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VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 2

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. AUGUST 23, 1882.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

IN AND OUT OF PARHAMENT!

THE LAND WAR

GALA DAY IN THE IBISH METROPOLIS -A TRADES PROCESSION THREE MILES LONG-UNVEILING OF THE STATUE OF THE LIBERATOR-SPEECHES BY THE LORD MAYOR AND MR. PARNELL-OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION.

Fined £5,000 and Imprisonment for Three Mouths for Contempt of Court -Great Indignation in Dablin-The Matter to be discussed in the House of Commons-Preclamation by Mr. Gray's Friends.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Callan (Liberai) renewed his complaint regarding the putting aside, at the instance of the Court, of Roman Catholic jurors on the panel during the sitting of the special commission in Dublin.

Sir Vernon Harcourt accused Mr. Callan of abusing the forms of the House by introducing a subject twice in the same evening. He said it was another instance of the way certain Irish members set themselves in hostility to administration of justice.

Mr. Callan exclaimed repeaterly, "It's false." The Cha'rman called upon Mr. Callan to withdraw the imputation. Instead of doing so he repeated the objectionable statement.

The Chairman thereupon named Mr. Callan, and on motion of Mr. Gladstone he was suspended by a vote of 58 to 23.

In the House of Commons the Under-Colonial Secretary stated that the Government had determined to consider the possibility of C-tewayo's partial restoration with proper safeguards. He said that no portion of Zulurand would be annexed to Great Britain.

DUELIN, Aug. 16.—Earl Spencer has ordered the release of fifty suspects arrested in Drogheda district after the murder of Blake.

Drogheda district after the murder of Blake. It is reported that great rioting prevails at

Portudown. Several persons have been wounded by the police.
Three men found guilty of a savage assault on a person named Sullivun, at Mallow, were sentenced to penal servitude for 20, 15 and 10 years respectively. A man who fired at roldiers in Mullingar was contenced to life-

A latmer was shot dead on Monday at Cou-

The sum of £2,445 will be paid to the Limerick constabulary on Monday, it being ther portion of the £180,000 granted by the Government for extra pay.

ET. THOMAS, Aug. 14 -The investigation of the Westgate affair is going on between the Venezuelan Government and the British Minister privately. The British steamer " Fantome" has gone to Laguayra and the captain has proceeded to Usracas.

DUBLIN, Aug. 17.—Mr. Parnell in his speech yesterday said he believed they had gained some things for Ireland, but all believed Ireland had gaired much for here!!. He felt confident they may but at the commencement of mean had gaired much for herself. He felt confident they were but at the commencement of measures of large reform which might be expected for the masses of the people of Ireland. He had never believed in the possibility of maintaining and Independent Irish party in the House of Commons for any length of time, but he thought it possible to increase its numbers and maintain it for such time as would enable them to gain the great object which always possessed the hearts of the Irish people at home and abroad, the restoration of the legislative independence of Ireland. So long as it might be necessary he would remain there to obtain that end and no longer. The advance of popular reform could not be stopped for long even in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Aug. 17 -At a meeting this afternoon resolutions were passed in favor of the formation of a national fund to meet the election expenses of Irish members, with a view to obtaining an efficient and national party in Parliament. The support of the Irish people at home and abread, and the co-operation of local public bedies te solution. public bodies is solicited.

London, Aug. 18.—The House of Lords and House of Commons both have adjourned till 24th October. There was no formality observed, not even a quorum of members being

LONDON, Aug. 18.-A man named Joyco

and his entire family were murdered last evening in their own house, near Congin, County Galway. The family consisted of Joyce, his wife, mother and daughter. They were fixed at and killed by a party of men. Two boys were also wounded. It is believed in the locality that the Joyces gave information relative to the murder of bailiffs of Lord Ardileun, whose bodies were found bound together in Lough Mask.

The five imposed upon Mr. Gray was £500, not £5,000 as erroneously stated.

Subscriptions are flowing in toward a fund for the payment of Gray's fine. The list is headed by the names of Catholic bishops of

LONDON, Aug. 18 .- The Pall Mall Gazette says :- "Gray's sentence looks worse to-day than yesterday. Now the question is whether Gray, as a journalist, has not been instrumental in unearthing a grave scandal. We do not believe there is a single English journalist who would have called attention to such a report as spoken of by Gray. That Gray should be in gaol is a scandal of the first magnitude."

Duelin, Aug. 18 .- It is stated that the speeches delivered at the banquet given to Parnell after the conviction of Gray, have been submitted to the law officers for decision, whether any action shall be taken upon them. O'Gormon Mahon, in a speech on that occasion, compared Judge Lawson to Judge Jeffries, and pointed out that the former had narrowly escaped being torn to picces by an indignant people. Healy denounced Lawson with similar violence.

It is said that the Attorney-General it r Ireland intends to prosecute Healey for the statement made in his speech at the Parnell ban. quot that Lawson had done in the case of

DUBLIN, Aug. 19.—One of the two boys wounded at the time the Joyce family were murdered near Cong has died of his wounds. He was only 14 years old. The other boy, who is but 12, is in a very prostrate condition. He states that the assassins, who were disguised, numbered four or five. Joyce's mother was 88 years of age. Part of her body was devoured by dogs before her corpse was discovered. The bouse in which the family lived presents a shocking spectacle. The bodies of the victims lie on the floor, riddled with bullets, and mangled as if they had been battered with a hammer. The murder was the most horrible that ever disgraced even Ireland. Four persons have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the mur-

It is stated that the Lord Mayor, in a letter in which he encloses £10 towards paying Gray's fine, says he is prepared to take legal steps, as a member of the court which sentenced Gray, to evince his want of concurrence in its action.

It is thought that Hynes, who was convloted of court in publishing a letter of O'Brien, by the jury charged by the Freeman's Journal editor of United Ireland, accusing the jury the jury charge of the puncture of the punctu (Gray's paper) with being drunk the night which convicted Hynes of the murder of before the verdict was readered, will be respited.

Four men were arrested to-day, charged with having participated in the Joyce murder at Cong on Thursday.

A correspondent of the Leeds Mercury states

that Earl Spencer has received authority to some reluctance to take charge of him, but act as he sees fit in the case of Gray. It is Judge Lawson called upon him to do his generally anticipated that Gray will shortly

Mr. Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, Government were beginning to feel a sense of hope, almost confidence, to which they were strangers at the dark hour when they commenced their labors.

Conk, Aug. 19 .- Thirteen suspects under the Coercion Act have been released from Enniskillen prison.

One, named Gaincy, it is feared was morially wounded.

tee was formed, including representatives of night, and could positively tweer to every the being particularly sober. The Judge the sentence imposed up in Gray was not rethe memory of the great patriot; the press
members of the Land League. The conferhoped that attention would be directed to the
sumed, owing to the total absence of the Irish had but one voice to deplore his premature ence adopted an address to Mr. Parnell, ex- outrage, as the articles were published for the members. pressing a determination to found an associa- purpose of prejudicing or defeating the adtion which would extend to the different classes of Ireland those efforts which have Solicitor General said he was intending to bitherto proved so fruitful in the direction of ask the affection of the Court in a formal

lution of sympathy with Mr. Gray. The resolution describes Mr. Gray's imprisonment as arbitrary and oppressive, and expresses the opinion that proceedings for contempt should the country could be carried on if such much he regulated by statute. Conservative members of the Corporation were absent from the meeting which passed the resolution.

TRALES, Aug. 21 .- A farmer near Killerney, named Leaby, was last evening shot dead by Moonlighters. Leahy was dragged from his bed by the murderers.

London, Aug. 21 .- A deputation of Irish members of parliament will be sent to America by the Dublin Mansion House committee confederation will be held to consider means to assist the movement.

Deblin, Aug. 15 .- The procession of trades was three miles long. It traversed Kings Bridge, Capel street and Sackville street. Good order and regularity were kept by mounted marshals all along the route. The O'Conneil statue was unveiled by Lord Mayor Dawson, in the presence of Messrs. Parnel!, Dillon, Davitt and a crowd estimated at a hundred thousand. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

The Lord Mayor, in accepting the statue for the Irish people, said that their struggle was not over, and that their efforts would etill be obstructed. They must endeavor to forget the melancholy past and look for glory in the future in the hope that Ireland, once a province, would again become a nation.

Mr. Parnell spoke a few words. He expressed a hope for the future prosperity of the He said the best monument of island. O'Connell was the changes, beneficial to Ireland, which marked his life.

The directors of the Exhibition presented an address to the Lord Mayor, declaring that in working for their own country they were not yet actuated by any narrow feelings towards neighboring nations.

The Lord Mayor, in replying, expressed similar sentiments. He said the success of the Exhibition was a tribute to the energy and self-reliance of the trades and working classes.

The Exhibition was then declared open The Exhibition is pronounced, on all sides, a great success, especially the machinery department. Everything is quiet, and people are gradually leaving the streets.

One of the most impressive features of the procession was the long line of Catholic religious confraternities. The Land League ras not directly represented, but fourteen Irish members of Parliament were present, including Paruell, Sexton, O'Connor, Dillon, Redmond, Biggar, Davitt, and A. M. Sullivan. Only two Irlsh Catholic Bishops attended-Dorrian, of the diocese of Down and Connor, and Duggan of the diocese of Clonfert. Haif a dozen colonial bishops assisted at the ceremonies. Messrs. Parnell, Dillon and Davitt were much cheered. Over the doors of the late Land League office was a large banner,

inscribed

made brilliant with electric lights and other If his imprisonment tends in any way towards Gray what might have been as expected of a calaried official. Dillon's speech at the meeting at the Mansion House yesterday, in which he referred with considerable feeling with considerable feeling. In an expected of a calarge number of banners designed the procession were the bandles of a large number of banners designed to the freedom of the press, he will cheerfully be and other the reform of legal abuses, and the promotion of the freedom of the press, he will cheerfully be a large number of banners designed to the freedom of the press, he will cheerfully be a large number of banners designed to the freedom of the press, he will cheerfully be a large number of banners designed to the freedom of the press, he will cheerfully be a large number of banners designed to the freedom of the press, he will cheerfully be a large number of banners designed to the freedom of the press, he will cheerfully be a large number of banners designed to the freedom of the press, he will cheerfully be a large number of banners designed to the freedom of the press, he will cheerfully be a large number of banners designed to the freedom of the press, he will cheerfully be a large number of banners designed to the freedom of the press, he will cheerfully be a large number of banners designed to the freedom of the press, he will cheerfully be a large number of banners designed to the freedom of the press. to the action of certain landlords whom he named, is under consideration by the law officers.

as pike heads. Gilded over the name on the Landon, Aug. 17.—In the House of Commend, is under consideration by the law officers.

Landon, Aug. 17.—In the House of Commended, is under consideration by the law officers.

Landon, Aug. 17.—In the House of Commended, is under consideration by the law officers. "I will rise again," and in hour of the ared banner with white crescent and three Gra.

a red banner with white crescent and three Gra.

Mr. Gladstone stated that precedents of chains attached to sticks were carried in the 1846, rejurnished and regilt, was a conspicu-

ous object in the procession. At the Exhibition ceremony the British hundred carmon riding horses, ordinarily driven and advancing four deep, presented a soldierly appearance. On Wednesday the freedom of Dublin will be presented to Parnell and Dillon.

New York, Aug. 15.—A telegram from tive course was recei Dublin says that Mr. Parnell in his address the Irish members, at the unveiling of the statue of O'Connell, Mr. Sexton attac declared that they must go on to the repeal of the Union and never rost until this work be accomplished.

Dublin, Aug. 16 .- E. Dwyer Gray, member of Parliament, and proprietor of the Freeman's Journal, was to-day sentenced to three months' imprisonment and fined £5,000 for contempt of court in publishing a letter of O'Brion, an adjournment of his case. Davitt were put out of court. Gray, ofter being sentenced, was handed over to the custody of the Olty Coroner. The latter evinced duty. The Coroner, whose intervention was necessary because Gray is High Sheriff of the city, then conveyed the prisoner to Richmond speaking at Londonderry to-day said the Irish | Prison. Gray, at the expiration of his term, mast find surelies, himself for £5,000 and two others in the sum of £2,000 each. The decision of the court caused a great sensation in the city. Gray was Lord Mayor of Dublin for 1880, and was nominated a second time for

1881, but declined to serve. The following despatch in relation to this LONDON, Aug. 19.—Three men working on subject was received on Tuesday night:—
a boycotted farm near Boyle, were fired at. "The Freeman's Journal is in trouble over the charges of drur kennses it trought against the jury which found Hynes guilty of murder. gates from the Oeltic Confederation was held court yesterday before Justice Wynne and gard to carrying out the capital sentence to-day. Mr. Justin McCarthy presided. On asked protection, and declared that he was motion of Mr Sexton, asked protection, and declared that he was motion of Mr Sexton, asked protection, and declared that he was peased upon Mynes.

At the recumption of the sitting of the mublic feneral: the Parliament which inistration of justice in that Court. The manner to-morrow to the articles and docu-The Corporation of Dublin has passed a reso- | ments in the Freeman's Journal, as they believed its publication was calculated to interfore with the administration of justice. It is absolutely impossible that the business of ters were tolerated."

Mr. Gray was removed to prison yesterday in a carriage surrounded by Hussais with drawn awords.

Judge Lawson, to-day, rejused to adjourn the case to allow Gray to be represented by counsel.

The Mayor arranged to call a special meeting of the Corporation on Monday with a visw of considering measures to secure the for relief for the protection of evicted tenants. release of Gray. Growds assembled around To secure assistance, a conference of the Celtc the statue of O'Connell, and speeches expressing indignation at the sentence were made.

London, Aug. 16 .- In the House of Commons, Nolan wished to call attention to the imprisonment of Gray, but was ruled out of order

In the House of Commons Cullen has given private notice that he will to-morrow, call attention to the sentence pronounced on Mr. Gray. Telegrams have been sent to the Irish members now in Ireland to return and participate.

Dublin, Aug. 16 .- The following proclamation, signed by Mayor Dawson and Mesers. Parnell, Dillon and Davitt, has been issued :- " Citizens of Dublin. Without offaring any comment upon the sentence pronounced on Mr. Gray, we deem it our duty to invoke the people to maintain calmness and dignified demeanor. We express the wishes of Mr. Gray in counselling our fellowcitizens to abstain from any gathering in the streets that might lead to a breach of the peace. We require only calmness and moderation in the present emergency. Hundreds of thousands of visitors kept the peace in Dublin yesterday. Let the citizens show equal produces and self-control on this oc-O'Kelly and Sexton started for London to support the motion of Gulien enquiring concorning the sentence of Gray, which comes up for debate in the Commons to-morrow.

up for debate in the Commons to-morrow.

Dublin, Aug. 17.—While Gray was being as corted to prison yesterday, the horse of the Superintendeut of Police fell, the rider was thrown and his sword fell into the carriage on Mrs Gray's lap, frightening her very much. The Superintendent was unbjured. Gray's progress to prison caused as much excitement as the arrests of the members of Parliament in October last under the Coercion act. The indignation throughout the city is increasing, and popular disturbances are anticipated. Gray's ine in all probability will be paid by popular subscription. It is not believed the senience of Gray will be sustained by the Ministry.

It is stated that Gray is in delicate health.

London, Aug. 17.—The News says: If Judge Lawson had had courage and prudence to dismiss Gray's case with a few words of contemptious tolerance, it would have been better for the ends of justice and the peace of Ireland.

Other London papers approve of the sentence.

London, Aug. 17.—The Pall Mall Gazette condemns the sentence passed on Gray.

condemns the sentence passed on Gray.

Dublin, Aug. 17 .- The Freeman's Journal says: - Gray's sentence is unparalleled. He only received notice of the nature of the "Clowards' hearts are self-subduing; "Diocesan deed had been which probably consisted of affidavits sus—
The evening the status of O'Connell was taining the truth of his published assertions."

During twenty-one years, or since early child-that this great incubus has been removed, it the force employed by Langdon, Shepard & that this great incubus has been removed, it the force employed by Langdon, Shepard & that this great incubus has been removed, it the force employed by Langdon, The pay-roll in May hood, a man of Lewiston, Pa., has not spoken it highly probably that steps will be taken to to his father. There was no quarrel at the out.

In the evening the status of O'Connell was taining the truth of his published assertions.

illuminations in the neighborhood. Pro- the reform of legal abuses, and the promotion

cases similar to that of Mr. Gray showed that procession. O'Connell's triumphal car, in the appointment of a committee was the pro-which he was conveyed from Richmond in per course. At present, however, it was too per course. At present, however, it was 100 late to secure the appointment of a represenintive committee. He did not, moreover, know any way in which the committee could National Anthem was not sung. Fourteen release Mr. Gray if they wished to do so. He therefore made a purely formal motion that the letter of Judge Lawson be tabled. The passing reference of Mr. Gladstone to

the address to the Crown for the removal of Judge Lawson as the only possible alternative course was received by loud cheers from

Mr. Sexton attacked Judge Lawson for proventing Mr. Gray making a defence. The proposal of Mr. Gladstone is simply a means to defer the matter until Mr. Gray's and honor indicates one of two term has expired.

Mr. Gray telegraphed the Speaker and Mr. Gladelone informing them of his committal, and the refered of Judge Lawson to great him

Mr. Sexton read relegrams reciting the affidavits sworn to to day, declaring that several Dolonghty of being drunk on the night pre-vious to the day the weedlet was given, and an drunk, and repeating the accusations of jury article commenting thereon. O'Brien and packing. Mr. Sexton said that as long as the drunk, and repeating the accusations of jury packing. Mr. Sexton said that as long as the lives of the Irish people were at the mercy of legal chicanery no minor reforms would satis- of automal appreciation and pride. Last fy them. Mr. Gray's imprisonment was a year the Ounadian hero of Chateauguay, was

that nothing could be worse than Gray's con-

Government. He considered that in cousoquence of Gray's high position it was right The debate was continued until the sus-

pension of the sitting, the Irish members repeating Mr. Sexton's accusations. Mr. Johnson said that, now that the state-ment relative to the drunkenness of the jury that convicted Hynes had been repeated in Parliament, Earl Spencer, Lord Lientenant | the project :--

House, this evening, the debate relative to

Mr. Gladstone moved the adjournment of Nearly 15 years have gone by since this tra-the House from to-morrow till 24th October, glo death, and it is only recently that the Honsa from to-morrow till 24th October.

which was carried without a division.

PARNELL AND DILLON. he Freedom of Dublin Conferred Upon the Irish Leader and his Confrere.

Dunlin, Aug. 16 .- The City Hall wan ionsely crowded to-day on the occasion of the presentation of the freedom of the city to Messis, Parnell and Dillon. Nearly every Mayor in Ireland except the Mayor of Belfast was present. The strong Radical members of Parliament and all the Home Rule members were also present. Few members of the Dublin municipality were absent when the roll of the Corporation was called. At the mention of Gray's name the whole audience rose and cheered enthusiastically for several minutes.

The Lord Mayor declared Gray's sentence equivalent to six months' imprisonment. He advised the people to be most careful and guarded in their language, as they were in the midst of a great crisis.

Mr. Parnell, in thanking the Corporation for the freedom of the city, said that, in view of recent events, that it was clear that liberty of speech no longer existed in Ireland. He and his associates, however, would take care to bring the subject before the House of Commons at the first opportunity. Meanwhile the Irish party would peaceably continue to educate people to govern themselves, and would advise them to accept whatever reform might be offered them, while pushing on towards legislative independence. He advised the higher classes, while they yet had time, to join in endeavoring to bring about a better state of affairs. The people could no longer tolerate their present degradation.

Mr. Dillon followed Mr. Parnell. He quoted statistics showing that Ireland, espeially Dublin, had been economically injured by the Union.

At the barquet given yesterday evening to delebrate the presentation of the freedom of the city to Messrs. Parnell and Dillon, there was a large attendance. The toast of "The Queen" was drank with considerable enthusiasm, intermixed with hisses.

THE LEIGH SMITH EXPEDITION.

London, Aug. 21.—The Times says the voyage of Leigh Smith proves that at a certain time of the year, under certain conditions of the wind, Franz Josef Laud is preity easily accessible. The rescued party report that during the winter at Cape Flora the snow drifted to such a height that it completely buried them. Notwithstanding this the thermometer inside the nut was for a considerable time at zero, while outside spirits of wine frozain bulk at 45 degrees below zero. The "Hope" would have rescued the 'Eira's" crew sooner had she not during July struck on a sunken rest while saling along the coast of Nova Zembla, where she remained twenty-four hours beating heavily. Her keel and rudder rost were damaged, and repairs had to be made before she proceeded.

Leigh Smith states that the scientific results of the voyage of the "Eira" are a most nothing, owing to the losy of the vessel. He desires to express the gratifude of himself and party for the public sympathy of this and other countries. The medical officer of the "Eira" reports that there was no severe frost bites among the crew, and sickness was rare. In the spring nearly all the hands were affected with a mild form of snow blindness. LONDON, Ang. 21 .- The Times says the voy

snow blindness.

CANADA'S MONUMENTS.

The Nation's Jugratitude—The Names of its Great Men Unhonored-A Project to Erect a Monament to the Memory of Thomas L'Arcy McGee.

There is one thing for which Canada is remarkable-it buries the past with a vengeance. It believes in big funerals and no monuments. Its great men go to their graves and their memories are mingled with the dust. The idea never seems to strike it that if a citizen is deserving of glorification during life his memory might possibly stand a little honor in death. Monuments, in Canadian eves, appear to have neither significance nor value, although every other nation believes that they speak volumes to the people and silently teach them to work for the country whose gmilinde is co-extensive with the ser-

vices rendered by its illustrious dead. This absence of those shrines of feme things, either that the country has produced no great men, or if it has, that national jugrafitude is its pecullar characteristic. The history of our country tells us that Canada was not without its heroes, its statesmen, its patriots and its philanthropists, but it does not say that the nation engraved their names on stone or in

bronzo. Lately, however, this spirit of indifference is weakening and making way for a teeling scand-lous disgrace to justice.

The Attorney-General for Ireland stated in his honor. The ice of ingratitthe details of the composition of juries with tude was now broken, and after a view to rebut the accusation. He declared the unveiling of DeSalaberry, the country east its eyes upon another historical name and we are promised that De Maissonneure, Mr. Plunkett (Conservative) supported the the founder of Montreal, will also have his monument. .

To-day the name of one of Canada's most brilliant orators is held up for consideration, and the people are asked to save it from oblivion and to place Thomas D'Arcy McGee in the temple of fame. A movement is now on foot to erect in his honor a monument worthy of his name and fame. Our contemporary Le Monde has the tellowing upon

"Wnen Thomas D'Arcy McGee died in was then in session adjourned in honor of end. Then all was silence over his grave. citizen of this city proposed to have a steine or a monument crocked to bis memory by public subscription. The project is an excellent one. There is no doubt that all our conferer, without distinc-tion of party, will hold it as an honor to aid in the success of this movement, which should in some way partake of a national character. McGee was the most powerful of our political orators. Нo was a writer of the first order, and he has left behind him historical and literary works, which would alone ensure the giory of one man. He fell when age and talent were their prime, after having devot-the best part of his life to in the service of his adopted country. His tellow countrymen especially whose rights and interests always found in him an eloquent defender, should not fail to show their gratitude and their sympathy by some durable proof. The Canadians, no matter what nationality they belong to, will make every effort to contribute to the success of a movement so patriotic in its object

THE BANKERS' CONVENTION.

and so noble in its purpose.

SARATOGA, Aug. 16.—Mr. Logau Root, President of the Merchants' Bank, Little Rock, gave an account of the progress of the present prosperous condition of business in Arkansas, and Mr. It M. Nelson presented the condition of things in Alabama He claimed that the South is now the most prosperous country in the world. The Executive Council presented a resolution, which was adop'ed, in relation to the amount of notes authorized to be issued for boads deposited under the recent amendments to the national banking law. Mr. J. M. Feitre, of Kentucky, offered a resolution asking that some means be angested by the Executive Committee whereby the interchange of information regarding borrowers may be made between banks in the same locality to prevent persons receiving too much credit. Mr. W. E. Gould, of Portland, offered a resolution for the committee to consider the laws of of the various states regulating the savings banks, and present to the Assocation next year a plan for organizing and maintsining such institutions, whereby certain essential features may be incorporated into the saveral State laws so that they have be controlled by more uniform legislation. Mr. George B. Cos was re-elected President; Mr. L. J. Gage, of Chicago, was chosen Vice President. The Vice Presidents from other States and Territories, with one exception, and the Executive Council were re-elected. Mr. A. B. Hepburn, Bank Superintendent of this Stets; read a paper on savings banks and their proper investments. S. Uavis Horton, of Chica, stated that the subject had not received proper consideration in this country. Several papers were ordered to be included in the proceedings. The convention then adjourned.

OBITUARY.

Admiral Frederick Deintke, the celetrated Bussian navigator, is dead. Edmond Alexandre Morin, the French painter and designer, is dead.

CATHOLIO NEWS.

On Sunday evening, in St. Mary's Cathedral, Kingston, Oat, Rev. Father Twohey announced that Kingston's portion of the Diocesan debt had been wiped out. Now

MY LITTLE GIRL.

She is very dear to me, Dear as anything can be, Here on earth; Around my poor old heart, With a simple, childish art, Almost from blrth— She has wound a silken chain, That has strangled many a pain-My little girl, you know.

She is winsome, she is gay, In her own piculiar way; And she knows How to play upon my heart; Many a biting, bitter emart, Born of woes

Too deep for mortal ken She has banished, now and then-My little girl, you know.

She's coquoitish in her ways; And her reguish look betrays A wondrous art. That can drive dull care away, Send a warm, sunshiny ray Round my heart;

My little girl, you know. Her's a face of dalatiest mould. Where a post may behold With ropt surprise, A type of beauty rare; And her sunny, golden hair-

Whilst her magical, sweet voice,

Makes my weary heart rejoice-

Sparkling eyes-Werk a rapture of delight, Full of sweetness, full of light-My little girl, you know. Every moment, every hour,

With her wincome, winning power,

She displays Such a wealth of awest caress, Such a power to win and bloss. Beyond praise-That I find a rare delight In her presence, day and night-

My little girl, you know.

Earth has many a bitter cup, From whose dregs we serrow sup, O'er and o'er; But in her I find a peace Of all sorrow, the surcouse. Ne'er found before; Yes, sho's very dear to me, Dear as anything can be-My little girl, you know. -Philadelphia Bulletin.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

The experiation of mules for the British refused by the Porte—A protest from Lard Dufferin—Another proclamation by General Woiseley—The traffic on the Canal—Arabi still active—The Kuchive's decree—The engagement at

Shalaf-Nefich occupied by the British CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 21 .- The Porte refused to permit the experiation from Turkey of mules for the British service in Egypt. Lord Dufferin says this is a contravention of treaty rights, and has addressed a strong protest to the Porte stating that Turkey will be hold responsible for heavy damages.

PORT SAID, Aug. 21 .- The fleet and transports entered the canal last evening. Before their departure Gen. Wolseley posted a proclamation in the Arab tongue, declaring that those who respected the authority of the Khediyo would not be molested, but that those who resisted would be treated as rebels.

The British have evacuated the offices of the Canal Co. Traffic on the canal will be only temporarily suspended, in order to allow the British vessels to pass. The Company refused to send pilots on board the men-ofwar. The British occupy Nefich. The Arabs have abandoned Ghemileh and have withdrawn to Damletta. The transport Calabria," from Alexandria, with cavairy, has arrived.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 21 .- Arabl is constructing extensive carthworks in the direction of Aboukir.

The Khedive in a decree charging Cherif Pacha with the formation of a Ministry, says: In a troubled time like the present direct action of Soverign authority should become more sensible and manifest. I shall therefore use my right to assemble a Council of Ministers under my own Presidency as Supreme Ohief of the Egyptian forces. I also intend to render my command effective without, however, restricting the power which the Minister of War holds from me."

LONDON, Aug. 21 -Admiral Hewett telegraphs from Suez at four this a.m :_" Yesterday Capt. Hastings in command of the seamen and marines of gunboats "Seagull" and " Mosquito," assisted by 200 Highlanders under Major Kelsy, proceeded to Shaluf by way of the Maritime Canal and found 600 of the enemy strongly entrenched behind the station. The English force landed and defeated them, taking 40 prisoners, a small cannon and a quantity of ammunition and stores. Our loss was two Highlanders drowned and two seamen wounded. The enomy's loss was about one hundred killed and wounded. The bank of the fresh water canal at Shaluf was cut by the enemy, but it has been repaired. It is now guarded. The Brigade reconncitered in force at the same time and direction."

The transport "Merton Hall," with the 7th Bengal Infantry, has arrived at Suez. The French troop ship "Shamrock" entered

the canal this merning.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Admiral Seymour telegraphs from Ismallia that Nefich was occupied without opposition, the enemy having fled.

(Concluded on Eighth Page.)

The Canadian Pacific Bailway have now nearly five thousand men employed in operating the road in the Northwest, outside of PERSONAL ITEM.

The following references are a matter of sufficient importance to enlist the attention

of all our readers OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE, HAMILTON, ONT

I have much pleasure in stating that lately used St. Jacobs Oll in a case of very severe sprain, with marvelous effect. I had been badiy hurt and could not afford to rest too long; I therefore used the quickest means of relief, St. Jacobs Oil, which certainly worked wonders in my case. I consider it to be an invaluable remedy and shall not nesitate to recommend it to any one whom I meet, suffering from want of a reliable remedy. I regard St. Jacobs Oll as a wonderful preparation, and shall freely suggest matter-when I find them seeking anything for the alleviation of the terrible torture of

A. D. STEWART, Chief of Police.

RELIGIOUS COINCIDENCES.

RELIGIOUS COINCIDENCES,

A religious exchange points out what it regards as a religious coincidence that the Rev. Father Bertram Witberforce, the first cousin of the new Bistap of Newcastle, bas been appointed Prior of the Dominican Monastry at Newcastle, and is likely hereafter to succeed to the Roman Catholic See of Hexam and Newcastle. Such a coincidence, it is pointed out, although striking, is not unique in ecclesiastical history. Towards the close of the last century two brothers named O'Beirne held, at the same time, respectively the Protestant and Roman Catholic Bishopries of Meath, Ireland; and it is alleged that in early life when the one was a Protestant and the other a Roman Catholic, by argning on theological subjects the one converted the other, the Roman Catholic becoming a Protestant and the Protesiant a Roman Catholic. The case, we are of the opinion, is unique. A leading Methodist minister in England, Dr. W. H. Rule, for many years a resident in Spain, and the author of a number of historical and controversial works, has a son a Roman Catholic priest, who originally was a clergyman of the Church of England, from which church he drifted on the extreme Ritualistic tide. In this province there are two brothers widely separated in religion. The one is the Rev. Father McCann, of st. Michael's Roman Catholic Cathedral, Toronto, and the other is the Rev. Alfred McCann, Methodist Minister, North Gower. Such cases are not numerous; but they prove that in religious mauters members of the same family do not always see "eye to eye."—Ottawa Crizen.

The REV. CHAS. E. PIPER, formerly of Pittfield, N.H., but now of Wakefield, R.I, writes: "I have used Baxter's Mandrake Bitters in my family for over two years, and as a result have not called a physician in the whole time. My wife had been an invalid for two years, but these Bitters have cured 2 D

BONAPARTIST MEETING.

PARIS. Aug. 15.—A meeting of Bonapartists was held to day and attended by four thousand persons. Among those present were M. De Cassagnac and A. Miguez. Resolutions were passed favoring the plecing of Prince Victor. Napoleon on the Throne of France. M. Cassagnac made a speech, in which he declared that the Imperialists were ready for power and meant to take it. meant to take it.

M. Cassagnac stated that to-day had been

especially chosen for holding the meeting, and in a few years, he said, the 15th of August fete Napoleon would be the fete day of the Empire

HOW REIDSVILLE, N. C. HAS PRO-SPERED

We announced last week that two of our young townsmen, Messrs. E. E. Richardson and Joseph Lyles, were the successful competitors in the July drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery; the amount, \$15,000, in people call a mission of some sort. I have actual cash, has been received and deposited in the Reidsville Bank. This is one of mission." the most successful speculations that was ever known in our enterprising town, and we congratulate our young friends who take with missions." their good fortune in to easy and matter of fact manner. Mr. Richardson informs us that it was a plain open-handed business transaction; he invested \$20 for tickets, and his number was the "lucky one;" in a few out trouble he sent the ticket to New Orleans, had it presented at the office of the Company-it was ca hed, and in due time a package came to their address by Express containing the money in currency, -Reidsville, N.C, Webster's Dollar Weekly, July 25.

SMALL TALK AND CHAFF.

Sir Stafford Northcote is called the "Grand old woman."

General McClellan is writing magazine articles about Egypt.

Joseph Arch will stand for Hull at the next general election.

The position of Arabi near Ramleh is now considered impregnable.

The arrest of Messrs. George and Meany has caused President Arthur great annoy. ance.

The new Premier of Nova Scotia is 26 years old. He was admitted to the Bar seven years It is not true that a deputation will shortly

wait upon Goldwin Smith to request him to keep himself cool. The Winnipeg Sun complains a good cigar

cannot be had for love or money in that city. Better stick to the editorial clay. "Oalda," the novelist, in a letter to the

Times, says the Italians are hissing at England like a million tlocks of geese. It is thought Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P. for Mayo, will be given the position of Under-

for Foreign Affaits, if Sir Charles Dilke is promoted to a seat in the Cabinet, instead of Mr. Bright.

A man named Chene has brought an action of damages against the Hull Catholic School Board for \$199 for depriving him of the right to vote for School Trustees.

The gigantic oak at Mount Vernon known as Washington's Oak, was destroyed by lightning the other day. The tree had many historic associations, and Washington's favorite resting place after the heat and labors of the day was beneath its shade.

EPPS'E COCOA-GBATEFUL AND COMPORTING. -" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to situck wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—
Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (4 lb. and lb.) labelled—"Jakus Epps & Co., Homeopathic Ohemists London, England." Also makers of Epps's Chooclary Essence for afternoon use.

By JUSTIN McCARTHY, M. P.

CHAPTER II .- CONTINUED.

"Anyhow, I'll go," his daughter insisted. "All right, girl," her father said, comple-cently. Suddenly remembering something, he turned to Miss Marion:

"I forgot to say I had a letter from your father this morning, Miss Marion." She gave an exclamation of eager delight.

"But it tells us nothing-I mean, nothing that you don't know already. It was written its use to my friends-or enemies for that days and days before he left New York, and you know we have had telegrams from him since. We had one after he say what I think of the Oil, and it may be in the pilot-boat from Sandy Hook. and you may make your mind quite easy about him and his companions. They have splendid weather, and a good wind to help them along. They must be half-way across by this time."

"How soon shall we see him?" Sydnev asked, anxiously-and she asked only for

"Oh, well, in a very few days. We shall hear from them when they get to Queenstown. Don't you be anxious; don't think about it at all. He'll be here before you know where you are; before we have half-done these schools. By the way, they have rather a remarkable fellow-passenger, he tells me."

Sydney did not seem to care much about the remarkable fellow-passenger. But Mr. Aquitaine liked instructing people about all manner of subjects, and having the first of everything. He was not going to let Miss | endure a life of restriction and dulness. Now, Marion escape the remarkable fellow-passenger so easily.

"You have heard of Montana, Miss Marion, I am sure?"

" A place in America?' Miss Marion said, a little doubtfully.
"Yes, there is a Montana in America, sure

enough, but it isn't that Montana that is coming over in the steamer."

was glad, on the whole; it gave him the more to tell.

"Is Montana a man or a woman?" his daughter asked.

" Montana is a man." "Sounds more like a woman, doesn't it?

Melissa obscrved. "No; it's a queer name, when one comes to think of it; not an American name, certainly. But I don't suppose Montana is an American, except perhaps by birth; I fancy he hails from somewhere in Europe. Anyhow, he is a very remarkable man, Miss Marion. They were talking a great deal about him when I was last in the States, but I never happened to see him."

" I thought everyone was a remarkable man

in America," Melissa interposed. Her father went on, addressing himself to Sydney: This is really a man out of the common—I have never heard how he began; but out of fashion. She ought to have a square he was a soldier in the war— the great civil cut face and a long chin, and Nature had war, you know; and he left what they call a denied her these attractions. Her hair good record there, and now he is a lecturer, or preacher, or something of the kind, and the head of a great new school, and has what no doubt he is coming to Europe on some

"He must be a tiresome old man," Melissa observed, in her genial way. "I hate people "It is interesting," Miss Marion said after a

moment. "I wonder will papa like him. He doesn't generally like strangers."

"People are not strangers to each other at the regular drawing it was announced that on board an ocean steamer," Mr. Aquitaine said. "Come, young ladies, get ready, and days he was informed of the fact, and with- let us be moving; we have a great deal to | was out of fashion helped to make her some-800."

"Ab, yes," Molissa assented, with a sigh of was almost inclined to seel hurt. But Melissa | could have fallen in love, and was longing to smiled on her with such a pretty, saucy smile | love some one; but she had not as yet had a of innocent, infantile wilfulness that it was laugh with the tormenting little creature. Sydney looked anxiously along the river before turning away; it was atill all sparkling and full of hope to. If it had been dark, and the ripples had been ruffled and more devoted daughter than Katherine; ever so little more than when she first looked on it that morning, she might have led as if if it had only to bear up vessels with helm; pretty dancing things made in the shape of sea-shells with silken sails, and little Oupids playing at seamen, and nereids swimming all round and occasionally pulling the boat along in sport with their dripping shoulders. Sydney was not, in truth, so foolish as to be greatly alarmed about the dangers of world. There was some fear lest young the deep for people crossing the Atlantic in fine spring weather and in a great steamer. But she had an anxious way about most things. She was commonly uneasy about her own people, about her father whom she loved, and her sister whom she tried to love. she was aimost always thinking whether this or that would be agreeable to her father or not. If anybody were to mention anything in connection with her father's name, her first thought was one of anxious himself or not pleased. Now she was distressing her mind a little about the remark- | thetic-fell in with her ideas, and she was able person coming over in the steamer with Captain Marion, and wondering whether her father would find the companionship an advantage of a nuisance on the voyage.

They saw a great many sights that day, and for two or three days following. Mr. Aquitaine was determined to keep Sydney going incessantly, in order that she might not have too much time to think of her father on the sea. He took care that the girl should be very tired when she returned to dinner every day; and he had always a number of people to dine with them. He left

her few moments for anxious meditation. Mr. Aquitaine found that in all things, apart from her over-anxious ways about her father, he had a decidedly practical young woman to deal with in Sydney Marion. He was used to practi-cal girls in the North, but he was under the impression that no such creatures came from the South. He had not faith in the practical work of man or woman below Birmingham, but he was especially inclined to put little faith in the business capacity of woman. In the North, indeed, there were so many practical and efficient women, that perhaps t made home life a pleasant variety to Mr. Aquitaine to have his wife and daughter so absolutely devoid of the practical element. Mrs. Aquitaine was still as ignorant of the working of English domestic, political, or social institutions as if she had never been out of the nevantine region; and had never read a book or asked a question about England. Melissa did not know, and he shouldhave briefs; and Sydney was a good taken hold of the handles of an electric bat-did not intend to know, anything about such deal taken with him, he seemed so straight tery, and she received a shock of pain that did not intend to know, anything about such | deal taken with him, he seemed so straight | tery, and she received a shock of pain that | we are soon put out of pain. The prize does | had not spoken a word to Geraldine. | dry subjects as laws and institutions. Mrs. | forward and manifying intelligent; and he | thrilled all through her; and she could not | not come with gray hair and spiciacles. Gur

Aquitative could not have understood if seemed to like her. He was evidently not in get her hands away, and she could not cry struggle is short. In America we give up at she would Melissa could have understood but would not. Mr. Aquitaine was about him. He had known her since she surprised to find how like a genuine Nor- was a child; he used to call her "Meli and seemed to feel it once again.

In America we give up at out. Melissa now recalled in a strange, sudden way that long forgotten sensation, and seemed to feel it once again.

"No; but why do you assume that I have the new part however, she is in the centre given up?" thern girl Sydney Marion was in many ways. She showed a deep interest in schools and it was clearly impossible that such two could workhouses and ventilation, and even rates ever be in love. Sydney had sometimes, in and taxes. She wanted to know the averages of everything. She examined the little boys and girls at various Board-schools, and praised some of those institutions and gravely shook her young head at others.

"Where did you get all this common sense. Miss Marrion?" Mr. Aquitaine once bluntly your sister Katherine, I don't think she was richly endowed with it either."

Sydney could not, perhaps, have well explained. Yet the causes were not far to seek. She was three years older than her siater Katherine, and when their father died rheumatism. I write this note voluntarily to had actually leit New York, sent back she was left in charge of the household, being then only eighteen. She soon found that say what I think of the Oil, and it may be in the pilot-boat from Bandy nook.

say what I think of the Oil, and it may be in the pilot-boat from Bandy nook.

So, of course, his letter tells us nothing so far it he household had been going to rack and ruin for a good long time before.

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So, of course, his letter tells us nothing so far it he household had been going to rack and ruin for a good long time before. oresture, who always looked young, always to think a good deal and to study her cwn kept young in face and in heart, was loved by mind, and, without any egotism, she knew kept young in face and in heart, was loved by every one, and let things go as they would. Captain Marion had been in the army for a short time, but had sold out when he got married, and settled down to enjoy domestic life, and to cultivate his literary tagtes. He meant to write a book. He was her enemies-if she had any enemies-and still writing it. He had put most of his own they were not wholly in the wrong. She money and his wife's into American railways, looked forward with a sinking heart to the and for a long time it seemed as if he might as well have deposited it in the Atlantic.

Sidney had some trouble to keep things straight for a while; and not the least of her troubles was the effort to induce her younger in London. sister to put up with any manner of little privation without too much grumbling. Katherine was very vain, and soon grew very fond of admiration, and could hardly however, the railway property was at last coming to be a genuine thing Captain Marion seemed likely to be a man of means again. He had gone out to the States to look after his affairs there, and to have the pleasant holiday of a successful business man who combines business with pleasure and enjoys both.

Why did not Sydney go with him? Well, Miss Marion shook her head; she did not Sydney was a sort of pretty girl; but some-know of any other Montana. Mr. Aquitaine how she was not attractive. There are fashions in beauty as capricious, and for their time as inexorable, as the fashions in dress. It is easy to believe in the satirist's account of what happened when the vision of Helen of Troy was conjured up to delight the eyes of a modern group of spectators. The ladies all declared that she was a mere fright and dowdy. It was not their jealousy; the expression was doubtless quite sincere. Helen's them it was the same thing as ugliness. Sydney Marion was by no means a Helen; her face might have been thought handsome in the day when oval faces and high foreheads were assumed to be the portion of every true heroine. But by the time she was able to come out in the living world and emerge a of the cathedral town and her family difficulties, that style of beauty had passed utterly ought to have come down in a fringe over her forehead, and it refused to do so of itself; and she would not use artifical means to coerce it. Her sister Katherine used to be thought rather a little tright in her schooldays, because of her tiny turn-up nose, her sharp chin, and her unmanageable hair. Now she was regarded by every one as the beauty of the family. Sydney Marion's face was an anachronism; and she was set down as old-fashioned. No doubt the fashion would change; but Sydney Marion's youth would hardly wait for that revenge of time.

She was already in her twenty-fifth

Perhaps the consciousness that her face what practical and opinionated. She seemed to most people a little hard. She kept anticipatory weariness. Sydney heard ber, and | her mind somewhat too well regulated. She chance. She was wildly fond of her father impossible to feel angry; impossible not to | and of her mother; and it always seemed to her that both preferred Katherine. She sdored her father and she felt sure that, with and yet he seemed to enjoy Katherine's society more. A handsome young man used taken it as an evil augury. But it still spark. to visit them in their country obscurity, the elder son of Sir Stephen Trescoe, a neighboryouth at their prow and pleasure at their ing landlord, and Sydney thought she would love him, felt herself drawn toward him, was sure she could confide in him, almost fancled he seemed to show some feeling with regard to her; and he proposed for Katherinefand was accepted, and evidently believed he had carried off the most beautiful woman in the I'rescoe's stately and rich family might dislike a marriage with the daughter of a man who appeared to be poor; but no sooner was Katherine seen by the lover's father and mother than they were captivated by her, and metaphorically clasped her to their bosoms Sydney felt certain that if it had been she they would have been sure to object deidedly to the match. When the young married pair resolved to go with Captain Marion to the isolated for a moment. Every one appeared girls. States, Sydney made some excuse for remainwonder as to whether her father would find | ing, behind, and her father, perhaps divining her feelings-he was very quick and sympaleft at home to wear her green stockings unseen. Now another alarm has sprung up in her mind; a vague alarm, indeed, and with no reason that she could put into words. Captain Marion had met in the States the daughter of a dear old friend, Colonel Rowan, an Irish officer, who had served with him during his short military career. Colonel Rowan was dead long ago, and his widow and daughter had gone out to the United States and taken up their residence with Mrs. Rowan's sister. In some out-of-the-way town-or city, its inhabitants would proudly call it-Captain Marion sought them out, and so warmly renewed in them his friendship for Colonel Rowan, that the daughter was preveiled upon to come over to England with the returning party. Sydney heard of almost nothing but the beauty, the grace, the cleverness, the brightness, the accomplishments, the enthusiasm, the affection, the daughterly tenderness, the noble aspirations, and what not of this unique young lady. The whole party, Captain Marion, Katherine, Katherine's husband, seemed in a conspiracy to sound Miss Rowan's praises. Now an alarm arose in Sydney's heart. It was not of the nature that Melissa Aquitaine had kindly suggested. She had not the remotes idea that her father would marry the incomparable young Irish-American. But there was a young man who used to come to see the Aguitaines very often, a yound barrister, who did not seem as if he was listening for her to

chaff her, and be saucily chaffed by her, and the most secret recesses of her heart, imagined that he looked at her with eyes of kindly emotion. And now, behold! she is threatened with the invasion of a distracting delightful and wonderful girl, and it is certain that the moment young Mr. Fanshawe sees Miss Rowan he will fall straightway in love with

her. Sydney could not even have the asked. "I am sure your father her. Sydney could not even have the hadn't much of it; and from what I saw of luxury of hating the supposed rivel. She was unfortunately too just in mind for that: She was too like her father. She knew it. She knew that if Miss Rowan really turned out worthy of regard, she could never help liking her, even though the girl were to come between her and her dearest hopes. For the moment Sydney was vexed with herself for her absurdly critical and judicial nature, and wished she could hate people for nothing, as Katherine would do, and feel no scruples of conscience. She was accustomed herself and her own weakness pretty well, and she knew that she had a nervous kind of foible for justice, something akin to a physical nervousness, which she could not get over, and which would make her impotent to hate even coming of this odiously bewitching and cruelly admirable stranger—and Miss Rowan was to go with them to London; to stay a long time with them there; and young Fanshawe lived

"Come, Miss Marion-come, Mel." Acuitains exclaimed one morning. " No time to lose; the 'Transatiantic' is signalled. We shall only have time to drive

down and get on board the tender."
"The 'Transatlantic'—to-day?" Sydney exclaimed, turning pale, and trembling with delight and with the nervous alarm which even delight brings to sensitive and auxious persons.

"Just so. I didn't tell you she was expected so soon. I didn't want you to be exciting yourself before there was any occasion, and counting the moments."

Mr. Aquitaine's shrewd mind had long since seen into the temper and nature of Sydney Marion.

"Now, then, young women, get ready. I'll rattle you down in rather considerably less than no time. My horses can go like those of Mephistopheles."

"Perhaps you won't care to go, Meliesa?" Sydney said, turning to Miss Aquitaine, and went so far as to say it was a business which putting a kindly hand on her shoulder. She did not want Melissa to be tired and bored beauty was not the reigning style, and to about people who were not Melissa's father them it was the same thing as ugliness. Berhaps, too, Sydney thought Sydney Marion was by no means a Helen; she could be more free to indulge in all her own feelings without the girl.

"Indeed I'll go," Melissa promptly answered. "What an unkind creature you are Sydney! You know I am longing to see Miss Rowan and Mr. Trescoe, and you know I am little from the almost cloister-like retirement only too glad to go in the way of anything out of the regular routine. I want something to happen; not that I think anything will happen to-day."

Marion will feel if he doesn't see his daughter | quickly here." there to meet him."

They were soon on their way. Sydney Marion's heart beat strongly as the kept straining her eyes anxiously for her father's figure long before she could dis-tinguish one form from another. As they drew nearer and nearer she still could not see him. Now she could plainly see the it." figure of a tall man who was leaning over the That must direction of the tender. sprely be her father. Her syes were sparkappointment and with a nameless sensation of discomfort. The man she has seen is handsome; even in that short moment she observbehind or beside this man, and she is vexed that any face should have come between her | bright blue eyes, a complexion fair as a girl's and her father's. She sees her sister and her husband and a girl whom she assumes, of course, to be Miss Rowan. She is hurried up

the ladder and on to the deck of the steamer and her father catches her in his arms. Meanwhile, Miss Melissa was not particu larly anxious about the whole expedition. She was not greatly absorbed in longing to meet Sydney's father; she felt a little interest about the probable appearance of Sydnev's sister, and still more about Miss Rowan She allowed herself to be guided and helped and lifted on the steamer's deck in a dreamy sort of mood, thinking about hardly anything except the discomfort of steamers in general and the annoyance of having friends who had relations coming from America. In the eagerness of all the others of her party, each somebody, little Melissa found herself almost to have forgotten her-a condition of things which was new to her, and which, however short its lasting, was not at all agreeable. She hardly knew where she was going, when suddenly her feet caught in a rope. She staggered and floundered a little, and she might perhaps have fallen but for the promptness of a man who stepped forward just at the right time, and caught her and lifted her safely over the danger. In her odd little languid way she closed her eyes when she found herself slipping, and hardly opened them quite until she knew she was firmly and sately on her feet again. There was something strong, gentle, and fatherly in the touch of the hand which held her up, and she thought perhaps it was Sydney's father. was inclined to make a pretty little filial sort of scene. But opening her eyes, she saw two intensely deep, brilliant eyes looking into hers, and saw that a very tall, dark man was her supporter. She qualled under those strange eyes. She felt herself growing red and tremulous. She looked up to him again; their eyes met again. He must have seen that hers sunk under his look.

But his face showed not the slightest gleam of interest in her. He had not spoken a word as he was helping her out of her little difficulty; he appeared to take no more in terest in her than he would have done in a fallen chair which he happened to lift up, The moment she was rafely on her feet he drew aside without bowing or uttering a word. Melissa tried to say something in the way of thanks, but she could not find speech; and it belonged to that part of the country, and speak. He had clearly not given a thought came that circuit waiting for the time when | to her. When she was a child she had once

In a moment, however, she is in the centre given up?" of the group of greeting friends, and has to make several new acquaintances all at once. | have only to go in and win." The man with the dark eyes is one of them. He is the only one of whose presence she is distinctly conscious. He is first introduced compliments."

to her father and then her father presents "Very well. You are going to London him to Melissa, and Melissa finds that he is soon?" the Mr. Montans, the remarkable fellow-passenger. He does not appear to remember or to know that he has just given her a helping hand. She can only stammer out a wretched unmeaning little word or two, and then somebody else is there. She scarcely knows one from another; she hardly even notices Miss here once, but he sold it. He got not to like Rowan.

Sydney Marov, too, goes through a series of the whole place any more." hewildering experiences. She had hardly "I am not surprised," said Miss Rowan, been released from the loving embrace of her softly. "The place where one we loved has father when her sister greeted her with a died, who could bear to see it always?" playful pull at her hair. Her brother-in-law "It was a sad story altogether" gave her a kindly kiss, which would have shawe said. "They had quarrelled, been much less embarrassing if he had not don't you know-at least, you couldn't hesitated, as if he did not quite know whether he ought to kiss her or not, and then relied - about a love-match my sister she found herself making the acquaintance, almost in a breath, of her father's new friends, have made it up gladly, but-well, she died Miss Rowan and Mr. Montana.

Thought formed and re-formed itself in a moment within her mind. "She is very lovely; no, I don't think she is; she is too thin; she has too much manner; oh, yes, she hoping that it was long ago, so that the reviis very charming. But what an extraordinary man! Is he very handsome, or is he the young man. very ugly? He looks like a prophet. He alive and dug up again ?"

She found herself close to Melissa as they were all preparing to get on board the tender. Melissa looked shaken or affrighted or something of the kind; as if she had fallen and him sympathetic. His talk was refreshing. hurt herself, Sydney at first imagined.

"Has anything happened?" she asked, in a low voice, and putting her arm round the girl.

"No, nothing," Melissa answered, distractedly. Then looking up, and with her old manner, she added, "Oh, no; what could happen? I always told you nothing ever happens.

CHAPTER IV.

A VEILED PROPHET. Mr. Montana was to remain only one night

in Mr. Aquitaine's house. He was to go on to London by the next morning's train. had important work to do in London, he said, but he did not explain what it was. He only now engrossed his life, and which he would submit to the world for the first time in London.

Mr. Aquitaine noticed that, as they drove from the steamer and passed through the streets of the town, Montana glanced around him inquiringly here and there, as if he were looking out for places he knew.

"You have been in this place before," Mr. Aquitaine said. "I can see that." "How do you know?" The question was put in a cold and cautious tone, and Montana

drew himself back in the carriage. "I see you are looking about inquiringly. as, if you were looking out for some place you "One thing will happen, I can assure you," as, if you were looking out for some place you her father said. "We shall be late if you had known, and couldn't find it. Nothing don't be quick; and I know what Captain | wonderful in that; we make changes very

"I have come from a country where changes are quicker," Montana said. He spoke in a deep, clear voice, habitually monotonus, givtender approached the great steamer. She ling the impression of a total absence of interest in what was going on around. "Yes; I was here long ago; when I was a boy. I hardly recollect it. I am not quite certain sometimes whether I did not only dream of

There was not much time that day for the side of the steamer, and looking evidently in | new-comers to see the place, or for either set | the sea itself has had the love of poets, of persons-those who came from across the sea, or those who welcomed them—to study forever fresh and young, as the rivers have ling with anxiety. She was now almost near each other's ways and peculiarities. It was had. The mother may, as Burns sings, forenough to see his face; it did not seem like somewhat late when they reached Mr. Aquithe outline of her tather's. Nearer and nearer | taine's house, and nearly time to dress for still; and now, gazing anxiously up, her eyes | dinner. Two or three friends only were are met by those of a stranger. His eyes look | invited to meet the new guests. Miss Rowan straight into hers, and she looks down in dis- was seated next to a young man who, some one told her, was a barrister, and whose name was Fanshawe. He did not seem to her in the least like any species of lawyer. He He ed that he had intensely dark hair, and eyes looked very young, to begin with. He of an almost oppressive brilliancy. Then was a strong young fellow, slender, like an suddenly she sees that Captain Marion is just athlete in build; he had short curling fair hair, and an audacious yellow mustache;

> and a boyish laugh, that spoke a genuine sence of enjoyment. He and she soon became friendly. "Are you really a lawyer? she asked him, without hesitation.

"A sort of lawyer; yes; a barrister. I believe the two branches are all in one in your country; isn't that so?" "My country? America is not my country."

"No? I thought it was. I thought you were an American girl. You come from America." "So does Mrs. Trescoe. Do you call her an American girl?"

"Oh, but she has only been across for a few months or weeks or something. However, if you say you are not an American girl, Miss Rowan. I am sure I believe you. I hope you hurrying forward to meet somebody or see are not offended with me. I meant no harm; there are some charming American

> "I should be very proud of being an American girl if I were one. I don't think there is a more envisble being in the world than an American girl : except one."

"Yes; and who is that one?" "An American boy, of course."

"Oh, I say i" and Fanshawe laughed. "But I am not an American girl," Miss Rowan said. "I am Irish; I have only been living in America." "Do von like America?"

"I love it. So you are really a lawyer?" "Well, I shall be really a lawyer when the law-going public find out my merits and the solicitors send me briefs -- which as yet they have unaccountably omitted to do, perhaps by reason of some vile conspiracy."

"A lawyer! I should never have thought it," Geraldine said, meditatively. "Why not?"

"Well, I thought lawyers were generally old and grizzled and grim, and that they work spectacles." "When we are successful we come to that," Fanshawe said, gravely. "That's what we

look forward to. "Success is all like that, I really believe,"

Geraldine said, with earnestness. "Like what, Miss Rowan?" "Like that. I am sure you understand. It

comes too late to be enjoyed; or if it comes early, it often goes too soon. It is bought too dearly. I am sometimes sorry for man because they have to try to be successful. I am glad to be a woman for that reason; we have not to try for it. There is no success for us." Except a brilliant match."

"Yes; that is our laurel wreath, our one

"I don't assume anything of the kind. You

"Thank you; that was kindly said, but don't try any more like it. Let us not pay

"Yes; I am longing to go." "I am so glad you are going. I live there."

"I am very glad you live there." "Thank you—especially as you banish com-pliments. Yes—I come from this town; but I live in London now. My father had a place it. My sister died here; and he didn't like

"It was a sad story altogether," Fanknow, of course; but they had quarwould make; and then my people would and there was an end of it. Then my father couldn't stand the place any more, and so he gave it up."

"Was this long ago?" Geraldine asked, val of its memory might be less of a pain to

"Yes, it was a good long time ago-fifteen looks like Monte Cristo. Was he buried or sixteen years. I was at school all the time in Germany, and didn't know very much about it until the end."

Geraldine liked the young man's fresh and genial manner. There was something about For the rest, the dinner party wanted brightness. Mr. Montana spoke little, and was ap. parently content that people should look at him and ask each other why he did not speak. If he spoke little, he ate and drank less. He made it evident that he regarded the dinner as only a ceremonial for him. Mr. Aquitaine and Captain Marion talked a good deal; but Mr. Aquitaine often went into local affairs and Captain Marion knew nothing about even the local affairs of the localities which ought to have been of personal concern to himself. Mrs. Trescoe was not near any one she cared to talk to. Melissa remained resolutely silent: Mrs. Aquitaine hardly ever talked.

Geraldine rose early next morning. She was an early riser even for Mr. Agultaine's habits. She had lived for some years lately in an American town or village where it was an article of faith that no one ought to be out of bed much after nine o'clock in the evening, or in bed after five in the morning. She had fallen into the ways of the country with a flexibility natural to her fresh and vigorous nature. She was a girl of a quick and lively curlosity, and when she was at any new place was unresting until she had seen and learned all that was within her reach to know about it. This first morning, therefore, of her stay at Mr. Aquitaine's she rose very early. She had heard the murmuring of water in her cars all the night through, and she was in hopes, not being quite clear as to the exact situation of her host's dwelling, that when she went to her window in the morning she might look upon the tossing sea-"Sing oh!" she kept murmuring to herself now and then at wakeful moments of the night; "let man learn liberty from crashing wind and lashing sea!" murmuring from the verses of a poet to whom English criticism has not yet done justice, and probably never will. When she woke in the morning, and ran to her window, she saw not the sea, indeed, but a sight surely not less lovely -a bright broad river flowing in the faint light of a breezy spring dawn. Not even and of all natures that, like the poct's, are get the child, and the monarch forget the crown that has only been an hour upon his head; but who ever forgets the river of his youth? As Geraldine looked out upon the stream below her window, the river of her youth came back upon her memory; and with the river the thought of those who were happy with her by the ripple of its waters; of the father who was father, and friend, and companion alike; there were tears in her eyes. She was soon out upon the breezy lawn. Preparations were being made for Mr. Montanal's going. His train was started at au early hour, and Mr. Aquitaine was to accom-

pany him to the station. No other of the family or the guests was yet stirring. Geraldine saw Montana and Mr. Aquitaine on the lawn at a short distance from her. She was rather given to studying character, and of course, like most clever girls, fancied she had a distinct gift for the quick understanding of of men and women. She had occupied herself a good deal in the voyage across the Atlantic in studying the characters of her companions, and she was of opinion that she had contrived to sound the depths of each nature except one. She was by no means clear about Mr. Montana. Sometimes he seemed to her merely vain and shallow; but at other times he impressed her with a certain sense of awe or dread, as if there were some hidden strength of dangerous will about bim; and again in other moods he seemed to her only a self-deluded visionary. On the whole, she did not like bim-a rare condition of feeling with her: for her first and natural impulse was to like people. Most of us are otherwise constructed by nature : our first instinctive impulse is to dislike any new-comer, even though he be only a wayfarer getting into a railway-carriage, where he has full as good a right to be as we have. If he turns out a good fellow or an agreeable person after, we may like him well enough; but we leave the burden of self-vindication to him. It is enough for us that he is getting into the carriage where we are already seated, and although there be ample room for him and us, our impulse is to dislike him all the same. Now, Miss Rowan's first impulse would have been to like him, and think that he ought to

be made welcome. She went up to Mr. Aquitaine at once and received his wondering congratulations upon

her early rising. " My daughter won't think of getting up these four or five hours yet. I am going to see Mr. Montana off by his train."

" May I go too?" Garaldine asked, delighted at the prospect of the drive, and the railway station, and the sights new to her. She had no more hesitation about offering herself as Mr. Aquitains's companion than if she had been tendering her companionship to Mr. Aquitalae's wife.

He looked for a moment a little surprised, but Geraldine did not notice his surprise, and he answered at once that he should be delighted to take her with him, and show her some of the town as they passed along, and bring her back before most of the other people in the house had got out of bed.

Mr. Montana had remained silent all the hope to make life worth enduring. Happily, time. He was looking on the river. He

"Strange," he said suddenly, turning to Mr. Aguitaine, " how certain scenes impress one with the conviction that he must have seen them before. I don't suppose I ever could have been just here before; and yet the look of the river makes me feel as if I had known the place once. I seem to have been young

"Oh, I felt exactly like that this morning." Geraldine said, in quick sympathy with him, for once, as she thought. "When I looked out first and saw that lovely river flowing so fast, I felt as if I were living all my youth

over again." "All her youth?" Mr. Aquitaine said, with a smile. "Is it, the c, all gone?" "It seems to me all gone," Geraldine said, semetimes. It seemed so when I looked

out this morning and saw the river." Mr. Aquitaine turned to her with kindly, sympathizing eyes. He thought he could understand her feelings.

Montana had not been following all this. "Was there not," he asked slowly of Aquitaine, "a park, a sort of public park, here unlucky. It seemed an invitation to him to once? somewhere on the river—as if it were go on and make her his confidante. Montana here? I must have seen something of the accepted it as such, evidently. kind when a child somewhere. Perhaps it was some other river like this."

"Why, to be sure we had a public park-a little park here on this very ground ; but it is some years ago. Your feet are on what was its soil just now.

Montana started and looked down at the ground, as if he expected to see some of the soil strangely clinging to his feet and in some mysterious way bearing testimony against

Mr. Aquitaine was launched into a little local history of the growth of the town, the disproportionate size of the former park, and the necessity of starting a new one, the important part he had himself borne in that important work of improvement, and the strong opposition which had been got up, and the misconstruction to which the efforts of himself and others had been subjected by their enemies. Even the most liberal-mind-ed residents of the greatest provincial town can seldom bring themselves to believe that local improvements and the local controversies that rage around the march of their progress are not of world-wide interest, or at least capable of being made when expounded by some qualified lecturer.

Geraldine listened with such intense interest and beaming eyes that after a while Mr. Aquitaine accepted her as his audience and imparted all the knowledge to her. Mr. Montana was apparently not paving any attention. In an undefinable sort of a way he always put himself, from the first, in a position of one who is not bound to engage in any question which he does not feel to be part of his own special mission. He had deeper thoughts, and must not be distracted from them; at least, must not be expected to endure the distraction long. He assumed his privilege; and, as he assumed it, the people he met gave it to him without struggle or

"Time is getting on, "Mr. Aquitaine suddenly said, looking at his watch; "I have to give one or two directions; I'll come to you when it is time to go.'

He went toward the house and left Montana and Miss Rowan on the lawn by the river. Geraldine hardly ever knew what it was to feel shy or embarraseed in the presence ot any one. She had not self-consciousness or self-conceit enough to be shy or nervous. But she did always find a certain sense of embarrassment in the company of Mr. Montana whenever they chanced to be for a moment alone. He had sought her society a good deal on the voyage. He had walked with her on deck now and then, in the "soft hours that fill the eyes and meit the heart," or while the steely light of the stars was on the pallid tips of the waves, and the ruddy orange glow from the stern windows sent that gleam over the sea which Coleridge finely compared to the light of experience illumining only that which it leaves pind. He had never attempted anything that of a man who cared to waste his time in filtring with women; but there was a grave familiarity about him which was, she thought, addressed more distinctly to her than to others, and which displeased her. It was a manner of authority, as of one who had known her long and had a right to direct her. It was not easy to explain what there was in it which seemed to imply a sort of special companionship, a common bond, a tie like that between master and pupil, guardian and ward; but something there was in Mr. Montana's manner to her from the first which impressed her with the idea of such an assumption. There was nothing to resent; nothing that she could clearly describe even to a sister, if she had one; but the impression was on her, and it made her feel a little con-

It might have seemed as if he were resolved to deepen the impression now: for the moment Mr. Aquitaine had gone, he struck at once into dialogue with Geraldine, to whom he had not addressed a word before. "Who was the young man who sat next

strained in Mr. Montaua's company.

you at dinner last night, and talked to you a great deal ?" "He is a Mr. Fanshawe," Geraldine an-

swered. "I think I shall go in, Mr. Montana."

"Just a moment, and I will go with you. Do you know anything of Mr. Fan-

"Nothing; I am quite a stranger here; I never met with any of the people before."
"You seemed to be interested in him?"

"Yes; I was very much interested in him. He seemed very clever and bright, and he

made himself very agreeable." "Do you know where he comes from?" "He told me he lives in London: but that he belongs to this place. But, indeed, I know hardly enything about him. Mr. Aquitaine

could tell you." "Shall we go in?" he said.

Geraldine turned her back to the river, and they walked slowly towards the house. Suddenly Mr. Montana stopped and said.

"We shall meet again in London, of course; but I want you before that to think over what I have said to you. You are bound to help us. We want you."

"Why I more than another? What can I do for you-or for anything? I have no pow-

"You have power," "Have I? What is it?"

"You have the power of impressing men and women. If you had faith you would find it easy to fill others with the same faith. That is your calling in life. You cannot evade it. Mind, I tell you that. You will remember it afterward. It is your calling; you cannot evade it."

But, Mr. Montana," Geraldine said, impatiently, "do pray tell me the plain meaning of all this. Has it any meaning? I don't even know what your objects are. I don't know anything about them. Am I to have faith in projects before I even know what

they are? What am I to have faith in?" "You must have faith in me, to begin with: I have faith in vou." Miss Rowan looked curiously at him. She

find no meaning there; no faith; no purpose. They seemed shallow and cold, for all her

brilliancy "I can't have faith in you until I their something more of you," she said, with a directness which had nothing rude in it, so frankly and simply was her answer given as a mere statement of fact "But even if I had all the faith in the world, what would be the good of that? I don't even know what mountain you want to move."

"I have fixed on you," he said, slowly, " from the first." "From what first, Mr. Montana? We met for the first time a fortnight ago; I hardly

call it even an acquaintance.' "Do you remember the Ancient Mariner? He said he knew at once the man that must hear him; 'to him my tale I tell., Well, I know the woman who must hear me; to her

my tale I tell." But, Mr. Montana, you have not told me any tale," Geraldine said, and then could have bitten her tongue for saying anything so

"You shall be told," he answered. don't ask you to say any more now. I shall enlist you in my cause; have no doubt of that. I want such help as yours, and I have

a right to claim it." Mr. Aquitaine appeared at the door, and

beckoned to them. "I sha'n't go, Mr. Aquitaine," Geraldine

said. "I should only delay you; I have things to put on, and all that." "We have time enough, as far as that goes," Mr. Aquitaine said. "Do you think I didn't make allowance for the putting on of things? Have I not experience? Is there not Melissa? Go; run along and put your things on; we shall have time,'

"No, thanks; I think I have changed my mind. I should rather not go." "Really rather not? Really and truly?"

" Really and truly." "Well, I know ladies hate to be hurried." Mr. Aquitaine, perhaps, on the whole, was relieved to find that they had not to wait. "Then, Mr. Montans, we'll get along. Ten minutes too early, you know, better than half

a minute too late. (To be Continued.)

"BUCHUPAIBA." Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. \$1. Drug-

gists. Queen Caroline having some distant notion of enclosing St. James' Park entirely for the use of the Royal family, consulted Lord Chesterfield about the expenses; who said, "Why, madam. I think it may cost you about three crowns.

N McRae, Wyebridge, writes : "I have sold large quantities of Dr Thomas' Eclectric Oil ; it is used for colds, sore throat, croup, &c. and in fact for any affection of the throat it works like megic. It is a sure cure for burns, wounds, and bruises."

A French advocate left all his money to a lunatic asylum. In his will he said that, as he had made it all from litigants, it was only a restitution.

*, *. It is a great art to do the right thing at the right time." The person subject to derangement of the kidneys or liver has a protective duty to perform in purchasing a package of Kidney-Wort. It invigorates these organs, and by its cathartic and diuretic effect, cleanses the whole system of all bad

From a henpecked one.—A lawyer is sbout the only man that ever made anything by opposing a woman's will.

Mr Wm Boyd Hill, Cobourg, writes: "Having used Dr Ihomas' Eclectric Oil for some years, I have much pleasure in testifying to and the prevention of all abuses on the part spoken radical so complete, the atmosphere of Henry George's loctures to applauding its efficacy in relieving pains in the back and of foreigners which do not form part of interlike flirtation with her; his manner was not shoulders. I have also used it in cases of croup in children, and have found it to be all | strival in Egypt the Commissioners succeeded that you claim it to be."

> "I suppose in the end you'll be marrying some idiot of a fellow?" said a suitor who had been rejected. "Excuse me," she replied; "if I meant to do that, I should accept your offer."

> Mr W A Wing, Westport, writes: 'I wish to inform you of the wonderful results which followed the use of Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. A cough of six months standing had reduced me to such an extent that I was unable to work. I tried many remedies without effect; at last I used this Emulsion, and before three bottles were used I am glad to say I was restored to perfect health."

> "I should so like to have a coin dated the year of my birth," said a maiden lady of un-certain age to a male acquaintance. "Do you think you could get one for me?" "I am afraid not," he replied. "These very old coins are only to be found in valuable collections." And yet he cannot see why, when he met the lady the next day, she did not speak to him .- Cincinnati Saturday Night.

> > SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility; \$1.

"An American," says the St. Louis Republican, in an article on native politeness, " may not be so elegant at a dinner party, but he of the sovereignty of His Majesty the Sultan, will not ride half a day in a railway car without speaking to the fellow passenger at his el-bow, as the Englishman will." No, indeed amnesty had been granted to all persons exhe will not; 'fore George, he will not. How cept those who had been implicated in the often, oh how often, have we wished that he affair of Alexandria. Although necessary would! But he won't. He will pounce up-on a stranger whom he has never seen before in all his life, and talk him desi dumb and blind in fifty miles. Catch an American holding his mouth shut, when he has a chance to talk to some man who doesn't want to be talked to .- Burlington Hawkeye.

"ROUGH ON RATS." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, files, ants, bed-bugs skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggiets

A silver-plated iron dollar is deceiving

General Wolfe overheard a young officer say to a comrade, "I dine with Wolfe to-day." The General thought to reprove him by the remark, "You might say General Wolfe;" that would be more respectful." "Pardon me, sir," was his quick reply; "but we never say General Cæsar, General Alexander."

EVERY STUDENT OF MUSIC in America has just reason to feel proud of the facilities now afforded by the New England Conservatory of "You must have faith in me, to begin ith; I have faith in you."

Miss Bowan looked curiously at him. She a not afraid of his dark burning eyes. She ked steadily into his eyes, and she could

EGYPT.

Report of Levib Effendi—A Calm Statement of the Present Situation and its Origin-Arabi not Such a Monster as he is Pourtrayed.

The following is a translation from the Turkish of the statement drawn up by Lebel Effendi by command of the Sultan :—

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 15, 1882. Last year Achmet Arabi, then a colouel in the Egyptian army, was displeased at finding that in all the public offices of Egypt there was a great number of foreigners -especially English and French—who enjoyed extravagant salaries but who did no work. These gentlemen, supported by their consuls and by troubled by this state of affairs, began by that matter Arabi always recognized the retogether with two of his companions, Abd el Aal Bey and Ali Bey Fehmi. The same day two regiments marched to the War Office in order to set tree their chief. By this act Arabi won the confidence of the whole army, and after a few months Arabi with his regiment surrounded the Khedive's Palace of Abdin and demanded the convocation of the Chamber of Delegates and a change of Ministry. His Majesty the Sultan then sent to | He now feels constrained to relinquish it en-Caico two Commissioners-All Vizami Pacha | tirely, and has placed in my hands the forand Ali Fuad Bey.

THE CHANGE OF MINISTRY. demand, and the Chamber of Deputies was convoked and the Ministry was changed. It Minister of War and Marine, after which the and all Nervous Complaints. Its remarkable disagreemant between the Khedive and Arabi Pacha was removed. The Chamber of Delegates began its work by examining the propositions of the Cabinet before it considered the budget, and it was this that gave rise to the report that the Chamber wanted to interfere with the functions of the Controllers. This report was denied by the Chamber Arabi Pacha desired to send several Circassian officers on duty in the Soudan. These officers did not want to go to the Soudan, and some twenty-eight of them as embled together in order to offer to Arabi a petition. Arabi believed that these officers were about to make an attempt against his life, and had them put in prison. The court martial decided to exile them to the Soudan. The sentence of the court martial was presented to the Khedive, who wished to commute it.

INTRACTABLE MINISTERS.

Arabi and the Cabinet opposed this and relations between the Khedive and his Cabinet began to be strained. Finally the Khedive banished the Circassian officers to Constantinople. It was in reference to this matter, which had no international or important signification, that France and England began to send their ships to Alexandria. The im-perial government several times had pointed out to these Powers that the sending of flee's would aggravate the situtation, and, perhaps, trouble and tranquility of the country. All legitimate steps led to no result.

THE MISSION FROM STAMBOUL.

His Majesty the Sultan then sont to Egypt the Commission, of which Dervisch Pacha, Labib Effendi and Sheikh Ahmed Essad were members, for the purpose of bringing about a reconciliation between the Khedive and his Cabinet. Arabi Pacha declared to the Turkish Commissioners that he only wanted the maintenance of the rights in Egypt of His Majesty the Sultar, the continuation of the firmans, the maintenance of the status quo, Three days after their national conventions in reconciling the two parties. But unfortunately the presence of the fleets and the eimple dispute between a Maltese and a donkey boy brought about the regrettable events at Alexandria. Everybody agrees that there was no premeditation on the part of the Egyptians, that the Arabs only fought with sticks and that the Egyptian army-considered as a rebellious body-energetically acted in suppressing the massacre. It has also been proved that among the Egyptian dead and wounded many bore the marks of bayonet wounds. As soon as the news of this disorder reached the Khedive at Cairo His Highness, together with the Commissigner of His Majesty the Sultan and the Egyptian Cabinet, hastened to Alexandria and took the necessary steps to re-establish order

and to arrest the guilty. JUDGING THE BIOTERS. The Khedive convoked a tribunal to judge their implications in the disorders, but the consuls of France and England having refused to be represented on their tribunal the other consuls were also obliged to follow the same line of conduct. This refusal cannot be explained unless by mauvaise volonte. Arabi Pacha officially declared that he would submit to the orders of His Majesty the Sultan and of His Highness the Khedive, and all the notables, the chiefs of tribes and the this manner there must be a very coaulema-doctors of religion-declared that they would submit to the orders of the Khedive. In the meantime the Khedive intrusted Raghib Pacha with the task of forming a new Ministry. The President of the Council announced in his programme the maintenance of the firmans, of the status quo and of intermeasures had been taken to maintain public order, and although Arabi Pacha had declared that he was ready to obey the orders of His Majesty the Sultan and of His Highness the and continued to quit the country. The consuls, who well understood the efforts of the Knedive and the Cabinet to preserve order. were unable to prevent this emigration, and it is even believed that they aided it, and recent events strengthen this belief.

RESTORING ORDER.

We thus see that the Khedive and his Cabinet managed to establish order and prevent emigration, but certain instigations and the refusal of the consuls to take part in judging the guilty proves the existence of a parti pris to not allow the Egyptian question to be closed. When all was over and the army had submitted admiral Seymour assumed a threatening attitude. At first he insisted that the fortifications were being repaired. The Khedive and Arabi Pacha officially declared that although England made military preparations in England and even on board the ships-of-war in Alexandria Harbor, the press." Egyptian government and army who only desired to maintain the status quo, made no preparations whatever. After this assurance Admiral Saymour returned to the same theory-that is to say, he declared that unless preparations ceased within twenty-four the other and then rob them both! It is not cherished a scheme for escape:

hours he would open fire on the forts. The Khedive and the Cabinet again reiterated their declaration and proposed to Admiral Beymour that they should go together over the fortifications in order to prove that no preparations were being made.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR'S ULTIMATUM. The Admiral refused, and after twenty-four hours had elapsed sent on ultimatum, in which he required that the fortifications should be dismantied and surrendered to him within (wenty-four hours' delay. The Khedive bastered to show that he could not accede to this invitation, for he did not understand the motive for it, and the Admiral, four bours before the expiration of the delay fixed by himself-trampling nider foot the principle of individual rights, began the bombardthe comptrollers, eventually acquired great ment There is even another fact which is influence in Egyptian administration. Arabi, most remarkable. Not only did the English most remarkable. Not only did the English and French refuse to send delegates to the forming a party, and said that the Khedive tribunal, is order to judge the persons implishould take necessary steps to put an end to cated in the Alexandria riot, but during the bombardment the English Admiral fired upon a state of things that had in no way resulted bombardment the English Admiral fired upon from any stipulation or agreement, for as to the bost that contained the prisoners agreested after the Alexandria riot. This resulted in spect due to conventions. The Minister of the death of some of the prisoners and the War at that time-Osman Pacha Refki, a flight of the others. One can well imagine Circassian by birth—had imprisoned Arabi, that Admiral Seymour's guns were not fired with the object of liberating prisoners, but with an object for the mement unknown.

Consumption Cured.

Since 1870 Dr. Sherar has each year sent from this office the means of relief and cure to thousands afflicted with disease. The correspondence necessitated by this work becoming too heavy for him, I came to his aid. mula o that simple vegetable remedy discovered by an East India missionary, and tound so effective for the speedy At that time the Khedive granted Arabi's and permanennt cure of Consumperant, and the Chamber of Deputies was tion, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Diseases; also a posiwas then that Arabi entered the Cabinet as tive and radical cure for Nervous Debility curative powers have been proven in many thousand cases, and, actuated by the desire to rolieve suffering humanity, I gladly assume the duty of making it known to others. Address me, with stamp, naming this paper, and I will mail you, free of charge, the recipe of this wonderful remedy, with full directions for its preparation and use, printed in German, French or English .- W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 16-13eow

"BYSTANDER" REVIEWED.

REPLY TO MR. GOLDWIN SMITH'S HOME BULE ARTICLE - THE OBJECT OF THE LAND LEAGUE-DOES IT TEACH HATRED TO ENG-LISHMEN -- THE LAND NATIONALIZATION SCHEME.

So Goldwin Smith has gone over to the enemy bag and baggage! He has done good work in his day for the cause of progress and mental liberty. He is entitled to the grati-tude of every Canadian who aspires to influence public opinion from a higher standpoint than that of the mere partizan or the hack journalist. True his aim has always been rather towards the development of intellectual freedom for thinkers than the social enfranchisement of the masses, but the two objects are so interdependent that promoting the first he necessarily advanced the second. But now like renks unable to keep pace with the advance of radical thought. The conservatism which not unfrequently accompanies advancing years has pervaded all his recent utterances. The death of his ancient enemy Beaconsfield his reconciliation with conventional English opinion. The change is not unnatural. The social pressure in England is so powerful and so insidious, the isolation of a genuine outfingoism, that a man of progressive views | of the tremendous gathering of the no little nerve to hold his own. He doubtless realizes to the full the significance of Matthew Arnold's lines :

"Let the long contention cease, Geese are swans and swans are geese; Let them have it how they will, Thou art tired, best be still.

"They abused thee, hissed thee, tore thee, Better men fared thus before thee; Fired their ringing shot and pass-d Hotly charged—and sank at last." Well be it so. "His banner leads the

spears no more among the hills of Spain." Avc et Vale! The foregoing reflections were excited by the perusal of his recent paper in the Nine. teenth Century ontitled:

"THE HOME PULK FALLACY," the entire tone of which is significant of the change which has lately taken place in his ideas. So far as that paper touches upon the Canadian political situation it has already been dealt with by the press. It is not my object to detend the politicians of either party from the charge of seeking to make political capital out of Irish grievances. They are able to take care of themselves and I shall pass from this phase of the subject merely remarking that in order to enable any party to make capital in siderable number of people who have the question so deeply at heart, that they hold it paramount to party interests. Unless there were strong sympathies with the Irish cause on the part of a large section of the electors. no party would think it worth while to take up such a question. Those upon whom the ties of party sit more loosely than their Irish

sympathies can quote Mr. Smith's no-party teachings in their justification. Neither do I propose to discuss the problem of federation vs. the measure of local selfgovernment which Mr Gladstone seems prepared to grant, the difference not being very clearly defined and depending upon a multiplicity of details requiring a consid-Ktedive, foreigners had commenced to quit enable space for their mere statement let alone their discussion. My aim is rather to point out the author's complete misrepresentation of the spirit, sims and tendency of the Irish social revolution, as represented by the Land League, which crops out in every reference to the agitation. He is correct only in stating that the revolution is agrarian rather than political, and that the political movement is only strong by getting on the back of agrarianism. I will try to deal with his misstatements as briefly as may be.

> DIVIDE AND CONQUER. Speaking of the American influence which is so noteworthy a feature of the agitation, he

BV8: "It receives its subscriptions not from of the Irish peasant by the efforts of a vitriol

The old, old policy of Imperialism—divide and conquer! Make the Irishman

true that the "vitriol press" by which Mr. Smith means no doubt the Irish World, inculcates hatred of Englishmen. In fact the very reverse is true. As a constant reader of that journal I know that it has always been careful to discriminate between the English Government and the English people -that it has persistently and repeatedly declared that the Land Leaguers bad no quarrel with the latter, and has striven to show that both people have a common interest in fighting land monopoly and uniting to secure their natural rights. The last copy now lies | talisis, which, I am sorry to say, still retains before me containing a tribute to the late Fauny Parnell—a representative exponent of Never mind, the too will learn the lesson of Land League sentiments as I think Mr. Smith will admit. A number of her stirring lyrics are reprinted, including one addressed 'To the men of England," a few lines of introduction by the editor stating "that she viewed the struggle of the

LAND FOR THE PEOPLE as one of the common weal to the masses of both England and Ireland-that they are equally the victims of an unrighteous social system." I quote the first and last verses :-"O'er the waters—o'er the waters would my whispered strains could reach you;
Would my tuncless tongue had breathings soft as sirens to beseech you;
Would my feeble tongue had thunders that could peal from hall to hotel.
Laying low the feudal ramparts lifting high the souls that grove!"

" Brothers, lain we'd name you brothers, who "Brothers, Iain we'd name you prothers, who beside us sweat and languish;
Brothers in the helots' labor, brothers in the martyr's anguish;
Not for you, O men of England, flares the wartorch we have lighted,
'Gainst the common tyrant leaguing, let us stand at last united!"

Nor are such sentiments exceptional. I could give, did your space permit, quotation after quotation, from Land League apeeches resolutions and editorials to similar effect. Oh, Goldwin Smith, if you had but taken the trouble to procure and read for yourself the "vitriol press" instead of taking the opinions of London clubs and drawing-rooms, and the prejudiced statements of cockney editors at second hand, I believe you are still so far honest that you would never have ventured to accuse the Land League of engendering in blind and savage hatred of Englishmen. There are doubtless newspapers which do so, but the Irish-American press, which influences Irish opinions and has so far shaped the course of the Land League, is the Irish World. That it represents the views of the League sympathizers in America is evidenced by the fact that \$334,000 have been forwarded to the league treasury through its agency.

AIMS OF THE LAND LEAGUE.

But the most important misrepresentation and one which Mr. Smith has repeated elsewhere is that regarding the aim of the Land League. He persistently represents the movement as being merely in the interests of the present tenants of Irish farms instead of an agitation to secure the land for the whole people. He loses sight of the fact that this is an evolution as well as a revolution. The ldea of land nationalization has gradually developed and permeated the movement just as the idea of emancipation, which not one northerner out of ten seriously entertained at the outset of the southern rebellion slowly and by degrees took hold of the rational mind. English Radicals instinctively saw this and were quick to sympathize with the north even before many others who have borne the burden abolition views had obtained the ascendancy, and heat of the day he has dropped cut of the and while many northern Conservatives were still protesting that they had no notion of interfering with slavery. But they did for all that, and just so with land nationalization. It is continually making headway in the counsels of the Land Langue. Mr. Smith has doubtless removed one serious obstacle to contemptuously epeaks of it as an return to tribal ownership of which some persons continue to dream." Continue to dream! in what corner has be put himself during his stay in England, that he has taken no note thousands in Dublin, Belfast and other cities, requires not merely depth of conviction but democratic federation in London, of Michael Davitt's enthusiastic receptions in Manchester and Liverpool, where he preached the land gospel, and of the ovation he received in America as the exponent of the great truth? No, the London press care for none of these things, except to belittle or misrepresent them, and Goldwin Smith consequently knows nothing of the progress of the nationalization idea. Perhaps, however, his blindness is that of those who will not see. What greater proof could be adduced of his tack of accurate information on Irish affairs than the following

sentence:-"Nor is there anything which a Land Leaguer desires less than the revival of tribal law, under which the laborer, on whom he often tramples, being just as much a tribesman, would have just as good a right to the

land as he." Observe be makes "Land Leaguer" synonymous with Irish tenant farmer, whereas the League includes in its ranks not only farmers but agricultural laborers, and large classes in the towns and villages. Probably the greater number of Land Leaguers have no personal interest in a mere struggle between the present landlord and tenant. No doubt it is true that the tenant Land League is not yet educated up to land nationalization but the laborer and the landless class generally will grasp the idea quickly enough. And the revolution will go on, either with the farmer or over him if he gets in the way and tries to stop it.

Mr. Smith in his diagnosis of the

CAUSE OF IRISH POVERTY. talks of the multiplication of a heedless peasantry - the neglect of the Catholic Church to teach providence or thrift-the competition of foreign produce—but ignores altogether the continuous drain of rent which would make any country of similar resources poverty-stricken. He knows full well that the natural increase of the pessentry has been more than kept down by the enormous emigration ever since the famine. As for the competition of foreign produce in the English market the trouble has been that the Irish have exported too much produce, have sent out of the country the provisions they needed to preserve themselves from starvation in order to pay the landlord his "immoral tax." Instead of the agitation causing further suffering it has prevented great distress by saving to the peasantry a good deal of money that would otherwise have gone to the absentees. IRISH FITNESS FOR FREEDOM.

"The Celts of Ireland," says Mr. Smith, are as yet unfit for parliamentary govern. ment," and much more to the the same effect. There is one important respect at least in which they have shown themselves considerably more fitted for freedom than a large por-Ireland but from New York. A blind and tion of the English and Scotch people. The savage hatred of England and Englishmen Irish at least know that they are oppressed has been laboriously engendered in the breast by the land monopoly system and resent it. They feel their grievaces keenly and are sensitive to the injustice of their present social system.

The British masses unfortunately do not. believe that he is hated by every English- They are for the most part contented in their man and let the Englishman see a mortal foe servitude. Whittier, in a patnetic poem, desin every Irishman—use the one to oppress cribes a West Indian slave who for long had

And at even when his comrades dance before their master's door, Folding arms and knitting forehead, silent stands he evernors." Would Mr. Goldwin Smith say that his

light-hearted comrades, unconscious of their own degradation, were more fit for freedom than their moody discontented companion? Thanks to American influence the Irish people have been changely indoctrinated with the democratic man. They have thrown off the belief in the divine right of kings and queens, aristociate, and-thieves and capiso strong a hold over the English people. democratic free! m in time. LIBERTY DI GUISED AS A SNAKE.

"Ariosto," says Macaulay, "tells a pretty story of a fairy who by some mysterious law of her nature was compelled to appear at certain seasons in the form of a foul and poisonous anake. Those who injured her during the period of her disguise were forever excluded from participating in the blessing which she bestowed. But to those who in spite of her loathsome aspect pitied and protected her she afterward revealed herself in the beautiful and celestial form which was natural to her, accompanied their steps, granted all their wishes, filled their houses with wealth, made them happy in love and victorious in war. Such a spirit is Liberty. At times she takes the form of a hateful reptile. She grovels, she bisser, she stings. But wos to those who in disgust shall venture to crush her! And bappy are those who, having dared to receive her in her degraded and frightful shape, shall at length be rewarded by her in the time of her beauty and her glory !"

I commond this passage to Mr. Goldwin Smith. There are of entimes phases of great popular movements which tend to cast a ertain amount of discredit on them and to disgust their sympathizers. Irish agrarian outrages, Alexandria massa res, Pitisburg riots-odious and revolting as they are-what are these but the terpent disguises of Liberty? But the man who is tiuly at one with her disregards mere excressness and acdidental phases which so stir and shock minds of the Conservative order, and which quick instinct recognizes that Liberty is there all the same.

" Happy are all they that follow her, Them shall no trouble dast down; Though she slay them, yet shall they trust in

For unsure there is nought or untrust in her.

Blemish there is not nor unjust in her, Though it threaten the night shall not swallow her,
Tempest and storm shall not drown."
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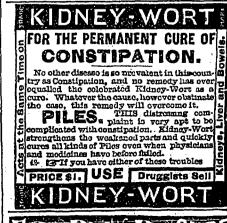
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WEDNESDAY..... AUGUST 23, 1883

CATHOLIO CALENDAR. AUGUST.

St. Bartholomew, Apostle Cons. Bp. Flasch, La Crosse, 1881. FRIDAY, 25, -St. Louis IX., King of France,

Confessor. BATURDAY, 26 .- St. Bernard, Abbot, Doctor of the Church (Aug. 20). St. Zephyrinus, Pope and Martyr.

SURDAY, 27 .- Thirteenth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Joseph Calasanctius, Confessor Less, Wisd. x. 10-14; Gosp. Matt. xviii 1.5; last Gosp. Luke xvii 11-19.

MONDAY, 28.—St. Augustine, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. St. Hermes, Martyr. TUESDAY, 29.—Beheading of St. John Baptist

St. Sabina, Martyr.
WEDRESDAY, 30.—St. Rose of Lime, Virgin.

SS. Felix and Companions, Martyrs.

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We have mailed to all those who are in Arrears for subscriptions, &c., to THE POST and TRUE WITNESS a statement of their indebted-We request those who receive such accounts to remit as early as possible. The amounts in most instances are small, but in the aggregate to us they amount to thousands of dollars. Some of our agents have been very active in our behalf of late, for which we sincerely thank them, also those of our subscribers who have promptly responded; those who are yet in arrears we sincerely desire to hear from them. Monies can be safely forwarded to this office by Post Office order or registered letter.

Norwigh standing the tremendous obstacles placed in its way the Irish National Exhibition is a complete success.

Two of the Irish-American suspects, Mc-Sweeney and Slattery, have been released by the British Government, unconditionally as It seams.

THE "Irish" Government are seriously thinking of prosecuting Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, Sexton, and other Irish leaders once again. They will be more successful this time than in 1880, for the special jury system obtains.

GENERAL GRANT SOYS-in answer to the entreaties of a friend that he would join the Episcopal Church—he would cheerfully do so If he saw anything to gain in the way of time maving by the change, but that at present the Episcopal is just as long as the Methodist service. It is now in order for the Episcopal to abbreviate if they would gain one such a truly religious man.

THE audacity of a N. Y. Herald correspondent interviewing the Sublime Porte-the Padishaw, the Commander of the Faithful, &c .- is unprecedented. The Sultan was irritated, and opened his mind freely to the American newspaper correspondent, and that he was truthful recent events go to show. The power of the press is great. Allah be be praised! Not to mention the power of

THE British Parliament is adjourned until the 24th of October without having done any. thing towards the liberation of Mr. Gray, although Mr. Gladstone referred incidentally to the alternative of removing Lawson as the only one possible. Fortunately for Gladstone it is only an Irishman who has been deprived of his liberty, if it were an Englishman any number of alternatives would present themselves.

MR. SEXTON is in possession of affidavits shewing that several of the special (meaning packed) jury which convicted Hynes of murder were drunk beyond all doubt. It is a historical fact, which no one attempts to deny, that all-except two-of the jury which convicted William Orr in 1797 were drunk and that before the execution one of them made an affidavit to that effect, and wept bitterly when it was refused. Considering the manner in which the law is administered in Ireland, the people of that country cannot be blamed for cheering for Arabi Pacha. Arabi would hesitate before acting so audaciously like Judge Lawson, the ex-Tory politician.

The American rifle team, soon to compete

the British, and if the Americans would win day's firing, must do atill better. The best made: 185 points on Thursday out of a possible 200, but did as good at the thousand yards' range as at the 200. In the three days' firing he made 505 points out of a possible 600, while J. W. Griffith made 501, and A B. Van Hewson 500, Shakespeare the lowest of the ten, who will probably form the team, scoring only 455 points.

Ir is hard to please our profound contemporary, the Montreal Herald. While abusing Parnell and the Land Leaguers so fiercely during the local elections last December it took occasion of every opportunity to praise O'Connell, whereas now it is abusing the same body once more for erecting a statue to O'Connell. And yet Parnell is only following in the steps of O'Connell, who would not listen to the Home Rule idea, or, as they called it in his day, federation. He, like Grattan and Flood and Burke and Fox and a host of other great men, were for repeal of the Union, and the government of Ireland by the Sovereign, Lords and Commons of Ireland, and Pannell asks no more; indeed he is blamed for being content with less. And Parnell is precisely the kind of man who obtains what he wants.

The British are now in military possession of the Suez Canal, having on Saturday occupied both ends of it, which are Suez and and Port Said. The decision of the Conference is that the canal will be placed under international protection, Lord Dafferin stipulating that in case of military necessity the British be not interfered with. This clause, however, has not been accepted by the Conference, but, as possession is generally considered nine points of law, it may be presumed that, except a more cordial understanding arises among the Powers, the British will not be disturbed, or except the Russians and Turks think fit to units to carry out the will of Europe. The battle anticipated on Sunday has not been fought, General Wolseley contenting himself with a number of skirmishes and reconnaissances, probably to distract the attention of the enemy.

After years of negotiations between Germany and the Vatican no settlement of the matter in dispute has been arrived at. The Falck laws have, it is true, been suspended or held in abeyance, but as Bismarck requires more in the way of concessions than the Vatican can grant, we shall doubtless hear of man Chancellor really wants, under a flimsy disguise, is the power to control the German hierarchy and through them the Catholic Church in Germany; but this the Holy Father will not grant. Bismarck is asking for more than the veto power demanded of the Vatican previous to Catholic emancipation by the British Ministry of the time, indeed he wants the appointing power which would give him almost absolute control of the German hierarchy and priesthood, and make of them the creatures of, perhaps, a prototype O'Connell, prefers his spiritual to his temporal welfare, and, therefore, is better for him by Herr Bismarck or Dr. Falck.

Admiral Nicholson, of the American Navy, -who commanded the "fleet" of the Republic at Alexandria—is most anxious to contradict the reports that he steamed round the British ships after the bombardment and cheered them one siter another. Perhaps we shall next hear that Lord Charles Beresord is not such a hero as he is represented by the New York Herald correspondent, who divided all the honors between the Admiral and the Lord. And apropos des bottes with noble emulation, is also going to Alexandria to win fame and glory. The author of the serio-comic epic the "Silliad" has . lately written a drama called Edward the Seventh, in which the Prince of Wales and Lord Charles are two of the heroes. They are represented as boon companions in their youth, but after awhile the Russians and Germans invaded Egypt, and Edward the Séventh (Prince of Wales) marches an army from India to oppose them, his Lieutenant-General being Lord Charles Beresford. A great battle is fought, in which the Prince and his quondam boon companions develop extraordinary genius and win the battle, capturing the Crown Prince of Germany and the bulk of the allied army. This drama was written two years ago, and it was perhaps to act it that Lord Charles went out in the "Condor," and Lord William is going out and Edward the Seventh asked to be allowed to go. The Crown Prince of Germany has not yet turned up, however.

Junge Lawson's spirit of vindictiveness has for the second time placed the British Government in an ugly position, and for the second time the action of this bigeted judge has to be discountenanced by the interference of his superiors. There was a time in Ireland when judges like Lawson could carry out their sweet will without fear of censure. but that time has passed away forever, although the learned judge is unwilling to realize it. Sending the High Sheriff of Dublin to jail for what is at best but a common libel, and brutally telling him in answer to a request | does not require it than to him who really for a few hours to arrange his papers, that "You will have plenty of time in prison" is not the best way of reconciling the Irish must be said if the Irish people were reconwith the English, is practising assiduously at | cited such a man as this Lawson would not Creedmoor every day, It shows a decided be a judge; judged he might be a howling should make it doubly valuable. He is not him without a sixpence in the world improvement on last year, but then so does patriot. The usefulness of Judge Lawton is a great man, he is not a rich man, he is more—it the refused any longer to bring in

him, in all probability, is that he has resigned or been superannuated. The Government has given the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland plenary powers to deal with Mr. Gray's case be released, and if this be so, and if Lawson does not take the hint and retire from a posihis spirit of vindictiveness.

CASTLE REVENGE.

Mr. O'Dwyer Gray, M. P. for Jailow, High

Sheriff of Dublin, and proprietor of the

Freeman's Journal, has been sentenced by Judge Lawson to pay a fine of five thousand pounds sterling and to undergo an imprisonment for three months. This heavy punishment has been meted out to one of the loremost men in Ireland for the publication of a letter in his paper charging that the jury which found one Hayes guilty of murder drunk, the punishment is so much beyond all other than that which appears on the surface. And it is not necessary to dive deeply to discover it. In the first place the Free. man's Journal is the organ of the people of for good: that is to say, for the destruction of laudlord ascendancy; in the second place, O'Dwyer Gray is a Parnellite, which means a foe of the policy which keeps Ireland in the position of a tributary to England: and in the third place he is High Sheriff of the capital of Ireland, an office which, held by an Irish Nationalist, is enough to throw the Castle into daily fits of rage and despair. This man then-now confined in a Dublin prison-has for a long time incurred the batred to the Castle in his triple capacity. He was Lord Mayor, too, of Dublin last year, and discharged the duties of that high office in such a way as to have given mortal offence to the Castle people, whom he did not-unlike his predecessors-tbink it necessary to consult on every occasion. These were crimes never to be forgiven, but there were more and worse, if possible. When Parnell and Dillon were being tried for treason-felony in 1880 Lawson was the presiding judge, and he so them again in due season. What the Ger- disgraced his position as to bring upon himself the severe censure of the Freeman's Journal, which censure was endorsed so universally by the press that his Lordship had to leave the bench and let another judge preside. In charging the jury he so far forgot himself as to speak as if he was the Attorney-General, going to the length of using the pronoun "we." He made a lame apology for the offence, but he is vindictive and has never forgiven the proprietor of the Freeman for the dignified rebuke administered in his paper. But there future Focialistic Ministry. The idea is are still more offences to be charged to scouted by Herr Windhorst, the leader of the O'Dwyer Gray. He has taken a leading part that the latter is making preparations to Catholic party in the Reichetag, who, like his in the inaugurating of the O'Connell status and in initiating the movement for the na tional exhibition now being held without the satisfied to remain in his present position patronage of either royalty or vicethen to have his spiritual advisers appointed royalty. Seeing, therefore, the active part this gentleman has taken in movements, which must culminate in driving the Castle backs with their bag and taggage across St. George's Channel, we have no reason to feel astonished that one of their creatures has fined him five thousand pounds and sent him to jail for three montne, by doing which he has pleased his masters and taken revenge for what he considers his degradation. And he was, indeed, degraded: and he is degraded, while the man, much greater than himself, whom an accident has given him temporary power over, is lifted it seems that Lord William Beresford, fired to the highest pinnacle of respect and esteem in the opinion of twenty millions of Irishmen. The Castie is acting like a wild beast whose prey is about to escape from its grasp. The Castle stands silent and hostile, while a city with which it is almost at war rejoices and arrays itself in gala dress beneath it; it feels the first shock of the political earthquake which will infallibly fling it to the earth, after standing since the time of King John, and although it finds Itself helpless to avert its fate, it cannot resist the temptation of taking a pitiful revenge on one of the leaders whose journal - long may it flourish-is hastening the catastrophs.

SOMETHING ABOUT ATRLETICS. 'the presentation by the Shamrock Lacrosse Club last night to Mr. John Hoobin, one of its founders—if we may say so—reflects honor on the donors, equally with the receiver of matter what cynics and pessemists may say, it is not after all the hard grinding age room for a suspicion that those who initiate them are not entirely disinterested, for that the recipient may be in a position to return the favor at some future time, and, even imbaed with veneration for its superiors, that marks of esteem and appreciation are considered half a duty. It is on this principle Queen in their wills, and that people are more prone to give a dinner to him who does. But a man like Mr. Hoobin can nonestly exult in the thought that the gift of his fellow members of the Shamtheir minds,and it is this, we presume, which

now departed. Any legal action or sentence of ly a great lacrosse player retiring on his their best marksmen, as selected from Thurs- his will in juture be viewed with the gravest laurels to make foom for one of the rising suspicion. He has been condemned on all generation; a man who has won the respect shot as developed yet is Sergeant Dolan, who | sides, and the next thing we shall hear of and esteem of his fellows in the field of lacrosse in which he is sans peur et sans rap proche; that is all-but that is enough. Apart, however, from the gift and its local meaning, there is a broad significance as he pleases, which of course means he is to to be attached to it; it is the outcome of a generous democratic feeling and as such deserves more special attention. Time was tion he has so notoriously disgraced, it will when athletics like literature were under the be because his cell respect is not so strong as | patronage of the wealthy, and the noble. A great genius like Dryden had to dedicate his immortal works to some profligate lord in order to win bread and recognition, and even greater men than Dryden were forced to accept favors from the hands of the powerful as something akin to alms. And so, in like manner, the champion of athleticism had to be patronized, for and don't let them say that times have there was no public worth the name in those days, and therefore a Hanlan or a Roobin were impossible, as they could not be evolved from a hot house. It was literature which first emancipated itself, and then athleticism; was druck. The sentence will startle hence the latter owes something to the former the civilized world, for although it is a and both to an intelligent democracy which serious offence to charge a jury with being pays a debt but does not patronize. In our time we hear every day of athletes proportion that people will seek for a cause travelling the countries-in Europe as well as America—doing business on their own responsibility and giving their cheques in payment, and we are not surprised, for the athlete has taken his stand in the age as well Ireland, and as such wields a potent influence as the artist and literateur, and obtains the same amount of recognition. And properly so, for athleticism is as necessary to the perfection of the human frame as literature is to the mind, and happy is the nation whorein one balances the other. The sucient Greeks and Romans, more especially the former. were instances of peoples who were passionately devoted to athletics, as witness their national gatherings which were national games, and as a consequence the physical beauty of the Greeks was almost perfect. It certainly has never been equalled, while their literature it is which is the foundation of the literature of our present boasted age. And we maintain that lacrosse is the noblest, the manliest and the most scientific of all the national games of the world, arcieut or modern, and as such its founders and those who have given it a rennaissance are entitled to public gratitude. Mr. Hoobin is justly looked upon as one of those founders, and it is for this reason the Shamrocks did him honor, and perhaps unknown to themselves, marked their appreciation of the growing spirit

> According to cablegrams from Egypt batties on a small scale have been fought wherein hundreds of Arabi's warriors bave neen killed without any loss to the British. except two marines wounded and two Highlanders drowned. It is a tough story, but ous to be swallowed till we hear from the other side. It appears also that Wolseley intends turning Arabi's position at Kufr-el-Dwar, and thus cutting off his retreat, but meet the danger by changing his front in the lirection of attack.

of the age, as well as of Mr. Hoobin, who as

he won his honors well, we trust shall wear

Commend us to the Toronto Mail for calm effrontery. During the past three years, since the Irish agitation commenced, that organ of ultra-Toryism has so shamelessly, so falsely and so persistently abused the Irish people that Mr. Buuting, its proprietor, had to withdraw from the contest in Toronio, because of the offence his organ gave the Irleh Ustholics, and was beaten at Welland through the same cause. In the worst days of the Globe rabbidness it was not half so bad as has been the Mail within the past few years, and especially since Edward Farrar ceased to control its editorial columns. Why, it out-oranged the Orange Sentinel itseif, and only grew a little more tolerant on the eve of the general election. There is now another general election at hand-Provincial this time-and the Mail charges the Globe and the Liberals with bigotry. Each of those papers has sins of bigotry to answer for, but, the difference between them is that whereas the Globe is trying to mend its ways, the Mail goes on sinning and pandering to certain classes for circulation sake.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. DEAR SIR,-A great deal has been said lately concerning the arrest of Mr. Dwyer Gray, and Judge Lawson is receiving great praise from many quarters for his conrugeous upholding of the dignity of the law. It seems to me that it would have been much more in keeping with the dignity of the law to have examined into the truth or untruth of Mr. so handsome a souverir, and proves that, no Gray's statements. Suppose for a moment that the jury were drunk, would not Mr. Gray have served the ends of justice in exposing the fact? That there have been men hanged they would make us believe it is. In giving in Ireland by verdicts of drunken juries is testimonials to great men there might be well known, and the present Government is not any more corupulous than its predecessors. Mr. Gladstone says there always characterized the intercourse of are verdict. I know a very remarkable continue. His remarks were frequently apone, the case of the unfortunate William Orr, if not, human nature is so constituted that, so | and Mr. Finnerty, editor of the Press. Orr was charged with administering the United Irishman's oath to a soldier named Wheatly. This Wheatly was the only witness against him, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. that so many people bequeat's legacies to the | and Orr was condemned. Wheatly, stung by remorse for what he had done, attempted to commit suicide, and confessed that he had sworn falsely. Many of the jurors came forward and admitted that they were drunk whon they found the verdict. Miss McCracken states in a letter to her brother, Henry Joy McCracken, then in Kilmsinham Jail, that the foreman of the jury, whom she knew well, people to British justice-or law-but then it rock Lucrosse Club has been presented to told her that he had held out from the forehim without a grain of selfishness pervading noon until six in the morning of the following day, when some of the jurous beat him and threatened to wreck his house and leave

a werdick of guilty. He was refused, food, although supper was sent to the rest, and with it liquor, on which they got beastly drunk! Two others of the jury stated that they were menaced by the rest if they did not convict Orr. All these facts were laid before Lord Camben; but he, no doubt obeying in structions from the English Osbinet, turned a deaf ear to everything, and Orr was executed! The editor of the Press, Mr. Finnerty, was fined £20, imprisoned for two years, and bound over to keep the peace for seven more, for daring to comment on the above specimen of English justice,

I think that episode is as good a "precedent" as Messrs. Lawson and Gladstone could desire. Drunken juries are as familiar historical facts in Ireland as pitch caps and ritangles, and we need not go further back than 1866 to see a judge on the Irish Bench so drunk during a political trial, as to be scarcely able to hold up his head! Those who cry out against Mr. Gray should study up their Irish history of '98 a little better and they would get plenty of "precedents," changed. They have not; the present Repression bill turns the world back again to the darkest periods of Irish history, and if there is any change at all, it is on the side of the people, not the rulers.

Yours, &c.

CASSIUS. Montreal, August 18th, 1882:

ADDRESS. At the celebration of the 25th anniversary

of the ordination of the Rev. James Lonergan, which took place in St. Mary's Church on Sunday, the following address was presented by the St. Bridget's T. A. & B. Society :-To Rev. James Lonergan, P. P. St. Bridget's

REV. Sin,-The members of the St. Bridget's T. A. & B. Society avail themselves of the happy opportunity presented on this the 25th anniversary of your ordination, of approaching you with a renewal of their sincere love and attachment, and to hope that your golden wedding will find you illustrating the virtues of your manhood and the labors of your youth, distributing themsolves in bonediction among those who possess the happiness of onjoying your pastoral care. The seed sown by the good priest in life springs up in hervest of blessings, it lasts, it lives somewhere, within some limit and is operative wherever it is. The grave buries the dead dust, but the works, the character walk the world and leaves behind them a memory among the families of mankind.

We, who knew this parish before your luduction to it as its pastor, can appreciate your labors and your sacrifices. When we behold your works of charity, your beautiful churches, your schools, your religious societies, may we not compare your labors to a spring rising in the desert and creating an Ossis, with sheltering shades and spentaneous fruits, the well springs of an earnest and faithful paster, freshening and brightening the arid waste around him, making the whole the night of the 12th of August there com Sahara of human society green and healthy.

As members of a society whose special province lies in the advancement of the sacred cause of temperance, we recognize in you Rev. Father, and in your learned and gifted brother, Father Simon, a dual power, worthy of the race from which you sprung. Among the many honored and loving traits, which distinguish you both as priests of the living God, there is one which specially endears you to the children of Erin, for to the gospel that you teach, and to the religion that you love, comes the gospel and the religion of your love for the land of your fathers-glor-

ious but unhappy Ireland. This crude address but faintly expresses our feelings on this happy eccasion; and in conclusion we would fain convey to your Reverence our deep and heartfelt gratitude for your unverying interest in the welfere and progress of our Society during your Presidency, and to essure you that we shall ever hold in grateful remembrance the lesever noid in grateful remembrance the less sanguinary struggle in her bay, was destine sons that you taught, and your thoughtful to see another desperate battle fought in he care and interest in promoting and extending care and interest in promoting and extending vicinity on shore. Here, on the 23rd of the invaluable benefits to be derived from a July, 1799, Napolson, fresh from als great sober and religious life.

Signed on bakalf of the Society. Secretary.

THE SHAMROCKS.

PRESENTATION TO MB. JOHN HOOBIN. At nine o'clock last night the Shamrock Club and their invited guests assembled in the private dining hall of the St. Lawrence Hall to present a testimonial to one of their number-Mr. John Hoobin-who retires from the field of lacrosse covered with laurels. Basides the active members of the club there were present Messrs. J. P. Roynane, Hugh Dolan, J. Tiffin, Frank Wilson, E. J. Roynane, the Hon. Mr. Mercier, Girard (Canadiens), Starke (Montrealers).
Mr. James McShane, M. P. P., the President.

occupied the chair, and Mr. F. Wilson, the the vice-chair.

Mr. McShane, in presenting Mr. Hoobin with a magnificent gold watch and appendages worth \$225, and the sum of \$175 in gold, made a brief but appropriate speech. He said that he had known Mr. Hoobin since they were both boys together, that he was one of the founders and ornaments of lacrosse. that his reputation in private life war as stainless as his career in the national game, and that he sincerely hoped he would live many and happy years to wear the watch his tellow members had honored him and bonored themselves in presenting.

Mr. Hoosin replied in manly and elequent language, saying he hoped his friends and comrades would never have cause to regret the present mark of their esteem and confid-

His health was then drunk in a flowing bumper of champagne, after which The Hop. Mr. MERCIER spoke, and, on be-

balf of the French-Canadians, thanked the Shamrocks, who had so generously encouraged them in their efforts. Mr. STARKS spoke in behalf of the Montresl Cinb. He ridiculed the idea of boycotting the Shamrocks, and although his Club was beaten at the last match he hoped, and believed the next would tell a different tale. Mr.

Starke referred to the good feeling which had precedents for Judge Lawson's lacrosse players, and prophesied it would plauded. Mr J. B I FLYNN responded on behalf of the Young Shamrocks, who, he said, were grow-

irg up as formidable opponents to all comers. Speeches were also delivered by Messis. Polan (captain) and Tiffin; and Mr Hugh Dolan gave one of his witty and characteristic harangues, evoking much applause and laughter.

Mr Fran Colson, city editor of the Gazette, responded elequently for the Press. Mr Colson seems to be a prime favorite with every

The proceedings terminated at an early its pages. Douglas Jerrold was the editor hour, after three cheers had been given for Eloyd's Weekly News, and when he died in McShane and three more to Mr. Hopking the proceedings terminated at an early its pages. Douglas Jerrold was the editor hour, after three more to Mr. Hopking the proceedings terminated at an early its pages. Douglas Jerrold was the editor hour, after three cheers had been given for Mr McShane and three more for Mr Hoobin.

Chillington Hall, in England, lins, been the rold." The editing is said to consist in ecene of great rejoicings at the birth of an drawing of a salary ... Fun is nominally beir to the Chillington estates. This is the ed by Tom Hood, a son of Thomas Hood first bally born on the property in 93 years. . famous humorist at the block and a

orgalasti cinABOUKIR. Its:History, Battler of Aboutir Napoleon, Service About Reson, Rustapha, Pasha.

On two occasions in modern warfare About

hir has been rendered famous and historical It is probable that before long Aboutir wil be famous and historical yet a third time Following the railway line which skirts the Mediterranean shore from Alexandria, the traveller proceeds through Ramleh and thence past several insignificant fishing villages, the chief which is El Mandara, until he reaches the; point of Aboukir, at a distance of be. tween thirteen and fourteen miles, from what was once the Grande Place of Alexandria. Close to the promontory stands the village of Aboukir, and not far from that somewhat squalid spot of habitation the irquisitive traveller may find the ruins of the ancient Canopus, though few strangers ever take the trouble to find these, notwithstanding that once upon a time they formed a conspicuous feature of the former Delta. From the promontory of Aboukir the bay of the same name stretches in a northeasterly semicircle and terminates in a sharp horn at the Rosetta mouth of the Nile. The bay is not a plea. sant place nowadays for the navigation of hig ships. Its waters are clear and blue, and in the more open portions of the bay contain a depth varying from six to eight fathoms; but here and there are trescherons shouls which, to avoid, require the marker's greatest skill and caution. Running in shore, not far from the village of Aboukir, there is a formidable sandbank; then, again, there is a re of rocks known as the Colleden reef, an the next obstacle is an island, cometimes called Abouhir Island and sometimes Nelson's Island. This island is now strongly fortified. and at intervals around the circumference of the bay there is a line of four forts and several new earthworks. It was in 1798 that the British flect set out to look for Napoleon Bonaparte. Lord

Nelson, then Sir Horatio, holated his flag in the "Vanguard", seventy four gues, and was despatched by Lord Vincent from Gibraltar to Toulor where Napoleon was believed to be fitting out his expedition for Egypt. On the way the " Vanguard" was disabled in a gale; bad weather continued, and Rear Admiral Brueys was enabled to escape successfully from Toulor, together with Napolcon and his troops. Nelson set off in chase along the Mediterranean, accompanied by the ships "Culloden," "Gollath," Minotaur," "Defence," "Bollerophon," "Majestic," "Zeslous," "Swift. sure," "Alexander," "Orlon," "Theseus," "Au. dacious," and "Leander," all 74 gunners Tee chase was a long one, but on the let August 1798, the Euglish Admiral came up with his French antagonist at Aboukir, though not in time to prevent the landing of Napoleon with his troops close to Alexandria. Admiral Brusys was unable to enter the coveted bar. bor of Alexandria, so he brought his ships consisting of one first class, three second class, nine 74 gunners, and four frigates, to se anchor in the Bay of Aboukir. Both fleets made ready for action, and at six o'clock on menced in these same waters of Aboukir, which ere long will be resounding with British cannon, one of the most desperate battles known in the annals of modern raval warfare. By noon on the 13th the French fleet was badly crippled. One ship had blown up, eight had surrendered, two had set sil and bolted, and two were aground, one of which was immediately destroyed by fire by its own gallant crew. The ship blown up was the "Orient." and Bruevs and many of his officers were hurled into destruction with he timbers. The French Admiral, before his denth, was wounded three times on the face from a langrage shot. Nelson kimself is ceived a severe wound. The British ship 'Culloden" grounded near the island which it has since given its rame, close t Abousir village. This was the celebrate Battle of the Nile, almost as celebrated song as it was through its results. Abouking in but a few months after witnessing this victory over the Mameiukes at the Pyramida encountered the Turkish army under Music pha Pasha, who had 18,000 men under his command. The Turks (who were full of) righteous indiguation and enthusiasm Napoleon's audacious invasion of the terri tory of their sovereign, the Sultan) had entrenched themselves close upon the sea list of the kay. At one time during the battle Mustapha Pasha's force threatened to be successful. Full of confidence, they sallied out of their intrenchments with so much impetuosity that they fell into disorder. This was the chance which the greatest tactician of the age desired. He rallied his men, drove back the promiscuous Turks in front of a wall of bayonets, and let loose his cavalry (of which the Turks had none) among the scattere crowd. The result was that the Mcslem were forced back into their entrenchment where such a terrible slaughter ensued the many of the furks desperately threw then selves into the bay and perished in a vaing tempt to reach their ships, which were ridia at anchor on the spot where in the previous year Nelson had destroyed the French flett The water was said to be covered with in bans and tinged with blood, and 10,000 ms perished there at Aboukir either by the bay net or the equally inexorable sea. The mainder of Mustapha Pasha's force surrend ed. Shortly after this victory at About it French General escaped from Alexandi evaded the English cruisers which had go to Cyprus where he was not, and arrise safely in the Gult of Freyjus, in the vicinity of Toulon.

SHOT BEFORE THE CZAR'S EYES. A curiously tragic story is told this well of the Czar, that, being interested in the operations of some laborers ut work in the park at Peterhoff, he beckoned one of the who at once ran towards bim, but less reaching him fell dead, shot by the seaf before his eyes. The strictest orders by been issued to shoot anyone approaching ! Czar without : leave, and the signal of Emperor to the poor victim had not be noticed. If this be true, the Uzar must, deed, feel as if he lived in the network of evil magic, since the very arrangement made to secure him against the attacks of enemies seem to be more successful ind livering the death-blow to one whom his of hand had beckoned to his side than answering their original purpose .- Lond Speciator.

Several sons of famous fathers are living their parentage in London. All the Ye Round is still "conducted by Chark Dickens." This magazine was the de Dicken's personal property, and was left the present Charles Dlokens with the provi that the name should be placed at the head proprietors continued the family name putting in the line "Edited by Blanchard Je

Preliminary Proceedings Affiliation of the Canadian and American Associatlons—The Delegates—The Meetings and Addresses.

The Forestry Congress began its opening session at two o'clock yesterday afternoon in the well-appointed chambers set apart for the use of the Association at 132 St. James street. Over a hundred gentiemen were present, comprising, besides members of the Congress, many of our leading citizens, with several influential gentlemen from other parts of the Province and Dominion.

Prof. Hough nominated, in the absence of the President, the Hon H G Joly, one of the Vice-Presidents, as temporary President of the Congress. The nomination was enthusiastically ratified. Mr. Joly took the chair. Prof. Hough was elected Secretary, and Mr Chas Moore, of Alabama, as temporary Treasurer.

The President briefly explained the objects of the meeting, and announced the order of

proceedings by sections. Prof. Hough announced that the officers of the sections, as appointed at the Cincinnati meeting, would continue in office until the election of new officers. He moved the ap-pointment of a committee consisting of Messrs. Chas. Moore, Bernard Fourneaux, and Wm. Saunders to take into consideration the relations between this Congress and the American Forestry Association.

Mr. J. A. Warder, first vice-president of the Association, said the American Associa tion had come here prepared to co-cperate with this Congress, and to submit to whatever the committee should recommend to-morrow. The Association and done a great deal of good during the last seven years, but they were even prepared to abandon their organization, if neccessary, in the interests of American forestry.

Mr C E Belle, Crown Timber Agent of the of the Congress, a box containing 44 speciadmired by those present.

The delegates then divided into sections the general meeting adjourning until this morning at ten o'clock.

THE DELEGATES.

The following delegates from a distance were in attendance at the Congress yes-

terity.

terday :-B-Bureau Senator, St Remi : Butler A W. Brockville, Ind; Beall T, Lindsay; Broster U. Three Rivers; Beadle D W, Barnes Wm S, Baskerville P, St Catharines; Beyeron J G H, Beanharnols; Brigham Dr, Phillipsburg; Bell C E, representing Crown Lands Depart-

ment, Quebec; Banufort E L, Cape Vincent, NY; Brischois E C, Minnecdosa, Mo. C—Chandler—Chicago; Chaffers W H, St Cegaire; Chapais J C, Varennes; Crebassa J G. Sorel; Chapman C, Toronto; Cowper G B, Toronto; Charlton E J. Quebec; Charleson J B, Quebec; Cuthbert E O, Barthier; Ches-

ter F W, Quebec; Chandler G H, St John, N B. D-Dean Harmon, Shelby Co, O; Denton J M, London, Ont; Dampsey P E, Trenton Ont; Dunn L H, Quebec: Dall Caroline H Washington, DC; Dwyer G E, Suttonville; Dwyer E A, Sutton; Dougall J, Windsor; Dawes T H, Lachine; Desrivieres F G, Desrivieres; Dougall John, New York; Da Vernet F H. Toronto.

E-Emerson N P. Sutton Junction; Emery Dr J G. Port Burwell; Emery Vernon H, F-Fernow B E, Statington, Pa; Fyles Rev

T W, Cowaneville; Field J G, Stanstead; Fultoa Rev James, Lachine. G-Guilbeult E. M. P. Joliette: Gillies Jas, Thos N, Ottawa; Gleed C 2, Topeka, Kan-

H-Hough Prof F B, Washington; Hicks

J-Joly Hon B G, Quebec; Jones W J, Bowmansvitle; Jonetto S N, New York.

K-Kinsey Chas E, Cincinnatti, O; Kay Andrew, Granby, P Q; Keefer T C, Ottawa; Kerr Thos, Toronto; Kerr Walter. Kemptville, Oat ; King Rev E A W, Levis,

L-Little L G, New York; Little J, Cote St Antoine; Logue C, Maniwaukoe; Lynch Hon

M-Mohr Prof Chas, Mobile, Ala; Martin J B, Cayura; Malhiot, H G, Three Rivers; Manning J W, Manning H G, Reading, Mass; Mills W H, Hamilton; Miles H B, LLD, Quebec; Moffatt J R G. London, Eng. Mills W B. Beaufort, N B; Martin R, Martin E, Martin W R, Hamilton; Mitchell C W, Ottawa; Massuo L H Varennes; Mills Jas, MA, Prosident Agricaltural College, Gueiph; Morris D, St Therese; McConville P W, Joliette.

N-Norman J B, Three Rivers,; Nagle R, Ottawa; Norris John, Roseabel Ely. P-Painchaud Dr C F, Varennes; Pardre Avern, Toronto; Peffer Geo F, Pewances;

Wis; Perrault J H, Verennes; Pell D, Pembroke. Q-Quinn Stephen J, St Hyacinthe.

R-Russell A J, Russell J Haig, Ottawa; Rensud Eugene, Montmagny; Ritchie Willlam, Three Rivers; Russell A G, Ottawa; Rodriquez J, Jacksonville; Ross W G, St Nichoias; Robitaille L A, Quebec; Rully Jas. Sherbrooke.

S-Saunders W, London; Studer J H, Columbus, O; Statson John, Toronto; Stephen John, Catcago.
T-Tache E E, Quebec; Thistle W N, Ot-

tawa; Tracy W W, Detroit, Mich. U-Uliricht Alfred, Dresden, Saxony

W-Warder DrJ A, North Bend, O; Wilson H W, Boston; Whiteside E, Cambridge; Winnett W II, London, Ont; Westover D,

Freligheburg. Y-Young W C, Ottawa.

EVENING MEETING.

A public meeting was held last night in Queen's Hall, at which the subject of Ferestry was discussed at length by delegates to the Congress. The platform was tastefully decorated with rare potted plants in full bloom, and upon the table were ranged bouquets of choice exotics. In a conspicuous position behind the President's chair was the legend "Woodman, Spare the Tree," and on either side of this inscription were shields bearing the words "American Forestry Congress, 1882," and surrounded by the American and English flags. The hall was well filled and

the Mayor presided. His Worship said his duty was a most pleasant one. He was called upon to welcome and offer the freedom of the city to gentlemen who had come to Montreal for the purpose of discussing questions of great importance not only to the Dominion of Canada but to the whole continent of America. He would merely briefly introduce to the meeting those gentlemen who were now on a visit to the city, and he hoped they would receive a hearty welcome from all the citizens of

cause this province was the land of forests, an export duty on it.

TABLE THOUGH ALL VE GICE AND VORTE DEAT

THE FORESTRY CONGRESS. and the question was not one which awasened a very powerful cone in the hearts of its inhabitants. It was thought that we had an inexpansible supply of wood, and we pointed with pride to the rafts of timber which floated down our rivers and to the vessels which took our lumber abroad. We toought that we supplied not only Great Britain with lumber but also a large part of the continent. Canada, however, did not send to England one-fourth of the lumber she consumed, while what we sent to other parts of of Europe was but a drop of water added to against the ruthless destruction of the forests. He was laughed at then, but he was vindicated to-day. Even two hundred years ago this warning had been given. He had seen in old manuscripts that former French Governors had recognized the danger which threatened our forests. But people asked now, where does all the lumber come from which we see passing down our rivers? It comes from near the height of land which divides the water shed of the St. Lawrence from the water shed of Hudson's Bay 2000 miles away. There was then, it would seem, some need of Forestry, and for the education of the public in this regard. The preservation of our timber was absolutely necessary, as also was the creation of forests in regions where they did not exist. They had to consider what they could do to fight their greatest enemy, forest fires, and to provent the total destruction of timber limits. He desired every farmer to know that with courage, perseverance and a little intelligence he could have an ample supply of timber, not only for firewood, but for building purposes. He then showed that black walnut was the most valuable tree, the essiest to cultivate, and of the most rapid growth. Upon an acre of land planted with black walnut, 400 trees might be readily grown. The average annual growth of black walnut in Canada was half an inch, consequently in forty years 20. Province of Quebec, offered for the inspection | inch trees could be obtained. Black walnut at present was worth \$7 per toot, and calcumens of Canadian wood, natural on one side lating each tree at 25 feet, they would and varnished on the other. I'vey were greatly have the sum of \$1,000 as the result of forty years growth upon one acco of land. He concluded by deprecating the reluctance of individuals to undertake the plantation of trees. All should take a pride in doing something in this direction, although the benefits might only be realized by pos-

Dr. Houar, the next speaker, called attention to the cause which had len to the citablishment of the American Forestry Congress, and proceeded to discuss the questions of had mounted it, turned on the steam, and ran the maintenance and restoration of forests. The subject was one which he thought into collision with an ergine belonging to should exercise the attention of men of science and men of business, and unless the question was given proper consideration the rapid exhaustion of our natural supplies would result in very great inconvenience. In the older countries necessity had long taught prudence in the management of the forests, but in the United States and Canada property owners must be convinced of the necessity of cultivating and maintaining woodlands for the purpose of supplying their own needs. He spoke of the reckless extravagance with which the lumber regions were worked, and after alluding to the obligations resting upon individual citizens to plant trees, he dwelt upon what he thought Governments should do to protect the interests of citizens in this regard. In glancing at the measure adopted by the United States and Canadian Governments, he said Canada had made a great advance in the question of forest management. making up the returns. The value of the The regulation which prohibited the cutting work completed during the month will be of pines in Quebec of less than 12 inches, was a very good one, but he thought that Carleton Place; Gillies John. Braeside; Gibbs the restriction should be extended, as at that size the growth of the pize was most tons; in July, 1880, to 21,760 tons; In July, rapid. He gave lengthened instruction in 1879, to 18,700 tons; in July, 1878, to 18,100 H-Hough Prof F B, Washington; Hicks regard to the planting of trees, particularly tons; in July, 1877, to 13,900 tons; in July, 1877, to 13,900 tons; in July, 1875, to 22,650 and J W, Chamuly; Hyatt Jas, Stantonville, land and the planting of trees, particularly tons; in July, 1877, to 13,900 tons; in July 1875, to 22,650 and J W, Chamuly; Hyatt Jas, Stantonville, land and the proposition of constant and the planting of trees, particularly tons; in July, 1877, to 13,900 tons; in July 1875, to 22,650 and J W, Chamuly; Hyatt Jas, Stantonville, land and the planting of trees, particularly tons; in July, 1877, to 13,900 tons; in July, 1876, to 19,800 tons; in July, 1876, tons; in July, 1876, tons; in July, 1876, tons; in July, 1876, tons; ard J W, Chamely; Hyatt Jas, Stantonville, ing upon the necessity of everyone laboring tons; and in July, 1874, to 15,400 tons. It NY. It was important that they should experiment, observe and record, that they should confess their failures and that they should not omit to make known the valuable things in the preceding seven years. When it is they discovered in order that others might share in the bonefits of such discoveries. Mr. BEADLE, of St. Catharines, was next

called upon to speak, but owing to the lateners of the hour he contented himself with moving the adjournment of the meeting in s brief and humorous address. The motion was carried and the meeting

senarated. RECEPTION AT VILLA RELIGIOUS

MARIA. Another of those impressive and touching ceremonies, characteristic of the Catholic roligion, took place in the Convent at Villa Maria. Eight Sisters were professed and fifteen took the religious habit. From early morning the friends of the young ladies who took part in the reception arrived at the Convent and were shown to the chapel, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. There were also present a number of the clergy, among whom were the Rev. Fathers James Calaghan, Chaplais, and Tranchemontagne. Over three hundred Sisters were in

attendance. His Lordship Mgr. Fabre officiated, and after Mass the reception took place. The scene was truly inspiring and created a profourd impression among the assemblage as they heard each fair candidate pronounce her solemn pledge of keeping her vows and bebeld her sever all ties with the world willingly and joyfully. During the ceremony the In exicu Israel was rendered by a choir of voices as sweet as they were numerous. The stood that according to the regulation of the sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Hannon, P. S. S, who has lately arrived from

Baltimore. His subject was the three vows of the religious state, obedience, poverty and chastity. Among the Sisters who were professed are Miss Minnie Barry, daughter of Thomas Barry, Esq , Collector of Customs at Richmond, in religion Sister St. Thomas Becket, and Miss Coogan, of Montreal, in religion, Sister St. Agnes. This young lady before entering the convent taught English in St.

POPE LEO TO THE IRISH BISHOPS. POPE LEO TO THE IRISH BISHOPS.

DUBLIN, Aug. 23.—A letter from the Pope to the Irish bishops, da'ed August 1st, is published. His Holiness, in expressing his profound regret that tranquility has not been restored in Ireland and that murders continue to be committed, says:—"The Irish people, by following the advice of their prelates, may hope for an alleviation of the ills from which they suffer. A Just cause must be shunned. In the words of St. Augustine, 'The first characteristic trace of liberty is the non-commission of crimes.' The priests ought to be the active supporters of order during the present troubles." The letter concludes by expressing a hope that the English Government will do justice to the equitable claims of the Irish people, rembembering that the pacification of Ireland constitutes an element of tranquility in the whole Empire.

gramme for the evening, proceeded to make derry, Ireland, suggesting the removal of the some remarks upon the subject of Forestry, duty of 100 cents per bushel on potatoes; also the addressed himself to the consideration of the subject with consideration of the duty on lumber and the imposition of the subject with consideration of the duty on lumber and the imposition of the subject with consideration of the duty on lumber and the imposition of the subject with consideration of the duty on lumber and the imposition of the subject with consideration of the disease.

| Subject with consideration of the duty on lumber and the imposition of the subject with consideration of the duty on lumber and the imposition of the subject with consideration of the duty on lumber and the imposition of the subject with constant and the imposition of the subject with constant and the imposition of the subject with constant and the imposition of the subject with the subject with constant and the imposition of the subject with the s The U. B. Tariff Commissioners received

SCOTCH NEWS.

(From the Glasgow Herald, Aug. 5th.) On Saturday morning, about balf past six William Logie of the firm of John Logie & Son, china merchants, Montrose, was found suspended from a hook in the roof of the kitchen of his father's bouse quite dead. Decensed who was in his 39th year, had lately

been suffering from nervousness. A Greenock correspondent states that the man Westgate, who was arrested in Venezuela the sea. Fifteen years ago Mr. Little, of in connection with the Phonix Park murders, Montreal, had raised the warning voice was at one time resident in Greenock, and was at one time resident in Greenock, and was employed as a porter at the Dublin steamers. He was accounted somewhat scatter-brained, and went under the nick same of Waistcoat.'

Intimation has been received by Mr. A. E Smith, Aberdeen, the agent of Charles Souter, who now lies in Aberdeen prison awaiting his trial on a charge of feloulously stealing the body of the late Earl of Crawford and Balcarres from the vault at Dunecht House, stating that the petition forwarded by him to have Souter tried before the High Court of Justiciary in Edinburgh has now been presented by Mr. John M. Pherson, W. S. In the event of the petition, as is comidered probable, being refused by Mr. Charles Duncan, Procurator-Fiscal for Aberdeenshire, the trial will, in all probability, take place at the Aberdeen Court of Justiciary, which meets on 5th September.

It is expected in Nithsdale that the Queen will pay a visit to the Duke and Duchees of Buccleuch at Drumlentig Castle on or about the 23rd of August. Confirmatory to the report, it is mentioned that extensive preparations have already been commenced for Her Majesty's reception. It may be remembered that last year it was Her Mejesty's

intention to honor His Grace by visiting him at Dalkeith Palace at the time of the Volunteer Review, and that the intention was reluctantly abandoned in consequence of the Duke's illness. The Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal Family have been for brief periods guests at Drumlaurig. and should Her Majesty's expected visit be made she will not only receive a royal wel-come, but be introduced to one of the most romantic bits of country in all her dominions.

On Monday, at Falkirk Sheriff Court, J. Robertson, coal-weigher from Grangemouth, pleaded guilty to a charge of running oft with steam engine, the property of the Caledonian Raliway Company, on Saturday night. It appeared that while an engine driver had left his engine for a few moments, Robertson it along the line at Grangemouth till it came the North British Bailway Company, which was considerably damaged. He was then caught and taken into custody. He pleaded in excuse that he had been drinking, and had got on the engine in a froic. The Speriff said that the offence committed was a very serious one, and might have been attended with very grave consequences. He sentenced Robertson to 30 days' imprisonment, with

hard labour. The amount of new tonnage put into the water during the month of July by the various firms on the Clyde is protty considerable, 21 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 25,480 tons having been launched from the stocks. The new vessels comprised 4 iron sailing ships, 15 screw steamers, and 2 screw tugs. A vessel of 5100 tons for the North German Lloyds Company, of Bremen, and 2 steamers of 3000 tons each for the Compagnie Nationale de Navigation, Marseilles, assist materially in seen by comparison with the figures for the corresponding period in previous years. In July, 1881, the returns amounted to 26,078 excess of the returns of the month of July borne in mind that the majority of the yards were closed from ten days to a fortnight owing to the Fair holidays, the returns become of more value, and indicate great activity during the time the shipbuilding establishments were open. The prospects of the trade are still fairly good. Several important contracts were secured during the month by the builders in the upper reaches, and these will be quite sufficient to fill the vacancies caused by launches.

An accident which occurred few weeks ago in connection with an interment in the western suburbs of Edinburgh, would seem to indicate a laxity of management which, it may be hoped, is not generally prevalent in our public burying grounds. A Canadian ady, who after the death of her husband, had esided for several years in this country, died in Edinburgh in October, 1880, at the residence of two nieces, who in accordance with the expressed wishes of the deceased, buried her in their own private ground in the cemetery in question. About the middle of the present month these ladies learned from a friend that the body of their aunt had been removed from "the cemetery and taken to Canada. At first they could scarcely credit the story; but on inquiry they learned that it was correct, and that the remains had been disenterred at the beginning of the present month, on the application of an adopted daughter of the deceased, who desired to have the body conveyed to Canada. It is under cemetery, no interference with private ground is permitted, except with consent of the owner; nevertheless, this disinterment was allowed to take place without even the knowledge of the party to which the lair belongs. The cemetery directors, it is said, while admitting that the consent of the owners was not obtained, do not, in the circumstances, regard the action of their superintendent as seriously ablameworthy, in consideration of the representations made by the lady who applied for the disinterment. It may be true means of a large cultivator, and by light that in this case no particular harm has been done to any person; but one can readily conceive how such a system may open the door to grave abuses.

Captain John Mullan, of California, has filed with the U. S. Secretary of State a petition inviting his attention to the second ar-

rest in Ireland of Herry George. Sir Bernard Burke, the autiquarlan, declares: There is not now living a single descendent in the male line of Chaucer, Shakespeare, Spencer, Milton, Cowley, Butler, Dryder, Pope, Cowper, Goldsmith, Scott, Byron or Moore; not one of Sir Phillip Sydney, nor, I believe, of Sir Walter Raleigh; not one of Drake, Cromwell, Hampden, Monk, Marlborough, Peterborough or Nelson; not one of Bolingbroke, Walpole, Chatham, Pitt, Fox, Burke, Grattan or Canning; not one of Bacon,

Papers on the Mineral Constitutents in Plant Growth and on the Yellows of

The third annual meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science was commenced on Monday morning in the Natural History Society Rooms on University street. The membership of the Society is limited to 40, and the qualifications for admission to its ranks are of a high standard, so that it represents the cream of agricultural thought and experience. The meeting was presided over by the President of the Society, Mr. W. J. Beal, Professor of Botany and Agriculture, Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich., and the Secretary is Prof. E. Lewis Sturtevant, Director of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N.Y.

Prof D F Penhallow, of Houghton Expariment Farm, Orange County, N Y, was then called upon and read a paper written by Prof trees thoroughly diseased, and also from trees C A Goaseman, Massachusetts Agricultural

College, and entitled :-MINERAL CONSTITUENTS IN PLANT GROWTH. of which the following is a summary :- The recognition of the important influence which certain mineral constituents of plants exert on plant growth, has contributed greatly to the success of modern agriculture. The presence of mineral constituents in an available form in the soil is essential for the reproduction of any plant from its seed. As latens 1830 Von Lichig, one of the leading botsmists of the University of Berlin, asserted that ground bones were of no use as a fertilizer in Germany. Even ten yours later Dumas, the eminent French chemist, considered the mineral constituents of plants as a mere incidental feature in the vegetable conomy. Before 1840 not one pound of Peruvian guance was used upon the farms of Europe, although in 1814 Alexander von Humboldt had described its use as a fertilizer in Peru and some ship loads had found their way to the London market. These instances of comparatively recent ignorance are almost incredible but are matters of history. Agriculturiets of previous ages admit the usefulness of wood-ashes, bones, gypsum, lime and other mineral substances, besides the various kinds of animal manure. Modern rational agriculture, however, does not rest its claim of progress on the mere introduction of any particular new mode of operation, for real progress in this direction consists mainly in the discovery of the principles which control the successful application of these practices in the management of farms. Estional modern agriculture recognizes as a foundation of a successful farming the necessity of a strict restitution of those substances to the soil, in the most economical way. As long as the composition of the air and the water was but little understood and that of the soil practically unknown no correct idea could be formed concerning their mutual relation, and still less regarding their connection with the life and growth of plants. For this reason the first successful attempts to study the relations of the vegetable to these three agencies date kingdom only back to the close of the past century. Between the time elapsing from the first publication of the investigations of de Saussure and Dany and these of Liebig, no material change of opinion was made regarding their more intrinsic value of mineral elements in plant life. The year 1840 is on this account usually cited as the beginning of a new era in the history of agriculture and its associated branches. Liebig taught that a certain amount of mineral eloments are indispensable for the complete development of a plant through all its various stages of life, and that in case the ash constituents of the plant are not supplied in due time, the plant may come to bloowing, will thus be seen that while the ngures for the perfect plant contains, the practi- of some sixty men who played a most important and the perfect plant contains, the practicorresponding period last year, they are in cal experience of the past receives a tent and honorable part in the discovery and and future success a better chance. Liebig's genius has given an impetus to the study of have falled to recognize, through fear that the plant growth with reference to its application | glory of these Catholic pioneers of America in practical agriculture which has been pursued since with an interest and success upperalleled in the history of any province of science. Much has been accomplished, wet more remains to be learned to free our prosent system of manuring from that degree of uncertainty which reasonable prospect of success still demands. A few ash analyses of plants do not suffice to decide

> ble in investigating the subject and subjoined statements of the results of several experiments with special fertilizers on grape vines and strawberries. Prof. Penhallow then read another paper written by Prof. Goessman, dealing with the

what kind and what amount of mineral

plant food a crop needs, and still less in

what combination they produce the best

effect; they simply tell what kind and

amount the plant under examination con-

tains. It is well known that plants raised

in different soils contain different proportions

of the same mineral constituents. Science,

however, has not yet been able thus far to as-

certain the existence of any defunct numeri-

cal relation between the exact amount of es-

sential mineral elements of plant food and

the amount of organic matter which may be

produced by the aid of the former. The

writer had spent considerable time and trou-

disease known as THE YELLOWS OF THE PEACH.

The trees under discussion, the writer, said were planted Prof. by S.T. Maynard Mich., at different times, beginning with 1869, and those under special treatment for the disease called the Yellows in 1870; of this planting those on the top of the knoll in light soil have shown the greatest indication of the disease, while those within seventy-five yards, in loose and richer lands, appear to-day perfectly healthy. For five years after planting the trees received but little care, and little, if any, manuring. The land has been kept light and mellow by ploughing once or twice. Two rows of the trees received, in 1876, a dressing with two different chemical fertilizers. trees had been planted twenty feet apart in every direction. The trees which received either one of these fertilizers made a better growth, and produced more and better truit since, than the trees adjoining. The special treatment of the diseased peach trees, pronounced by good authority to be suffering from the yellows, bagan in 1878, when it appeared on the top of the knoll in the College orchard. The general appearance of the diseased trees suggested at first that an abnormal condition of the soil might be the cause, ascribed either to a more or less general exhaustion, or to an absence of only some one or other escential elements of plant food, or to the presence of some injurious substance accumulated in the soil. He was

lands, when upon adjoining fertilized plots no eign could be noticed. On the other hand, the healthy condition of the roots. even to the last stoge of the disease, and the gradual disappearance of the green colour, indicate insufficient production of chloraphyll which causes the gradual change from healthy appearance to a sickly one. This seems to point towards a localized trouble, a possible interference with the normal cellular functions or a possible alteration of the osmatic action of the cellplar tissue, and thus subsequent death of its affected parts. The writer began, in 1878, to treat slightly affected trees with a phosphate fertilizer in the usual proportion, adding at the same time from three to four pounds of chloride of potassium for every tree, whilst the diseased branches were cut back once or twice to the healthy wood, soon after the new growth of the branches regained its green color. The details of this work were carried out by Prot. Maynard, who to-day reports these trees in a vigorous condition. The writer and Prof. D. P. Penhallow made a study of the condition of the cellular tissues in branches from once diseased but now in a healthy condition. The results showed a remarkable difference in the composition of the mineral constituents of the healthy and the diseased plant. The difference is mest remarkable as far as potash and lime are concerned; the difference is more conspicuous in the branches than in the finit. The diseased objects contain less potneh and more lime than in the case of the healthy ones. Prof. Penhallow's investigation showed that healthy wood shows comparatively little stored starch, but fungus growth is present in the outer layers of the back ; diseased wood shows an abnormal small development of the cells and the invariable presence of large quantities of starch-also au shuadence of fungus growth, diseased leaves show the presence of fungus growth, discoloration and colls filled with starch; the fungus appears first on the surface of the trunk or branches, and thence enters the woody structure when the conditions are favcrible; there is little or no difference between the tissues and cell contents before and after the leaves fall; while fungus is abundant on diseased trees, it is also to be found on trees which once diseased had been restored to a condition of vigorous health. These results pointed towards an interior disorder before the fungus enters the dying tisene. The results are but suggestive of a

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

various fungus diseases of plants.

indicious joined application of microscope

and balance, and cannot full to promote the

knowledge regarding the first cause of

"CATHOLIC FLOWERS FROM PROTESTANT GAR-DENS" is the title of an interesting volume recently edited by Mr. James J. Treacy. The work has met with general favor, and the Holy Father has been pleased to send the editor liis Apostolic Benediction. volume, which is handsamely bound in fine cloth, with gold and ink designs, contains some of the choicest gems gathered in the wilderness of Protestant literature. Byron, Tennyson, Oscar Wilde, Scott and other famed Protestant poets are represented therein. In perusing the productions of these great poetical geniuses, the Catholic reader cannot fail to experience a surprise as delightful as it is instructive and unexpected, for he finds that there was at least a moment in the lives of these men when they could not refuse to give way to admiration and sing the glories of the "smalle Church. This work is published by " J. Kenmiy, Excelsion Catholic Publishing . are, 5 Barcley street, New York.

THE CATHOLIC PIONERS OF AMERICA. By Dr. John O'Kane Murray. Published by P.

J. Kenedy, New York. This volume will be found to be not the least valuable and useful of the several works of which Dr. O'Kane Murray is the gifted but whose mount the generality of historians would redound on their religion. This work will consequently be found to take the place of a useful necessary appendix to the standard histories of America.

GROWTH OF AMERICAN WEALTH.

No article has been more quoted and discussed than the article of Mr. Mulhall in Bradstreet's .fournal regarding the comparative wealth of different states. According to this authority the wealth of the United States in 1800, when the population was a little over five million amounted to \$1,110,-000,000, or an average of \$210 for each inhabitant. At the present time, with the population at fifty million, it amounts to \$50,000,-000,000, or an average of \$1,000 for each American citizen. The items, which make up this total, are as follows:-

Millions of dollars. Railwaye..... 5.220Farms Cattle Manufacturers Houses Furniture Forests, miner, canals..... 720 Shipping Public works, etc.....

Total The national debt, amounting to \$1,650,-000,000, should not be deducted from the above, since most of it is held by Americans, and the same may be said of municipal or other local debts. The rapid increase in the wealth of the American republic is due in no small measure to the vast immigration of Europeans. The increase of wealth in the ten years ending 1880 would be sufficient to buy up the whole Austrian empire, or to pay for the aggregate value of Italy, Holland and Belgium. Nevertheless the average of wealth is less in the United States than in the British Empire, as shown thus:-

habitant. Wealth. United States....\$49,770,000,000 \$ 900 United Kingdon... 44,100,000,000

France 37,200,000,000 1,045
While population has only trembled, the growth of the agricultural interests has been five fold; and, whether we regard the value of crops or of cattle, the ratio per inhabitant is almost double what it was 40 years ago. Manufactures have increased five fold in value within thirty years, and the consumption of raw cotton rising from 14 to 18 pounds per inhabitant. The shipping interest has declined to the point where it stood in 1830: the number of tons per inhabitant having in a short time and without pain, Putnam's been for each of the decennial years from Painless Corn Extractor has already been used 1830 to 1880 respectively, 9, 13, 15, 17, 11, 9. by thousands, and each person who has given

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS

Wilhelmina Rousseau, known to all Philsiciphia as a beggar, accumulated about \$15,000 in five years, and has returned to Belginu with her fortune.

Buitish soldiers in Egypt are to wear a uniform which includes three primary colorsbests of untanned buff vellow leather, blue trousers, and scarlet red jackets.

Few English state:men ever visit Ireland, notwithstanding in a fact that Irish affairs for the last century have occupied a great portion of their thoughts. Lord Beaconsfield was never there, and Mr. Gudstone visited it the first time only a lew years ago.

Four fashionable London theatres the Royalty, Prince of Wales, Strand and Criterion, are ordered closed by the Lord Chamberlain, who considers them fire traps. The first will be extensively altered, the next two wholly rebuilt, and the latter abandoned.

Even the ledians are becoming prohibitionists out West. Some of the red men at the Pine Ridge agency, Dakota, have asked the agent to post notices offering \$50 reward for evidence by which any person is convicted of furnishing liquor to Indians under the law, and the savages will themselves pay the

Naturalists in Pittsburgh are discussing the reasoning powers of enimals, the subject, being suggested by the suicide of a dog. leg was broken, and it whined pircously for several days. Finally, in an apparent fit of desperation, it limped out to the bridge and jumped into the river. Those who witnessed the act believe that it was premeditated Euicide.

A. B. Camp a miner at San Benite Cal. less his family in New England, years ago, and went West to seek his fortune. Having prospered, he sent for his wife. He was in the mine when she arrived, and there she followed kim, getting an affectionate reception. They started to leave the mine, he going in advance, when a part of the tunnel caved in, and she was killed.

Antoine Gerin-Lajoie, who recently died at Ottawo, will be long remembered by his countrymen in Canada, for he wrote their natiqual song. " Le Canadien Errant." There is hardly a man, woman, or child in Canada who does not know the simple long by heart, and it can be heard almost any evening among the Canadians of New England factory towns and in the French settlements of the iar West. N. Y. Sun.

Parisian society is considerably Augileized. The cafes are taking the names of taverns and bars. The aristocracy give their children English names, and it is considered the right thing to have none but English servants and speak to them in English. Dinner is served in the English style. On some tables even English dry sherry has made its appearance. The Prince of Wales is the modern French exquisite's model of manners and elegance.

FOUR YEARS WITH LUNATICS.

AN AGED GARDENER'S ACCOUNT OF HIS CONFINE-MENT IN THE MINEOLA ASYLUM.

Austin McNamara, who for four years has been confined in the Queen's County Asylum for the Incane, and who was discharged on Menday by Justice Barnard on the ground that he was wholly rational, has returned to his former residence at Laure! Hill, near the entranco of Calvary Cemetery, where he lived when he was gardener for the cometery under the appointment of Archbishop Hughes. suffering from bruises apon his treast and ankles, injuries which he avers he received in the asylum. One of the keepers, he says, jumped on his chest one day with all his force, and then they strapped him about the legs with a heavy strap, and beat him so hard about the hips that he will never be able to use his legs ne well as before. While in the asylum, he yet cannot produce a perfect seed. of which Dr. O'Kane Murray is the gifted he well as before. While in the asylum, he knowing now what kind of element author. It contains the lives, briefly sketched, says, he was kept in filthy surroundings, and Knowing now what kind of element author. It contains the lives, briefly sketched, says, he was kept in filthy surroundings, and known and produce and mush. The was led upon small potatoes and mush. building, he cave, is 102 years old; and was formerly a gaol. While he was in the asylum he wrote many letters of complaint, but they were all intercepted, and he received but one letter in the four years. That one, which told him of the death of a sister in Liverpool, he avers, was kept for three months by Dr. Rogers before it was delivered. As to the two men who were killed in the

asylum while he was there, he says that they were murdered by a lunatic, who wrenched a lid off a closet and struck a man from College Point upon the head with it. In spite of this assault, both were locked up in the same room that night, and during the night the murderous innatic choked the patient from College Point to death, and a few nights afterward. killed another patient, who was from Flushing, in the same way. McNamara says that he shaved the face of the first corpse, and is ready to swear to the manner of his death. Santord, a son-in-law of Dr. Rogers, was cognizant of the facts, and McNamara said that he heard Dr. Rogers say to Sanford: "Don't tell any one of this." Mc-Namara, however, told Dr. Ordronaux of it, and cave that he added : "This is more of a slaughter house than anything else." The douth of these two men, he says, was never investigated, and for telling the secret he was confined in a room for about a year.

McNamara affirmed other instances of cruelty and indifference to patients when at the point of death. He says that the men who are employed as keepers are ignorant emigrants taken fresh from Castle Garden because they are chesp. He says that many deaths occurred in the asylum that should have been investigated by a Coroner. McNamara, who is about 65 years old, seems

to be wholly sane. His eyes are clear and frunk in expression. Summing up his experience in the asylum, he said :- " What I suffered during those four years no one will ever know besides God Almighty and myself." He explained that he secured warrants for the arrest of some persons who assaulted him in 1878, and pending their prosecution he was taken sick. When he recovered he was entrapped into going to Jamaica, and was committed upon certificates signed by Drs. Wood and Hendrickson. He insists that the only question asked of him before his commitment was whether he was a Republican or a Democrat. When he started away in the custody of two men, he was told that he was being taken to Hunter's Point. Instead of that, he was landed in the asylum. McNamara thinks that he would have died in the asylum had not McNeill, a young man recently sent there while same, escaped and enlisted a lawyer in his behalf .- N.Y. Sun.

CORNS CORNS! CORNS!

Everyone suffering from painful corns will be glad to learn that there is a new and painless remedy discovered by which the very worst class of corns may be removed entirely

a solvable alto. The year at the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution bearing at the constitution building a selection building as a selec

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

"HE RIDES UPON THE STORM."

All Nature wears a wild and savage air,
As if the universal end were nigh;
The created billows skyward leap in wrath,
The deep-voiced thunder rends the vault above.
While datksome clouds obscure the face of Heaven,— Save when, athwart the sky, the lightnings

save when, attwart the sky, the lightmise dash,
With forked daris to light the gloomy scene.
Upraised the mighty flood-gates of the sky,—
O'er land and sea the waters pour amain,
Enshrouding all things in their/misty loids.
The wind, like some ferceions beast of prey,
That shakes the ancient forest with his roar,
Now from the earth uproots the stately trees.
And casts them, unresisting, to the ground,—
The ships, like playthings, tossing to and fro,
The sport of blust'ring Boreas in his might.
Thus do the ancient elements still wage
Their angry war with Nature evermore,
Showing, beyond all sophistry or doubt,
That Great Jehovah is the Lord of all!

August 16th, 1852.

August 16th, 1832.

THE IRISH EXHIBITION.

O'Connell

NO ROYAL PATRONAGE.

The Dublin correspondent of the Herald

sends the following :- This is the first exhibition of exclusively Irish industry and art that has ever been held in Dublin, and on its success or failure very much more depends than is apparent on the surface. There is a deep political undercurrent at werk to spur the promoters on to the most strenuous exertions to insure success, and there is a no less deep feeling or desire on the part of certain sections of Irish politicians to mar the project, or at least to withhold from it all countenance and sid. No previous Irish exhibition has been confined to the products of native art and industry. The great international exhibition of 1853, which was opened by the Queen and Prince Albert, was largely composed of exhibits from other countries, but Ireland held no mean place in the display. The same may be said of the exhibition of 1868 and the smaller and more local collections of 1870 and 1875. The idea of a purely Irish exhibition took a definite form in the autumn of last year, after the passing of the Irish Land act. Many complaints had been made that Irish industries were languishing and dying out through the indifference of the Irish people themselves. and from the ranks of the national party, or to write more definitely, Mr. Parnell's party, there arose the cry, "Foster native manufactures." This was one of the principal points in the programme of the new Land League organ, United Ireland. The attention which the subject attracted made it abundantly clear that an exhibition would meet with universal and hearty support. The Dublin trade societies took the matter up warmly, and requisitions to the then Lord Mayor calling on him to convene a meeting for the purpose of taking the initiatory steps were soon covered with signatures. An enthus astic meeting was immediately afterward held in the Mansion House under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, and a general committee, which included representative business men from all parts of Ireland as well as several members of Parliament, was appointed. At this meeting, however, a discordant element, which afterward wrecked the whole project, was apparent. The Land League party, in the person of Mr. A. W. Sullivan, M.P.; Mr. Dawson, M.P. (Lord Mayor elect), and Mr. Sexton, M.P., were present and insisted upon the views they advocated being properly represented in the committee. Their wishes were acceded to, and afterward, whon the Executive Committee was elected, they recured a fair share of the representation. Guarantees to the amount of between £20,000 and £30,000 were soon secured, offices were taken, secretaries and organizers appointed, and everything augured well for the success of the project. But fate and the Land League had willed it otherwise. The question of patronage had been once or twice mentioned, and a definite proposal was at length brought forward to the effect that Her Majesty the Queen should be requested to grant the Exhibition her royal patronage. But the advanced section of the committee would not listen to any such proposal, and scouted the idea of any patronage other than that of the Irish people themselves.

NO BOYAL PATRONAGE.

The proposal that the Queen should be nominated as president came from Belfast. It had a twofold object—in the first place to lend eclat to the big show and in the second to obtain from South Kensington Museum a large loan of works of art of every description, which could not be obtained on any other conditions and which it was impossible to gather together in Ireland. At a meeting the Executive Committee early in Decembat the name of Mr. Parnell was but forward in opposition to that of the Queen. The meeting broke up in confusion and the representatives of Belfast guarantors withdrew in disgust. A few days of angry recrimination in the newspapers followed, and on December 14 the representatives of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce announced their definite withdrawal from the projected exhibition. A fortnight afterward the General Committee met and by 41 votes to 21 passed the following resolution: - " This committee being of opinion that the proposed exhibition should not be held unless Her Most Gracious Msjesty the Queen can be unanimously requested to become its president, and having regard to the differences of opinion disclosed in their recent meeting and the withdrawal of Beliast from the undertaking, resolves to abandon the holding of an exhibition." The money of the guaranters was returned and the curtain fell on the first act of the Irish exhibition drama. When it was raised again the scene was changed. Lord Mayor Dawson, who had been largely instrumental in killing the first project, immediately after entering on his year of office, called by requisition a meeting of the citizens to consider the advisability of taking up the dropped project. At this meeting it was resolved that the exhibition should take the form of a limited liability company with a capital of £25,000 in £1 shares, payable in calls to be fixed by the directorate. A body of directors was appointed and the preliminary steps were quickly taken. But Belfast, the first textile fabric manufacturing centre, held indignantly aloof from this new project. The shares in the company, however, were rapidly taken up, and the directors soon found themselves in a position to issue a programme and look round for

on Earlsport Terrace. But here a bitter dis appointment awaited them. Mr. Cecil Guinness, who purchased the building from the old company, had just disposed of it, the permanent portion, to the Senate of the Royal Irish University and the glass buildings to Mr. John Orwell Lever, M. P., who intends to remove one of Dublin's finest ornaments to Battersea Park. The Exhibition Palace being 'impossible" the directors were sorely puzzled where to pitch their tent. The summer was rapidly drawing on, and if anything was to be done it must be done at once.

THE SITE. Intending exhibitors were in a state of great uncertainty. It was feared that the question of a site might ultimately bring about another catastrophe. At last it was determined to build a new Exhibition Palace, and the Gardens behind the celebrated Rotunda were selected as the most suitable building ground, not only on account of their central position but because the large rooms of the Rotunda itself were available as auxiliary space for the accommodation of exhibits The plans were quickly sketched out, and with commendable rapidity the building, which is almost entirely of wood, from and glass, began to spring up among the trees and shrubs of the gardens. It presents a very light and airy aspect, although, owing to the agreement entered into between the company and the Governors of the Rotunda Hospital, the height of the main building has been sadly restricted, a circumstance which gives it a dwarfed or stunted appearance. The design is exceedingly ingenious, but owing to the small extent of the space at the command of the directors and the materials of which the building is composed, there is resson to fear that it will be found unpleasantly close and noisy. The exhibits will naturally occupy a large amount of the available room, and consequently the promenade and general circulation of the public will not be so free as might be desired, while two juxtaposition of the machinery it mement, which adjoins the main hall at angles, will not conduce to the conduct of visitors. Besides the main building . . stinct structh side of the ture has been raised on the gardens for the exhibits c. rised in the agricultural department. regards dimas north and ensions the main hall, which south, is 250 feet in length -100 feet in width, roofed in three spans, the contral span being 50 and those of the sides 25 loct wide. The side bays are composed of corrugated iron, and the central span is entirely of glass. In the centre of the eastern facade, which fronts Cavendish row, there is an apsidal projection 100 feet wide and 50 feet in depth, in front of which the main entrance is situated on a level half way between that of the ground floor, to which descent is made by a few steps, and that of the gallery which runs round this section of the building. The gallery occupies the side spans of the main ball and apse, and is 25 feet wide, the height above the ground floor being 15 feet, the central portion of the kall being open to the roof-a clear height of 53 feet. In the gallery of the southern gable is erected a magnificent organ lent by the Catholic Bishop of all Ireland; His Eminence Cardinal Cullen, Down and Connor. In the same gallery space has been reserved for the orchestra. A temporary structure, slooping from the gallery to the floor, has been built here for the accommodation of the 400 choristers who are to assist in the grand concert, which is a prominent item in the programme of the opening ceremony.

THE GALLERY. In the gallery at the northern extremity of the hall will be the first class refreshment bar and dinning rooms and ladies' coffee room, from which there will be communication with the veranda approached from the garden by a staircase. Beneath the portion of the gallery which the restaurant will occupy will be built a kitchen. On the westsecond class restaurant will also be provided, entrance to which will be from the ground floor. Near the refreshment room have been constructed some four appartments or re-CRESOS set apart for the use of a few exhibitors, who will furnish and fit them up according to pleasure, so as to represent drawing rooms, &c. In one of them a display of Irish ecclesiastical work will be made in the shape of a high altar, executed by a Dublin sculptor. Access to the galleries is obtained, in addition to the staircase already mentioned as leading from the northern end of the grounds, by two staircases at the southern extremity and one at the northern extremity rising from the ground floor. Besides the front entrance there will be an entrance to the Main Hall leading directly from Cavendish row. At the northeastern side of the Rotunda a permanent stone porch is being built through which there will be a covered passage communicating with the southeast apple of the Main Hall, and also by means of side passages with the Pillar Room and Concert Hall, which will form a portion of the Exhibition premises. Another entrance to the Main Hall will be found in a covered way leading from the Round Room, visitors thus being sflorded ready access to all parts of the building. Run-

iron, with a large glazed lantern in each

ning at right angles to the Main Hall is the

Northwest Transept, which is about 30 feet in

neight, 150 fact in width and 100 feet long.

It is roofed in four bays, each 25 feet wide,

divided by rows of columns, the roof being of

MACHINERY. This portion of the premises is devoted exclusively to the exhibition of machinery, and the Great Southern and Western Railway have already placed here a locomo-tive made at their works at Inchicore In this department a powerful steam engine will be kept by the Exhibition Company constantly at work for the purpose of supplying, by means of shafting extending the entire length of the transept, the motive power to any exhibits which require to be driven. The flooring here consists of the asphalt of the old skating rink, which was well adapted for the use which it at present serves. An entrance leads from Granby row to this section of the Exhibition. Besides the general and ma-chinery exhibits there will be an art gallery, which has been constructed at the northwestern end of the main, hall, and which is entirely separate from that portion of the building, save as far as there is communication from the gallery. The height of the Art Gallery is about 30 feet, the length 137 feet and the width 32 feet. It is lighted entirely from the roof, there being no windows. At one end there is an apsidal termination. At the northern end of the gallery there is a porch entered from the garden, and there are two side entrances. The agricultural department, which is totally separate from all the rest of centenary celebration of 1875 a small model the exhibition premises, is built in the northern portion of the grounds, and consists of a an attractive feature in the proceedings of long hall, 25 feet wide and 230 feet long, and | perhaps the most remarkable day ever wita transept running south, 20 feet wide and 75 feet long. In the Rotunda itself the whole of the rooms (which are at the disposal of the Europe—was simply indescriable. Oratorios company) have been renovated and redecorated, the decoration of the Round Room every effort was made to celebrate the centenhaving received special attention. Here it ary of the greatest modern Irishman with a suitable site. Their eyes were na-is proposed to exhibit historical trophies, &c., the most pronounced enthusiasm. Any lit-turally turned at first to the Crystal Palace of in connection with the volunteers and also

Ireland—the handsome Exhibition building art exhibits of a special character. The Pil-1 the non-completion of the statue was

lar and Concert Rooms are also to be used for exhibits. Altogether the space at the disposal of the company, after deducting porches, passages, &c., is about sixty-three thousand EQUATO feet, all of which it is expected will be fully occupied.

THE O'CONNELL MONUMENT. Our Dublin correspondent sends the following:-Twenty years ago the movement which has resulted in the erection of a truly national memorial to O'Connell, was started in Dublin. In October, 1862, a meeting of prominent citizens was held in the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, and an influential committee was formed for the erection of a national memorial in a prominent position in the metropolis. Anterior to this date many public memorials of the Liberator had been set up in Ireland. The great services he rendered to his country were commemorated in the magnificent round tower and chapel in Glasnevin Cemetery, designed by Petrie, and under which his remains repose; by Hogan's noble statue in the City Hall; by a statue by the same artist in Limerick, and another splendid figure in Ennis, the chief town of Clare; by Haverty's wonderful portrait, painted for the National Bank, of which O'Connell may be said to have been the founder, and by Catterson Smith's lifelike figure, painted for the City Hall collection. It was not, however, until the movement of 1862 that any steps were taken for carrying out the universal desire of the Irish people to see O'Connell's great services commemorated in a memorial of a really national character. The appeal of the committee to the Irish people was nobly answered. Subscriptions poured in from every quarter of the globe in which the Celtic race had found a home, and the inhabitants of the four provinces were not a whit behind their absent brethren in their contributions. After long and anxious discussion and the fullest consideration of all the designs and models submitted for competition the committee on the 8th of April, 1870, unanimously approved and selected the design of Mr. John H. Foley, R. A., the eminent Irish sculptor, who had labored successfully to produce a work which will rank among the finest examples of his genius. For the completion of Foley's design the vious to the selection of the design, however, on the 8th of August, 1864, the foundation stone of the monument was laid in Lower Sackville street, within a few Earl of Carlisle, but appropriately re-named after O'Conneil. The stone was laid by the Right Hon. Peter Paul McSweeny, the then Lord Mayor, under circumstances of great magnificence. The procession, which was composed of fully a quarter of a million persons, embraced representatives of every social element in the Kingdom. The "O'Connell Centenary Record," prepared many years afterward in celebration of a different event, contains an elaborate account of the ceremony of 1864. The late Most Rev. Dr. Dixon, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate cf several bishops and about five hundred priests from all parts of the country were prominent figures in the procestion. The Dublin and many of the provincial corporations and municipal bodies attended in state, the trade guilds and industrial bodies of the metropolis and the towns, religious confraternities and associations, members of Parliament, magistrates, and county gentry, collegiate and scholastic institutions, the professional and commercial classes-every interest in the country in fact, aided by deputations of Irish societies from England and Scotland, took part in the great demonstration in honoring O'Connell. In the evening the celebration closed with a grand banquet in the Rotunda, ern side of the hall beneath the gallery a presided over by the Lord Mayor, at which 300 gentlemen, with many hundreds of ladies. in the gallery, were present. Notwithstand-

> which roused the feelings of the Catholics to an ungovernable pitch, and led to a long and deadly struggle. Paving stones, brickbats and stout cudgels were the weapons first called into requisition; but they gave place in time to old guns and weapons of a still

ing the vast numbers assembled in the capital

from every corner of the four provinces,

and the unrestrained enthusiasm of the

people, public order was maintained

in the most praiseworthy manner. Not so,

however, in other parts of Ireland. In Bel-

fast a series of riots, which lasted several

days, commenced between the Catholics and

Orangemen, the immediate cause being the

celebration by the former of the ceremony

enacted in Dublin. A caricature of the Lib-

erator was carried about by the Protestant

party and afterward burned-an indignity

more dangerous character. The outbreak spread in a mitigated form to Cork and Dundalk, and a Government inquiry atterward investigated the cause of the riots. But these unhappy incidents have long since been for-

DELAYS.

It was fondly anticipated that the unveiling of the national monument would form a leading feature in the centenary celebration of August 6, 1875, but this was found to be impossible. The magnificence of the design, the care bestowed by Foley on the details of his work, and the number of commissions intrusted to him, retarded unexpectedly the progress of the O'Connell memorial. But a still greater grief was in store for the Irleh noble work the eminent sculptor was cut off in the noon of his fame. The committee immediately entered into correspondence with the legal representatives of the deceased artist, agreeing that the work was to be completed from the original designs within three years, and Mr. Foley's talented assistant, Mr. Brock, undertook the task left unfinished by his great master. Previous to the death of Foley a bitter dispute, which attracted much attention at the time, had taken place in the committee as to whether the colossal figure of O'Connell which surmounts the memorial should be represented with or without the celebrated cloak which had been as familiar in the eyes of the people of Ireland as the face of the Liberator himself. The "cloak" and "no cloak" parties fought their battle out to the bitter end, but ultimately the "cloak" section carried their point triumphantly, and without doubt in accord with the preponderance of public sentiment, and on August 15 the figure will, when unveiled, appear before the eyes of the citizens of Dublin clad in the grand old Irish aristocratic garment. Although there was no prospect of the statue being completed for the centenary celebration of 1875 a small model nessed in the Irish capital. The scene in Stephen's Green-the largest city square in

speedly forgotten in the magnificence of the demonstration which marked the national holiday. Years rolled rapidly past, however, and there was no sign of the long talked of and long looked for memorial. Carlisle Bridge was rebuilt and renamed O'Connell Bridge, and then the contractor set to work on the base of the monument-a task which was dragged slowly along toward completion during the last two years. The foundation was no sooner laid than it was found that the flight of granite steps surrounding the base would materially interfere even with the broad thoroughfare of Sackville street, which at this point is 152 feet wide. After many protests from the citizens the Corporation compelled the committee to reduce the base by four feet all round. This additional work caused further delay, and the sculptor found his task a much more difficult and laborious one than he had anticipated, so difficult, indeed, that he was compelled to ask for an extension of time, and even at the last moment he is unable to complete the four-winged Victories, which is intended thall be seated on projecting corners of the base. When it was decided to unveil the statue and open the National Exhibition on the same day a successful effort was made to complete the principal figure, the colorsal statue of O'Connell, which now surmounts

the magnificent structure.

THE MEMORIAL consists of three distinct parts-the squares solid base or podium, which includes two gradients; the cylindrical drum, resting on the base, with fifty allegorical figures in high alto relievo, and above, crowning the whole, O'Connell. The pediment is of granite, with the arms of each of the four provinces in the centre of each of the respective upright faces. Projecting from the four corners of the base are the winged Victories already mentioned as not yet completed. They are seated figures, representing tory by patriotism, who gras Vicwho grasps sword in her right hand and holds a shield on her left arm. Victory by fidelity, holding the mariner's compass-" True as the needle to the pole it loves"-and caressing the head of a hound, a living type of constancy; Victory by courage, strangling with one hand a serpent, while she crushes its writhing body under her foot, and in her committee stipulated to pay £12,500. Pre- other holding the bound bundle of reeds. symbolizing the strength of weak materials affected by union, and Victory by eloquence holding in her left hand the roll of documents by which she supports the arguments of her yards of the bridge then called after the cause, while the right is gracefully outstretched in the attitude of oratory. The wings of these figures are considerably elevated, and impart great symbolic boldness to the lower part of the monument. The "drum" or cylinder which surmounts the base is, perhaps, one of the most striking and expressive features ever imparted to any public monument. It contains no less than fifty figures, fourteen of which are in such high relief that they appear almost as distinct statues. On the front of the drum is a figure of Erlo, eight feet in height, trampling under foot her discarded fetters, her left hand grasping the act of emancipation inscribed with its title and date, 1829, and her left pointing to the statue of the Liberator, which towers above. On her immediate left is a Catholic bishop leading a youth by the hand and pointing to the charter of freedom in Erin's grasp, as though impress-ing upon him its significance, and in a knot around the bishop, listening to his words, are a number of priests, forming a group representative of the Church. Following these, in the order, are the historian with his colume, the painter with the materials of his art and the musician. Hers Foley has introduced a striking and novel appreciation of the fitness of things which characterized his best productions, and in work. In the haud of the musician he has laced a scroll of music on which are legible the words and score of the air of Moore's spirited melody, so frequently quoted by

> Oh! where's the slave so lowly. Condemned to chains unholy, Who, could be burst His bonds at first,

Would pine beneath them slowly? Next in the group come the artisan with his kit of tools, the soldier and the sailor side by side, the peer and the commoner on equal footing, discussing the act of emancipation and its effects, the doctors of law and medicine in their academic robes, the men of science, the architect, the merchant, the representative of civic authority in municipal robes, and the peasantry of various types. Upon the shalt itself, in very slight relief, are indicated the heads of the multitude, eagerly pressing forward to learn the full meaning and operation of the act, while the summit is encircled by a rich cornice displaying the shamrock, leaves and blossom being placed alternately. Towering above this splendid structure will stand the statue of O'Connell habited in the garb so familiar to the people of Ireland during the long emancipation struggle, one hand in the breast of his buttoned up frockcoat and the other holding a roll of papers; the cloak, which was his constant companion, unobtrusively yet suitably displayed, and the typical Irish features, beam ing with the smile of confident purpose and kindly humor which endeared him to his followers. The dimensions of the monument are in keeping with the grandeur of the design, as will be understood when it is people. On the eve of the completion of his stated that the status of O'Connell is twelve feet in height; each of the four winged Victories measures ten feet, the figure of Erin is eight feet, those around it being only slightly less, and the whole structure rises to an altitude of forty feet. The statue, the cylinder of figures and the Victories are cast in bronze, while the architectur l portions are in granite and lime. stone. As a work of artistic merit this great effort of Foley's may be said to be unrivalled, the artist having brought to bear on what he regarded as his chef d'auvre the results of careful historical study, an appreciative in-

> The Windsor, N.S., cotton factory will be in operation before close of year.

sented in the sculptor's design.

sight into the national character of the me-

morial and a high postic genius. The whole

conception displays a sympathetic grasp of

his theme worthy of the subject, O'Connell's

greatest struggles being elaborately repre-

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organ, ensuing to the new on corpority and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bewels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

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AMERICA AND EGYPT. VOLUNTEERS ASSEMBLING IN THE SOUTHERN STATES

TO AID ABABI. The following letter has been received by a gentleman in Toronto from an old friend in Texas. They served together in the Conlederate army, and were both with General Morgan in his memorable raid through Ohio.

Names are omitted :-"You have no idea how delighted I was to receive your letter of-inst. It is a little over ten years since you and I met. We often talk old times over here, and you may be sure your name is not left out. Every Christmas day brings up for conversation and comment that memorable dinner of Christmas, 1864. I have not bad 'roast mule' since, and I don't expect to. When I commenced this letter I intended a great deal, but it has just struck me that I shall confine myself to giving you the information you desire in the matter of our expedition, and es I am going to insist on your coming to see us on board ship, we can then talk 'old times' over again. Well, to begin with, you were properly iaformed in Chicago by _____, and since you saw him he has decided to join us. You remember Col.—, of Hood's Division. After the war was over some two or three years he went with some others to the Egyptian army. He only remained a short time, and returned to Paris, where he lived for years. During his residence in Paris he

BECAME INTIMATE WITH ARABI. their military views agreeing, and I think Arabi has consulted him on most questions of importance. However, to-day he stands at Arabl's right hand. Two months ago he sent to Virginia for--, who was with Morgan's Brigade, and afterwards commanded a Georgia regiment. On his return we were all brought together at——, and hence our little expedition. From all I can hear of Arabi he is a great man, a well educated soldier, a thorough statesman, politic and strategic. He has managed to interweave some of the national questions of Europe with the Egyptian question, so that he has secured the sympathy of one first-class power and tied the hands of two others. We have all decided aryway to

CAST OUR LOT WITH HIM." Here follows the arrangement that has been made, amount of pay, titles to be conferred on each, in case of success, which the recipient of the letter thinks would be unfair to publish). The letter goes on to say:-"You see what an opportunity it is, and if you were not so wedded to your old fogy ideas of the British flig, &c., you would come with us. It is only your flag by courtesy anyhow. You are neither English, Scotch, nor Irish, but simply a colonist. You have a wrong idea of this fight altogether. You will find if will last a good while, and at the end Arabi will be proclaimed, while to-day he is denounced. We are not for general distribution in the army, but intended for one brigade. We have our pick of men, horses, and arms, and will be detaiched and operate as Morgan, Gilmere, and Moseby did in our war, principally out-post duty." (Here follows criticsm of British cavalry, calling it too heavy and too slow, too much close order. Then describing the writer's views of light, fast cavalry, rapid shooting, &c. As Morgan, Moseby, and Gilmore moved). "——has just offered his property for rent, and will go withparty in September. I cannot think of anything more to say, but if you will come sud see us off at-there are many other inducements I could offer you. No doubt you are laughing at what I say, and you still believe what you wrote about the British whipping Arabi in two rounds, as you call it. They will not whip him at all, and Arabi will be ruler of Egypt next year. Think this matter over a little more, and come with the party in September. It is the opportunity of .your life." none more signally then in this, his last The letter concludes with a demunciation of England for interfering in the matter, the writer declaring Arabi to be the choice of the people and the leader of the National party, who, he says, are in the majority.

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such power as to insure

the greatest possible efficiency and uniformity of results. It strikes PECTORAL. ity of results. It strikes pulmonary diseases, affording prompt relief and rapid cures, and is adapted to patients of any age or either sex. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily. In the youngest condren take a readily. In ordinary Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Clergyman's Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, and Catarrh, the effects of Aven's Chekur Pro-TORAL are magical, and multitudes are annually preserved from serious illness by its timely and faithful use. It should be kept at hand in every household for the pro-tection it affords in sudden attacks. In Whooping-cough and Consumption there is no other remedy so efficacious southing, and helpful.

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change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterusin an early stage of development. The tendency to ear cerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration General Debility, Siceplessness, Depression and Ind

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex th

Compound is unsurpassed. LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COL POUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenu Lynn, Mass. Price 81. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by int in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkha freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamp

iet. Address as above. Mention this paper. No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAL LIVER PILLS. They cure constitution, bilious and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box. As Sold by all Druggists. Th

THE GREAT CURF



SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS

GIVEN UP BY DOOTORS.

and several other genera. This is effected by what is technically designated by Fo simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely ed by what is technically designated by bridizing and cross-breeding by ored, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him

ap and said he must die?"
"Well-z-day! That is remarkable! I cases general) are so intermixed that the seedling produced will partake of the character of both plants, and the flowers be frequentwill go this day and get some for my poor George—I know hops are good."—Salem Post.

ly superior to either. Nature, unaided by art, has accomplished much, and has produced the golden pippin apple from the wild crab, Agriculture. and the damson and other plums from the common sloe; yet, it must be confessed that affect more in a few years, than nature de-GUANO .- The original Peruvian deposits pendent upon accidental circumstances would hest known in these countries were those of the island of Iquique, the hill of Plos, and do in a long life-time. As an operation to fill up the leisure hours of the lady the three Chincha islands. These deposits ste now wholly or in great part exhausted. gardener and amateur, we do not know anything more pleasing, for there is But within the last ten years snother group of islands, also in the rainless region, was discovered, containing large quantities of guano, something akin to creative power in it, as we are bringing new form; into existence; and though all the offspring may not be though not altogether of such good quality as that on the Chinchas. This guano consists equally interesting, some n. y be very pretty and others superlatively beautiful. No one not only of the exurice of sea birds, but also but a parent can have a parent's feeling, it is of those of seals and other squatic animals, as well as of their dead bodies. Large caves ina trite saying, and certainly the pleasure of babited by bats in Jamaica and else. an enthusiastic florist in viewing a first-rate where are continually being discovered, flower of his own raising amounts almost in some cases to a species of idelatry. To excontaining large accumulations of their dung, which, by being protected from the plain the method of artificial fertilisition it will be necessary to offer a few remarks on weather, is very little inferior to the genuine the formation of flowers. In all flowers, Peruvian guano, so that the fear of the proxwhen divested of the petals or coroll, there imate exhaustion of the supply of guano of fair quality is unfounded. Farmers may, will be found standing in the centre. and attached to the flower stalk-of a fuchsia, however, apprehend that on account of the for illustration-a amall pin-like enbstance value of good guano an inducement to unwhich is called the pistillum, or female organ scrupulous persons will be presented to aduland surrounding it a number of shorter pins terate the product, and that as knowledge of various lengths, with rather large heads, and sci-nce advances greater facilities will be which are called stamens, or male organs. A afforded such persons to carry out their nefaslight examination of various flowers will rious designs. This is why agriculturists should make themselves acquainted with the show how beautifully nature has provided for the multiplication of the different species of more simple tests of the quality of this ferplants; as, in some cases, the faring falls from tilizer. We shall now accordingly indicate the author upon the stigma, while in others it for their information the principal of these is deposited there by an elastic force in the fila. tests: The first is that by drying, ment, as is exemplified in the flowers of the and applies principally to the Perukalmia. The pistillum consists of three vian and Chilian varieties, which is parts, viz., the ovary, the style, and the stigusually, or ought to be, in a uniformly powma, and has been likened to a column, as the dery state. Spread a portion of the guano on first will represent the pedestal, the second sheet of paper, and let it lie for a couple of the shaft, and the third the capital. The stamen also consists of three parts, which days in a dry and rather warm room. It should be weighed before and after spreading.
What it may have lost in weight may be are called the filement, anther, and pollen or firlns, a sort of mealy powder which the estimated as superfluous water. This is a test anther throws out, and which, when it falls for moisture. The second is one by combusupon the stigma, or top of the pistillum, tion. Pour half an ounce of the dried guano fractifies it, and a production of seed is the into an iron ladie, and place it over live coals consequence. Now, when gardeners wish to produce hybrid or cross-bred plants they divest the flowers which it until nothing but a greyish white ash is left. The guano should be weighed before and after burning. The best sorts of Peruvian is intended to produce seed from of guano do not leave more than 30 to 33 per cent their stamens, and proceed to fertilise the of ash, while the inferior kin is of Patagoulan, stigma with farina taken from some other plant; thus if we wished for a family of plants Chili and African leave a residue of 60 and even 80 per cent., and those which are inbetween fuchsia globosa and F. Venus victentionally adulterated with sand and other trix, we should take the stamens from the mineral substances leave a still greater resiflowers of the latter directly the flowers were due. When the ash left is yellowish or reddish it indicates a large mixture of earthy open, and fertilise the stigma with farina taken matter. While the guano is burning, it of from F. Globess, and the result would probably be plants resembling F. Globosa, in habit, and partaking of the color of Venus good quality, the smell from it will be pungent, like spirits of bartshorne; but if interior Victrix in the flowers, as the habit of the It will be more like singed born shavings or plant generally resembles the male parent, hair. The third is called the lime test, and and the flowers those of the female, and for gives a rough and-ready means of determining this reason particular attention should the relative quantity of ammonia in the be paid to the choice of parents if we wish to guano. Take two or three wine glasses, and into each put a teaspoonful of the different make decided improvements in the habits of our plants. After the stigma is fertilised it samples of guano. Then put in an equal quantity of slaked lime, add two or should be guarded from the contact of honey seeking insects by a muslin bag placed over three traspoonfuls of water, and mix the substances together with a glass rod or a bit of the flower, or by keeping the plants in a pit or frame covered with strong gauze or fine dry stick. The slaked lime must have been canvas. The best instrument to convey kept from the air in a dry and well-corked faring from one plant to another is a camelbottle. The better the guano the stronger and more pungert will be the smell of the hair pencil, and the best time to apply it is early in the morning, when the flower is full ammonia liberated by mixing it with the lime grown and the stiema is covered with its own and water. The next is called the hot-water test. By this we may either boil half an mucus; but, to make assurance doubly sure, ounce of dried guano in five or eix ounces of it is well to apply the pollen for several days water, and while still hot filter the solution, or, having placed the guano on a filter, we may continue to pour boiling water through one, no splant should be allowed to produce it till such time as the drops that come more than six pods of seed, and no flowers through, being caught on a slip of glass and after the seed pods begin to swell, but should held over the light of a lamp, cease to yield be encouraged, by proper attention, to grow as healthy as possible. Where it is conany residue when dried up by the heat. Here again the incoluble residue is greater in pro-portion to the inferiority of the guano. The venient to fertilise the flowers, as in heartsease and many other plants, none but the very acid test is for detecting chalk and lime in best kinds should be allowed to produce seed, Kooria Mooria and other inferior guanes. as it is probable that the seed from the six Mix the powdered guano with some water, best heartsease known would produce more and add a little strong vinegar. If chalk or good flowers than the seed from six hundred carbonate of lime is present the mixture boils different kinds .- Dublin Freeman. up. The last of these ready tests is by the weight. Good quality Peruvian guano varies in weight according to the moisture present from 60 to 70 lb a bushel. If heavier than 70 lb it is adulterated with sand, clay, marl, chalk, or some similar substance.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of our rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will The following is Way's analysis of Peruvian guano of good quality, being the average of 78 samples:—Moisture, 13.67; organic matter and salts of ammonis, 62.05; earthy relieve the poor little sufferer immediatelytepend upon it; there is no mistake about it there is not a mother on earth who has ever phosphate, 22.78; alkaline salts, containing used it, who will not tell you at once that it 334 phosphoric acid and equal to 6.89 soluble will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and phosphate of lime, 9,67; sand, etc, 183. In the above the percentage of ammonia was 16 52, but we cannot at present expect this large percentage even in the best; 10 to 13 is the prescription of one of the oldest and percent, is reckoned very fair, and Peruvian best female physicians and nurses in the is generally guaranteed about that. If United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents such guano costs £13 per ton and has 13 per a bottle. cent. of ammonia, the price is a good indication of its real value to the farmer when judiciously applied to the land.

The ammonia in guano has been valued at

different times from £56 to £100 a tor, but it is evident that the source from which it is

derived, and its chemical union with the

other constituents of the tertiliser must very

much modify its value to the agriculturist. An

analyist determines the amount of ammonia

and of soluble and insoluble phosphates which ammonia contains; he seldom takes

into a count any circumstances connected with it. At present prices the cost of the

principal constituents of artificial manure

in the wholesale market is per ton-

ammonia, £90 to £100; soluble phosphate,

£15 to £18; bone phosphare, in bone ash, £10, and in bones, £12; and sulphate of

potasium in kainit, £14. In the trade these

substances are bought by what is celled the

the management of plants is that by which almost innumerable and beautiful varieties of

all production in

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING "BEOWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA ass no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Si le ack or Bowels, fore Throat, Rheumatism, oothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonlerful." "Brown's Household Panacea, being acknowledged as the great Pain Reilever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggiest at 25 cents a bottle. [G26

THE IRISH MILITIA.

THE IRISH MILITIA.

All the regiments going from Ireland are to be replaced from England. 1 have reason to be lieve that in the contingency of milita regiments of better that in the contingency of milita regiments problemet your factor. It is a considerable number of the England. There or four Ulster regiments, one of the Duble from England. Three or four Ulster regiments one of the Duble from England. Three or four Ulster regiments, one of the Duble from England. Three or four Ulster regiments, one of the Duble from England. Three or four Ulster regiments or four Ulster segments (be 4th battalions, probably battalions are to be called the united in the contingency of milita regiments delieve that in the

Feathers, ribbons, velvet can all be flowers have been raised from the weeds of colored to match that new hat by using the our fields, as in the heartease and tulip; and Diamond Dyes. 10 cents for any color.

The state of the s

Medical.

what in exotics are comparatively little better

the single daulis, the dainthus, pelargonium,



Néuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Packache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

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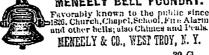
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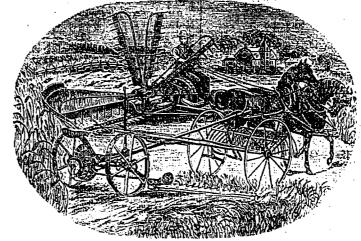
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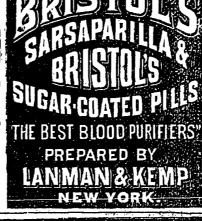
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CLANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISCUSSION OF MONTREAL, Superior Court. Dame Janet Hume Brown, of the City and Listrict of Montreal, wife of John Fulton, of the Same place, merchant, Plaintiff, vs. the said John Fulton, Defendant. An action of separation de Stens has this day been instituted in this cause.

Montreal, 5th August, 1882

KERR. CARTER & MOGIRBON.

52 5

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

No. 20 King St. West, Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager, authorized to receive Advertisements for this Paper.

Canada. Province of Quebec, District of Montrey, wife of Etienne Salbmon, machinist of the said City and District, of Montrey, wife of Etienne Salbmon, machinist of the said City and District, duly authorized to appear in jadicial proceedings, Plaintift, vs the said Etienne Salomon, machinist of the same place, Defend int. An action for separation as to property has this day been instituted in this cause by Plaintiff against the said Defendant.

Montreal Luky 27th, 1882

said Defendant.

Montreal, July 27th, 1882.

PREFONTAINE & MAJOR.

52 5

Attorney's for Plaintiff.

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as possible.

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200 Florins. The next drawing takes place on the

1st SEPTEMBER, and every Bond bought of us on or before the lst September, is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date. Out of-town orders sent in Registered Letters and enclosing five Dollars will seed one of these Bonds for the next Drawing. For orders, circulars, and any other information address:

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Commercial Course, \$100 per annum.

see Christo Lora song patronic, com colors of the colors and agent and estimate only song in the isale kan 200g jakerak. . :

(Continued from First Page.) THE WAR IN EGYPT.

British Forces En Route for Ismailia— Arabi Withdrawing from Kafrel-Dwar-Skirmishing at Ismailia—Gen. Macpherson's Arrival at Suez.

PORT SAID, Aug. 21 .- It is stated that all the Arab laborers have fled, and the ships traversing the Suez Canal must be coaled by

their own crews.
The transport "Catalonia" is aground in the canal, but does not stop traffic. Suzz, Aug. 21.—Gen. Macpherson, commander of the Indian contingent, and his

staff, arrived this morning. London, Aug. 21.—Admiral Hewitt reports the enemy's loss in the fight at Shaluf as 168 killed, 62 prisoners. The latter include 27

wounded. Suez, Aug. 21 .- The Highlanders carried the entrenchments at Shaluf at the point of the bayonet.

The Daily -News correspondent at Suez says:—"I have just returned from Shaluf where I witnessed the conclusion of the fight, in which 250 of our men, including the Highlanders, Bius Jackets and Marines, brilliantly defeated twice their number of the enemy. The fight lasted from 11 o'clock on Sunday morning until nearly 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The fire of the Highlanders was remarkable for coolness and steadiness. The Gatlings in the top of the gunboat worked with admirable precision, and did much execution among the enemy, who advanced to within a hundred yards of the bank of the canal. The success was all the more brilliant, owing to the extremely difficult nature of the country, which abounded with low ridges and undercourses. Lieut. Lang, of the Highlanders, gallantly crossed the Freshwater Canal in face of a hot fire and brought back a boat, thus enabling a company each of Highlanders and Marines to cross and take the enemy on the right flank. The enemy fought bravely. Their commander was killed.

PORT SAID, Aug. 21 .- Fifty of the captured Egyptian soldiers will be conducted to Alexandris. The native quarter of the town is almost deserted. Captain Fairfax has been appointed commander of the town. French, Bussian and Dutch despatch boats are arriv-The transport "Catalonia" has been refloated. It is rumored that De Lesseps is seriously ill. Orders for the families of canal employes to quit Ismailia has been rescinded, as their security is assured by the presence of British troops. It is rumored that Mahmoud Fehmy has been arrested in the native quarter of Ismailia. Some Indian troops have arrived at Timeaa.

PORT SAID, Aug. 21 .- All the shops are open. The Arabs fraternize with Europeans. The place has quite a holiday appearance. The invading force there is estimated at 7,000

Stez, Aug. 21 .- The main body of the Arabs, 2,500 strong, has gone to Geneffe, taking with it a quantity of railway stock. Sir Garnet Wolseley is now reconnoitering at Nefich:

An official telegram from Port Said announces that the Suez Canal Company has resumed the working of the Canal.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 21 .- The second army

ALENANDRIA, Aug. 21 .- It is reported that Arabi will concentrate his forces at Daman-Tantab, to which place he will remove his Arab sources. It is announced from Ramleh that the enemy are moving up trains to Kafrel-Dwar, probably with the intention of withdrawing troops from there.

ISMAILIA, Aug. 21 .- During the shelling of Nefich, early on Sunday morning, several the aspect of affairs and ordered the withdrawal of the troops. Hoskins and Seymour arrived here vesterday evening in a launch. Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived to-day. A considerable number of troops have already landed.

ALENANDRIA, Aug. 21.—The outposts at Ramich made a demonstration this afternoon, and some artillery shots were exchanged. The English met with no loss. A battalion of the Shropshire regiment landed here to day and marched to Ramleh.

Sir Garnet Wolseley telegraphs that there has been a slight skirmish at Ismailia. It is definitely settled that General Alison and staff will move to Ramleh to-morrow.

Mahmud kehmy, reported to have been arrested in the native quarter at Ismailia, came yesterday to the outposts, accompanied by two officers, and surrendered.

The person arrested for communicating with Arabi is Hansfii Effendi, Arabi's Director General of Railways. Other arrests on the same charge are impending.

Cherif Pacha has sent the Khedive, in Teply to the latter's decree, a letter, which of Bichmond. states he will adhere to the pledges he took when he assumed office in December last.

The Russian Consul will go from here shortly on leave of absence. His place will

be filled by a military official. MADRID, Aug. 21 .- At a Cabinet council today it was resolved to instruct the commanders of Spanish vessels in Egyptian waters to follow the example of ships of other na-

Suzz, Aug. 21.—Victor DeLesseps informed an interviewer to-day that his tather has held actually no communication with Arabi with the exception of despatching telegrams at the request of the Greek Consul, interceding for the safety of Europeans in the territory occupied by Arabi's forces. His father is perfectly satisfied that Arabi will not interfere with the canal if the English do not

make it a base of operations. PARIS, Aug. 21.-In consequence of the intemperate protests of De Lessops, the French Government has sent him an official communication, inviting him to employ prudent circumspection in his language.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 21.—Said Pacha has abandoned the idea of re-convoking the conference. He promises Lord Dufferin that he will strongly urge the Sultan to accept the conditions of the military convention, which the British declare indispensable, the principal one of which is that Turkey shall not undertake any operation in Egypt without the assent of the British commander.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 21.—The corvette "Scobeleff" left Cronstadt yesterday, it is of 60 day bills, 91 prem. cosh over the counsaid for Alexandria.

Ayer's Ague Oure is intended to act as an antidote to malarial fevers, and all diseases generated by marsh, swamp or slough. Science has brought this remedy nigh to perfection. No quinine, no arsenic, nor injurious drug enters into its composition.

Mr. Charles A. Vogeler, well known in steady at 1444 and Toronto at 1924. The risen is 6d. Warrants are down to 50s 6d. connection with the St. Jacobs Oil Remedy, market for several stocks has been unduly Sheet and bar iron are firm, as are also tin died at Baltimore on Saturday last. He was inflated of late, and the re-action which we plates. Hardware has kept quiet the known as a man who made large sums of now notice was no surprise to most operators. past week. Fig iron per ton :- Siemoney, but returned it in streams of benevolence to the deserving poor and charitable

THE PRINTER'S WOOING.

The printer told of the "galley" loved, To his friend both tried and true; "And 'Ed it' may seem 'comma' cal,-But I'll give the case to you.

Her eyes are 'Diamond,' teeth of 'Pearl;' Her lips are 'read' and ripe; There's 'Nonpareil'-excuse my French-Of beauty she's the ' type.'

You ought to 'semi colon' her, I set up with her nights, Her form locked in my fond M brace'-She calls that woman's rights.

I've got her 'solid.' Oh, you bet I'll 'stick.' She's got the 'quoin.' I'm going to 'press' my 'chase' until Both heart and hand we join."

All the People of the Dominion of Canada are Concerned.

Here are some more of the many hundreds of the leading men of the Dominion of Canada who have been cured of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma and Lung Disease by Dr. Souvielle's Spirometer, an instrument which conveys medicinal properties direct to the seat of the disease. Read and judge for yourself :-

"Several of my family and friends have been cured of bronchitis, asthma and catarrh by using the Spirometer." John P. Whelan, Manager of The Posr and TRUE WITNESS, Montreal. Mr. C. Hill, Montreal, catarrh and bronchitis. Mr. DeBoucherville, of the Indian Department, Ottawa, catarrh of many years; now cured. Mr. George Ager, Ottawa, catarrh and lung diseases cured. Mrs. Smith, London, wife of Medical Detective, cured of catarrh. George Maguire, Toronto, 482 Adelaide street, west; daughter cured of asthma. George Willis, Exeter, Ont., catarrh and bronchitis. J. D. Armstrong, 136 Your street, Toronto, catarrh and catarrha' wal-Thomas Telfer, 12 Meli. street, ness. Toronto, asthma; cured. Mr. . . jamin A, Drake, St. Urbain street, Mor, for man years suffering from bronchit!d asthma, is

now cured. Also, the no less surprisive vire of Mrs. Benoit, 114 Cathedral street, c tter of Mrs. David Perrault, who suffered om asthma

and brenchitis for over eight years, and who is now perfectly cured. Mrs. Adamson, of Belleville, cured of bron-

chitis, and her sister cured of bronchitis and lung disease. I have no hesitation in saying Dr. Souvielle's Spirometer will cure catarrh and bronchitis. John C. Fleming, editor of Post and TRUE WITNESS, Montreal.

The above is sufficient to convince the public of the merits of the Spirometer. The instrument will be expressed to any address. Call or write, enclosing stamp, to M. Sou-vielle, ex-Aide Surgeon of French army, 13 Phillips Square, Montreal, where Physicians and sufferers can try it free.

ARABI'S SENSE OF HONOR. A romantic story, designed to illustrate at once the delicate sense of honor of Arabi Pacha and his hatred of the English, is pubdivision has been ordered to hold itself in lished in a Vienna newspaper. The story is readiness to pursue the enemy in the event of that last spring an English officer at Cairo insulted a lady, and, having refused to apologize, likewise refused to fight a duel to which he was challenged by a Hungarian nobleman, hour, and that he has an entrenched camp at Baron Atecel. Not long afterward, at a social entertainment, Arabi approached the Baron headquarters. The information comes from and thus expressed himself: "Although the Koran strictly forbids duels, yet if I had discovered that one of my officers had conducted himself in such a despicable and cowardly manner I would have commanded him to fight; and if he had then refused I would have shot him with my own hand." The trains with troops arrived from Zagazig, but story ends with the assertion that Arabi's Arabi, who accompanied them, did not like words were soon in everybody's mouth, and that during the first part of April Do Englishman could appear on the street without hearing himself called a coward.

> When we reflect that a power of endurance can be imparted to the brain, and that weak mirds have been restored to strength by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, we cannot but conclude that the subtle power is really ponderable matter. Persons who study hard should preserve their balance of power by using the Syrup.

A CONVENT FOR RICHMOND.

The enterrprising people of this thriving town are making every effort to induce the Nuns of the congregation to establish a Convent in their midst. The want of such an establishment for the education of the young ladies of Richmond is greatly felt by the residents of the place. We understand that a site has been selected and the land purchased for the new Convent. If the project can be carout, it will give great pleasure to the people

THE PROGRESS OF A COUGH.—The following may be indicated as the progress of a cough in the absence of an efficient check of the lung-destroying malady: First, a cold is con-tracted, the throat becomes inflamed and the irratation causes a spasmodic contraction and dilation of the lungs, accompanied with a dull or rattling sound in the throat. This daily increases in violence, and as it does, aggravates the bronchial irritation until the lungs become seriously affected. Then abscesses or incipient sores form upon their tissue, which rapidly develop into the fatal tubercles of consumption which est into and destroy the lungs. Who would knowingly incur such peril as this? The surest means of averting it is Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Sods, a pulmonic which at the same time checks the progress of throat and lung irritation, and gives strength to those debili-tated by a cough. Sold by all druggists.

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, August 22, 1882.

Rates of money on this market are unchanged. Commercial paper is discounted at 6 to 7 per cent, and cell loans, on stocks are obtained at 5 to 6 per cent. Sterling excharge quiet at 9} prem. for round amounts ter; demand drafts 9% to 10 prem. Drafts on New York drawn at par.; documentary 83 prem.

On the stock market this morning prices were generally easier. Attention has been quietly directed to Molsons stock, which rose to day to 132. Bank of Montreal declined } to 2112; Ontario 1 to 126; Telegraph 1 to

183];; 75 do 183] ; 150 do 183 ; 100 do 183] ;

ports covering the same period last year. From these figures it would appear that the trade of the city and of the Dominion is increasing in no mean ratio. In the wholesale markets firm prices are still a prominent feature even in cases where no special activity exists at present. The Western breadstuffs markets since our last have been subject to no extraordinary fluctuations. The news that war between Russia and England was imminent, caused a temporary firmness but the market at once re-acted as the report was premature and the receipts at Lake ports were large and the weather continued fine. The receipts of grain at Montreal from

the opening of the year up to the 18th of the

present month fell below the corresponding

receipts of last year by a few thousand bush-

3.930.612 bushels were received; corn, 599,

The figures are as follows:—Of wheat

els.

800; peas, 1,224,320; oats, 702,942; barley 56,937 and rye 55,366. Uny Goods. -The number of fall orders received to far have in some instances been 25 per cent in excess of last year, and it is needless to sav that wholesule men are well pleased with the result, some chronic grumblers of course excepted. Travellers are mostly back from their first fall trip, and buyers are in town from the North-West and also from midland Canada. Fo complete shipments to the interior some of the large houses are compelled to work their staffs over hours. Winter stocks are about complete. Remittances now falling due are not numer-

ous or large in amount but are well met. Boots and Shoes .- Orders are numerous enough, but manufacturers have some complaints to offer about the labor movement which, it appears, bas given them, and still gives, considerable trouble. With this exception they claim to be well satisfied with their prospects, both present and prospective. although they were getting a 20 per cent advance, but new hands were engaged in their place. Prices are as follows:-Men's thick boots, wax, \$2.25 to 3.25; men's split boots, \$1 60 to 2.25; men's kip boots, \$2 50 to 3 25; men's calf boots, pegged, \$3 to 3 75; men's kip brogans, \$1 35 to 1 40; men's split do 90c to \$1.10; men's buff congress, \$1 50 to 2.00; men's buff and pebbled balmorals, \$1 75 to 2.25; men's split do, \$1 25 to 1 50; shoe packs, \$1.00 to 1 75; women's pebble and buff balmorals, \$1 00 to 150; do split balmorals, 90c to \$1 10; do prunella balmorals, 50c to \$150; do interior balmorals, 45 to 50; do cong. balmorals, 50c to Misses' pebbled and buff balmorals, 90c to \$1.15; do split balmorals, 75c to 90c; do prupella balmorals, 60c to \$1; do cong. balnorals, 60 to 70c; child's pebbled and buff balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split balmorals, 50c \$2 50; city bage (delivered), \$3 50 to 3 60. to 60c; do prunella balmorals, 50c to 85c; infants' cacks, per dozen, \$3 75 to \$6.50.

LEATHER, -The market bids fair to be firmer throughout before long, as hides are ligh and some tunneries in the West have | had to curtail production owing to the make, has sold at 103c. ments of splits, peoble and buff are being made from Quebec. We quote Hemlock Spanish sole, No 1, B A, 25c to 26c; ordinary, 22c to 24½c; No 2, B A, 23c to 24c; No 1, ordinary, 22c to 23c. Buffalo sole, No 2, 11½c to 11½c. 22c to 23c; No 2, 19c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 26c to 30c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 39c; splits, large, 23c to 28c; small, 21c to 25c; calfskins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 50c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c; Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebble, 121c to 151c; rough, 26c to 28c; leather tips, \$2.50 per 100 pairs.

GROCERIES .- In this department business continues to partake of a jobbing character. and few changes have occurred during the week. Teas are extremely dull with sales even fewer than usual. Cable advices from Denia report the opening sales of new Valencias at 30s to 30s 6d, and the price fell to 28s. Rice keeps steady and we quote \$3.60 to \$4, the latter for extra choice. We quote:—Japan tea, com.non, 18c to 23c; good common to medium, 22c to 27c; fair to good, 30c to 35c; fine to finest, 38 toc 43c; choicest, 45c to 50c. Nagasaki, 20c to 30c; Young hyson, firsts, 45c to 50c; seconds, 33c to 40c; thirds, 27c to 30c; fourths, 18c to 23c; Gunpowder, low grades, 28c to 32c; good to fine, 35c to 45c; finest, 55c to 65c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c to 38c; fine to finest, 45c to 60c; Twankey, common to good, 00c to 00; Oolong, common, 33c to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou, common, 20c to 25c; medium to good, 27c to 35c; fine to finest, 40c to 55c; Souchong, common, 28c to 30c medium to good 38c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c. Sugars are quiet with a little movement in raw. Barbadoes may be quoted at 7½c to 7½. Granulated 9½c to 9½c; grocers' "A" 9½c to 9½c; bright, 8½c to 8½c; medium, 7¾c to 8½c; yellow, 7c to 8½c. Syrups and Molasses quiet. Antigua meal, do, S2; moulte is worth 48c to 48½c. Barbadoes is quiet bran, per 100 lbs, \$1. and steady at 52 to 53c. There is a Grain—Oats, per bay small enquiry for Trinidad at 48% to 49c. Syrup, 56c to 70c. Sugarhouse, 34c to 35c. Coffees are moving slowly, the trade being fully supplied. Mocha, 29c to 31c; O G Java, 22c to 28c; Plantation C, 19c to 22c; Maracaibo, 12c to 14c; Jamaica, 101c to 15c; Río, 10c to 12c. Fruit is quiet. London layers, \$3.10 to \$3.25; loose muscatels, \$2.95 to \$3.00; layers, \$2.90 to \$2.95; sultanas, \$104 to \$11; Valencias, 11c to 111c; Samos, 9c to 91c; currents, 6c to ele. Spices are firm with sales of black pepper at 16c and cloves at 25c to 27c. There is demand for canned mackerel at \$4.80 to \$4.90 and for lobsters at about \$4.30 to \$4 40 in lots.

IRON AND HARDWARE - We hear of sales aggregating 1,000 tons of pig iron, and includ-Chemistry and the healing art have combined

1323; Richelleu 1 to 731; Gas 4 to 183; ing Garteherrie at \$23, Calder at \$22 to 22 50, to make it the curative triumph of the age we live in.

1324; Richelleu 1 to 731; Gas 4 to 183; ing Garteherrie at \$23, Calder at \$22 to 22 50, City Passenger 1 to 1554; and St. Paul & Eglington at \$20 50 and Summerlee at live in.

39.6

Manitoba 1 to 1454 bid. Commerce was \$22 50 to 23. Freights from Glasgow have Morning Stock Sales-100 Montreal, 212; mens, \$22 50 to \$23 50; Summerlee, \$22 50 | 10c; white fish, 10c; halibut, 15c; haddock 125 Molsons 132; 100 Merchants 131; 25 to \$23 00; Langloan, \$22 50; Eglinton, \$21 00 and cod, 60; mackerel, 120; black bass, per Institutions, which latter he was famous for Richelieu 74; 25 Telegraph 133; 75 do to \$21 50; Carnbroe, \$22. Bars, per 100 | bunch, 12c; maskinonge, per lb, 12c to 15c; patronizing.

Hatton, \$3:25; other brands, \$3:10 to \$3:15;

235 City Passenger 156.

Montreal stocks, with few exceptions, were to to the safer this afternoon.

Atternoon Bales—100 Montreal 211½; 50 Moisons 132; 60 Merchants 131; 75 Commerce 144½; 225 do 144; 25 Telegraph 133; 65 to \$7:5; Beets, No. 28, best, \$7.50 Moisons 132; 60 Merchants 131; 75 Commerce 144½; 225 do 144; 25 Telegraph 133; 65 to \$7:5; Beets, Beets, No. 28, best, \$7.50 Moisons 132; 60 Merchants 131; 75 Commerce 144½; 225 do 144; 25 Telegraph 133; 65 to \$7:5; Beets, Beets, No. 28, best, \$7.50 Moisons 132; 60 Merchants 131; 75 Commerce 144½; 225 do 144; 25 Telegraph 133; 65 to \$7:5; Beets, Beets, No. 28, best, \$7.50 Moisons 132; 60 Merchants 131; 75 Commerce 144½; 225 do 144; 25 Telegraph 133; 65 to \$7:5; Boller, Plates \$3.0; Russia Sheet Iron per: 1b, 12½c. Lead, plg, per 100 lbs, \$5.50 to \$5:25; do 8.6est, \$5.50 to \$5:36 do 8 moisons 15; 125 do 15:25; do 8.6est, \$5.50 to \$5:36 do 8 moisons 15; 125 do 15:25; do 8.6est, \$5.50 to \$5:36 do 8 moisons 15; 125 do 15:25; do 8.6est, \$5.50 to \$5:36 do 8 moisons 15; 125 do 15:25; do 8.6est, \$5.50 to \$5:36 do 8 moisons 15; 125 do 15:25; do 8.6est, \$5.50 to \$5:36 do 8 moisons 15; 125 do 15:25; do 8.6est, \$5:36 do 8 moisons 15; 125 do 15:25; do 8.6est, \$5:36 do 8 moisons 15; 125 do 15:25; do 8.6est, \$5:36 do 8 moisons 15; 125 do 15:36; do 15:3 Hatton, \$3.25; other brands, \$3 10 to \$3 15; MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET—Aug. 21 d, Hot Cut, do, \$2.85 per keg; 6 d and 6 d, Hot Cut, do, \$3.10 per keg; 4 d and 5 d Hot Cut, American Pattern, \$3.35 per keg; 3 d, Hot Out, do, \$4 10 per keg; 3 d, Fine Hot Cut, \$5.60 per keg; 4 d to 5 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3 10; 3 d, Cold Cut,

Canada Pattern, \$3.60. Oils and Salt .- Steady and in moderate demand. Linseed Oil is at 70c to 72c for raw, and 73c to 75c boiled. Newfoundland cod oil 60c to 62c per gallon; steam refined seal oil 72½c to 75c; straw seal, 64c to 68c; pale seal, 65c to 674c; refined petroleum in car lots, 181c; broken lots, 19c to 191c; single barreis, 20c to 21c. Coarse salt has sold at 62½c to 67½c. Factory filled, \$1 40 to

Hides and Skins .- The market has ruled firm, and local green hides are quoted as follows:—No 1, \$8 to \$9 50; No 2, \$8 to \$8 50; No 3, \$7 to \$7 50. Cured hides are quoted 50c higher. Western States hides are quoted at \$9 50 to \$9 75 for No 1, and \$8 50 to \$8 75 tor No 2. Lambskins are worth 65c to 70c, and clips, 60c to 65c. Calfskins, 14c per lb.

Wook.—Some enquiries have been received about Canadian wool from Boston without resulting in much. Some 15,000 lbs of Greasy Cape have sold within the week. mand from the mills is of a sorting character and not heavy. We quote: -Greasy Cape 17 to 19c; Australian, 21 to 31c; pulled lambs' wool, 32c to 33c for A super and 30c to 31c for B super; unasserted, 27c to 29c.

In Liverpool to-day prices of breadstuffs and provisions were unchanged. Receipts of wheat in Liverpool the past three days, 306,-

000 centals; exports, 194,000. The local breadstuffs market continues quiet. The arrivals of wheat by canal yesterday were 93,281 bushels. The sale is reported of a cargo of No. 2 Toledo red winter The "peggers" of one firm went on strike, wheat. Chicago No. 2 red winter is quoted at \$1 12; Canada red winter at \$1 27 to 1 32; spring at \$1 19 to 1 25; and white winter at \$1 16 to 1 20. Oats are worth 48c to 50c, and peas 94c to 95c. A quantity of rye in store here has been found heated. In Chicago we have more business than usual to report. A lot of 2,000 bris of extra superfine has sold in boud; 250 extra sold at \$5 67½ and \$5 70; 125 choice spring extra at \$5 75, and 250 spring extra in bags at \$2 70. Oatmeal is unchanged at \$5 60 to 5 70 and commeal at \$4 25. We quote flour as follows :- Superior extra, \$6 05; extra superfine, \$5 60 to 5 65; spring extra, \$5 55 to 5 60; superfine, \$5 00 to 5 15; Cana-\$1 25; do buckskin balmorals, 60c to 80c; da strong bakers', \$6 50; American strong Misses' pebbled and buff balmorals, 90c to bakers', \$7 50 to 8 00; fine, \$4 00 to 4 25; middlings, \$380 to 400; pollards, \$345 to 3 70. Ontario Bags-Medium to strong, \$2 80 to 285; spring extra, \$2 70 to 280; superfine,

Butter and choose are both quiet on spot. There are complaints about the quality of some July creameries. Sales of butter for export are trifling. Cheese is easier in tone.
A lot of French cheese, supposed to be July About 2,000 boxes scarcity of bark. Best sole leather is already of cheese were bought in Canton by a Monhigher by about 1c as per quotations. Black treater on Saturday at 111c to 11 c. We leathers are still in large stock, but there is quote as follows: — Butter — Wholesale more doing in a quiet way, and large ship prices:—Creamery, good to choice, per 1b,

The local provision market is very dull. At the close in Chicago last night pork had risen 15c per brl on the day, to \$21 521 September, \$21 65 October, and lard was up 21 to 5c per 100 los to \$12 321 September, \$12 421 October. Here we quote :- Mess pork, western, per brl, \$24 50 to \$25; Mess pork, Canade, short cut, \$26; thin mess pork, per bri \$23 to \$23 50; mess beef, \$17 to \$17 50 India mees beef, per tierce, \$31 to \$33; hams, city cured, per lb, 141c to 15c; bams, canvassed, per lb, 15 to 16 c; lard, in pails, 15c to 15½; bacon, per lb, 14½c to 15½c.

MONTREAL STREET MARKET .-- Aug. 22. The public markets to-day were well attended. Grain was scarce and firm, and with the exception of some gardeners' stuff prices were no lower. Melons, though more plentiful, sold for 50c to \$1 each. There were no oranges, but Naples lemons sold for \$9 to \$12 per case. The receipts of Saguenay and Black River blueberries were 1,100 boxes, of which 200 went to Toronto. Large boxes sold at \$2 and smaller ones at 90c to \$1.

DAIRY PRODUCE. - Poor to choice print butter, per 1b, 25c to 35c; tub butter, 20c to 24c; eggs, new laid, per dozen, 25c to 30c; cooking, 21c to 22c.

POULTRY.—Fowls, per pair, 80c to 90c; Spring chickens, 35c to 75c per pair; turkeys, each, 90c to \$1.10; geese, spring, 80c to \$1 each; ducks, 75c to 90c per pair; pigeous, per pair, 30c to 35c; live fowle, 70c to 75 per pair; chickens, 30c to 50c; ducklings, 60c

FLOUR, per 100 lbs, \$3 25 to 3 50; buckwheat flour, \$2 00; oatmeal, do, \$2 70; cornmeal, do, \$2; moulle, do, \$1 60 to 1 80;

GRAIN-Oats, per bag, \$1.25 to 1 30; peas, per bush, \$1.05 to \$1.15; beans, none; buckwheat, nominal, at 80c.

VEGETABLES-Potatoes, new, per bushel, 40c to 45c; carrots, new, 60c per bushel; onions per dezen bunches, 30c; Montreal cabbages, new, per doz, 20c to 50c; lettuce, 25c; Montreal turnips, 75c bushel; cucumbers, 10c per doz; string beans, 75c per bush; celery, 25c dozen; cauliflowers, 50c per dozen; tomatoes, \$2 25 per bushel; per dezen, 25c; eweet corn, 20c per dozen.

Faurt.-Apples, per barrel, \$4 to \$5 oranges, none in market; lemons, \$9 to \$12; currants, \$1 per basket for white and black melons, 50c to \$1 each; Delaware peaches \$3 50 to \$4 per crate; bananas, \$3 50 to \$5 per bunch.

MEATS.—Beef, por lb, trimmed, 8c to 15c: mutton, 10c to 121c; lamb per lb, 10c to 121c; veal, per lb, 8c to 121c; pork, per lb, 13c hams, per lb, 15c; lard, per lb, 15c; sausages per 1b, 13c to 14c; dressed hogs, \$9 to \$9.75

Fish.—Salmon, 30c per lb; salmon trout 10c to 12c; smelts, none; pike and lobsters

SHIPMENTS OF CANADIAN LIVE STOCK. The shipments of live stock from Canada to Great Britain for the week ending 19th August, 1882, as reported by C. H. Chandier, insurance and shipping agent, were:—

Cattle. Sheep.

Cattle. Sheep SS" Quebec," to Liverpool—
J & C Coughlin......
Craig & Co.....
T Crawford & Co....
N Kennedy.... 258 N Kennedy
T Bonnar
SS "Lake Maniloba, to Liverpool—
F R Lingham
N Kennedy
Ito
Dominion Bank
J Dunn & Co.
T Orawford & Co.
SS "Julist," to London—
C M Acer & Co.
T Crawford & Co.
T Titania," to Glasgow—
T Crawford & Co.

T Crawford & Co.

A W Alkens 1415 650 661 T Crawlord & Co.
A W Alkens.
SS " Lucerne," to Glasgow—
D McIntosh.
N Kennedy.
J Ryan. 57 28 10 87 From Boston. 85 " Missouri," to Liverpsol-4.273 7,553 73,456 34,754

HOPS.

In consequence of the failure of the English crop, as previously reported, the hop market contin es firm, and dealers quote from 40c to 50c for good to choice Canadian of 1881 growth, the sale of a lot having recently transpired at within that range A lot of old hops has just changed hands at 55c, which a few weeks ago would not have realized more than 10c or 12 per lb. A shipment was recently made from this port to England, where it is thought a good market awaits it

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

Toronto, Aug. 17.—The Globe's special cable, dated Loodon, August 16th, says:—another Canadian enterprise has been launched upon the market here. To-day the Canadian Fresh Meat Importation Company issued a prospectus. The company has been formed for the purpose of placing cheap and wholesome meat at the command of all classes. It will import only first quality fresh meats of all kinds from Canada into the Kingdom. The capital stock of the company is £50,000 in shares of £1 each. The directors also draw attention in the prospectus to the well-known superiority of Canadian cattle over those imported from the United States. The company will be their own importers and sell direct to the consumer from its own depots. The average cost of meat delivered in England is 5d. per pound. A contract has already been made with a responsible party in Canada to supply the meat.

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WATER. The true Florida Water always comes with a little pamphlet wrapped around each bottle, and in the paper of this pamphlet are the words, "Lanman & Kemp, New York," water mark, or stamped in pule transparent letters. Hold a leaf up to the light, and if genuine, you will see the above words. Do not buy if the words are not there, because it is not real article. ater-mark may be very pale, but by looking closely against the light, you cannot fail to see them.

Lieur Auserlinenceur. The second secon

The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and calarged Scheme to

be drawn Monthly. Tickets only \$5.00. Shares in proportion.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educations: and Charitable purposes — with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of \$550,000 has since been added.

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