excuse Lady Adelaide for the error she fell into? remembering old days, it was perhaps a natural one.

She thought he was pleading for her favor not for her influence with another. A crimson blush overspread her face; but it was succeeded by a deadly paleness.

"Have you torgotten who I am?" she asked, in a low, proud tone, not so much in resentment, but as though she thought he really had forgotten it. "You forget yourself, Lord Dane ; I am the wife of Mr. Lester ; mother of his children."

(To be continued.)

Michael Davitt, returning from the American trip and with his head filled with New World ideas of land ownership, called on the people of Mayo to refuse payment of rack rents, and proclaimed the right of the people to the soil, no public man had had the courage to grapple with this question. The Home Rulers gave it a wide berth, and many of them, like the millionaire Mitchell Henry, did their best to suppress a movement which they foresaw must bring into the political field popular forces that had lain dormant since the tithe war, and that they were by no means desirouof calling into active life. Though some of the obstructionists were known to entertain somewhat radical views on the subject of land tepure, they did not think it wise to ventilate their opinions too openly, and it re-quired the popular agitation which has been

going on for some time in the Connaught counties, and which has finally spread to the Conservative North, to induce them finally to throw in their fortunes with their humbler countrymen.

PARNELL GIVES HIS ADHERENCE.

There seemed some danger that the antirent movement would die out, owing to the refusal of the well known public leaders to commit themselves to a programme which is sure to be denounced as communistic, but this danger is now removed. That stormy petrel of contemporary Irish politics, Mr. Charles Stwart Parnell, has at last yielded to the solicitations of some of the most earnest and influential of the local leaders, and has agreed to issue a call for a convention of representatives from all Ireland to meet in Dublin to discuss the interests of the tenants and organize a national land league. This agreement has not yet been made public, but I am informed on the best authority that the arrangements for the assembling of the convention are even now in progress. The immediate result of this coalition will be to place tentold power in the hands of the obstructionist minority. It will practically deprive the Conservative members of the Home Rule party of the little popular influence they now possess unless they change their tactics and promise a more vigorous support to the extreme party in the House of Commons. The pill will be a bitter one, but many of these gentlemen will swallow it rather that endanger their seats. The prospect before the House of Commons is not a pleasant one, and, unless some satisfactory measure is passed next session which will protect the Irish tenant farmer from capricious eviction, the scenes which during the last session rather dimmed the lustre of the most ancient and respectable assembly are likely to be repeated, only Mr. Parnell will have a larger following from fear if not from love.

GREAT POPULAR STRENGTH OF THE MOVEMENT.

It is impossible not to be struck with the intense earnestness of the land agitation as compared to the support given to the Home Rule movement. The local papers are full of it, and are sharply divided by their Liberal and Tory proclivities. It is the chief and affecting the public mind can be gathered long and specially fine autumn to bring them from the public press, as many of the most up to half average crops. Finally, he says: suggestive facts connected with the agitation "On grass, though abundant, no live stock, Unanimous verdict.

the surplus you can make out of the land after feeding and clothing yourselves and families, and pay them no more. If you allow yourselves to be evicted you must choose the workhouse, the emigrant ship or the grave. So you will find it a more laudable death to die fighting for your God-given rights-your homesteads-than to die within the white Government sepulchres, there to fill pauper graves."

The effect of teaching like this needs no comment.

BRITISH DEPRESSION.

Scotland's Fearful Agricultural Distress

-A New Emigration Scheme-England's Loss Estimated at \$200,000,000.

[N. Y. Herald Correspondence.]

LONDON, August 27, 1879.

The continued prevalence of bad weather has put the finishing touch to the farmers' troubles. The chorus of complaint has swelled to an unprecedented height, and those who, like the Home Secretary, still take an optimist view of the situation are few and far between. From east, from west, from north and from south come deplorable accounts of ruined wheat crops. The general complaint is that the ear does not fill, and that where it fills it does not ripen; and where there was a chance of it filling and ripening the late rains have completely waterlogged it. The fate of the harvest is now a sealed thing. There is no room to hope that the farmers will escape with even moderate losses. For the bulk of them disaster is the only word to rightly characterize their outlook. Mr. Thomas C. Scott, a well known writer on agricultural subjects, puts the probable outcome of the corn crop at one-third less than an average yield, and this deficiency, he states, means a loss of £25,000,000 to the cultivator. Against this there is no set-off. On the contrary, wherever the farmer may turn he finds himself the victim of an adverse fortune. As in cereals so also in pulses serious damage has been done, the money also under this latter head being estimated at £3,000,000. Potatoes. too, are a bad crop, and the calculation is that the blight cannot cost the growers less than £15,000,000. Probably this figure is considerably lower rather than over the mark, for the reports are that the potato disease is still spreading. From Nottingham and other midland parts, as also from Nortolk, advices state that the blight is spreading to a most alarming extent, making its appearance after the plants have been taken to the market. Again, the partial failure of the hop crop, says Mr. Scott, will involve a further sum of £1,250,000, a figure which is also in all likelihood below the mark, the blight in this crop also having rapidly increased during the past week. In Kent some of the plants appear black with blight. Then the loss on the areas under artificial and natural grasses will be heavy, probably as much as £15,000,000. Mr. Scott describes the mangel, turnip and other root crops as late in growth absorbing topic of conversation with all and small in size and every where mastered by weeds and, in his opinion, it will require a

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pointment" of five certain individuals, who were already preparing their replies as to why sentence of death should not be passed upon them," on perceiving in the morning papers some such little paragraph as the following :---

"A man was shot last night through jealousy at Stoke Newington."

The enterprising, energetic, sensational "Bohemians" of the Times, Standard, and Telegraph were thrown into a state of somnolency by an official document. Hence the matter got no further publicity.

Two of the slugs were discovered, but the third could not be located with safety. In a short time, however, Nagle partially recovered. and it was thought proper to accede to his wishes to leave, but the missing slug, which was slowly but effectually producing the desired result, soon forced him to apply for re-admission to the same hospital, where, after an agonizing torture, he surrendered his infamous spirit to the demons he imagined surrounded his bed and were calling upon him to "come." At the head of this bed in the hospital was hung a board on which was wr tten the name of "Patrick J. Kennedy,"

When it was thought that the principal participants were beyond the reach of the authorities of Scotland Yard, the whole affair was ventilated in the Dublin Irishman, by a certain gentleman residing in Loudon, seeking information as to whether the man shot in Stoke Newington was not Pierce Nagle. I answered this querist in the affirmative, in the Irish World, giving all the details, and in a copy of the Irishman, forwarded to me from London, my statements were confirmed by others, better acquainted with the facts.

THE SMITH-MORRIS BACE. Smith Wins With Ease.

HALIFAX, September 17 .- At five o'clock the water was quite smooth and the wind had for the moment lulled, but gusts were coming. At 5.30 the Bertha again steamed over the course for the referee to judge of the water. The Bertha steamed to Smith's quarters, and after a consultation about the water, which was quite rough, and, to outsiders, apparently altogether unfit to row in, it was agreed that

Smith should row. When the white flag was hoisted, ordering the men to get ready, Warren drove down from his quarters in a barouche. At twelve minutes to six, the men were called out. The wind by this time had increased, and the water was rougher along the course, while quite smooth at the starting point. At six o'clock a wild cheer from the shore announced that Smith was in his shell. A moment later, another loud cheer heralded Morris'appearance. Morris got the choice of positions, and chose the inside. The men then got into po ition.

MORBIS TOOK FIRST WATER,

and drawing away, held a good lead to Mount St. Vincent. Here Smith spurted and gained half a length, but was quickly caught and headed by the Pittsburgher. Smith, again spurted and was a good length ahead by the time the turning buoy was reached. From this home, Smith had the race in his hands, as the hard work and lumpy water were telling on Morris. Off the Tannery he crossed into bis opponent's water, and crossed the winning line four lengths ahead in 21:51. About \$10,000 changed hands.

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STRIPPED AND CUT TO PIECES,

A Simia despatch says a sergeant with some more of the escort of the British residency have arrived at Ali Khely. The military authorities have received information tending to show that the frontier tribes have partially interrupted communication between the Tyber Pass and Cabul.

London, September 19-News from Afghanistan this forenoon is of the most alarming and gloomy character. No reasonable doubt can longer be entertained that the hand of Russia has been busy in fomenting all the recent occurrences which have caused the expenditure of so much blood and morey by England. Despatches to-day announce an outbreak at Herat-the Russian key to Afghanistan. This revolt is plainly to be used as a pretext for Russian occupation of that city. The outbreak was well planned. Desperate resistance was made, but the revolt was so far successful that both the Civil and Governor Military Chief were killed, and anarchy now prevails. The news excites the most lively emotion here. The British are marching from Candahar towards Khelat and Ghilai. Afghans are in great force along all the passes leading to Cabul, and are said to be tampering with the South Ghilzaize, a tribe that has hitherto remained friendly to the English.

Movements of the Mery Expedition-GortschakofPs Office.

LONDON, September 19 .--- A despatch from Baku on the western shore of the Caspian sea announces that General Tergoukas has arrived there to take command of the expedi-tion to Merv. The heat is diminishing, and serious operations are about to commence. (Note.)-It is presumed that the report of Gen. Skobeloff's appointment to the command is untrue.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg understands that Gortschakoff will remain Chancellor all his life, but probably there will be an early appointment of Vice-Chancellor.

Sudden Death of Baniel Drew.

NEW YORK, September 19.-Daniel Drew died last evening at 10.45 at the residence of his son. He had been in his usual health during the day. At 6 o'clock he dined with Darius Lawrence, broker, and he returned to his son's house after dinner. About 9 o'clock he complained of feeling slightly unwell, but insisted that no one should sit up with him. About 10.15 Drew walked into a room occupied by Lawrence, and said he felt much more unwell. Medical assistance was at once summoned, but before the arrival of a physician Drew was dead. The physician attributes his death to epilepsy.

-A Paris husband was told that his wife, who had gone into the country to be cured of an illness, was dead. An hour afterwards she presented herself before him in perfect health. The sudden and violent transition from sorrow to joy (or from joy to sorrow) was too much for him, and he became a maniac.

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24.

CALENDAR.

THURSDAY, 25-Holy Name of Mary. Bp. Rosati, St. Louis, died 1843. St. Louis, died 1843. FRIDAY, 25-SS. Cyprian and Justina, Martyra BATURDAY, 27-SS. Cosmas and Damian, Mar-

tyrs. SUNDAY, 33-Seventh after Pentecost. Saven Dolors of the B. V. M Less. Judith Xili, 22-25; Gosp John XiX. 23-27; Last Gosp. Matt. XXII. 33-

1866. WEDNESDAY, 1-St. Remigius, Bishop and Con-fessor. Cons. Bp. Feehan, Nashville, 1865. See of Quebec founded, 1674.

NOTICE.

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

Subscribers who do not receive the TRUE WITNESS regularly should complain direct to our Office. By so doing the postal authorities can any, rectified at once. See to it that the paper bears your proper address.

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Notice 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 prefarms, lands, live stock, &c., during the coming fall and winter. Terms made known on receipt of copy for advertisement.

Federation of the Empire.

The Pall Mall Gazette writers are engaged in preparing the public mind of England for a confederation of the Empire. One of the cleverest of them says that the Empire is growing enormously in wealth and population, the various pertions are brought closer to the centre, and the House of Commons has become the ultimate court of political appeal in all matters of importance. "It is, moreover," says this writer, "the only point to which we can look for organization and control in the future. I contend that, as at present constituted, the House of Commons is incapable of discharging its grave duties properly-has shown itself so incapable. I am anxions, therefore, to see a change made which, while ridding the House of the mere local and home business as far as possible, shall at the same time bring in men who will definitely represent the great outside interests which are becoming more important to the country each year. Those interests ought never to be played fast and loose with to serve party objects." Our Honorable Mr. Blake must be delighted with the Pall Mall Gazette, and so, in a measure, must be the Irish Home Rulers, though it is doubtful if that influential organ entertains the same ideas of a Confederation as they do. Most people will naturally think that Canada has at present an overpowering number of Governments and Legislatures without being saddled with another three thousand miles away. Suppose a Central Federal Parliament did exist in which Canada, Australia, Newzealand, and other other colonies were represented, how many members would we be entitled to, and what influence would we have on the destinies of a mighty Empire, and what influence do we wish to have? None. We have just as much as we can do to manage | is just now ripe for great changes in the land. with a mighty population, which would give her more votes than England in the Federal his descendants a leader of a great Federal Government, with Toronto as a centre instead of London. But we can afford to wait for tempt to soar until our wings are stronger. It is better to be able to maintain a prosperons, contented population than to enjoy a portion of the destinies of a mighty Empire.

provoked and all as they were, have been taken advantage of in the Maine election by smart politicians, and the Republican newspapers are not slow to point out book, and come they will, despite that the old feeling still exists in the South. all the Jingoes in the three kingdoms. We all know what a number of adherents a They were bound to come any way, but martyr will procure to the cause he died for, Beaconsfield's spirited foreign policy, a and Dixon and Chisholm were very opportunely assassinated by the Democrats for throwing the State of Maine into the arms of pushed them forward ten years at least. Lord the Republicans. A solid South is also liable to procure a solid North, and even old war Democrats whose Union sentiments were stronger than the ties that bound them to | England, Ireland and Scotland are of more their party, are looking askance at the state general interest to the people of those Islands of affairs south of Mason and Dixie's line, and wavering in loyalty. Another cause for rejoicing to the Republicans is the split between the Tammany and anti-Tammany factions of New York State, which is fast broadening into a chasm too wide to admit of being bridged over by the most cunning of Democratic engineers. True, those two parties always display a certain amount of hostility towards each other before an election, and call opposite leaders the ugliest of names a political dictionary can furnish, but when the time for action arrives, march shoulder to shoulder and vote the straight ticket. But in the most instances the bitterness manifested by the

Kellvites and the regular Democrats is too chance at reconciliation. Still it is possible, alienated France. The Liberals may not reand if a compromise shall be effected, even | store England to her former prosperity, but at the last moment, the Democrats are almost sure to carry the State. Their chances in Massachussets are good. There Butler is be the sooner notified, and the error, if there be the candidate for Governor of the combined Democrat-Greenback ticket, and as the latter element was heretofore chiefly Republican Butler is likely enough to win. His defeat last year, considering the large number of votes polled, was not a heavy one, and since then he has received large accessions of strength. The calumnies so industriously circulated about Butler and the spoons are dying away-they were stupid calumpies at best-while the great ability and the real services he rendered the Union in the supreme hour of its peril are remembered. He will, besides, purify the State of Massachussets, which after having been so long in the hands of the Radicals, is sadly in need of it, and pared to offer reduced rates for advertising this belief alone will gain the support of thousands of honest men. Butler never dia things by halves, and Massachusetts will experience the sensation of something like a revolution if the quondam Military Governor of New Orleans once gets hold of it. In the United States as well as other countries, political prophesying is very often falsified, but in so far as present indications justify fature predictions the contest will, for the next Presidency, be a close one, with the chances so far in favor of the Republicans.

The Morquis of Hartington's Programme

It is to be presumed that in his speech at Newcastle yesterday the Marquis of Hartington sounded the key note of the Liberal policy, and that whether he or Mr. Gladstone be the leader of the Whig-Radical party the programme he has announced will be accepted by them. " Equalization of the franchise, redistribution of seats in Parliament, local government and land reforms, said the Marquis, must be soon undertaken." This is surely a real Liberal programme, and is at once broad and democratic. The Liberal party has now a platform and an un- | great, the grievous cry that emanates from mistakeable one. The redistribution of seats will do away with the unjust system which permitted a county magnate to hold pocket boroughs for his sons and nephews, and prevented such a city as Manchester, with a population of 400,000. having more representatives in Parliament than a few thousand voters in more favored localities. The you must emigrate." And they are about to equalization of the franchise will also help to obtain fair Parliamentary representation and bring a more intelligent class of voters into the pale of the Constitution. The views of the Marquis of Hartington on the land question are not very well known; perhaps he does not exactly know them himself, but any measure that will not take in the abolition of the laws of entail and primogeniture will not be acceptable to the country, which our own affairs. True, the prophetic vision | The Marquis of Hartington is himself the son of Mr. Blake may see in the future a Canada of the Duke of Devonshire, one of the greatest land owners in the United Kingdom, and is is gone forever. If prestige and a besides his heir, so that the land reform he pro-Parliament, and he may also perceive one of mises may not mean as much as if coming from Bright or Gladstone; but as it is those statesmen who will lead the party, no matter who is Premier, the land reform will be of a more these vast changes and govern ourselves at | sweeping nature than the noble Marquis perpresent in our own interest. Let us not at | haps intends. But the greatest of all the changes in the programme is that under the head of local government. This surely means Home Rule for Ireland, if it means certain amount of prestige, or rule a small anything. The most desperate Jingo in had to amuse London with something England must admit that if no such body as the obstructives existed, and if there was even no "factious opposition," the Imperial Parliament cannot govern the whole Empire satisfactorily. The session is sleep in and that sometimes the pig was taken generally dedicated to a few great questions, | in as a boarder. It was awfully funny, as the and debates on the foreign policy of the Em. | fine ballads made in London and sung there pire, the consequence being that very important measures have to be rushed through at the end in an undigested state, while hundreds of others are laid over till next session. In this way business runs behind, and the State machinery becomes clogged. Britain. All the comic songs about pigs and Those contemplated measures of the backers, but has returned to its allegiance, opposition will, of course, be bitcabins can be sung with more force terly opposed by the Conservatives. in Scotland and England than in Ireland. Here is what a late edition of the Scotch Re-They will denounce their opponents as traitformer says when dwelling on the dreadful ors, revolutionists, radicals, republicans, Femisery of the agricultural population of Scot-Yazoo, a purely political and particularly nians and Communists. We can, even in fancy, land :---- Outside of Stormont there are about saguinary one, and the murder of Chisholm | read to-day's editorials in the Standard and and his daughter in Mississippi, also political Daily Telegraph calling for the heads of the twenty thousand souls, any of whom can be and brutal, have caused somewhat of a Liberal leaders, and see the stare of amaze- turned adrift at the sovereign will of the preparing themselves tor after life, meet the

eyes transfixed on the Times. Nevertheless, Fate has written the changes in her succession of bad harvests, and the unfortunate fertility of the prairies of Illinois, have Beaconsfield may now learn that sensible reform at home is much better than scientific frontiers abroad, and also that the lands of than the finest plains of Bulgaria, or the deepest passes in Afghanistan. That the Liberals will carry the country with them in the approrching general elections, and be in a position to carry out their ideas, there can be no reasonable doubt What can Beaconsfield and Salisbury say to the people that will convince them that a Tory Government is better than a Liberal? During their seven years of power they have allowed Turkey to be almost dismembered despite their braggadocia they have lost thousands of lives and millions of money by their unjust aggression in South Africa; they have, through the same unjust spirit of arrogance, engaged in another war with Afghanistan and probably with Russia; they have disintense to admit of more than the slightest gusted Ireland, humbugged Eugland and

> Tenant Farmers in Great Britsin and Ireland

another seven years of Tory rule would cer-

tainly ruin her.

The most ardent lover of imperialism can not conceal from himself the fact that at the present moment the British Empire is in a bad way, and this irrespective of troubles without. England has had greater difficulties to contend against than an Afghan and a Zulu war, with a struggle with Russia near at hand. Wars and conflicts such as these have been the making of the British Empire. Her golden stores, the offspring of her vast commerce the prowess of her armies and the overpowering valor of her navies have carried her successfully through many a dubious conflict, but then she was all right internally. Her colossal commerce and manufactures fed her population and made them content. No few years, when she emerged strong and victorious. Now, however, things are different. For the first time since the Norman conquest her population-the population of England, Ireland and Scotland-cry out for bread, with one united voice. America, France and Germany compete with her in the markets of the world, and contract her revenues, and Providence has afflicted her with a succession of miserable harvests. Her farmers cannot pay their rents. It is no

longer the poor tenants of Ireland who feel themselves oppressed, the patient Scotchman and the grumbling but conservative Englishman also declaim against landlordism, which in fact is a protest against the British constitution itself. All at once the agriculturists, the mechanics and the laborers of Great Britain and Ireland not help themselves. Thus it can be easily their parents or guardians, to themselves and awake to the knowledge that they are seen that we are in a golden age of progress beggars, and they look in amazement to all and civilization. the points of the compass for relief. The their breasts is, "we cannot pay our rent." The lords are startled and reduce the rents, but it is of no avail, the tenants cannot pay even the half, for the plains of Illinois and the Dominion of Canada are pressing upon them ; the men who pay no rent say to them in effect, "you must starve or become as we, emigrate in vast numbers. At least some people think so, but other keen observers of current events believe that a great revolution is about to take place, for that there are not ships enough to take all the discontented over the Atlantic fast enough to prevent a collision and a distribution of the land by means of force after the example of France. But as regards England, even a sweeping agrarian measure would not bring about prosperity. There is not land enough in South Britain to support its population, and the commerce that assisted them heretofore glorious past history could keep a nation great and prosperous Italy would never have heen spoiled and vanquished. Now then it is that the tenant farmers of England can feel for their brethren in Ireland, brothers, if not in race and religion, at least in misfortune. Fifty years ago the Irish tenant farmers were the laughing stock of the Empire, made so by West British novelists, such as Lover, Lever and Carleton, poor literary devils who fresh and could find no better subject them the Irish peasantry. They it was who informed the cads and cheesemongers of London that the low Irish had only one room to found. about Irish mud cabins and Irish pigs can testify. But the times have changed, and the laughter at the expense of the Irish has ceased. States. A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind, and though it is not saying much the Irish tenants are to-day better off than those of Great

reaction in the North. These murders, un- ment, and hear the gasp of the Tory squire, as landlord, or factor, and this being the case, neighbor may become an "informer." The result is a condition of abject misery throughout Scotland scarcely to be conceived. The people live in huts not fit for pigs. If things do not mend (say the papers) a day will come when the States and Canada will have to send colonists hither." The state of affairs in the agricultural districts of England is no better. The London Times, the organ of the British plutocracy, has at length come to recognize the dreadful truth, and to confess, perforce, that the time has come when even the patient Hodge can submit no longer. Hodge now (says that organ of public opinion) spends his spare hours at the "pub," neither getting nor doing any good, learning, perhaps, nothing better than to sing a "variant" of the old song-

"Let back and sides go bare, go bare, And head and feet grow cold, But let us have good beer enough, Whether it he now or old " Whether it be new or old

and getting the worst name for laziness and brutality in Europe to boot. This, coming from the Times, is pretty rough in good sooth. In this crisis the Irish tenant farmers rise to the level of their proper superiority, and point to their Scotch and English brethren the road they will have to travel. The derision and sarcasm heaped upon those men fifty years ago have given place to respect. The Irish are now the leaders, and from long practice in agrarian agitation are entitled to it. Time brings about its revenges, of a surety, and the men who have been hunted down like wolves, for daring to live on the soil that gave sustenance to their ancestors for a hundred generations, have at length come to be recognized as heroes, and are in a fair way towards effecting a mighty revolution, in which they will be supported by the tenant farmers of England and Scotland, and in which Lords and Dukes will be swallowed as completely as they were in France ninety years ago. Truly the fertile, grain producing

The Convent of Mary Immaonlate, Pembroke.

plains of Illinois have a good deal to answer

for.

A few weeks ago I had the pleasure of visiting the beautiful and fast growing town of Pembroke, and was altogether astonished, in fact almost lost, to see the visible change. I could scarcely bring myself to believe that it the blue vaults of heaven are really sublime was the Pembroke of a few years ago. Innation disputed her supremacy except for a numerable stately and grand buildings, almost of every size, have been erected, growing up, as it were, like so many mushroons during one night's growth, or, as the Yankee has it, it take a mighty short time to run up a few houses! The steam cars leave the capital twice every day for here, and all the way long the scenery is simply beautiful and picturesque, and the managers are just first class for their kindness and polite attention to the traveller. What a wholesome luxury, when Pembroke could not be reached so easily a few years ago, the only way was by boating and rough staging, so that your life and limbs were in imminent danger at every zigzag and upsetting of the old rickety stages, obliged often times to hang on to the side staves and leather straps, often bringing the most prominent part of your features against the forehead of your patient and well tried neighbour, clot would slap him on the face sonking with rain and covered with mud. However, all bands seemed to enjoy it, as I presume they could During the few days that I remained at Pembroke 1 had the honored privilege of visiting the beautiful Convent of Mary Immaculate, a branch of the Grey Nuns of Ottawa. This grand and noble Institution of learning has many qualified advantages. It is le cated on one of the most salubrious sites in or around the town overlooking the country for miles around. The Grand River is right opposite to it, which makes the scenery second o none in all Upper Canada. The railroad depot and steamhoat landing are only a few minutes walk or drive from it. The splendid and beautiful steamboat, the John Egan, commanded by the genial and universal favourite Captain Duggan, passed every morning about 7 a.m., for the Des Joichim stopping at the principal places of business and attraction, The trip up the Grand River is really beautiful and attractive, and affords an excellent opportunity for an excursion or pic-nic. On the return trip the boat arrives between five and six o'clock, and can be seen from the convent at a long distance. The convent is very large, four stories high and the proportions both outside and inside are graud and are well adapted for the designs the good sisters have intended. It is built of beautiful red and white brick, the dormitories and rooms are immensely roomy and well ventilated, the walls are very high, the ceilings lofty, the air cannot be surpassed by clearness and purity, which is everything for the comfort and health of the young ladies. The institution is open to young ladies without any distinction with regard to creed or nationality. The French, the Irish, the Scotch and the English young ladies can be found within the same class room, sitting side by side at their desks all in union and harmony, receiving the like careful instructions and training to fit them afterwards for good and faithful subjects of society. These grand institutions of education and refinement, conducted by the Grey Nuns or Sisters of Charity, are to be found rising up almost in every city, town or village throughout the vast diocese of Ottawa, and are proving to be a special boon and favored blessing wherever they are to be We find several of these excellent institutions of learning here in Ottawa, approved and conducted on fundamental principles which cannot be surpassed, we find the same institutions of education in Hull, Aylmer, Buckingham, Monteabello, Eganville, Pem. broke, and several branches in the United We find these good and devoted Sisters far, far away up at the Mattawa, im. parting the knowledge of truth and education to the little wandering Indians in their lowly wigwams or huts; still further on we find these good missionary Sisters of Charity sowing the healthy seeds of education one hundred miles above the Mattawa at the Timiscmangue. This grand institution of learning is deserving of every encoeragement from the country at large, especially since the fees are so extremely low that it is placed almost within the means of all well-to-do parents to afford their children an excellent opportunity of

world in all its various bearings with becoming with gouty legs under the table he sits with the cropter (or tenant) learns not a spark of modesty and gracefulness, to be a pleasure the cropter (or tenant) learns not a spark of independence, but, on the contrary, abject who may come in contact with them. The servility, and lives in perpetual fear that his | board and tution for the scholastic term of ten months, including both the French and English languages, is the very low sum of eighty dollars (\$80,) music, painting and drawing form extra charges. Special attention during the year is paid towards the close observance and strict care of domestic economy, a branch which is so absolutely necessary and almost attempt to find parties who would accept the indispensable for every young lady no matter responsibility of becoming his bondsmen h what position of life she may be called on came to Kingston to see me, and explained to fill. It is an all important one and one the position in which he was placed, the re which never should be lost sight of or ne. sult being that I determined to return to glected. It is therefore from those good New Brunswick with him and endeavor to Sisters that a solid and virtuous education can be obtained and that fond parents or guardians may confidently hope and expect to see realized in their daughters solid fruits of piety and at my request the Hon. Thomas R. Jones and learning. These good Sisters whose name and C. W. Weldon, Esq., M.P. of St. John and fame are so widespread in doing so much good and who spend the greater part of their valuable time in looking after the careful training and intellectual development of the demnifying them against loss the young ladies and children intrusted to their watchful care, should receive special encouragement.

a run up to the lofty tower of a spring or dent that we should retain possession of the summer morning to inhale the fresh, invigorating, balmy sweet air coming from the surrounding country, beautifully dotted over with majestic rivers and lovely lakes. For miles and miles, far away can be seen and heard the locomotive approaching the town speeding its way through diversified hills, and undulating valleys, at times lost sight of altogether, then appearing again much nearer, which makes the scene really delightful. Again a thousand | tised the following notice in the New York notes of joy on every breeze is borne, the echoes of the busy farmer can be heard far and wide, the rolling brooks babbling down the mountain sides, the sweet song of the morning lark with the dew on its little wings soaring higher and higher until its sweet and charming notes die away in the heavens above, the light-hearted whistling ploughman, the hum of the busy bees in the beautiful garden below flying from one flower to another sipping the crystal honey to fill their cups for man's use and benefit. It is a pleasure and a healthy comfort to inhale the morning breeze, on a | dren of deceased's brothers and sisters, and as lovely morning or evening, to look around and see the surroundings with all their charming property would have been their parents' had beauties; it is music to hear the carol of the lark, the roaring of the distant waterfalls, the bleating of the frisky lambs playing in the verdant fields under the morning and noonday sun, the swift revolving paddles of the steamboats ploughing through the deep waters with majesty and force, all these pleasing were alive and in the flesh, and all were as attractions combine to make the scene enticing and charming as each of these can be heard and appreciated with pleasing effect from the lofty tower of the beautiful convent of Mary Immaculate. The lofty summit on which the convent is situated is far superior to any other I have seen in my many travels, the position is grand and cannot be surpassed the distant sceneries and landscapes under and cannot be described, and should only have to be seen to have the least perceptive

idea of their magnificence and beauty. The air is bracing.pure and cool, and affords every pleasing facility and means for always enjoying the happy blessings endowed by an all-wise Creator. The convent is situated from the turmoils, thronging crowds, and from the clouds of sufficating dust and burning heat, and is only a few minutes walk to the Roman Catholic Church. Every personal convenience and comfort are to be found in out obtaining possession of it from me, not the institution, the entire building in every department is comfortably heated with ho water on the most modern and approved systems. No small degree of qualified skill sound judgment, and long years of tried and faithful perseverance on the part of the Sister Superioress and her little band of Sisters, have been left undone to make the institution one of the first class in the Domin-

the case thus far to show you who has been martyrized in the present instance. Mr. Denis O'Sullivan having satisfied him. self that he was the party sought for started at once for New Brunswick, and in. a shon time established himself as the rightful hei to his brother's property; the administration papers of Cronyn were set aside, and O'Sulli van was informed that upon procuring the necessary bondsmen the administration pa. pers would be issued to him. After a rain have things straightened out for him.

The law of the Province demanded that the bondsmen should belong to New Brunswick N.B., agreed to act in this capacity, W. P. Browne, of the well-known firm of James Browne & Co., of Kingston, and myself, in-

Though Mr. O'Sullivan repeatedly informed us that he was the only surviving next of kin of his brother, John Francis O'Sullivan It is really beautiful and refreshing to take Mr. Weldon and myself, deemed it more proestate, as trustees, until such time as it had been clearly established that no heirs other than himself were living. We accordingly proposed this to Mr. O'Sullivan, and, withou a moment's hesitation, he consented, and ou agreement to that effect was drawn, copy of which I herewith enclose you.

Following the granting of the administration papers to Mr. Denis O'Sullivan, I adver. Herald, London Times and Liverpool Mercury

John Francis O'Stillvan, born at Cork, Ire-land, died at Moncton, in the Province of New Brunswick, Fominion of Canada, on or about 15th May, 1576. The deceased was for some years a resident of Liverpool, and afterwards of New York. His next of kin will please corres-pond, enclosing evidence of relationship, with CHAS. W. WELDON. Barrister, St. John, N.B., Canada.

Within two months several parties had communicated with Mr. Weldon, three of whom established that they were sisters the deceased, and others that they were child such were entitled to whatever share of th they been living. In order to satisfy him. self as to the identity of the various claim. ants, Mr. O'Sullivan crossed the Atlantic in the fall of 1877, and there found that several near and dear ones whom he had though long since gone to their far distant home anxious for a share of their late brother's pro perty as he was. He returned to Canad rather hastily, and from the date of his return all the difficulties in connection with the management and winding up of his brother estate have arisen.

In January, 1878, I expected I would b absent from home from and after the 1st May for the remainder of the year, and as I wa anxious to have the affairs of this estate of my hands before leaving home, I wrote t Mr. O'Sullivan, asking him to send me power of attorney, which would permit met sell, or have sold, the English railway stock and stating that I would bring the proceed here and lodge it with the other moules, and that so soon as he had his accounts passed, would be in readiness to close up the estate without delay.

I may here explain that as I held the serie for the stock he could not dispose of it withcould I dispose of it without obtaining power of attorney from him as Administrator. To my communication he replied that he was the Administrator of his brother's estate, and as such, desired to sell the stock himself, and called upon me to forward the scrip for the same that he might dispose of it.

As this was a direct contravention of the agreement made with Mr. Weldon and myse na moreover, as l

The Contest for the Presidency,

A year ago, very few people outside of sanguine Republicans but were almost certain the Democrats would elect the next President for the United States, while to-day the feeling has changed, and to all appearances the chances of the Republicans are good, except they, like their opponents, make some stupid blunder, which no one can at present foresee or guard against. California was doubtful, and the Republicans have carried it. Maine had revolted to the Greenand all along the line the Republicans are as united as a party in the United States can possibly be. The murder of Dickson in

ion, to be able to impart a thorough kno ledge of the different languages, arts and science, to prepare young ladies to take an honourable position in after life, creditable to society, and to the good Sisters who always | then the deadlock arose which has continued have with all their heart and soul, the kindest

interest, happy and prosperous welfare of their dear pupils, no matter in what sphere of life they may cast their lot. It is, therefore, to carry out faithfully and consciously these designs of imparting a solid and virtuous education, is the principle end and object of the Convent of Mary Immaculate.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST.

DEAR SIR,-My attention has been called to an article in your issue of the 13th inst. headed "An Extraordinary Case," in which you hold up Mr. Denis O'Sullivan, late of Montreal, but now of Dorchester, New Brunswick, as a martyr to the malevolence of C. W. Weldon, Esq, M.P., of St. John, NB, and as being unjustly deprived of his rights by Mr. Weldon and myself.

I feel satisfied that you have no desire to do either Mr. Weldon or myself an injustice, and for this reason regret that you had not deemed it advisable to make some enquiries regarding this case before giving publicity to your article. Had you done so, I am confident it would not have appeared in the colorable light in which it is now presented to your readers. Upon the facts of the case I wish to set you right, and, fearing that you may have any doubt as to the truthfulness of my statement, I beg to enclose you a copy of the agreement made between Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Weldon and myself, which I think will speak for itself, and at the same time will authenticate anything I have to say in this matter.

John Francis O'Sullivan died at Moncton, New Brunswick, on or about the 15th May, 1876, leaving property valued at something over \$9,000, consisting chiefly of English tailway scrip and monies lodged in three or four Savings' Banks in New York city. Immediately after his death a relation by name Cronyn, living in New Brunswick, took out letters of administration of estate. and, if I mistake not, also swore that he was the only surviving relative and next of kin, and as such was entitled to the property. A pro-minent mercantile firm at Moncton, Messrs. McSweeny Brothers, having heard that the deceased had a brother who some years previously had resided at Quebec and Montreal, took it upon themselves to adver tise for him, and in a short time found him. I will not stop here to say that he was found in the employ of a wholesale dry goods house in Montreal, where I had obtained the situation for him; nor will I stop to detail that I had clothed and fed and kept with me, in my own house, this same gentleman, when he had not a rag to his back, a shoe to his foot or a cent in his pocket. I could produce, if necessary, almost a bushel full of letters written by him. each of which is crossed by the following poetical effusion :---

"Be it bliss to remember That thou wer't the star Which arose on my path And lighted me home."

I digress from my narration of the facts of

the money might be misappropriated if it came into his hands, in which case Ma Browne and myself would be responsible for it, I refused to comply with his request and ever since.

The railway scrip is now and has been for some time in the hands of Mr. Weldon, and as long as my instructions are adhered to it will remain there until Mr. O'Sullivan furnishes some responsible party with the necessary authority to dispose of it. in which case there is no reason why the closing and winding up of the estate should be delayed one month. Several times in the past year I have written Mr. Weldon asking him to endeavour to get O'Sullivan to consent to our paying into Court everything in law in connection with his brother's estate, but thus far I have not been able to get his consent to that proposition.

I have been more lengthy in my statement of the facts of this case than I expected I would have to be when I began this communication. I trust, however, that the importance to Mr. Weldon and myself of sustaining re putations which thus far, I think I can safely say, nothing in our dealings with our fellow men has ever tarnished, will be my best excuse for craving your indulgence. Yours truly, WM. HARTY.

Kingston, Sept. 16th, 1879.

[We insert the above long letter in justice to Mr. Harty, although not strictly necessary as our editorial commenting ou the circum stance brought under our notice neither censured him nor Mr. Weldon, but dwelt chiefly on the injustice of keeping Mr. O'Sullivan in jail and demanding such very heavy security. We never as much as hinted that Mr. Hartythat any one was to blame in the matter.-E. E. P.1

For Liver complaint, use Dr. Harrey's Anti-Bilious and Purgative Pills. Purely egetable.

SORE THROAT, COUGH, COLD, AN SIMILAR troubles, if suffered to progress, re sult in serious pulmonary affectious, often times incurable. " Brown's Bronchial Troches reach directly the seat of the disease, and give armost instant relief.

PHYSICIANS SAY THAT ALMOS EVERY child is troubled more or less worms. They seem to be the curse of infancy But since the introduction of BROWN VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Loze gers, their is no necessity for their anuoyi presence. Inquire of your druggist, and he

will tall you they are the best. WHY WILL YE SHAKE? Because # cannot help it, we've tried quinine until w Have yo heard great drums in our heads. Have you tried BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACE and Family Liniment? No. That will cur chills and fever sure every time. Where ca

we find it? Anywhere. MILLIONS OF BOTTLES OF MES WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are gold and used with never-failing success. It is a old and well-tried remedy, and has stood the test of years. It relieves the child fro pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, cur wind colic, softens the gums, and, by siring rest and health to the child, comforts mother.

TWO SHORT SERMONS BY CARDINAL MANNING.

[From the Liverpool Catholic Times, 5 Sept.]

[From the Liverpool Catholic Times, 5 Sept.] His Embence Cardinal Manning delivered two sermons on Sunoay at St. toseph's Church, Seacontee, in ald of the school fund Ia the morning High Mass coram Cardinati was cele-brated by the Very Rev. Provost Hilton, V.G., assisted oy the Rev. E Lynch [Rector of the mission], as Deacon, and the dev. H. singleton, as Sub-Deacon. The Fev. P. Flynn was Assist-ant Priest at the Throne; the Rev. James Nugenband the Kev. I. Geraghty were Deacons at the Throne; and the Rev E Slaughter way Master of Ceremonies. The attar was profusely and elegantly decorated with flowers and creep-ing plants, and presented a truly beautiful ap-pennance.

At the Throne ; and the Key is Statigner was Master of Ceremonies. The altar was profusely and elegantly decorated with flowers and creep-ing plants, and presented a truly beautiful ap-Prise minence took his text from the Gospel of the day: "Wrre not ten made clean? And where are the other nine? There is no one found to return and give glory to God but this stranger." Our Divine Lord was, he said, Jour-neying through Calilee and Samaria, and he came to a city out-ide the gates of which Hosaw ten lepers, who were forbidué-n to enter the city and compelled to herd together, companions in misery, fur from the habitations of men. And when they saw Our Divine Lord they cried aloud, "Jesus, Master, have merey on us." They had received light enough to know Him and faith enough to believe in Him. And Our Saviour said, " Go, show yourselves to the priests;" for in the law of Moses alt those who had the leprosywere commanded togo and show themselves to the priests, for the priests had the power and the office of declaring them to be cleansed, when the time was come and liey were traned back to give thanks to God, who had headed them. Univ one returned thanks, and he was not a Jew. He was a Samaritan, a strauger, struck to the soul by the conscious ness of the great grace that had been bestowed upon him, he turned back and foilowed Jeaus, glorifying G-d. This gospel brought before them many great truths, many more than he could speak of; but he would touch just three points. First of all, leproy was a type of sin it was an sterious disease lurking in the blood, and breaking out in the skin, and covering the whole man with a borrible crust of mortality. And that disease was beyond the skill of all men to heal. It was an incurable disease, and in the end was mortal. In these three things! was a type of sin—sin which was a mysterious Blood should be shed for it. And it was mortal in the end, Here was one lesson. The next was the power of any man to heal. God alone could heal it. It was an incurabel disease, and in the end He clothed the virtue of Penance with a sacra-ment to make absolution from the leprosy of actual sin more certain, more easy, more direct. Let them consider, then, how great was the morey which God had thus shown to men. First of all let them consider the wonderful fulness of the absolution given to them in the Most Precious Blood. The Prectous Blood of Christ was the fulfilment of that vision which the Proplet excelled saw, when he beheld the waters that went up through the Sanctuary of the Temple, at first like a small rill, then grow-ing to a stream, then to a river, and then to a great sea. So the Most Precious Blood was sent out into the workl, and the apostles were com-manded to sprinkle every nation in the world with that dood of redemption and absoution. They had every one, then, been washed from the leprosy of original sin, and made white as snow. Had they realmed their innocence? He feared not. Therefore in His own divine mercy God had instituted another sacrament in which ever actual sin, except the sin against the Holy Ghost-the sin unrepented of wasforgiven. Not only was there full pardon for every sin that men committed against 66d's law, with the light of nature shining in their conscience, but even for every sin which they com-mitted with the light of nature shining in their con-science, but even for every sin which they com-mitted with the light of nature shining in their con-shown in the frequency with which the for-gave all those who reponeted and returned to Him. In Genazereth there was a pool, Bethsaida, having five approaches round about It, whither came the sick and lame and the bind

tain for cleansing in the blood of Jesus Christ was not in one place only, but throughout the whole world. Wheresoever the A postles were in their successors, wheresoever theCa holicChurch was in its unity, there was the power of absolu-tion, and the sucrament of Penance, and the fountains of the Most Precious Blood. It was there not for the first that come only, but for everyone in turn. Everyone who came received absolution on one condition, namely, that he was repentant the tot d point which he would touch upon was the facility with which the sinner may obtain absolution, if he has but the will. It was not on God's part that the way of desirn tion was wide. It was we that made it so. We straitened the way of salvation, because we had not the will to be obedient and persevere, what had God left undone? Had he oot given We had not the will to be observed and persevere, What had God left undone? Hidd he uot given His Only begotten Son to redeem the world; and had He not shed His Precious Blood that the world might be red-semed? Did He require us to buy it? That Most Precious Blood, infinite in its merits, infinite in its power, was given to us freely, s-weneign y, by Our Divine Lord as a King who absolves his subjects. What did He require of us to receive it? Could He require less? As when He said to the poor lepers, "Go, show yourself to the priests," He tried the faith, so he tried ours. All He required was that we should come to Him and tell Him the truth, con-vinced of oar slafulnes, sorry for having offended Him, and firmly resolve to sin no more, coming with such dispositions our absolution was cer-tain and complete. In conclusion his Eminence should come to Him and ten Him the train, con-vinced of oarsifulnes, corry for having offended Him, and firmly resolve to sin no more, t oming with such dispositions our absolution was cer-tain and complete. In conclusion his Eminence asked his hearers to show their sense of the love and merc, of their Saviour by going frequently to are use themselves before Him, glorifying God, for what He had done for them, and making ha itual acts of contrition as a prepara-tion for de th.—Referring to the schools on whose behalt he preached his Eminence said there was no work more vital than the educa-tion of poor children. There were? two things that were absolutely vital preparation for death and the training of children that they night grow up in their usplismal innocence, or at lea-ting the training of children that they might were vital duries upon them all for themselves, and for the children of the poor. They were responsible to do all in their power for the sal-vation of their neighbor. There were in the schools connected with that church like children. boys, and griss and infants; and for the main-tenance of the teachers, for all the incidental expenses, there was absolutely no endowment; not only that, but there was no fixed income. The schools were maintained upon the free spontaneous offerings of those whose hearts were touched with the love of God, as he trusted theirs was. Towards the cost of building the schools and the house, of laying the first estan-lishment of that mission, wisely done and well done here been taught there day after day —the fifts contributed by the faithful of that mission did no more than discharge every year the interst of the debt. He therefore called on them to be generous with God. Our Saviour had given them that which was of infinite price; He had set them an example not to sorve Hi-a without self-denial. He this Eminence] verily believed that many of the offer the filte there to contribute towards the schools, using a little self-denial. Let them be conscious of all that t

In the evening his Eminence took for his text the words: "Silve to enter in by the marrow gate, for many, I say uato you, shall seek to enter in and shall not be able." His r minence asked his hearers to consider why the working out of their salvation should be difficult, why many should seek to other into elemail like and they knew that it was hard to ewin against the etream; and yet there was no stream so strong as the str-am of sin, which was perpetually carrying us away from God. They knew that it was hard to eale a nigh mountain; and yet there was no mountain so high and no accelt so food dwelled elemaily. Now, salvation meant that we should seek to they were as pure as the driven snow. Their souls in the sight of God wore as while and an spolless are the nor their souls in the sight of God were as bright as angels of light. In their mance, when they were brought in their marks were as the nor their souls in the sight of God were as bright as angels of light. In their mance, when they were brought in their nature began to spring up—the passion- the wilfulnes; and those that scould take care of them, it might be, failed of their children. They did not beach them the holy. Genost, there was no staln on their souls. They may did not the should the child fail in the minich and beach selected their children. They did not teach the minich and they fold. They have did the child fail into the path which the partons trod. The passion- the wilf of the should child fail into the path which the partons trod. The into and the will of the should the child fail into the path which the partons trod. The into and the will of the should the child fail into the path which the partons trod. The into and the will of the should the child fail into the path which the partons trod. The into and the will of the should the child fail into the path which the partons trod. The into the path which the partons the chart and needed mortification of unrefers and they fail. They last their failed the should from ever and we work of the the bows of the spritum will be and to be nother gave all those who repented and returned to Him. In Genazereth there was a pool, Bethsaid, having five approaches round about it, whither came the sick and hane and the bind because from time to time an angel stirred the waters, and whosoever went down into the waters, and whosoever went down into the waters, and whosoever went down into the made whole and cleau of whatever disease he had. The helpless sometimes hay there long. They read of one poor man who hay there elgh and thirty years, and as he was going down some more active than himself weat down be fore him and took the blessing. Well the foun-tain for cleansing in the blood of Jesus Christ was not in one place only, but throughout the their successors, wheresoever theCa holicChurch was in its unity, there was the power of absolu-tion, and the sucrament of Penance, and the sthere not for the first that e-me ouly, but for everyone in turn. Everyone who came received absolution on one condition, mamely, that he sinner may obtain absolution, if he has but the sinner may obtain absolution, if he has but the so. We straitened the way of alvation, because we had act he will to be obedient and persever, we had act he will to be obedient and persever. the devil bimself. It was the sin whereby he and his angels fell from heaven. A third reason why be gate to salvation was strait was that we were very weak. How many times had we made good resolutions to overcome our faths and had put our hands to the plough and looked back? Why did Our Lord over and over again warn us saying. "He that endurent to the end, he shall be saved," meaning—" and no one else?" Journeying away from the house would not bring me home. They remembered how Our Lord sald, "Remember Lot's wife," They re-membered too, how, St. Paul wrote of Demeas, his companion his riend, and disciple who had been with him for a long time; had orsaken us, having loved this pleasant world." How many there were who having begun to lead agood life, and when they were in the way of s low ton, and when their conversion was being achieved, turn back like Dameas to the world. After refer ing also to the example of Judas, who was lost through his avarlee, his Emin-nee asket them to consider how many a man there was who set out with his face turned to eternal life, but who had one besetting sin in him whereby he turnedith duites of his state in life into the occasions of sin. Finally another reason why the gate to salvation was narrow was because God was a fealous (out as so intensoly that if He saw that we turned away our hearts from Him the word jealously or love. If we were standing around about His Throme in H-aven we should not venture to harbour a single thought that was contrary to Hishelbuess. There would not be a single thought so the statu or h-arts contrary to perfect charity to our neighbors. The love of self would be cast out and thoughts of the glory of God the strike so diven hus? In Him we lived and were. It was God, and good will of G-d, would, fill our hearts with perfect fulness. How was it then that we could have these sins in us now? Edd not. God it we have the so word is no in rem-nsturial life, and our supernatural life-in the life of our body and of our soul and thoughts of the glory of God Lambert

Blessing Bells at Danville.

A feast of rare interest was celebrated at Danville, Que., last week. His Lordship the Bishop of Three Rivers, accompanied by his secretary, visited the above parish and conferred the episcopal blessing on two magnificent new bells, weighing respectively 1,300 and 618 pounds. The church, which was gaily decorated, was thronged by a crowd of worshippers, amongst whom were noticed adherents of various denominations. The bright music which flooded the sacred edifice with melody was directed by the Misses Boulay, who left nought undone to increase the joyful solemuity of the occasion. His Lordship the Bishop delivered an eloquent discourse in his native tongue, and was fol-lowed by his secretary, Rev. Mr. Ling, in English. The collection which was taken up resulted in the receipt of the desirable sum of \$174. Great credit is due to the indefatigable cure, Rev. M. A. Masson, who, by his exertions, has constituted Danville into one of our most flourishing Catholic parishes. At the conclusion of the services the party adjourned to the worthy priost's residence, where a suitable repast was enjoyed, to the inspiriting strains of the Danville brass band. The bells were respectively named Marie Louise and Anne Antoinette, and the following ladies and gentlemen acted as sponsors: Rev Luc Traban, cure of St Thomas, and Miss N P McGovern; Rev Mr Kironae, cure of St Guillaume, and Mrs John McManus; Mr J Picard, M P P, and lady ; Dr E Desjardins, of Montreal, and Miss Annie Cassidy; Mr and Mrs Jas O'Brien, city ; Jas Cuddy, of this city, and Madame J Bedard, of Richmond : Dr and Madame D'Arche, of Danville; E S D'Arche, of South Ham, and Madame T O'Brien, of Danville: Alf Desislets, of Three Rivers, and Miss W Decoteau, of Danville; L N Bourgeois, of Danville, and Miss Kate Johnson, of the United States.

ENGLAND AND CABUL.

London Journals Clamor for Vengeance Against the Afghans-Voice of Faction Hushed-How Cavagnari Yielded to the Perilons Fascination of Frontier

Management. Without a moment's warning the balf empty and wholly dreary streets of London are alive

with newspaper boys and noisy with shouts of "Extra!" "Alarming news from Cabul!" "Attack on the British Residency!" "Advance of the British army !" A change indeed; the silly season is ended in a moment, and the interest of the British public, which has been called away from the first phase of the Afghan war by the struggle in Zululand, is now most unexpectedly retransferred to Afghanistan. Once more such familiar names as Peshawur and Shaturgurdan and Peiwar Kotul are on everybody's lips. I do not think I am overcoloring when I say that ever since the terrible news was received in Eugland, on that quiet Saturday holiday afternoon, a deep cry for vengeance has been going up from the land. It finds echo in the press, of course. "Twice," says the Stan turd, has Cabul been the scene of an unexampled | bly to that feeling that the result at Cabul is massacre of British troops. And if we do not this time teach a lesson which the Afghans of Yakoob Khan. We infer that the object will never forget, we shall deserve the contempt with which our weakness would be regarded, not only in Afghanistan, but over the whole of India. The very least that can be done is to level the walls and citadel of Cabul, and to leave it an open city; to clear away a large portion of the habitations of the cutthroat inhabitants, as we cleared away a portion of Delhi; to erect a strong fort, with guns, dominating the town and keeping its turbulent and treacherous people in order It will be an act of signal and undeserved mercy that we do not wipe the city, whose people have twice in cold bload massacred British troops from the face of the earth."

NEWSPAPER OUTBUBSTS.

The Daily Telegraph says :- "No weak acess,

the Afghans at the point of the bayonet The Pall Mall Gazette, a paper whose political articles always command attention, says - Blameworthy as the government are for their haste in catching at an obviously uncertain peace, we do hope they will be allowed to do the work before them without the hindrance and embarrassment of factious oppo sition. But the hope is a very faint one, we confess. More vehemently than ever the cry will be raised that the war was originally unnecessary and unjust and its renewal will be described as an entail of profitless violence and wrong. The truth is, that the war was as just as nine wars out of ten; circumstances completely justified it. If every-body does not know that, it is because the government-after their large map harangues, and their calling native troops out of India, and the secret agreements forced out of them by unsuspected Russian managevres on our frontier-were ashamed to tell the truth about it. It was a necessary war: its renewal is now unavoidable; and it must be carried to no uncertain conclusions. So much as this will be plain to the country at large. But if at the same time the country is of opinion that ignorant and timid statesmanship bred the necessity, and that the renewal of war under disadvantageous, humiliating and irritating circumstances, is the direct consequence of haste to snatch at a peace for the sake of an opportune popular triumph, the country will be right."

CONTINENTAL VIEWS.

The Berliner Tageblatt comments upon the article in the Times from which I have quoted. "These fine phrases," it says, "are of no use ; least of all can they bring to life again the poor victims of this atrocity, which in some degree recalls the disgraceful massacre of ambassadors in Rastadt. One can sincerely lament the fate of these murdered men, but one must at the same time regard them as the victims of that abominable English policy of extension which, just as it wrongfully ap. propriated India, has laid rapacious grasp upon Afghanistan, and has now to atone in blood at Cabul, as lately in Zululand, for this gluttonous lust of conquest." The Debats, in its foreign edition, also comments on the news. It says :--- This is a stern lesson for the policy of Lord Lytton and the optimism which Lord Beaconsfield and his colleagues so pompously expressed. It is not easy to admit that regiments exasperated at the keeping back of their pay should have claimed it from Major Cavagnari. It is equally difficult to comprehend that the populace should have joined them and besiege the English Embassy, if all their soldiers and civilians were not convinced that the representative of England has the exclusive command of the purse strings. This is the consequence of the treaty forced by Lord Lytton on Yakoob Khan, and the barely disguised vassalage of the Ameer has speedily brought about the conse-quences which might have been anticipated. The Afghan tribes, which have never been wholly submissive to the independent Ameer, are certainly more indisposed to obey a sovereign whose first public measure was to accept the suzerainty of England. It is probaprosecuted by the policy of Lord Chelmsford has not been attained, and that the scientific frontier, which materially occupied the moral frontiers of British influence, has very palpably been driven back a long way."

THE AFGHANISTAN CAMPAIGN.

CALCUTTA, September 20-The Viceroy of India has received a letter from the Ameer, eptember 16, enclosing a report from his brother Ayoob Khan about the outbreak at Herat. Three regiments participated in the mutiny because they had been ordered to march to Koohistan, where disturbances had occurred. Ayoob Khan asks to be allowed to no dubiety, no deference to partisan clamor resign his command. The Ameer hopes shortust hi ly to regain control, when he resources in maintaining faith with the British. LONDON, September 20-Later particulars of the outbreak at Herat state that the troops of the garrison plundered and burned the Governor's house and murdered the commanding General, who was a triend and supporter of the Ameer. The affair throws suspicion upon the loyalty of Ayoob Ehan, brother of the Ameer.

THE CONSOLIDATED BANK.

The Special Meeting of Shareholders—Siz F. Hincks Asked to Resign But He Refases-A Lady's Opinion of the Directors, Who Are Handled Most Severely -The Ascher Account-Startling Revelations-The Bank to be wound up by **Toluntary** Liquidation.

(Condensed from the EVENING POST.)

The special general meeting of the shareolders of the Consolidated Bank, called for last Thursday, 18th inst., was held in the Mechanics' Hall in this city, the Bank Chambers being too small to contain the large gathering of interested parties, including over dozen ladies, representing the interests of the many lady-shareholders. The President, Sir Francis Hincks, took the chair, although several objections to his doing so were raised. There was much excitement and strong feeling manifested throughout the meeting, which lasted the first day from noon until 11 m. when it was adjourned until 10.30 a.m. Friday, from which time it was protracted until 3:30 p.m. on the 19th. The representatives of the Quebec stockholders moved that Sir F. Hincks and Messrs W. W. Ogilvie and John Grant be asked to resign, and that Messrs. Henry Lyman, Thos. W. Ritchie,

Robert Moat and Chas. Hagar replace them on the Board of Directors. Col. Turnbull, in moving this was very bitter upon the President and Mr. Reekie ; he also read the following resolutions :---At a meeting of the shareholders of the

Consolidated Bank of Canada, resident in Quebec, held on the 15th of September, at the office of W. D. Campbell, Esq., N.P., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :

1st. That this meeting feels called upon to concur in the expression of indignation excited by the culpable negligence of the President, Directors and Manager of the Consolidated Bank, in the discharge of the trust committed to them, which has resulted in the suspension of a bank that, from its capital, should have been one of the most powerful monetary institutions in the Dominion.

2nd. That in their circular, issued 15th July, 1879, a statement was made that, after deducting for anticipated losses, the assets of the bank would be equal to from 60 to 75 per cent. on its then present par value, a state ment which, if unfounded, warrants, in the opinion of this meeting, criminal proceedings against its issuers.

3rd. That this meeting, having confidence in the integrity and ability of Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Turnbull and the Reverend George Weir, two of the shareholders resident in Quebec, do authorize and empower them to represent their opinions and wishes at any meeting of shareholders, and request them to co-operate with any other committee appointed by shareholders else where to secure justice to all concerned, and to promote, if deemed necessary and advisable, legal proceedings against the President, Directors and Manager, and engage to contribute towards any expenses which may be

found necessary. The Chairman refused to put to the meeting any motion condemning himself, and the meeting would not listen to any in his tavor. Finally, after almost endless discussion and wrangling, Mr. Allen Gilmour moved that in the opinion of the shareholders, Sir Francis Hincks should retire from the Presidency, in view of past mismanagement of the bank's affairs. This was carried by ballot on a vote of 9,241 shares, against 7,695 shares. The result of the ballot for directors was the election of Messrs John Rankin, John Grant, R. Reekie and W. W. Ogilvie, of the old board, and the addition of Lieut-Governor Macdonald, Henry Lyman and James Croil, as new members.

Some new and startling revelations respecting Mr. Saunders' (one of the directors) connection with the bank were made during the discussion the second day. Mr. J. P. Cleghorn before, furnished the required information to a asked who inspired the bank to assume the Globe reporter, and was too "hotty" to

close. Following is the statem to the 31st of August las shareholders :	ent of the t, submitte	affairs up d to the	
PROFIT AND LOSS STATES 1879.	MENT, SIST	AUGUST,	
Balance at debit profit and count, 10th May, 1879 Interest paid Interest reserved Reduction in bank premis Appropriation for losses as ed and for further depreci- securities	es \$	450,892 53 49,582 85 20,876 43 25,000 00 1,943,625 53	
	\$	2,489,977-14	
Deduct : Forty per cent. transfer July, 1879, from capita subscribed Profits for term ending 3ist 1879, after deducting exp management	August. enses of	1,391,600 00 27 050 21	
Deficiency		1,421,650 21 1,068,326 93	
•		2,489,977 14	
Capital paid up			
Deduct : Deficiency as above			
induciency na andression		1 012.593 07	
GENERAL STATEMENT,	-		
Liabilit		11 1 101	
Capital stock paid up Interest reserved Unclaimed dividends	\$20,876 43 6,614 51	\$2,0\$0,920-00	
Notes in circulation	0,014 01	27,490-94 537,039-00	
Public deposits, on de-	585 585 00	001 ping 00	
mand. Public deposits, after	585,545-02		
notice	153,100 73	788,665 75	
Provincial Government deposits, on demand Provincial Government	53,294 40		
deposits, after notice	50,000 00	103.291 46	
Dominion Government deposits, on demand		171,950-42	
Foreign agents, United Kingdom		243,299-74	
Kingdom. Confingent fond to pro-		182,869-39	
	-	\$1.085,529 70	
Asset.	s.		
Gold and silver coin Dominion potes Notes and cheques of other banks	\$16,765-32 13,159-00 17,374-61		
	10 616,11	\$17,298-90	
Balances due from other banks in Canada Balances due from for- eign agents, United	112,673 08		
States.,	10,643.93	123,317 01	
Government debentures. Notes discounted, cur-		70,566	
Notes discounted, cur-	61,818,763 19		
rent	1415 at 1		
other banks Notes overdue and not	692-64		
specially secured Notes overdue secured by mortgages or other se-	272,253 53		
Real estate the property of the bank (other than	¥4,102/27		
 bank premises) and mortgages on real estate sold by the bank. 	150,433-67		
Bank premises		2,655,978 29 120,041 88	
At debit of profit and		\$3,017,202 77	
loss account		1,068,526-93	
		\$1,085,529-70	
"Awsk the	dilaha "	-	
It was during the pro		hall at the	
Government House, To that a reporter of the M	ronto, two	weeks ago,	

at a reporter of the Mail, whose chief cha as teristics are a dusty grey coat, fluffy dark side-whiskers, and an insinuating smile when a ten cent piece is produced, sent up his card to Major De Winton with a request that a minute description of the Princess' dress might be sent down to him according to a promise previously made. After passing through the hands of several flunkeys the card finally reached the Major, who it is said is a little bit of a snob since he has been dancing attendance on the Princess and her Lord. Now the (presumably) gallant officer had, only a short time

they could with the bank affairs in voluntary

liquidation, brought the proceedings to a

THE MECHANICS' BANK.

At an informal meeting of shareholders of the Mechanics' Bank, on Wednesday last; will quite conceal the political consolations itt was moved by Mr. Buchanan, as representing the Bank of Montreal, seconded. by Mr. Joseph Redrigue, that this meeting is of opinion that the Mechanics' Bank ought to *Telegraph*, but surely a most weak word is be placed in insolvency immediately. "guests." It was the very aim and object

to have the Bauk placed in insolvency.

must now be exhibited at Simla or Westminster. The diplomatic necessities of the war and the provisions of the peace are only emphasized and confirmed by what has hap pened. This mob and this savage soldiery who have massacred their British visitants and disowned their ruler could scarcely have been left for Russian embassies to work upon at will, as the dullest must now perceive. The authority of the British power and the rights of its representatives must be enforced sharply, overwhelmingly and in the sight of all Asia by the occupation of the Afghan capital, and by a public expiation of this insufferable outrage. Such a measure is indispensable, whatever else may be decided upon subsequently, and we say this without forgetting the complications which may arise in Balkh, Badakshan and Herat. If Yakoob Khan be really loyal and without complicity in the crime, as thus far appears, his authority must be restored, for after this crime half measures are quite out of the question. The Cabulese, whether instigated or not from without have cut short the plan of moral control in Afghanistan. We must be masters in earnest there, and, if necessary, must disband and disarm every ragged battalion in the land." The Daily News, as might be expected, seizes the chance for making political capital out of the disaster and adopts the anti-Rule-Britannia tone. It asserts that Lord Salisbury and Lord Lytton neglected the warnings of Indian officials and of the old Ameer himself against the turbulent and fanatical character of the Cabulese. "Whatever you do," the Ameer had said, "do not insist upon sending a British mission into our midst." "Lords Salisbury and Lytton," continues the News, "were not deterred by our previous melanchely experience in Afghanisian from subjecting our soldiers and diplomatists to the lisk of a similar disaster. Wil-ful men will have their own way, When a small body of English troops was left at Cabul forty years ago there was at least the excuse for those who sent them there that they were ignorant of the true state of the country and the population. But this excuse cannot be pleaded for the present government. They repeated the same blunder in defiance of experience and in defiance of the solemn and repeated warnings of the men whose duty it the British Government have been studiously was to make themselves acquainted with the situation. There is not in the whole history of our country such an example of perverse and ignorant self-will."

CONSERVATIVE OPINION.

The Conservative journals make strenuous efforts to discount the propensity to make political capital out of the massacre. "It is perhaps too much to expect in presence of an event like this-calamitous and cruel for all who love England and welcome only to her enemies-that the voice of faction should be hushed. We dare not hope that those who. apologized for the cry of "Perish India!" which they are able to derive from the slaughter of gallant English gentlemen, guests of the Afghan country and of its ruler." Thus the The resolution was adopted, and a number of the war to force Shere Ali to receive an Euglish Resident at Cabul. Sir Louis Cavag-Bishop in partibus, is destined to succeed nari and his suite were surely forced upon Archbishop Perchat at New Orleans. of the principal shareholders signed a petition | Euglish Resident at Cabul. Sir Louis Cavag-

A Labore special says the Afghan tribes occupying Gundamuk threaten Dakka. The Cabul rebels are levying forced loans on merchants.

London, September 21 .- A correspondent at Ali Kheyl reports that an important Embassy has arrived from the Ameer of Afghanistan, bringing assurances of his fidelity. A holy war is being preached in the Khost Valley and among the Mongolians. Great preparations are being made by the rebels, and a vigorous resistance may be expected at Cabul.

A correspondent at Allahabad reports that the camp of the 72nd regiment at Shutar-Gardan was attacked on the 19th inst. A few casualties are reported.

LONDON, September 22 .- A Calcutta despatch says the Government is not satisfied regarding the Ameer's conduct. The Ameer has caused the execution of the commander of the mutineers. Public opinion is strong against the Ameer for not protecting the lives of the members of the Embassy. He has forfeited forever the respect of his subjects.

BURMAH AND ENGLAND.

LONDON, September 22 .-- A despatch from Rangoon says it is generally believed that orders have been sent to the acting resident at Mandalay, Burmah, to leave with his party as soon as he can without betraying baste or appearance of fear. This measure will give general satisfaction, as no inter-course now exists between the resident and the Burmese Court, without running a risk. As for the acting resident, he has not been treated with more discourtesy than was shown to the resident, but the ordinary attentions due to the representative of withheld and his presence had no effect in checking the cruelties which are still practiced by the court. It is just possible the acting resident may think it less dangerous to remain quietly than to leave. The actual risk to members of the residency is only slight, still some risk is inevitable so long as the king continues his drinking orgies, surrounded by young advisers too ignorant and hotheaded to appreciate the danger of war with England. The Burmese were reported delighted with the departure of Col. Browne, the British resident, declaring they only desired to be left alone to pursue their own policy without the interference of foreigners. The King dislikes having foreigners near him. Everything is reported quiet, although the King's cruelties continue.

Monsignor Leary, who has been appointed

liability of J. C. Joseph & Co., of Toronto to J. G. Ascher? (Uproar.)

Miss McDougall (passionately)-Answer that question. [This lady had in the course of some remarks made previously, characterized the Directors as fit subjects for Zululand.

Sir Francis Ilincks-1 have not the slightest objection to answer that question. The purchase was made by Mr. Rennie without the cognizance of the Directors, and at the instigation of Mr. Saunders. (Great excitement, groans, hisses, and yells, above which Miss McDongall's voice was beard ex-

claiming, "Why didn't you say that this morning?" Mr. Saunders' denied the imputation, but

could not get a heating. Sir Francis Hincks produced a document

to prove what he had said.

Miss McDougall snatched the document from the table before Mr. Saunders could get hold of it, and read it out to the meeting, as follows :---

" H. & A. Saunders, Wholesale Jewellers, 60 St. James street. "Montreal, Dec, 7, 1877,

[Memorandium.] "I. The tock of the London and Paris House, in Toronto, to be purchased in the name of Ascher & Co, at Mr. Saunders' own discretion. "2. Whatever price is paid shall be satisfactory to the Purch.

to the Bank. "3, Mr. McCracken to have authority to cash "3, Mr. McCracken & Co. representing 10 per

to the Bank. "3, Mr. McGracken to have authority to cash the cheque of Ascher & Co., representing 10 per cent, amount of the purchase, on Tuesday next and likewise of a further 10 per cent, on taking delivery of the stock, to accord with the terms of sate (one-fifth cash); balance of purchase to be seated by notes if endorsed by A. Saunders. The bank to be responsible for the said endorsation, contingent upon saunders handing the bank a mortgage on the stock, reserving his own claim out of the London and Paris House first. Mr. Saunders to hand over the amount realized for the estate of his claim to the bank. "The purchase of the stock includes lease of premises to June 1st next by paying rental from the time of possession at the original figure. The interest of the eighteen years' lease from June 1st to be purchased like the stock at Mr. Saunders' discretion by Mr. Ascher, or let go as he may think best, irrespective of the stock." Copy of this sent to Mr. McCracken. (See letter book) The document was received with groans,

The document was received with groans, hisses, and shouts of " Villain I"

Mr. Saunders said that when the liabilities were paid the Bank would not lose by this mortgage.

In answer to enquiry, Sir F. Hincks ex-plained at length how the Bank had become involved in the account of Ascher & Co.

Mr. Clark, the inspector, also explained that Mr. Louson, one of the tellers, had a large amount of bonds, which he was saving, nknown to the directors. Being asked whose bonds these were, he replied, \$68,000 were of Ascher & Co., \$47,000 of Beattie, \$25,000 of T. Davis, and several of Fish, Shepherd & Co.

A motion proposed by Mr. Ilsley, and seconded by Miss McDougall, was carried un-animously, appointing T. W. Ritchie, Q.C., Col. Turnbull and Ald. Hagar, a committe to draft a petition asking for a Government inquiry, and for the arrest and punishment of those directors who had made false statements.

A motion proposed by Mr. Robe tson and seconded by Mr. Currier, to the effect that number there were on license 895 boys and the directors be empowered to do the best | 151 girls.

be troubled a second time. So he wrote on the back of the card the words "ask the Globr," and after the same ceremony of transfer through several pairs of hands had been completed the little pastebourd was once more lodged in the hands of the reporter. The patient defiler of clean paper read the brief note with indignation, and then looked up at "Jeames." To use the words of the reporter, he was a "chuckle" headed Englishman with an everlasting grin." "The Major promised to give the Mail a

report," said the scribe. "The Majah says awsk the Globe," replied the other.

"But the Major said he would get a description of the Princess' dress for the Mail specially," persisted the gleaner of facts.

"But don't you see the Majah says 'awsk the *Globe?*" said the equally persistent flunkey, and his chronic grin grew wider and more painfully distinct as he enjoyed the stupidity of the reporter, who could not see the meaning of the Major's words.

The reporter at length "took in" the kind of man he was dealing with, and determined to have some fun with him, while the flunkey considered the individual before him was beastly stoopid."

"I don't want to go to the Globe for information which Major de Winton promised the Mail. Can he not write it out a second time?"

At this point the flunkey wagged his head from side to side for several seconds in amused consternation at such inexplicable dullness. After such a prolonged hestitation the reporter expected something new, but judge of his disgust when the fellow again drawled out:

"That's all right, you know; but don't you see the Majah says 'awsk the Globe.''

Out into the night fled the furious scribbler, and when next he was seen he was calmly slumbering in a King street bar-room, and the united efforts of his friends failed to awake him.

-During the week ending Saturday last there were shipped from this port to Great Britain 1,119 head cattle, 3,714 sheep, and 32 horses.

CLERICAL MOVEMENTS .- Rev. Abbe Proulx, Professor of the Grand Seminary of Montreal who left last June for a trip to Europe, has returned to the city after a very pleasant trip on the St. Laurent. He is accompanied by Abbes Gaudin and Portier, priests of St. Sulpice, of Paris. They will in future reside in Montreal, the former at the Seminary, and the latter at St. Mary's College.

The number of reformatory schools in England is 54, and in Scotland 12. In England there are 46 for Protestants and 8 for Catholics. In Scotland there are 10 for Protestants and 2 for Catholics. The number of persons under detention on December 51, 1878, was altogether 7,000, thus divided :- England, 3,601 boys and 795 girls (Protestant), and 1,153 boys and 213 girls (Catholic); Scotland, 764 boys and 136 girls (Protestant), and 252: boys and 90 girls (Catholic). Of the total 1.1019

CETEWAYO CAPTURED.

LONDON, September 17 .- A deepatch from

Cape Town brings news of the capture of

surrender at once. He was alone, and made

no resistance. Sir Garnet Wolseley's policy

of distributing Cetewayo's broken power among the chiefs in Zululand is severely

criticised in Badical circles as involving an

entirely new organization of the country, and

likely to lead to perilous complications. It

is affirmed that it would have been much

wiser on the part of the Home Government

terized as both treacherous and foolish.

What disposal will be made of Cetewayo's

Stephen J. Meany.

Counselor Stephen J. Meany, the well

known Irish patriot, poet, litterateur and

ournalist, is home again among us, fresh and

rubicund, and physically a splendid model for

a Raphael picture, and mentally a subject for

a philosopher's study. At the late election

in Ireland for Home Bule he did yeoman's

work. At our elections in October and

November he will be, as ever, an oracle and

orator in the great cause of civil, State and

national Democracy. He is at Sweeney's, his old headquarters. His friends will hear from

him occasionally in the Democrat.--N. Y.

Chronic Diarrhea.

If costiveness be an evil to the human

system, so is chronic looseness of the bowels.

The sufferer finds that everything annoying

the nerves produces this looseness. A sudden

which a well regulated stomach would not re-

have been tried and given up as helpless.

There is a remedy now offered in the shape of

DR. HERRICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, which has

been tried for very many years with the

happiest results. They attack the disease in cannot its citadel. They be "pooh-poohed" into disuse! They have stood the test of many

years, and thousands know that they have

wrought cures in their system which they

never believed. They are for the healing of

FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND BRON-

CHITIS use Allen's LUNG BALSAN, sold;by all

Druggists the world over.

Fellow's Symp of Hypoybosphites, by re-

storing strength to the nerves and muscles of

the stomach cures dyspepsia, which is but the

result of loss of nervous strength, followed by

DIARRHEA AND DYSENTERY are per-

haps the most common of our everyday ills,

and every person nearly has some special cure of their own. Ours is Ferry Davis' Pain-

Killer, and having used it for many years we

THERE ARE MANY PERFUMES WHICH, WHEN applied to the handkerchief,

Sunday Democrat.

the nations!

muscular relaxation.

can confidently recommend it.

person has not yet transpired.

THE GARDENERS' GATHERING.

6

Exhibition of Fruit and Flowers at the Skating Rink - Successful Competi-

The horticultural and agricultural exhibits which were opened on the 16th of September, were visited each evening by a fair number of admirers, who promenaded around the rink to the sweet strains of A battery band. During the afternoon the judges, whose names have been mentioned, completed their inspection, and handed the following list of, competitors to the Secretary as the result of their labors :---

PLANTS.

Greenhouse plants, collection of varieties at least one-half in bloom-1st prize, Duff Bros : 2nd, J Stanford.

Greenhouse plants, best 12, distinct varieties, at least one-half in bloom-1st prize, William Cooke ; 2nd, Duff Bros : 3rd George Buddo.

Greenhouse plants, 6, distinct varieties, in bloom-1st prize, J Stanford; 2nd, George Buddo; 3rd, W O'Hara.

Greenhouse plants, 3, distinct varieties, in bloom-1st prize, J Stanford ; 2nd, Duff Bros ; 3rd, Wm B Davidson.

Stove plants, 6 in bloom, distinct varieties -lst prize, Wm Sprigings.

Stove plants, 6 foliage, distinct varieties-1st prize, George Buddo; 2nd, Duff Bros; 3rd,

G Morris. Begonias, 2 in bloom, distinct varieties-

1st prize, William Sprigings; 2nd, W B Davidson ; 3rd, J Stanford. Begonias, 2 foliage, distinct varieties-1st,

William Sprigings; 2nd, George Buddo; 3rd, W B Davidson.

Begonias, bulbous, 2 in bloom-1st prize, John Stanford; 2nd, W B Davidson; 3rd, Wm Sprigings.

Geraniums zonale, 12 distinct varieties-1st prize, John Stanford; 2nd Wm Sprigings.

Geraniums zonale, 6, distinct varieties-1st prize, John Stanford; 2nd, Wm O'Hara; 3rd, Wm Sprigings.

Geraniums double, 6, distinct varieties-1st prize, John Stanford; 2nd, G Morris; 3rd, W B Davidson.

Geraniums bronze, 3, distinct varieties-1st prize, J Stanford.

Fuschias, 6, distinct varieties—1st prize, J Stanford.

Fuschias, 3, distinct varieties-1st prize, J Stanford; 2nd, J Dickson.

Foreign Ferns, b-st 20, distinct varieties-1st, W Sprigings; 2nd, Gee Buddo. Foreign Ferns, best 12, distinct varieties-

1st, G Morris; 2nd, W Cooper; 3rd, W Sprigings.

Foreign Ferns, best 6, distinct varieties-1st, G Buddo; 2nd, J Stanford; 3rd, W Cooke.

Tree Fern, best specimen-1st, G Buddo. Native Ferns, best collection in pots-W

Sprigiugs. Lycopodium, best 4 pots-1st, W B Davidson; 2nd, W Cooke; 3rd, W Sprigings.

Palm, best-1st, J Buddo. Abutilous, best 8, distinct varieties, in

bloom-ist J Stanford. Boses, best 6, in pots-J Stanford.

Bouvardias, best 6, at least 3 varietics-lst, W O'Hara; 2ud, W B Davidson 3rd, J Stan-

ford. Bouvardias, best 3, distinct varieties-1st J Stanford ; 2nd, W O'Hara.

Coleus, best 6, distinct varieties-1st, J Stanford; 2nd, W B Davidson; 3rd, W Sprigings.

Chleus, best 2, distinct varieties-1st, J Stanford; 2nd, Wm O'Hara; W Sprigings. Balsams, best 4, must be grown in pots, in loom -1st. J Stanford.

Balsams, best 2, must be grown in pots, in bloom-1st, J Stanford ; 2nd, W O'Hara. Cockscombs, best 4, must be grown in pots

Bros.

-1st, J Stanford ; 2nd, W O'Hara.

1st, J Stanford; 2nd, G Morris.

1st, J Stanford ; 2nd, G Morris.

W B Davidson; 3rd, G Morris.

Lilliums, 12 spikes of-1st, G Morris.

Sprigings; 3rd, R Smith.

ris; 2nd, W Sprigings.

Davidson; 3rd, G Morris.

ris; 3rd, W B Davidson.

Wm Sprigings, 3rd, Wm Tait.

2nd, Wm Tait ; 3rd, Jas Morrison.

W B Davidson ; 3rd, W Sprigings.

B Davidson; 3rd, W Sprigings.

BOUQUETS, WREATES, &C.

Bouquet, Winter-1st, W B Davidson ; 2nd,

2nd, Wm Tait ; 3rd, G Morris.

3rd, W B Davidson.

2nd, G Morris.

G Morris.

Morrison.

Wm Tait.

Hardisty.

B Davidson.

2nd, W Tait.

3rd, G Badd.

3rd, S S Bain.

P Doig.

3rd, W Tait.

2nd. W Sprigings.

Tait; 3rd, G Morris.

Stanford.

B Davidson.

W B Davidson.

BPHCIAL' PRIZES-OPEN TO ALL. Bouquet, Hand; home-grown or imported flowers-1st, C Campbell; 2nd, F Roy; 3rd, R Smith, Wreath; home-grown or imported flowers-

1st, C Campbell; 2nd, F Roy; 3rd, G Moore. SPECIAL PRIZES OFFERED BY .W. EVANS, ESQ. For the best table ornament in fruit and flowers-1st, U Campbell; 2nd, G Moore; 3rd, P Doig:

AWATEUR CLASS

Plants, 6 in bloom-1st, J Dickson; 2nd, Thos Irving; 3rd, J Jeffrey, jr. Plants, 4 in bloom-1st, J Dickson; 2nd, Thos Irving; 3rd, J Jeffrey, jr.

Plants, 2 in bloom-1st, J Dickson; 2nd, J McGregor; 3rd, J Jeffrey, jr. Plant-1st, J Dickson; 2nd, Wm Tait; 3rd,

John Smith. Begonias, 2 in bloom-1st, W Mackenzie;

2nd, J McGregor ; 3rd, M Tait. Coleus, 2-1st, J Dickson; 2nd, Wm Tait;

3rd, J McGregor. Coleus—1st, J Dickson; 2nd, J McGiegor;

3rd, J Jeffrøy, jr. Fuschias, 3 in bloom—1st, J Dickson; 2nd, W Tait; 3rd, W Mackenzie.

Fuschia, in bloom-1st, J Dickson; 2nd, Jeffrey.

Geraniums, 4 in bloom-1st, J Dickson

2nd, J McGregor; 3rd, Thos Irving, jr. Geraniums, 2 in bloom—1st, J Dickson,

2nd, J McGregor; 3rd, Thos Irving, jr. Roses, 3 in bloom-lst, J Jeffrey, jr. Hydrauges, in bloom-1st, J Jeffrey, jr.

Oleander, in bloom-1st, J Dickson. Abutilon, in bloom-1st, J Dickson; 2nd,

Robert Jack ; 3rd, W Mackenzie.

Heliotrope, in bloom-1st, J Dickson ; 2nd, Wm Mackenzie. Plants, vase of-1st, Thos Irving, jr; 2nd;

Dickson; 3rd, W Tait. Hunging basket-let, J Dickson; 2nd, W

Mackenzie; 3rd, Thos Irving, Jr. Carnations, 4 in pots, in bloom-1st, J Dickson; 2nd, J Jeffrey, jr.

Carnetions, 2 in pots, in bloom—1st, J Dickson; 2ad, J H Lacroix; 3rd, J Jeffrey, jr.

Bouvardia, in bloom-1st, Wm Tait; 2nd,

J Dickson; 3rd, Thos Irving, jr. Petunias, 2 in pots, in bloom-1st, J Dickson; 2nd, W Tait; 3rd, John Smith.

Mignonette, 2 pots, in bloom-lst, J Jeffrey,

jr; 2nd, J Dickson; 3rd, W Tait. Asters, 2 pots in bloom-1st, J Smith ; 2nd,

W Tait ; 3rd, Jas Drummond. Cut flowers, collection of-1st, W Tait ; 2nd,

Jas McGregor; 3rd, Robert Jack. Dahlias, 6-1st, Thos Irving; 2nd, W Tait. Gladioli, 6-1st, R Jack; 2nd, W Tait.

Balsams, 2 in pots in bloom-1st, J Dick-

son; 2nd, John Smith; 3rd J Jeffrey, jr.

Cockscombs, 2 in pots-1st, W Tait; 2nd, McGregor ; 3rd, J Drummond.

Pansies, twelve blooms-1st, W Tait; 2nd, McGregor; 3rd, J Dickson. Verbenas, 6 blooms-1st, W Tait; 2nd, J

Dickson ; 3rd, Thos Irving, jr. Fern case, (filled)—1st, J B Goode ; 2nd, C

3 Carter.

Bouquet, hand-2st, J Dickson ; 2nd, Thos

Irving, jr; 3rd. J Jeffrey. Bouquet, table--1st, J Dickson : 2nd, J Jeff-

rey. jr; 3rd, W Tait. Wreath—1st, J Dickson; 2nd, J McGregor

3rd, Thos Irving, jr. Most tastefully arranged basket of cut

flowers, not more than 12 inches in diameter —1st, J Dickson ; 2nd, J McGregor ; 3rd, Thos Irving, jr.

VEGETABLES

Cauliflowers, 4-1st, W B Davidson; 2nd, W H Honeywell; 3rd, John L Brodie. Cucumbers, 2-1st, W B Davidson; 2nd,

W Hurdisty ; 3rd, Thomas Auld. Cabbage, summer, 3 for table-1st. W B Davidson ; 2nd, J L Brodie ; 3rd W Ross.

Cabbage, winter, 3 for table—1st, W Ross; 2nd, W B Davidson; 3rd, W H Honeywell.

Cabbage, red, 3 for table-1st, W Ross; 2nd W H Honeywell ; 3rd, W B Davi ion. Cabbage, Savoy, 3 for table-W B David-

Pears, collection, 5 of each, named-1st, Ed -lst, J Stanford; 2nd, W O'Hara; 3rd Duff | son; 2nd, W Ross, 3rd, J Jeffrey, jr. sprouts, 2 stalks-1st, 2nd, W B Davidson. Cockscombs, best 2, must be grown in pots . Scotch kale, 2 stalks-1st, W Boyle ; 2nd, Thos Caverhill; 2nd, Wm Boyle; 3rd, Semi-W B Davidson; 3rd, W Ross. Celery, white, 5-1st, W B Davidson; 2nd, W H Honeywell; 3rd, J L Brodie. Carnations, 6 pots, dis varieties, in bloomnarv of St Sulpice. Pears, collection, plate, 5 specimens-1st. Alex Armour ; 2nd, Wm Boyle ; 3rd, Seminary Carnations, 3 pots, dis varieties, in bloom-Celery, red, 6-1st, W B Davidson. Beets, turnip, 6 for table-1st, Henry Phillips; 2nd, W B Davidson; 3rd, S S Bain. of St Sulpice. Hanging basket-1st, P Doig; 2nd, W Vase of plants-1st, W Sprigings; 2nd, J Beets, long, 6 for table-1st, W B Davidson ; 2nd, W H Honeywell; 3rd, W Ross. Turnips, white, 6 for table-lst, W H Honeywell; 2nd, J L Brodie; 3rd, W B Lilliums, 2 in pots, in bloom-1st, G Mor-Davidson. Turnips, yellow, 6 for table-1st, W B Giadioli, 12 spikes-1st, John Dunbar; 2nd, Davidson; 2nd, Thes Auld; 3rd, J L Brodie Carrots, early, 12 for table-1st, W Ross; Gladioli, 6 spikes-1st, J Dunbar; 2nd, W 2nd, J L Brodie; 3rd, J Morrison. Carrota, late, 12 for table—1st, W H Honey-well; 2nd, W Ross; 3rd, Thos Auld. Hollyhock, 12 blooms-1st, no first; 2nd, Parsnips, 12 for table-1st, W Ross : 2nd. Dahlias, 24-1st, W Sprigings; 2nd, W B W B Davidson. Onions, white, 6 for table-1st, W O'Hara Dahlias 12-1st, W Sprigings; 2nd, G Mor-2nd, Wm Ross; 3rd, W Cooke. Onions, red, 6 for table-1st, W O'Hara Dahlias 6-1st, W Sprigings; 2nd, G Morris; 2nd, W Ross; 3rd, W B Davidson. Onions, yellow, 6 for table-1st, W B Davidson; 2nd, W Ross; 3rd, W O'Hara. Dahlias, Pompon, 12-1st. W Sprigings, 2nd, Phillips. G Morris, 3rd, W B Davidson. Stocks, 12 spikes of-1st, W B Davidson, Onions, assorted collection-1st, W B Davidson; 2nd, W O'Hara. Stocks, 6 spikes of-1st, W B Davidson, 2nd Tomatoes, red, 12-1st, G Buddo; 2nd, W B Davidson; 3rd, P Doig. Tomatoes, yellow, 12-1st, G Buddo. Asters, 24 blooms of-1st, A Armour, 2nd, J Tomatoes, assorted collection-1st, Buddo; 2nd, Mrs Girdwood; 3rd, T Auld. G Asters, 12 blooms of-1st, A Armour, 2nd, Egg plants, 6 purple-1st, T Irving, Sr. Egg plants, 6, white-1st T Irving, Sr. Asters, 6 in pots, in bloom-1st, J Morrison, Peppers, collection-1st prize, J Jeffrey, Jr 2nd, J L Brodie; 3rd, W H Honeywell. 2nd, W O'Hara, 3rd, W B Davidson. Zinndis, 24 blooms of—lst, W Sprigings Vegetable Marrow-1st, John Smith; 2nd, J L Brodie; 3rd, W B Davidson Dianthus, collection of-1st, W B Davidson; Table squashes, 3 varieties, 2 of each-1st, W Ross; 2nd, J Smith; 3rd, W H Honeywell. Phlox Drummondi, 24 varieties, 3 trusses of Gourds-1st, W B Davidson. each-lst, Jas Morrison ; 2nd, G Morris ; 3rd, Sweet Corn, collection-1st, Thomas Auld; Phlox Drummondi, 12 varieties, 3 trusses of 2nd, W H Honeywell. Sweet Corn, 12 ears-1st, W H Honeywell each-1st, Jas Morrison ; 2nd, W B Davidson; 2nd, W O'Hara; 3rd, T Auld. Bushrooms, dish of, raised artificially-1st. Verbenas, 24 blooms-1st, E Armour ; 2nd W O'Hara ; 2nd, W H Honeywell. Beans, dish of-1st, G W Hardisty ; 2nd, G Verbenas, 12 blooms -1st, E Armour; 2nd W B Davidson; 3rd, J Dunbar. Verbenas, 6 blooms-1st, W B Davidson Buddo; 3rd, H Phillips. Pot and Sweet Herbs, collection of-1st, W B Davidson. Potatoes, collection for table, not less than 6 Pansies, 12 blooms-1st, none; 2nd, G W of each variety named—lst, J Jeffrey, jr; 2nd, T Auld; 3rd, T Irving, sr. Potatoes, basket of, 1 peck---1st, J L Brodie; Pansies, 6 blooms-lst, E Armour; 2nd, W Petunias, collection-1st, S S Bain ; 2nd, W nd, W Boyle; 3rd, T Auld. Potatoes, 4 varieties, named-1st, W B Salpiglossis, collection-1st, W Tait; 2nd. Davidson; 2nd, W Boyle; 3rd, T Auld. Vegetables, greatest variety of, distinct from other entries, each variety named-1st, T Annuals, collection-1st, W B Davidson, Auld; 2nd, J Morrison; 3rd, W B Davidson. Vegetables, basket of, assorted-1st, W B Biennials, collection-1st, W B Davidson. Davidson; 2nd, W H Honeywell; 3rd, J Jeffrey, Immortelles, collection-1st, P Doig; 2nd, W Sprigings; 3rd, W Tait. Honey, in comb, not less than 6 lbs-1st, N S Whitney; 2nd, Jas Jeffrey, jr; 3rd, G B Ed-Bouquet, table-1st, Duff Bros; 2nd, W B wards. Davidson; 3rd, F Roy. Bonquet, hand—1st, F Roy; 2nd, R Smith; Honey, jar of clear-lst, E Greaves; 2nd, E B Mayer; 3rd J Jefirey, jr. Bee-hive, design of-1st, E Greaves. Wreath, not less than 12 nor more than 15 Apples, three varieties, 5 of each-1st, Jno inches diameter-1st, Duff Bros; 2nd, F Roy; Smith; 2nd, Mrs L J Seargeant; 3rd, J Irving, Device in Winter Flowers-1st, P Doig.

Apples, plate of Duchess, 5 apples-None. Apples, plate of St Lawrence, 5-1st, Mrs L J Seargeant ; 2nd, Rev J Fulton.

Apples, plate of crabs, 10-1st, Jos Hick-son; 2nd, G Cheney. Pears, plate of 5-1st, E. Lafleur; 2nd, Jos King Cetewayo by Col. Barrow, 28th of August. Since it began, the pursuit of Cete-wayo was continued without intermission. Some days before his capture, he disbanded

Hickson; 3rd, Thos Caverhill. Plums, plate of-1st. R Greaves ; 2nd J Garhis followers and secreted himself in the diner; 3rd, Jas Drummond.

bush. The British, under Col. Barrow, pur-Grapes, 3 varieties, out-door, 2 bunches of sued him from kraal to kraal, burning the each-1st, James Dickson; 2nd, James Jefkraals as Cetewayo and his constantly diminfries, jr. ishing followers fled before them. The cap-

Grapes, 2 bunches of any kind-2nd, Joseph ture was finally made by surrounding him in Hickson. the bush with a detachment of troops, and threatening to shoot him if he refused to

SPECIAL PRIZE OFFERED BY J. MORGAN, JUN. For 6 bunches of Delaware grapes-lat, Jas

Dickson. Melon, water-lst, Jos Jeffries, Jr.

Melon, green or red, flushed-1st, Thomas Irving, Jr ; 3rd, Jas Jeffries. SECTION 219-UNENUMERATED CLASS.

Melon, special-1st, Mrs Dr Girdwood.

Melon, small, for desert ornament-2nd, Mrs Dr Girdwood.

to instruct Sir Garnet to have granted such concessions as would have made the present Grapes, 4 bunches, 2 white and 2 black, grown under glass-1st, Capt R J Rayner; dynasty a friend of the Crown instead of de-2nd, Ed Armour; 3rd, Geo Buddo. stroying it. Eugland's entire South African Grapes; heaviest single bunch, grown under policy before and during the war is charac-

glass-1st, Capt RJ Rayner ; 2nd, Ed Armour ; 3rd, John Doyle.

Special prize offered by the President of the Society for the best and heaviest bunch of grades, grown under glass, \$25, or a piece of plate, suitably engraved, of that value; the bunch winning the prize to become the pro-perty of the donor. The Society also offered a second and third prize of \$5 and \$3 for the second and third best bunches-1st, Capt R J Rayner ; 2nd, Ed Armour ; 3rd, John Doyle. Melon, water-1st, W O'Hara; 2nd, G Mor-

ris; 3rd, J L Brodie. Melon, citron-1st, Capt R J Rayner; 2nd, W Ross; 3rd, W Cooke.

Melon, musk, green fleshed-1st, Thos Hall; 2nd, J Ilving, jr; 3rd, Geo Buddo. Melon, mask, red fleshed—lst, W O'Hara

2nd Wm Cooke; 3rd, Jas Jeffries, jr. Plumbs, quart of wild-1st, John Smith; 2nd, Jas Jeffries, jr.

Grapes, 3 clusters of wild-1st, John Smith : 2nd, Jas Jehries, jr; 3rd G W Hardisty. Fig-1st, Wm Cooke.

Grape Vine-None.

Apples, 12 varieties, 5 of each, named-1st, Wm O'Hara; 2nd, P Harrigan; 3rd, R W Shepherd, ir.

announcement of either evil or good news Apples, 6 varieties, 5 of each, named-1st, Wm Ross; 2nd, R W Shephord, jr; 3rd, Wm starts it. An indulgence of the appetite, Boyle. gard, brings on the complaint. Well cooked and badly prepared food are alike prejudicial.

Apples, 3 varieties, 5 of each, named-1st, Wm Boyle; 2nd, James Jeffries, jr; 3rd, Wm | In a word, the victim of chronic looseness is to be pitied and, if possible, relieved. But how? is the question. Drugs and compositions Ross.

Apples, 5 heaviest, named-1st, William O'Hara; 2nd, W B Davidson. Apples, plate of Alexander, 5 apples-lst,

Mrs L J Bergeant; 2nd, Robert Jack. Apples, plate of Duchess, 5 apples-Ist, R

W Shepherd ; 2nd, Ed Greaves. Apples, plate of St. Lawrence, 5 apples-

Apples, plate of Fameuse, 10 apples-1st

Apples, plate of Strawberry, 10 apples-1st,

Apples, plate of Peach, 10 apples-1st, Mrs

Apples, plate of Astrachan, 10 apples-1st

Apples, plate of Pomme Gris, 10 apples-1st,

Apples, plate of Golden Russet, 10 apples-

Apples, seeding not before exhibited-1st. W B Davidson; 2nd, G B Edwards; 3rd, R

Crab apples, collection, 10 of each, named

-1st, P. Harrigan; 2nd, G B Edwards; 3rd,

Crab apples, plate, 10 specimens, named-

lst, Wm O'Hara; 2nd, Wm Boyle; 3rd, R W

lst, Mrs L J Seargeant; 2nd, N S Whitney.

lst, Wm Cooke ; 2nd, Wm Boyle.

Wm Cooke; 2nd, Rev Jas Fulton.

L J Seargeant; 2nd, John L Brodie.

Rev Jas Fulton : 2nd, G B Edwards.

Rev James Fulton; 2nd, G B Edwards.

Wm Cooke.

W Shepherd, jr.

R W Shepherd.

Snepherd.

Apples, plate of Fameuse, 10 apples-1st,

Plums, collection, not less than 6 specimens of each variety—1st, Ed Greaves; 2nd, Wm O'Hara; 3rd, N S Whitney. Plums, 2 varieties-1st, Ed Greaves ; 2nd, Wm Boyle ; 3rd, Wm O'Hara. Peaches, collection, under glass, 3 of each variety-1st, Wm O'Hara. Peaches, collection, 3 of each variety-1st, Wm O'Hara. Nectarines, collection-1st, William O'Hara Grapes, collection, out-door, named, 2 bunches of each-1st, Alex Armour. Grapes, 3 varieties, out-door, 2 bunches of each-1st, Alex Armour ; 2nd, Jas Morrison : 3rd, G W Hardisty. Grapes, Leaviest single bunch, out-doorst, James Morrison ; 2nd, Alex Armour. Grapes, 5 varieties, grown in cold vinery-Ist, Capt R Rayner ; 2nd, Ed Armour ; 3rd, H *Grapes, bunches, 2 white and 2 black.

grown in cold vinery-1st, Alex Armour ; 2nd, Ed Armour; 3rd, H Phillips. Grapes, 8 varieties, 1 bunch of each, grown

in hot vinery-1st, George Buddo; 2nd, Ed Armour.

*The prizes in Secs. 143 and 144 will not be awarded if artificial.

FRGITS.

Open to the Province of Quebec-For the best collection of apples exhibited by and grown within the limits of the county competing, 5 specimens of each variety-2nd,

bec, Hochelaga excepted-For the best collection of apples exhibited by and grown within the limits of the county competing, 5 specimens of each variety—1st, Chas Gibb; 2nd, F S Boardman; 3rd, R W Shepherd, jr. Apples, best and largest collection open to the Province of Quebec, must be exhibited by the grower, 5 specimens of such variety-lst,

the exhibition highly creditable to this portion of the country, and, in some respects, excellent. The exhibit of pears is good, and should incite more extensive cultivation. Apple productions show to marked advantage. notable among the goods being the Fameuse, Pomme Gris and Alexander. Grapes under glass are of a really superior class, reflecting much credit to those engaged in their cultivation. The out-door exhibit of the industry did not show to good advantage, consequent on the coolness of the weather. It was to be regretted that a class known as the "Champion," reported to be of superior quality and grown in the district of "Beaconsfield," did not form an item of the exhibit. Special attention is also called to the fine plum specimens; also a worthy display of peaches, nectarines, &c.

desirability of properly naming the different exhibits, especially apple productions.

Some fine seedlings were also exhibited, but could not be adjudged until they reached a perfected form. We, the judges, are therefore unable to make any special report of the same.

Armour; 2nd, Wm O'Hara; 3rd, Thos Caver- which we avery agreeable odor for a few moments Pears, collection, 3 varieties of each-1st and then die away leaving only a sickly, disagreeable smell. Not so with MURRAY & LAN-MAN'S FLORIDA WATER; the longer it is exposed the more delicate and delightful becomes its rich aroma.

> GIVE ME SOUND REASONS FOR TAKING MEDICINE or I will not try it, says the rational invalid. This is fair and right. Assertion is not proof. In recommending BRISTOL'S SARBAPARILLA AND PILLS, therefore, as specifics for scrofula and all the types o ulcerous and eruptive disease, it is proper to remind the public that, for over one third of a century, they have been uniformly successful

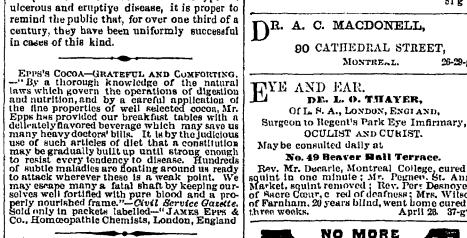
J. H. ROBINSON, Esq., St. John, N.B.

Sours very truly, (Signed.) Joshua Harper, of the barque "Mary Lowerison."

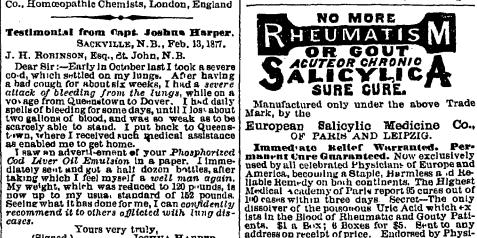
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Aug. 28.

candidates.

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DUKE STREET, Toronto, Out,

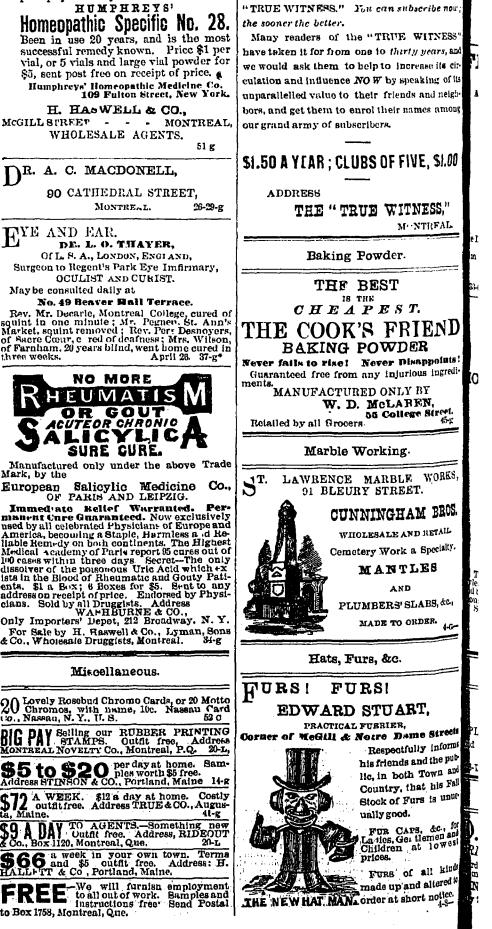
OF PARIS AND LEIPZIG. OF PARIS AND LEIPZIG. Immed: ato Selief Warranted. Per-mannet: Unre Guaranted. Now exclusively used by all celebrated Physiciant of Europe and America, becouling a Staple, Harmless a. d. Re-liable Remedy on both continents. The Highest Medical Academy of Paris report 95 cures out of 100 cases within three days. Secret.—The only dissoiver of the poisonous Uric Acid which +x ists in the Blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Pati-ents. Si a Bax; 6 Boxes for \$5. Sent to any address on receipt of price. Endorsed by Physi-cians. Sold by all Druggists. Address WACHBURNE & CO., Only Importers' Depot, 212 Broadway. N. Y. For Sale by H. Raswell & Co., Lyman, Sons & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Montreal. 34-g

Robinson's Phosporized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lacio-Phosphate of Lime is pre-pared soleiv by J. H. Robinson, Pharmacentical Chemist, St. John, N.B. For sale by liruggists and General Dealers. Price \$1.00 per bottle; six bottles for \$500.

Miscellaneous.

20 Lovely Rosebud Chromo Cards, or 20 Motto Chromos, with name, 10c. Nassau Card 10., Nassau, N. Y., II. S. 52 C WONDERFUL INVENTION ! BIG PAY Selling our RUBBER PRINTING MONTREAL NOVELTY CO., MONTREAL NOVELTY CO., MONTREAL NOVELTY CO., MONTREAL, P.Q. 20-L, Jacob's Patent Lithogram, Patented July \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Sam-Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine 14-g Time, money and labor saved. Ten impres-slone per minute. Over fifty impressions from one working. No Press, Roller, Pad or Bai tery reguired. So simple a child can work it. Iav. luable to Official Assig. ces. Lawyers. Archi-tects, unveyors, Bankers, Merchantsand others. Postal Card. Note, Lettera. d Legal sizes. Prices, \$2.50, \$5, \$7 and \$9 mepectively. Arrangements will be made with the trade as quickly as possi-ta. **\$72** A WEEK. \$12 s day at home. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 41-g \$9 A DAY TO AGENTS.—Something new Co., Box 1120, Montreal, Que. 20-L **\$66** a week in your own town. Terms HALL+TT & Co, Portland, Maine. ble. TRADE BEWARE.—An infringement of this Patent, sold under the style of the Uhromograph Flate, may be offered in the market. Aby per-son found offering such will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law J. M. JACOBS Patentee, J. M. JACOBS Patentee,

FREE we will furnish employment to all out of work. Examples and instructions free. Send Postal 457 st. Paul Street, Montreal. to Box 1758, Montreal, Que.



Wm O'Hara. Open to any county in the Province of Que-G B Edwards. Report of the fruit judges .- They consider

The judges, in concluding, remarked on the

Jos Hickson; 2nd, Jas Drummond.

concidences of a site of star as

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.





that a partially bald-headed servani of his, when trimming the lamps, had a habit of wip-ing his oil-bosoneared hands in his scanty 'ocks, and the result was in a few months a much finer-head of black, glossy hair than he ever had be-fore. Theoil was tried on horses and cattle that had lost their hair from the cattle plague, and the results were as rapid as they were marvel ons. The manes and even the tails of horses, which had failen cut, were completely restored in a few weeks. These experiments were herald-ed to the world ; but the knowledge was practic-ally u-eless to the prenaturely bald and gray, as no one in civilized society could tolerate the use of refined petroleum as a dressing for the hair. Rut the skill' of one of our chemistis has overome the difficulty, and by a process known only to himself, he has, after very ela-borate and eastly experiments, succeeded in deadorizing petroleum, which renders it sus ceptible of being hauled as damily as ine famous eau decologne. The experiments made with the dealorized liquid on the human hair were attended with the most astonishing re-sults. A few applications where the hair was thin and failing gave remarkabe tone and vigor to the scalp and hair. Every par-ticle of daminaf disappears on the first or second dressing, and the liquid, so searching in its name, and set up a radical change from the start. It is well known that the most beauti-thi colors are made from petroleum, and by some anysterious operation of nature the use of this article gradually imparts a beautiful light brown color to the hair, which, by con-tinne, 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 rejoice. We advise our readers to give it a trial, feeling subside that one applications will con-vince them of its wonderful effects.-*Pittabury Commercial of October* 22, 187. THE GREAT AND ONLY

English misgovernment in Ireland. When they had the people of this country prosperous, self-reliant, and confident of the future, they would have an Irish nation which would be able to hold its own among the rations of the world. (Cheers.) They would have a country which would be able to speak with the enemy in the gate, they would have a people who understand their rights, and knowing those rights, were resolved to maintain them, and they would have all this without infilicting any injustice upon any individual. By all means give the landlord a fair valuation. He did not wish to assume the attitude of a prophet, but if he did he would venture to predict that the offer that was now made to the landlords and the English Government would never be made again. (Cries of " Never.") He called on the landlords and the State to make a good bargain while they could, for the market was falling. (Cheers) Mr. HISHON proposed-"That the farmers

of this country pledge themselves not to take any farm from which a tenant has been evicted for refusing to pay a rent which, in the opinion of honest and impartial valuators, is a rack-rent, and which would would make it impossible for the person paying it to maintain his family wit decency and comfort."

Mr. Molossy, of Rilfine, seconded the resolution.

Mr. GABEETT, M.P., also supported the resolution, which was passed with acclamation. Another resolution urging all farmers to join in preparing petitions for reductions of rent having been passed, The proceedings closed.

Limerick, Monday.

Messrs, Parnell, O'Sullivan, O'Shaughnessy and Gabbett, members of Parliament, were entertained by the Butt Committee to-day in Limerick, they steamed down the river Shannon on one of the pleasure steamers. They were accompanied by about twenty priests and tifty gentlemen, including some of the staunch supporters of the late Mr. Butt. When the steamer got near Loop Head a luncheon took place on board, when several toasts took were honored, including "The Queen," "The Lords and Commons of Ireland," "Prosperity to Ireland," "The memory of Isaac Butt," "The Irish Hierarchy and clergy," Home Rule, and the city Representatives" At the mention of the Queen therewere several hisses. A few stood up to honour the toast.

The Very Rev. Dr. MEEHAN, in speaking to a toast, said Mr. Parnell had no better friends than the priests and people of Limerick City and County, and they would give him a great support.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN, M.P., warned the Government not to treat Ireland with too high a hand, as there was an Ireland in every town in England and a great nation of Trish in America who would not allow Ireland to be crushed. All they asked was that Ireland should not be governed by Englishmen or any other men except Irishmen.

Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY, M.P., ridiculed the statement made that a reduction of the Irish representatives was contemplated.

Mr. PARNELL, in responding to the toast, Success and renewed force to the policy of Messis, Parnell, M.P., Richard O'Shaughnessy, action as an influence on the Government in M.P., W. H. O'Sullivan, M.P., and M. Gabbett, asserting the rights of Ireland," thanked them action as an influence on the Government in M.P., together with several Catholic clergy- for the way in which his name had been received. He was sure that the movement which had been originated by Isaa: Butt in Limerick would be brought to a triumphant resolution, which called for a reduction of and speedy conclusion before many years can tent, said whenever he heatd of the rack- chapse. He said the Irish members were surrounded in Parliament by influences County Limerick he would send a valuator on which were hostile to every hope, feeling, and aspiration possessed by were paying a fair rent before the increase took place in proportion to the rent paid on the neighboring properties, he would from his the neighboring properties, he would from his and they ought to be independent of English public opinion as long as that opinion clashed with the opinion of the people of Ireland. (Applause.) He was confident that if the Irish people were determined on an active Irish policy, and sent an increased number of members to support that policy in the House for any government to withstand the pressure said that although the Government expressedly stated that they did not intend to touch the question of Irish university education during the last session, they soon saw reason to change that intention, and he believed that if the Irish members had succeeded in modifying the Army Discipline Bill by the course of action they adopted with regard to it, they might also by the same measures have rendered the University Bill more acceptable and useful than it was in its present form. They, however, intended to criticize it during the next session, although he knew that the difficulties in the way of its amendment would be ten times as great as they originally would have been. They had to work in those days by peaceful and constitutional means, and the sacrifices they were called upon to make were not onetenth of what the sacrifices of their forefathers had been in many a bloody battlefield (Cheers.) The reception accorded to Mr. Parnell was most enthusiastic.



- I rested 'neath the abadow of the mighty forest

- watched the sunshine lingering as it with rev'rence tender, To crown with parting beauty the fast declining
- And shed its rays of crimson and glorious golden splendour Once more with dazzling radiance, before it passed away.
- The purple shadows deepened, and the grey mists

- Night ! but oh ! one swift glance upwards then I gave to the culm heaven Where spirit hands were bringing out each shineng silver star. And Northern Lights were gleanning as if the
- skies were riven To show a ray celestial from the golden gates niar.

Only heaven can give more rapture than the summer starlit skies! BELLELLE.

MONSTER MEETING IN LIMERICK.

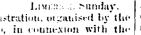
We take the following report of the Home Rule meeting at Limerick, which has excited so much adverse comment, from the Ulster

A monster demonstration, organised by the local farmers' club, in connexton with the visit of Mr. Parnell, M.P., took place in Limerick to-day. The meeting was held in the Fair Green, there being about fifteen

rather disorderly character.

Mr. O'SULLIVAS, M.P., speaking to the first renting system being carried out again in the place in the House of Commons state the facts of the case, and denonnce by name both wrong. He would protect the people from tyrannical landlords and heartless agents.

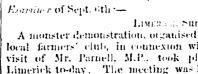
who was received with



The Rev. Marcus O'Cleary, P.P., Kilmallock, presided, and there were on the platform-The proceedings were throughout of a

the lands, and if he found that the tenants the agent and the landlord who committed the

cheers, supported a resolution, exhorting the of Commons, it would be utterly impossible of Padiament the depressed state of the coun- that could be brought to bear upon them. He



Irish representatives to bring under the notice try with a view to inducing the Government to procure such relief for the people as would save them from the impending ruin. They were, said, he in this country in the face of a very grave crisis, a crisis which they were only commencing to see, and no man could tell them how that crisis will end; yet he firmly believed that, bad as were the prospects of this country, out of that had they would obtain good for Ireland and the people who live in Ireland. (Applause.) He thought that it was the duty of the State to arrange a system of the land tenure in a country so as to have the greatest amount of food obtained from the soil of that country. (Cheers) In Ireland they obtained the least quantity of food; they supported the smallest possible number of people, and did the very opposite to that-obtaining the greatest food for the greatest number. (Hear, hear.) They in Ireland only looked for peaceful and constitutional means for the settlement of their great question, and they had those constitutional means at their hands to settle it. (Hear, hear) Now a reduction of rent had been demanded. Yet supposing the landlords were not going to give that reduction, what were they (the tenants) going to do? He did not wish to run down the landlords of Ireland ; there were many of them, he hoped the majority of them were as good as they could be expected under the circumstances. He wished to point out that it was just where the greatest need existed the greatest difficulty would be found in obtaining the reduction. It was the duty of the Irish tenant-farmers to combine among themselves, and ask for a reduction of their rent --(hear, hear)--and if they got no reduction, where a reduction was necessary, then he said that it was the duty of the tenant to pay no rent until he got it. (Loud applause.) And if they combined in that way, and if they stood together when being refused a reaconable and just reduction, and keep a firm grip of their homesteads, he could tell them that no power on earth could prevail against the hundreds of thousands of tenantfarmers of this country. (Cheers.) If they maintained that attitude victory must be theirs. (Cheers.) If when a farm was tenantless owing to any cause they refused to take it, and if the present most foolish competition among farmers came to an end, as undoubtedly it now must, men who were forgetful of reason or of common sense must come to reconsider their position. He believed the land of a country ought to be owned by the people of the country-Voices-"So say we all "- and he thought that they should centre their exertions upon obtaining that end. They would find after one or two seasons like this that the landlord class, would only be too willing to come in and say, "For God's sake give us the value of our lands, and let us go in peace," and then they would have the tarmers of this country occupying the position that they ought to hold. They would have them inde-pendent in feeling, self-reliant, and national. (Cheers). They would have broken down the barriers which existed between classes in

Letters of apology for non-attendance were rend from the Bishop of Limerick, Mr. Shaw, M. P., Mr. Henry, M. P., and Major O'Gorman, M. P.

Russia Arming for a Life and Death Struggle-Its Army of 3.0+0,000.

[From Le Messanger de Velune.]

Russia is at this moment in the midst of great military preparations. Her arsenals are day and night at work. Private letters, that come from perfectly trustworthy sources, tell us that she has already a store of guns and ammunition sufficing for 3,000,000 of men. Moreover, in a single year she has cast no less than twenty-five hundred cannons on a model newly introduced from England. Against whom are these preparations leveled? Are they at Austrian, Hungary or at Germany? One is tempted for an instant to believe that the Russians mean to bring at once to a head the issue which is certain to rise between them and the Hapsburg dynasty, with reference to the limits of their respective eres of activity in the Eist. Bat, if our news be true, the sentiment which really governs them is one of jealousy toward Germany, whose influence in Europe they view with distrust. Prince Gortschakoff cannot forgive himself for having with his own hands pushed the Iron Chancellor to, power and having put within his grasp the incredible successes of to-day. Prince Bismarck, on the other hand, believes that his work would be incomplete unless he conquered the Baltic Provinces. Thus the two great statesmen, allies in the past, rivals in the present, are linked by this common hope-that by creating a powerful division in a foreign country. one may contend with the Socialism of Ger-many, the other with the Nibilism of Russia. That is the duel which is now in the air, as surely as was that of France and Germany after Sadowa: And gathing Jay and

-Pauline Lucca has been stung by a fly. The newspapers lost no time in announcing

wonderous and gratifying effects which it produces, that sterling medicinal preparation, its superlative efficacy, in a manner as pleasing to its proprietors as it must be convincing to those who read it in the public prints, those Never was there a remedy which received ampler or more satisfactory endorsements; never was there one which better deserved it. IT 18 A TRIED BEMEDY. Experience has demonstrated that it not only relieves but eradicates the most obstinate coughs, sore throat of a malignant type, catarrh of long standing, rheumatism, neuralgia, stiffness and lameness other bodily troubles, as well as many of the disorders peculiar to horses and cattle. That it cures in every instance is not pretended, but that, if systematically used, and the malady susceptible of being remedied, it will remedy it. is a fact amply established. Sold by all dealers. Price 25 cents Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto Ont.

8

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, TUESDAY, Septemer 23.

Financial.

TUESDAY, Septemer 24. Fluancial. There is no activity in the local money market as yet. It is confident y expected that the har-vest will set money in circulation, provided th farmers do not hold on to their grain too long in the boye of getting better prices. But there and beyond supplying the present wan s of com-mercial borrowers there is very little dolog. Rates of dis ount still range from 6to 8 per cen-, and beyond supplying the present wan s of com-mercial borrowers there is very little dolog. Rates of dis ount still range from 6to 8 per cen-, the bulk of transactions being st 7 Call loans are made at 5 to 5 per cent, and loans on short time on good collaterals. Pterling Exchange was dull and weak, with a downwart teadency at 8 to 2 between banks, and 8 to 84 over the counter. Documentary bills quoted at 74 to 71. Exchange bank bills are bougat at 95 to 16 95, and Mechanics' at 25 to 322 The long looked for special meeting of share holders of the Consolidated Bank was held in this city last Thursday and Frid-y, and the shareholders are now rather better informed on the affairs of this institution than they were The particulars of the crosse will be found on another page of the TALE WITNESS, and a more fusitesing state of things has never be a known in connection with banking in Canada. The isblitties, exclusive of capital, amount to SLS1,357, against which the assets are stated to anount to 33,017,197. We understant every doi-lar known to be bad has been provided for, and only such bills as are almost certain to be paid are included in the current discounts. An inters, who was present at the meeting, accepted the position. It is believed the appointed, and Mr. Smithers, who was present at the meeting, accepted the position. It is believed the appointed, and Mr. Smithers, who was present at the meeting accepted the position. It is believed the appointed numbers, the new manager will enter upon his duties on the ist November.

-At an auction sale of securities at Quebec yesterday, 20 shares of La Banque Nationale stock were sold for 70 per cent; one share of Quebec kxchange at Silv; several shares of th-St Joan Street Railway were offered, but no bid could be obtained.

-The traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk railway for week ending september 13th last show an increase of \$18,7 il, as compared with the corresponding week of last year. The increase in 11 weeks is \$71,179 :--

1879 1878 Passengers, mails and express

Total...... \$192,727 \$173,976 -The traffic receipts of the Great Western Railway for the week ending September 12th were \$91,389 90, compared with \$83,618.37 for the corresponding week last year, an increase of \$7,771.53.

Business Troubles.

-Field & Sons, London, Fng., manufacturers of straw and Leg orn hats, millinery, etc., have failed. Limbilities, £87,000.

ADVERTISING itself wherever it goes by its sugars are firmer, with an upward tendency; from Mr. Taillefer at \$30 each, and ronderous and gratifying effects which it pro- job lots of Barbadoes molasses have been 15 head from sundry parties at \$40 each sold at 30s. Provisions, espicially butter John Ryan, Quebec, bought 37 head cattle, of and cheese are active at nearly all the ship-about 1,400 lbs each, at 4c; and 17, head do THOMAS' ECLECTRIC On, is winning "golden and cheese are active at nearly all the ship-opinions" in all parts of the United States. ping points, and prices for these Testimonials constantly pour in demonstrating two staple articles in particular, have considerably advanced, while there is prospect of a still better movement. Freights for shipment, but we have not learned the parare tending upward, and the rates on grain evidences of its popularity and genuine worth. f om this port to Liverpool and Glasgow are now quoted at 5s 3d to 5s 9d, and 6s to London. Flour, 2s 3d to 2s 6d.

Breadstuffs are buoyant, and nearly all the produce markets on this continent have been feverishly excited during the last couple of days, and as a consequence higher prices were established. Flour in this city advanced 10c had 39 head of shipping cattle unsold at noon, to 15c per barrel all round yesterday, and, complained that he could not find a buyer. of the back, muscles and joints, piles and holders are firm at the advance. Shipments kidney troubles, external hurts and sores, and of wheat, flour, butter and cheese from here of wheat, flour, butter and cheese from here are now large, and as will be seen from reports elsewhere potatoes, apples, turnips, etc. are moving forward rapidly to Great Britain. This is a new departure in Canadian shipping, and we would advise packers to be careful that goods are cautiously picked, and are sound when shipped. The partial failure by the crops in Europe, and particularly in England, is the ill wind that blows good to the farmers on this continent.

The following are the city prices for flour

	Superior Extra	٤ō	60	0	5 tó 0	
	Extra Superfine	5	40	0	0.00	
	Fancy	0	(M)	0	0 00	
	Spring Extra, new ground	5	374	0	5 50	
	Superfine	5	10	ō	5 70	
	Strong Bakers.		50	ō	5 75	
	Fine.		45	õ	4 60	
t	Middlings		75	õ	3 FO	
•	Pollards		25	ă	3 40	
			õũ	ö	ŏõŭ	
:	Ontario Bags.		60	ā	2 65	
	U. C. Bags, per 100 lbs				ບໍ່ພິ	
	'ity Bags (delivered)		50		0 00	
	Cornmeal	ž	30			
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THE FARMERS' MARKETS.

Bonsecours and St. Ann's - Prices at Farmers' Waggons, Etc. TUESDAT, September 23.

The heavy down-pour of rain this morning prevented many of the usual customers at the above-named markets from putting in an appearance. Neither was the attendance of habitants as large as usual; consequently, the offerings of grain and dairy produce, etc., were not so large as on last market day. l'here was a fair demand for fruits and vegetables, and the supply was also good, but there are but few changes to note in values. Crawford peaches are a shade dearer. None now to be had at below \$1.50 per basket; and blueberries, of which only about 25 or 30 boxes arrived from the Saguenay this morning, were worth 65c, 75c and 90c per box. Apples were selling at from \$1 50 up to \$3 per brl, and potatoes were worth 25c to 30c per bush. It is esti-mated that \$00 or 900 brls of apples, and about 1,000 brls potatoes will have been shipped to Great Britain from this city this week. Tomatoes are beginning to be scarce,

and prices are rather firmer, quoted at 25c to 30c per bush. There was nothing doing scarcely in fish or meats. Game of the different kinds is coming forward in larger supplies.

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

VEGETABLES-New potatoes, 25c to 30c per bush; new carrots, loc to 15c per dozen bunches; new onions, 20c per dozen bunches; parsnips, 40c do; bcets, 25c do; turnips, to 00c per bushel; celery, 25c to 60c 30c per dozen heads radishes, 15c do; new cabbage, 30 to 35c per dozen or 4c per head; lettuce, 10c to 15c per dozen bunches. French string beans, 50c to 60c per bushel; green peas, 40c per do; cucumbers 40c to 75 per brl; cauliflowers, 50c to \$1.00 per dozen; tomatoes, 25c to 30c per bushel; sweet corn, 4c to 5c per dozen ears.

Facir-Apples-New, \$1 50 to \$3.00 per barrel, and 25c per peck; lemons, 30c

averaging about 1,200 lbs each, at \$51 each, from Alexander & Robertson, St. Marys. Mr. Dan Cochlin also bought a number of cattle ticulars. Arch. Elliott sold his three loads cattle, all but 17 head, which he drove to the lower market to local butchers; Mr. Craig, of Brampton, also sold 5 head small cattle to local butchers. Dan Cochlin sold his hogs to Sam Price at \$4.50 per cwt, and John O'Donnell, Rockwood, sold a load of hogs to Wm Head at \$4.40 do. George Featherston, who He was willing to accept less than 41c per lb

all round. The total arrivals of live ctock at Point St. Charles during last week were 116 carloads, of which number 44 cars cattle, 13 cars sheep, l car hogs, and 18 horses were for shipment to Great Britain, and 32 cars cattle and 6 cars hogs were for the local markets.

SHIPMENTS.

Mr Ald McShane shipped per the SS Scandinavian which left Quebec yesterday,172 head cattle to Liverpool; also per the SS Phoenician, which left Quebec for Glasgow on Saturday, 216 head cattle, and he will ship 130 head more to London per the SS Scotland, of the Temperley line, on Thursday next. Messrs R Craig & Sons, Brampton, shipped 162 head cattle to London per the Ocean King on Saturday, and 55 head cattle to the same city per the Erl King, this after-noon. Alexander & Robertson, of St. Mary's, also ship 143 head cattle to London per the Erl King.

Messers. Keefe and McGirr, and McCoughlan, are reported to have shipped a lot of sheep and cattle from Quebec to-day. Mr McCoughlan has purchased his cattle in the Westmoreland and York Counties, and his sheep in Prince Edward's Island.

Montreal Horse Market. MONDAY, September 22.

The supply of horses offered in this market during the past week has been fair, and, under a good demand, sales were fairly numerous. The totals, however, were considerably under those of the week previous, the comparisons being 92 horses shipped this last week at a total of \$8,329, against 131 horses valued at S11,179 50 for the preceding week There have been about a dozen buyers staying at the American House during the week, and several carloads of good horses were shipped from these yards. As the Fall season advances, heavy working horses are preferred to any others, consequently carriage beasts do not meet with such quick sale as during the summer months. There are at present four or five buyers at the American house yards, in search of heavy draught horses for shipment. At the Corporation market on College street during the week, 3 horses were sold privately by the owners at \$80 each, and one at \$60 Mr. Maguire also sold by auction on this market last Friday one black Canadian pony at \$33, and one common roan horse at \$65. Following is the list of horses shipped from this city to the United States through the U.S. Consul here during the past week : On September 15, two horses, valued at \$102; September 16, 1 horse, valued at \$300; do, do, 6 horses, valued at S149; September 17, 22 horses, valued at \$1.768 ; September 18, 14 horses, valued at \$1,104.50 ; do, do, 4 horses, valued at \$305; do, do, 16 horses, valued at \$1.459 50 ; September 19, 16 horses, valued at S1,561; do, do, 11 horses, valued at \$780. The total number of horses shipped during the week was 92, at a total value of \$8,329.

Montreal Hay Market.

SATCRDAY, Sept. 20. The offerings of hay and straw on the Col--John Silver & Co., of Halifax, N. S., offer 40 cents-11, 2 and 17 cents-secured, in six, twelve and eighteen months, and 5 cents unsecured in twenty-four months. Boston Wool Market.

Boston, September 20.-The wool market is active for domestic wool and prices have taken a decided upward tendency. There is some speculative enquiry, particularly for new wools, but sales have almost been exclusively for consumption. Stocks are so rapidly passing into the hands of manufacturers that dealers are becoming alarmed, as these stocks cannot be replaced except at an advance on current rates. The advance does not appear to have checked the demand in the least.

Liverpool Provision Market.

(From Messrs. Hodgson Brothers' Circular of September 6th.)

BACON -There has been a good demand for choice fancy cuts, and last week's prices have been well maintained. There has also been more business doing in export cuts (long and short clear). We quote Staffordshire, Stret-ford, and Birmingham cuts, at 28s to 33s; Irish cut, 26 6d to 28s; Yorkshire, 27s 6d to 30s 6d ; Cumberland, 27s to 30s ; clear bellies, 28s to 32s; rib-in bellies, 28s to 30s; short middles, rib-in, 26s to 29s; long middles, rib-in, scarce and in good demand at 33s to 37s; Wiltshire cut, singed, 33s to 35s; scalded, 31s to 33s. Shoulders, 21s to 22s 6d. Long

clear, 26s 6d to 27s 6d; short clear, 27s to 276 6d. HAMS .- The demand continues very dull, but we notice a slig" 4.mprovement in the general tone of the market, and a little more business has been done; holders continue to offer at reduced prices. We quote choice brands of long cut, 14 to 18 lbs average, at

39s to 43s, and ordinary and secondary brands, 14 to 18 lbs average, 34s to 37s; heavy weights of good brands are offered at 32s to 35s; short cut hams, 30s to 42s, as in quality. Staffordsbire cut hams are the most enquired after, at 35s to 46s per cwt, according to quality.

LARD.-A fair business was done at the earlier part of the week, but, with higher cable quotations from America, holders are asking a slight advance, which has somewhat checked business; 31s 6d to 31s 9d is asked on the spot.

PORK has only been in retail enquiry, but holders do not offer at any reduction in price, Finest prime mess is offered at 50s to 57s 6d. and secondary quality at 45s to 50s per 200 lbs.

BEEF is in fair demand, and steady in value. Extra India mess is offered at \$5s to 92s 6d per 304 lbs.

Butter has improved in value, and as it has not advanced so rapidly as Irish and Continental, the demand continues good at the higher quotations. We quote finest creamery at 80s to 85s per cwt., and selected dairy at 65s to 75s. Irregular parcels and secondary qualities are enquired after at 45s to 50s but holders asking 50s to 60s prevents much business being done in such.

CHRESS — There is a decided alteration to report. About the middle of the week, under an improved consumptive demand, holders asked Gd per cwt. advance, which, on being cabled to New York, was responded to there by 1s 6d per cwt. advance. This had its effect here, causing the trade generally to feel that prices had at last taken a real turn upwards, and most dealers-having light stockscoming on to the market have been free huyers at 1s 6d to 2s per cwt. over our last quotations, paying readily 30s to 32s for strictly choice parcels. To-day importers finding their stocks much reduced, and not being able to replace them, are firmly asking fully 33s for finest goods, and there is a fair prospect that 34s to 35s may be reached here during next week. There is also a better enquiry for second quality at 25s to 28s. Al. together the market has a decided healthy ap pearance, and there seems little or no cause to fear any reaction from present, or even any further moderate advance. Total shipments leaving New York and Canada this week are

about 75,000 boxes.

the last few days that Mr. Hudson has lost all faith in the cheese trade. He now believes that he sold out his stock of cheese too early. -Last Saturday's Canada Gazette says :-The Act for the regulation of fishing and

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protection of the fisheries has been declared in force from and after October 1st.

Bros., this city, has been elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the International Dairy Fair, which holds its annual Exhibition in New York in December.

.-Mr. W. D. Bentley, the Brazilian Consul at San Francisco, is now in Brazil urging the Government there to grant a subsidy to support a line of steamers between Canada and Brazil.

-The arrivals of sea-going vessels at Que bec from the opening of navigation up to September 17th, numbered 543; the clearances to same date being 488, leaving 55 vessels in port.

-Strong European demands and a small stock on hand in the New York market has caused a very active cheese market. Since the 5th of September the price has risen from 5hc to 10hc per pound.

-The recent fine weather in Ireland has enabled farmers in the Southern and Midland counties to harvest their grain. Oats are ex-cellent. Wheat is fair. Hay, in some places, abundant. Potatoes fair. Crops on poor and low lands disappointing. There is no danger

tire consumption is for the time thrown upon foreign, large supplies of which are conse-quently absorbed without difficulty. The T∎e samples of old English wheat offering have been readily taken at fancy prices. There has been a large business in cargoes of American red winter and California at an improve ment of sixpence to nipepence. At Liverpool and the neighboring markets since Tuesday there has been a good consumptive demand for wheat, and prices are fully maintained. Maize advanced a penny. At the opening of to-day's Liverpool markets business was checked by holders asking threepence ad-

vance on wheat. Ultimately, sales were effected to a fair extent at an improvement of a penny to twopence on red and a penny on white wheat. Flour was again a shilling per sack dearer. Corn was in tair demand at two and one-half pence above Tuesday's rates.

Failure of Crops in the United King-dom.

WASHINGTON, September 22 -The American Consul at Belfast, Ireland, confirm the reports of the other Consuls as to the alarming deficiency of the crops in the United Kingdom. When the great famine occurred in Ireland in 1845, the crops of England and Scotland were fair. Very different is the case now, and disastrous reports come from even the most celebrated of England's agricultural counties. In the first week of September, when the reapers are usually busy, the grain is hardly colored, and not only is the potato crop deficient, but almost all the equally important roots, turnips and mangolds, are a failure.

The Heated Term-Look Out. DON'T SIT ON THE GRAES.

DON'T SIT ON THE GRAES. The most stubborn case of Drsentery, which is nothing more nor less than inflammation of the rectum, produced not unfrequently by sitting on the grass, may be cured by that most efficient cethartic, Castor (ill. Its southing and healing propert es are wonderfu, but its nausealing ef-fects make it impossible for the patient to retain it. To Scorr & B was the public are indebted for an Emmission of essior will that is not only patable, but is pronounced by the usands who are using it absolutely agreeable to the palate. No family can afford to be without it through the heated term. Price 25 cents. 89 tts



WILD HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME and SODA, is combined in a perfectly polatable form that is taken readily by children and most sensitive persons without the shght strauses. It is the finest food and medicine ever offered to the weak and debilitated pauent. Itre-stores feeble digestion, ennethes the blood, add fiesh and strength, and for Consumption and all affections of the Blood and General debility, no remedy has been found to equal it. For sale by all Druggets at \$1 co per bottle. BOWNE, Elefeville. On . Belleville, Ont.

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M_°VEIGH'S SOVEREIGN REMEDY

low lands disappointing. There is no danger of famine or any form of universal distress. —The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada on September 13th was 16,917,946 bushels, as compared with the same date last year of 13,917,072 bushels, or an in-c ease of 3,300,000 bushels. The visible sup-ply of corn on September 13th was 12,032,670 bushels, against 12,829,204 the week previous, aud 11,016,202 bushels a year ago. —Last week's Liverpool grain circular says: —The grain trade continues to show a harden-ing tendency. Little of the new crop of wheat is as yet available, and almost the en-tire consumption is for the time thrown upon

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Paul street: Please send by bearer two bottles medicine (MeVelgh's Sovereign Remedy), same as before, and oblige, SISTER BONNEAU, Superioress.

Montreal, June, 187. Mr. Thomas McVeigh, City-Drar 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. F. W. RADFORD, of McLachian Bros., Et. Paul street.

Moureal June, 1679. Mr. Thomas McVergi, Albow Hotel-Dear Sir,-I have much preserve in stating, for the benefit of those alliered in Moureal, that three bottles of your Soverege Recedy has com-pletely circled no of neuralize of which I was dreadinity afficient for the last thirteen years, I may say I have been treached by some of the best physicians in the city without receiving any permanent benefit whatever. I feet thank-ful to Divine Providence for making you the medium by which I am curved of that painful disease, Neuralia in the head. ANNIE SMITH, at Henry Morgan & Co.'s, St. James Street.

Montreal, June 1879.

Montreal, June 1879. Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Albion Hotel-Sir-Your Sovereign Internal Remedy has done good work for me. I have suffered so much with Neu-ral, a for the tast nine years, and having tried everything within reach without rec iving any permanent relief. I am now able to state for the benefit of those athleted in Montreal, that I have used two bottles of your remedy, and am new quite well. MARY ISABELLA CRITES, Dress-Maker, 19 St. Monique street.

Montreal, 19th June, 1873. Thomas McVeigh, Esq., —Dear Sır-I have for the past two years and six months been at times a sufferer from acute Neuralgia in the bead. One half of one of your bottles of medicine has given me complete relief and I now feet no pain and none of the symptoms. I am, Sir, very respectfully yours, JOHN CORCORAN.

-Archibald O. Weaver has taken a writ of attachment against Mechanics Bank for \$228. P. S. Stevenson, assignee.

-Geo. A. Gray has been attached at the instance of Charles Reeves, for the sum of S204 75. H. A. Bain, assignee.

-A writ of attachment has been issued against P. C. Warren by W. D. Walker for S290. A. Moffatt, assignee.

-John Taylor, of Taylor & Simpson, has been appointed assignee to the estate of E. A. Hodgson & Co., of Hudson.

-W. D McLaren has caused a writ of attachment to be issued against A. B. Jany, trader, for \$200. C. O. Perrault, assignee

-Messrs. F. & G Cushing, dry goods merchants, have obtained the assent of their creditors to a deed of composition and discharge.

-Messis. Stevenson & Sons, merchants, in the Australian trade, London, have failed. Their liabilities are stated at between \$200,-000 and S400,000.

-A writ of attachment, for \$512, has been instance of the Quebec Bank. C. Beausoleil, assignee.

-Adrien Fontaine has been put into insolvency by a demand from his wife, Philomene Cousineau, on a special authorization from the court. Amount of demand, \$1,000.

No action was taken at the meeting of creditors of T. & W. Murray, general merchants, Pembreke, on Thursday. The liabilities are \$118,740, the Merchants' Bank being a creditor to the amount of \$43,808, for which they hold security.

At a; meeting Tuesday week of the creditors of McDuff Simpson, hatter and furrier, Mr. Taylor, of Taylor & Simpson, this city, was appointed assignee, and the following named gentlemen inspectors of the estate :--- Messrs. Wolferstan Thomas, Molsons Bank ; Trottier, Peoples Bank ; B Kortosk and Andrew Gault.

At a meeting of the creditors of Messra Cushing & Co., wholesale fancy goods dealers, Mr. P. S. Ross was appointed assignee, and Messrs. F. Wolferstan Thomas, of Molson's Bank, T. D. Bell and A. H. Simms, inspectors of the estate. The liabilities, direct and indirect, amount to \$68,500, and the assets to \$37,000, the stock being valued at \$27,000. The meeting was adjourned until the 22nd inst., when it is expected the insolvents will be in a position to make an offer.

THE STATE OF TRAPE. TUESDAY, Sept. 23.

An improved feeling certainly pervades the wholesale trade in this city. A fairly satisfactory business in all the leading branches has been done during the past week, and in many instances at advancing prices.

Dry goods continue in moderate demand, but country merchants are, as a rule, buying cautiously and paying more promptly than in the past; they are as yet waiting to see how the farmers will pay up. The high rates of freight have caused pig, pig, ron and all heavy hardware to advance

ware, \$2 to 2 50 per crate; muchmelons, \$1 to 3 ther with the fact that farmers are now generper dozen; watermelons, 40c to 50c each; blue ally busy getting their late crops into the and green plums, 30c to 40c per gal; green guages, 40c per gallon; peaches, keting of the hay crop. The better qualities \$1 to \$3 per crate, including Delaware, of hay will, doubtless, be offered in or 75c to \$1 25 per basket; grapes, Concord, larger quantities later on in the 31c to 4c per 1b, by the basket ; blueberries, 75c to 90c per box. GRAIN, ETC.- New oats, 65c to 75c per bag;

buckwheat, 80c per bushel; new peas, 75c to 85c per bushel; bran, 80c per cwt; cornmeal, \$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, S2 50 to 2.60 per bag; oatmeal, S2.50 to 2.60 per bag.

FARM PRODUCE .- Butter-Prints, 18c to 25c per lb; lump, 12c to 14c per lb; Eastern Townships, tub, 14c to 16c. Fine cheese, 7c to 8c per lb; ordinary, 6c to 7c. Maple sugar, 6c to 8c per lb. Lard, 8c to 9½c. Fresh eggs, 20c per dozen ; packed do 13c to 15c. POCLTRY 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, S2 to S2 50 per dozen; quails issued against Otta Kupp, cork dealer, at the | 52 per dozen; prairie hens, 70c to \$1.00 per pair; snipe and plover, \$2 per dozen; part-

ridges, 80c per pair. MEAT.—Beef-Roast beef (trimmed), 10c to 12c; sirloin steaks, 10c to 12c; spring lamb, Sc to 10 per lb, as to cut; mutton, Sc 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.

THE CATTLE MARKET. St. Gabriel.

MONDAY, September 22.

The receipts of live stock at the abovenamed market on Saturday night and this morning included 19 carloads cattle, and 4 do of hogs, as follows :-- Jno Thompson, Perth. I load; N McClenahan, Perth, I load; W McClenahan, Perth, 1 load ; P Brady, Perth, 1 do ; A Elliott, Perth, 3 do ; T Bater, Toronto, T G Con, Stratford, 2 do; R Cochran, do : Guelph, 1 do ; R Craig, Brampton, 2 do ; S Burnett, Toronto, 1 do ; Jno Elliott, jr, Pt Perry, 1 do ; J Johnston, Windsor, 1 do ; Geo Featherstone, Toronto, 2 do; T Bonner, Toronto, 2 do; F Rodgers, Toronto, 1 do. Also, J Hilliker, Ingersull, 1 load hogs; J O'Donnell, Rockwood, Ont., 1 load do ; Dau Cochlin, London, 2 loads do.

Although late cable advices from Liverpool and Glasgow respecting cattle are not en-couraging, there is a good demand here for all grades suitable for exportation, at 31c to 5c per Ib, as to quality, but common stock is not in demand, unless at very low prices. This norning there were rather more local butchers on the St. Gabriel market than usual, but they did not buy much; the quality of the stock was better on the whole than for sometime past, and all animals fit for shipping, of which there was a tolerably good supply, were bought by Messrs. Ald. McShane, John Ryan, and Dan Cochlin, at from about 34c to 5c per Ib. Mr. McShane purchased 22 head very choice steers, averaging 1,350 lbs each. from T. Bonner, at 5c; 25 head cattle, averaging about 1,200 lbs each, from R Craig, at \$44 each; 20 head do from Robt. Cochrane, averaging about 1,150 each, at \$40, or about 34c; 6 head do demand, unless at very low prices. This

n value, Groceries are selling freely, and 1,150 each, at \$40, or about 340; 6 head do advance, suggest of version barries between the second second

barns, have considerably hindered the marseason. Yesterday (Friday) there were about 250 loads of hay and straw on the market, and the offered demand continued tair; all was sold at previously quoted rates-\$7 to \$7 50 per 100 hun-dles for the best Timothy hay; \$5 to \$6 50 for common qualities; and from \$4 to \$5 per 100 bundles for straw.

The demand for baled hay has been somewhat firmer during the week; it is quoted at \$8 per ton. Pressed straw is very quiet at \$6 per ton.

The Quebec Markets,

The Quebec Markets. QUEBEC, September 19.—LUMBER—Some ac-tivity in the timber trade has prevailed during he past week, and several lumberm -n have uisposed of their rafts rather than have it win ter over on their hands; manufacturers have accepted prices that can hardly be conside ed remunerative; sales reported are a very prime Kippewa raft, abont 74 feet and 14 inch, at 21c, and another first-class raft of waney and square while pine at the same figure; a white pine raft of 55 feet, average at 13c; another of 60 to 70 feet av-rage and 17 inch, at 17 c, and a raft of waney white pine, about 21 inch, at 22c. SALT—The receipts during the week have been 649 tons, which now brings this year's im-portations up to 12,665 tons, being 1,277 tons in excess of the same time last year. There ha-been a more than usual demand along coast this seas on, as compared with hast, show a de-cline of 7 to 8 cents. Rates, however, are now firmer, and a cargo now in port is held at 46 cents per bag.

firmer, and a cargo now in port is held at 46 cents per bag. CoAL-Dealers have appavently ample stocks, and the more than the consumption of the stand receipts this season are considerably hese than last year, the consumption has seemingly failen off in a much lavger proportion. The se-ceipts during the week have been 2.514 yons, now bringing importations up to 67,841 tous, which is 8,154 tons less than at this time last year. year.

Holifax Markets.

Halifax Markets. HALIFAX, September 18.—Trade has been quiet the past week, and five cargoes went to the West taking 7,067 quintals of dry fish, 67 barrels mackerel and 1,084 barrels herrings, while St. J. hn's, Nfd, took 200 drums of dry fish and 540 barrels of piceled fish, and several lots of pickled fish went to Boston and the west, and one neavy lot to New York. DRT PTSH—R-celpts for the week were 7,719 quintals and shipments 7,458 do; prices are the same with a scarcity of Hake. Herrings—Re-celpts are 757 bris find shipments 1,859 do; 1.2-brador—Are quoted at \$5 to 5.25; Shure Split— Advanced 25c on No 1, and Georges Eay are also higher by 25c; Salmon—Not in any quantity on the market, 185 bris having been received and 188 bris shipped in the week; prices have been advanced, altaough to one case \$1.45 were all ob-twined for No. 1; Mackerel—Re elepts were 1,675 bris and shipments 2,526 bris; there has been no change in prices. Con OIL—Firm, and prospect of fair prices

English Grocery Market. LONDON, September 19 .- The Mincing Lane markets have been rather inanimate, although the tendency is still rather toward improvement. A large business has been done in coffee at better prices. Plantation Ceylon since the 11th instant has further advanced 1s to 2s per cwt, which advance had not been fully maintained. The tone of the market on Thursday was generolly quiet. At the sale of the Netnerlands Trading Company on the 17th instant prices in most cases were le to 2c above valuations, good ordinary Java realizing 41 lc to 42c, against 39 lc to 40c in August Advices from Rio of extensive shipments to America, and a prospect of their continuance have enabled holders to obtain very high rates here. There has been a brisk demand for tea. Common to fair grades of congou have further risen 1d from last week's prices and the better class of congou 1d to 1d per 1b from the recent lowest point. Sugar is quiet. The stocks of cane sugar are large, and low prices do not lead to a speculative demand. Some interior brown qualities barely maintain previous values. Refined sugar is dull and easier. Rice cargoes have slightly declined. Pepper remains steady. Cochin ginger is almost neglected. Cloves have advanced. Salt-

Wholesale Provision Trade.

petre is very dull.

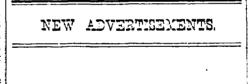
The demand for nearly all kinds of dairy produce in this market continues brisk; buy ers are anxious to make purchases, but dealers report stocks of butter and cheese here light, and farmers as holding verv large quantities in the country. back Butter is still active and firm; shippers are actively engaged in purchasing, throughout the couhtry, both east and west, at steadily advancing prices. In the city to-day we heard of sales of fifty tubs of prime Eastern Townships, for shipment, at 161c; of 50 tubs medium Townships, for shipment at 141c; and about 50 tubs of medium western butter at 10c. Jas. Oliver Co, of this city, are receiving large consignments of extra choice butter from the Eastern Townships, put up in single pound packages, resembling in shape the cheese boxes. This is quite new in this market, and may perhaps be coning at 20c per package. Eggs are scarce ; arrivals are light, and what few sales made at \$:3, and *lard* changes bands at 9½c, in pails. Smoked meats and *bacon* are in light demand, at previous

hundred barrels to Glasgow next Tuesday.

Commercial Items.

-The number of vessels arrived at this port since the opening of navigation this year is il with 344,523 tonnage, agains. 373 yessels and \$22,851 tonnage during the corresponding period of last year, showing an increase of 37 vessels and 51,622 in tonnage.

and 51,622 in connage. James D. Hudson, Esq., an extensive cheese merchaniat Ottley, Eff, is now in the city, and yesterday he made a good inve-tmeat in the New City Gas Company's stock, having pur chased a round amount. The price of cheese in Liverpool has so unexpectedly advanced within



THE

SAME CATEGORY

When a newspaper man tells you that the advertising rate, he has charged you are the lowest he possibly could take, and you find out afterwards that 2i per ceut of your money goes to an agent, you begin to think that those doug gists who make you over pay 33 per cent (which goes to the doctor; are no worse than there "monitors of justice," etc., and must be placed in the same category. Imagine a rewspaper man taking \$1,000 from one of their customers, and handing \$250 of it back to a middle man, then abusing Doctors and Druggists for doing the same thing! Do as we tell you, and not as we do, appears to be the desire of some well-meaning, but inconsistent, Editors.

S. CARSLEY'S SHOW-ROOM.

Ladies are astonished at the low prices we ask for our Rubber Waterproof (Irculars, namely \$3.50; they say the same quality of goods caunot be bought in Credit Stores under \$i 50. Without douot S. Carsiey has the largest and ch-apest stock of Rubber Waterproofs in Montreal; each garment is Warranted to be waterproof, or the

money refunded. Why pay \$1.50 for Rubber Waterproof Gar-ments when you can buy the same at S. Carsley's for \$3.50.

VELVET DEPARTMENT.

PLEASE CALL.

Please ask for our Special Line of New Black Silk Velvet with Satin Stripe, assorted in pat-terns.

PLEASE CALL.

Flease ask for our Spcial Line of New Wide Black Silk Veivet for Mantles at \$3, 3.55 and 3.85 per yard.

PLEASE CALL.

Please ask for our Special Line of New Black Silk Velvet for Trimmings at 85c, \$1, 1.25, 1.40 and 1.75 per yard.

PLEASE CALL.

Please ask for our Special Line of Colored Filk Velvet for Trimming, in all the newest shades, at \$1.50 and 2.45 per yard.

PLEASE CALL.

Please ask for our Sperial Line of New Black Velveteen +t 50c, 65c nd 82c per yard. vino, our New Colored Velveteen at 65c and 85c per yard.

S. CARSLEY,

193 395, 397 AND 399 NOTRE DAME ST.,

MONTREAL.

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JOHN CORCORA Head waiter, " Albion Hotel."

Montreal, June 15th, 1878. Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Hotel du Peuple, -Dear Sir, -My wife has been troubled considerably with neuralgia, and having used one tothe of your 'overeign Internal Remedy, has experi-enced a most entire relief. I have much plea-sure in re-ommending it to any person suffering from above complaint. I am very unit yours,

A. M. ALLAN. Dry-goods Merchant, 77 and 79 SL Joseph street.

Montreal, June, 1879,

Montreal, June, 559, Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Albion Hotel--Sir,--I wish to state for the benefit of those afficient in Montreal, that I have used your Remedy for Neura gia and Dyspensia and find it very good my Neuralgia is completely cured with one bottle. Yours very truly. G. H. HULLAND. 2010 St. Junes Street.

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 Battle with good official used one Bottle with good effect.

Respectfully yours, MRS. MCNEILL, 98 Hypolite street.

Montreal, 14th July, 1879.

Montreal, 14th July, 1873. 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 ple-saure in stating that it cures me completely, and am giad to add this testimony to the many before. Yours truly.

Yours truly, WM, MACAULAY, Agent Western Express Line of Propellers,

Right western Express And or First Byrson, March 1st. 1879, I do certify that the medisine of Mr. Thomas McV. igh, for muscular and Chronic Rheuma-tism and Neuralgia, is really go.d I have seen cases of long standing cured by the use of it, and specially a case of Neuralgia that I have witnessed myself (when all other remedies have failed) on a lady in a pregnant state. I would recommend it as a safe and sure curs in those cases. DR. ROULEAU, Graduate of Laval.

cases. DR. ROULEAU, Graduate of Lava-Montreal, 16th May, 15'9. Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Albion Hotel-Sir,-I have much pleasure lu tastlfyling to the goode-fects of your Sovereign Remedy in my case, hav-ing suffered periodically for the last four v arg 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 pro-cured 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.

and satisfactorily cured. W. SEATH. of Robert dest & Sons, 411Notre Dame. 50-tts-mi



PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICTION Montreal, Superior Court. Dame Philo-mene Labelle, of the City and District of Mont-rewl wife of Francois Onesime Moquin, book-keeper, of the same place, Plaintiff, vs the said Francois Onesime Moquin, Defendant. The Plaintiff has instituted this day an action for separation as to property against her said hushand. Montreal, 15th September, 1879. TALLON & NANTEL. -5-5 Attorneys for Plaintif. huel --5-5

daily. We hear of a firm shipping several

venient for retail grocers. It was sellare made are at 14c. New York and Boston markets keep steady. Sales of mess pork are

rates. Asnes are dull at \$3.70 for pots stocks here are now limited to 714 barrels Large quantities of potatoes are being shipped to Great Britain from this port almost