flight of a reckless butterfly, so heedlessly were the words uttered and constructed into sentences. Mrs. Courtenay, who longed to scrutinize Mr. Templemore's domestic arrangements, asked to see the house first. Dorafelt no such curiosity. Every new proof of Mr. Templemore's wealth only reminded her of the distance which separated him from poor Doctor Richard.

The chateau of Les Roches was, however. as pleasant an abode as she had conjectured it to be from its external appearance. It had large, sunny rooms, some still hung with tapestry, and all bearing tokens of Mr. Templemore's tastes and purchases. Many a relic which she had seen in Monsieur Merand's shop Dora recognized, and in Mr. Templemore's own sitting-room, or study, she saw her copy of the Music-Lesson hanging in the frame which had led to the exposure of the Dubois. But she felt no pride, no joy in seeing it there. She remembered the little comedy Mr. Templemore and Monsieur Merand had acted about that drawing; she remembered how he had helped her to pick up the five-franc pieces, and how his dark eyes shone with pleasure as she gathered her little hoard. But she could not bear to recollect these things-they seemed to put her on a level with little Catherine and his other protege; and when Eva, pulling her skirt for the twentieth time since they had entered the house, whispered again, "Do come and look at the rocks," she gladly yielded.

Scarcely had they entered a winding path behind the chateau, when Mr. Templemore was by her side.

"This place was laid out a hundred years ago," he said; and it has false ruins and artificial rocks, which have grown old and venerable, and in which Eva believes implicitly." "Here they are!" cried Eva, springing forward.

Dora heard a sound of water, a few steps more showed a green bank, against which rose brown rocks, covered with ferns, ivy, and a world of creeping plants and flowers. From a gap above came a silver thread of water. which was broken in its fall by a projecting stone, and bubbled away in light white foam in a marble tank below. Blue forget-me-nots and white daisies were set around its edges, and formed a flowery wreath to the crystal waters. Beyond this the shady path they had followed wound away through a green and tangled wilderness of underwood, with tall trees shooting out. Not a sunbeam pierced the leafy dome, or fell on the brown earth. The wild vine went from tree to tree, and mingled with the honeysuckle and the ivy and in a hollow of the path appeared an old stone bench, mossy and broken; it looked ages old, a relic of the past surviving midst the eternal freshness of nature. Dora felt troubled, languid, and depressed. Everything she saw said too plainly, " You must not hope This is the home for love, but not for you!

But it is very hard to resist the magic of a loved voice. Mr. Templemore was bent on winning back Dora's lost favor, and Dora was not quite so heroic as to remain obdurate. Something of her cheerfulness returned, and when they joined the rest of the party, and Mr. Templemore persuaded them to stay to dinner, she yielded almost as willingly as her

The meal, though not sumptuous, was lux-urious enough. It had plate, and crystal and every attribute of wealth. Dora remembered with a swelling heart how much her simple mother had thought of the couple of fowls and the tart she had provided for Doctor Richard and his child. She remembered her own little folly about the doll. Alas! what was Minna's bridal finery to the rich man's indulged daughter? What she herself had been to the father—the amusement of an hour -no more. Yet she compelled herself to talk, to laugh, to look happy and pleased.

After dinner Mr. Templemore drove them home. As he parted from them he wrung from Dora the confession that, though she wished to cherish no resentment against him, yet something remained which she could not

"Then I must," he said, looking a little vexed, yet smiling good-humoredly—" I must prevail over that something; we must have a lasting peace!"

The warmth and carnestness of his manner sent the blood to her heart. They might mean much or nothing, and hope and reason alternately inclined to either surmise.

"Oh! what a delightful day!" cried Mrs

Courtenay.

Dora, who sat with her elbow resting on her hand, was the table, and her cheek on her hand, was mute. Mrs. Luan had been remarkably silent all day; but she now spoke:

"Dora, when is Mr. Templemore going to marry vou?"

"What!" cried Dora, turning crimson. "Has he really asked you?" eagerly said her mother.

"No," answered Dora looking displeased.

"He will then," muttered Mrs. Luan, nodding grimly. If she had said "he shall" instead of "he

will," Mrs. Luan would have been nearer to has meaning. "Aunt, you are mistaken," impressively said

Mrs. Luan never argued; but she was ten acious, and never disheartened. She had parted from John to separate him from Dora;

and when Dora had grown rich, she had re-united these two, then parted them again, still faithful to John's interests and her own ends. Doctor Richard was giving her a world of trouble, for she did not want him to have Dora, when, by turning into Mr. Templemore, he had set all right. He was in love with Dora, no doubt, and he should marry her. Her niece would have a rich husband, which would be a good thing for the family; and John would not marry a poor girl. H had talked of coming to Rouen, " but it would

be all over then," coolly thought Mrs. Luan. Dora little suspected what an ally her aunt meant to prove; but her mother was more

"I think I shall get out the cards, and have Louis Dix-huit's patience," she said significantly. "I could not sleep, so I may as well

do that, may I not?" Dora did not answer. But when Mrs. Courtenay began to deal out her cards, and to exclaim triumphantly, "It is going on beautifully! Well, I never had so many twos and queens all at once! It is quite remarkable, and so encouraging !" When we say she gave vent to such exclamations with an emphasis and an eagerness which betrayed that she was secretly indulging in a wish the success of which the cards were to tell, Dora would hear no more. "And yet such things have been," she thought, as she retired to her room, and looked at the patient Griselidis on her bedcurtains; "such things have been in song and story, a long time ago, when the world was younger than it is now; but even then they were not always blessed, Poor, patient

But need that price always be paid? Dangerous question, which comes like a temptation, and to which, in her pride, Dora would not even listen.

Griselidis, you paid dear for your honors."

CHAPTER XX.

We cannot live without hope. It is the

mother's questioning look was as the token of a great coming joy. The thought haunted her dreams, and she found it on wakening, though somewhat shorn of its glow; but the spell was broken when her mother said at breakfast:

"Come back early from the Musee, will vou ?"

Dora put down her cup and turned pale The Musee-what should take her there Were it but for pride's sake, she must finish the drawing she had begun, take money for it from Monsieur Merand, and pretend nothing to the dealer; but after that, what should she do? A blank followed this question. Mr. Templemore was the real purchaser of her drawings, and now that she knew it, could she live on his generosity? In a moment pride was in arms, and uttered as fatal a " never' as was ever spokeu. But unluckily pride failed to say how Dora was to live. Hope so strong with the young, might have lent her some illusions concerning labor and its re-wards; but the fact that her little independence had all rested on a rich man's kindness, silenced such pleasant dreams. The will to work no longer implied success; and as Dora put down the cup, it seemed to her as if the shares in the Redmore Mines were lost anew

But as Mrs. Courtenay evidently had no suspicion of the truth, and still believed in Monsieur Merand, Dora smiled, looked cheerful and went to her task as if nothing had occurred. Yet her heart was very heavy. Her pencil flagged, her hand seemed to have forgotten its cunning. She leaned back in her chair, looking at the picture she was copying, and seeing it not. Every now and then, indeed, she woke from her dream, and started at the sound of a step, and felt her cheek flush if the door opened; but there was no need for these signs. Mr. Templemore did not come to fill up Dr. Richard's vacant office. Dora was glad of it; she did not wish for or expect it, and yet, if she had questioned her heart very keenly, she might have found disappoint-

ment there. But Mr. Templemore had called on her mother during her absence. He had come with an invitation for a week's stay at Les Roches, which Mrs. Courtenay had accepted. "The carriage is to come for us next Mon-day," resumed Mrs. Courtenay,

Dora was silent. She was happy, and she could not help it. But when Mrs. Courtenay resumed as a matter of course, "When you are Mr. Templemore's wife," Dora rebelled and interrupted her hastily,

"Mamma, you must never say that!" "Nonsense! You never can do better-and

any one can see that he wishes it !" The truth was, that Mrs. Luan and Mrs. Courtenay had so talked the matter over during Dora's absence, that had any one told Mrs. Courtenay Mr. Templemore had no thought of marrying her daughter she would have felt both indignant and aggrieved. Of the three Dora was by far the less sanguine; for, after all, such was the thought that ever came back -if Mr. Templemore wanted her, why did he not speak? He could have spoken as Doctor Richard, and he had been mute! Was not such silence significant? Was it not also very significant that he neither came near them nor dropped in upon Dora at the picturegallery? He came not to cheer or to interrupt her with his comments. She went on with her drawing, she finished it, she took it to Monsieur Merand, and was paid for it, without having once seen Mr. Templemore. Ah! how heavy her heart felt as she left that quiet gallery, and thought, " I shall need to come here no more!" How sad and depressed she was when Monsieur Merand put the money in her hand, and looking at the gold, she no longer felt. "I, too, have a gift, and, lo! it has brought me in this!" He had meant well, no doubt; but how sadly it had ended! And next Mondayt hey were all going to his house! What for? Doctor Richard had been their friend, but there was, there could be, nothing

between them and Mr. Templemore. "Does not Monsieur Merand want any more drawings?" asked Mrs. Courtenay, when Dora

"No, mamma, he does not—and how are we to live?" Mrs. Courtenay looked bewildered, Mrs Luan's sallow cheek flushed as she said,

"Mr. Templemore will make him take them!"

"Aunt, you know Monsieur Merand was no one.'

"My dear," airily said Mrs. Courtenay, "I feel quite sure of Mr. Templemore's intentions! Never mind about the drawings! Dora would not argue. She went to her room. The lame teacher's window was open.

She could see him and his wife taking their frugal dinner. There was a look of calm content about them, too, which stung Dora, and made her think—

"Oh! why have I been mad? Doctor Richard is dead, and comes no more!"

But she would not be weak, she would not remember that there had been a time when she had watched this domestic happiness as something that might one day be within their She glanced up toward Nanette's

"I, too, may live a poor lonely woman like you," she thought. "I, too, may need a pound of candles to cheer me through the long dark night. Well another pound, the last, perhaps, I can afford to give, you shall have.

She slipped out unseen, made her little purchase, then stole up to Nanette's room. door was ajar, Dora pushed it open and looked in. Neither welcome nor token of recognition came from the low bed on which Nanette lay. With a doubtful look at the pale, sunken face resting motionless on the white pillow, Dora said gently,

"Nanette, I bring you candles." "Nanette needs none, Miss Courtenay," replied Mr. Templemore, whom the half-open door had concealed from Dora's view. brighter light will soon, let us hope, be shining before those poor wearied eyes of hers."

Dora, who had given a nervous start on hearing his voice, now entered the room. Nanette lay in a sort of stupor, and Mr. Templemore stood by the bed, looking down at the sick woman with a grave, attentive

"Has she been long ill, Doctor Richard-

mean Mr. Templemore " asked Dora. "Call me Doctor Richard here, Miss Courtenay. Nanette has been ill two days, She sank into this stupor an hour ago. Till then she was quite conscious. Poor old Nanette That woman had a fine, proud nature, Miss Courtenay. Her incessant lament all night was that she had not been able to work to the last. But she had her weakness too. She begged hard not to be taken to the hospital, and when I gave her my word of honor to save her from this calamity, her gratitude knew no bounds. She actually gave me that fine enamel which is so like you. Do you know if she has any relatives to whom I can make

"No, she' has none. But Doctor Richard, is she dying?" "She is, Miss Courtenay. You surely do not regret to see the prison gate opened, and the poor captive set free? Think of her sad, lonely life, and say if it be not an act of God's

compensation for a gift so valuable?"

mercy to call her away to liberty!" "Why did I not come near her all this

and did I forget this poor creature whom God seemed to have thrown on my kindness l"

"I might perhaps have saved her," resumed Mr. Templemore, after a pause ; " though illness at her age is too often fatal; but Petit had heen with her. Petit," he continued, answering Dora's questioning look, "is a man whom science has licensed to kill. In plain speech, he is a doctor by his diploma only, but in nothing else. Miss Courtenay, I do not exaggerate when I say that this man deals out death. I have seen his handiwork, and I have often thought with horror that my little Eva might fall into his hands. It is not likely, to be sure: but I once saw a child-a beautiful child whom that man had murdered, lying dead before me in this very city, and the mother's cry of agony I never shall forget." "And is there no means to prevent that?"

asked Dora, horrified. "What means? He is well known to medical men; but, like all false prophets, he has his disciples, chiefly amongst the ignorant and the poor : and as the man is not really cruel or bad hearted, but simply stupid and ignorant, he cheats himself as well as his adherents."

"And did he kill this poor creature too, Mr. Templemore!" indignantly exclaimed Dora. "That I dare not say, but I should not wonder if he did. However he affronted her and so she sent for me; but I am powerless.'

(To be continued.)

## THE SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

CHARGES OF MISAPPLICATION OF SEPARATE SCHOOL MONEYS-THE MATTER DISCUSSED AND THE PARTIES IMPLICATED ENGINERATED,

A meeting of Catholic gentlemen was on Thursday night last in the Archbishop's Palace, Church street, ronto, to consider the charges which had been made to the effect that moneys which belonged to the Separate Schools had been appropriated to other purposes. Among those present were the following:-His Grace the Archbishop, his Lordship Bishop Jamot, Very Rev. Vicar-General Rooney, Very Rev. Vicar-General Laurent, Rev. Fathers Bergin, Conway, Brennan, Morris, McBride, Hon. Frank Smith, Charles Robertson, John Shea, Captain Law, Thomas Barry, W. Guimane, W. Barron, P. Hynes, J. Wilson, J. Herbert, W. Mitchell, M. Healy, M. Flannery, P. Doyle, James Britton, F. Rush, M. Mooney, J. Ryan, M. O'Connor, M. Myers, P. Lynch, J. Monaghan, W. Burns, M. Cashman, J. Desmody, D. Farpy, J. McCann, M. Nelan, P. McCrosson, Mr. Franklin, Mr. Dolan, Mr. Russell, Mr. Boudidier, Mr. McCarthy, W. J. Smith, John Herbert, sr., T. Henry, Mr. Kelly, Jas. Masson, John Cosgrove, Eug. O'Keefe, Mc-Carville, John O'Donohue, R. Elmsley, P. Small, Peter Ryan, Mr. Cassidy, Mr. Murray, Mr. Duffy.

His Grace the Archbishop suggested that a chairman should be appointed.

Mr. E. O'Keefe proposed Hon. Frank Smith The motion was carried, and Hon. Mr. Smith took the chair. Mr. James Mason was appointed secretary:

The Chairman called upon his Grace to explain the object of the gathering. His Grace said the object of the meeting was to hear and give explanations with reference to the state of the Separate School difficulty. A good deal of calumny had been heaped upon him with reference to that matter. As his hearers knew, the dishonor of the father was the dishonor of the children, and it was highly important that the good name of the clergy should be preserved. (Hear, hear.) The charges of misappropriation of the school monies of misapplication of grants, and of being obstacles to the cause of Catholic education were very serious charges affecting the honesty of the Archbishop and priests, and they should be considered calmly by the Catholic people. They commenced in Bishop Charbonell's time, and he was sorry to say that there was a little conlegiil He would commence by saying that the statement that the Episcopal corporation ever mismanaged or misappropriated any school fund was quite false. On the contrary, the Episcopal corporation had advanced money for school purposes. had built schools, purchased school buildings, and had paid for fuel and other necessaries when the Separate schools could not meet their expenses, to the extent of \$3,000, which sum had never been charged to the schools. Lately, however, the Catholics of the city had grown more wealthy, and the schools were able to meet their expenses; it was since then that the loudest grumbling had taken place through the newspapers. Perhaps it would be well for him to say something with reference to the history of Separate schools. The Separate School Bill was procured in 1853, and as soon as the law came into force the duty of establishing schools were felt. There were no funds on hand, and the school trustees commenced on nothing because they were not entitled to any taxes, or to the Government grant, until the end of the year. Bishop Charbonell, therefore, commenced to advance sums in support of the schools. Even before that he had brought Sisters from Philadelphia and Montreal, and

had procured for them a house and furnished

only \$80 a year, while the Brothers had only

\$140 a year, a sum which no one would think

The sisters made great sacrifices, and had

of offering to a clerk in a store. The Brothers lived in the upper story of the building on Richmond street, in the lower story of which they taught school, and the Sisters, before St. Paul's and St. Patrick's schools were built, taught in a very poor school-house. There were, in fact, sacrifices made on all sides, but he looked upon the sacrifices made by the Brothers and the Sisters as the greatest. The Separate Schools were commenced with six or eight Brothers and eight Sisters; now there were something like 23 Sisters and over 30 Brothers, so that there were a very large number now, although the commencement was small. The schools were well managed, on proof of which he might give the opinion of the Minister of Education who, when he visited the schools, accompanied by the Mayor and representatives of the press, was taken by surprise at the pro-ficiency of the children, their general demeanour—(hear, hear)—and the condition of the schoolhouses. Under the system of school

management the schools could be well attended, because the priests reached the poorer classes of the people; and the schools could be more numerous, because the salaries of teachers were not large. The School Board could not call upon the Corporation to advance \$15,000 or \$16,000 at any time for school purposes, but it had to depend upon the Catholics of the city, who had done much to build up the schools of the city. Regarding the schools and their teachers, he could say that the Brothers were highly educated, and they were in a most excellent condition, with the exception of one-Richmond street-which was in need of repairs. His Grace called upon Rev.

Board, of which the following is a summary:

Father Morris to read extracts from the min-

utes of the proceedings of the Separate School

for the debts of the School Board, and to call upon Bishop Charbonell to take the responsibility and to advance money to meet present contingencies.

September 11th-Motion passed stating that the accounts paid by Bishop Charbonell were correct, and should be refunded, which was followed by another motion asking the Bishop to advance £5 for necessary repairs and fuel.

1854-December 11th-The accounts and receipts for 1854 adopted as correct. Expenditure, £401 6s. 91d.; receipts, £299 2s.; the balance, which was £172 4s. 91d., advanced by the Bishen.

1855-Reported that there was no fund from which to furnish fuel, and the matter dropped. Motion read, showing that the de ficiencies were always met by the Bishop The same year there was a deficiency of £334

Mr. Charles Robertson here said that to save time, he could vouch, during the time of his Incumbency of office on the School Board, there had not been a year in which the expenses were met, and that Bishop Charbonell advanced money every year. (Hear, hear.) His Grace thereupon continued his extract

from 1859. 1859-His Lordship respectfully requested to advance sums for the repairs.

1860, January 3 .- Motion made that dis bursement made by the Episcopal corporation during the last half year should be paid out of the next available monies received by the Secretary-Treasurer.

January 24 .- The trustees of St. David's Ward appointed to call upon His Lordship to advance money for St. Paul's school.

October 9.-His Lordship called upon to provide for the digging at Richmond street and St. Patrick's schools.

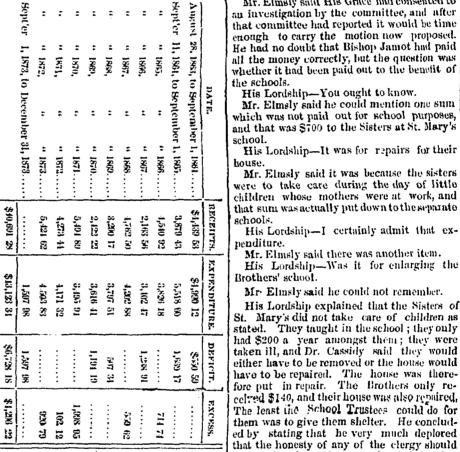
1862, January 6.-The Secretary presented an account of the disbursements made by the whatever in fact,-Carried with two dissenting Episcopal Corporation for the year ending December 31st, which were passed.,

July 26.—The Secretary instructed to pay the Episcopal Corporation the sum of \$1,328 out of the next school moneys coming into his hand.

1864, January 8.-His Lordship was at the Board meeting and explained the working of

the schools, which was very satisfactory. His Grace said that up to the last date deputation after deputation had waited on him, asking for advances, so he instructed his Chancellor, the present Bishop Jamot, to advance what money was asked for, and to get as much back as possible. His Lordship was present, and he would no doubt give the explanation made in 1874, with reference to the Separate School moneys, when there was some grumbling, and in reference to which explanation Mr. Remy Elmsley moved its adoption.

His Lordship Bishop Jamot, after a few introductory remarks, gave the following statement :-



In ten years there was a deficit altogether of \$2,431.96. The receipt came from two sources, the Government grant and the taxes, certificates with reference to which, from the Education office in one case, from the City Treasurer in the other, were appended. He briefly explained some small disturbances which had occurred originally, and he pointed out that in consequence of the deficits it was thought that the priests should subscribe something, and the parish priests did subscribe for prizes and other school purposes. The taxes commenced to increase in 1873, and a vote was taken to refund \$2,000 of the money advanced by the Episcopal corporation, but none of the money of the priests was repaid.

His Grace—I forgot to mention that the accounts of receipts and disbursements were examined every year and passed by the Board, and signed by the chairman according

His Lordship-That's correct. His Grace-So that it is quite false to say that we never gave any account of receipts and disbursements. As to the charge of mismanagement, he stated that the Separate Schools were conducted at so moderate expense that the cost per head for educating the children was only \$3, while in the Common Schools the rate per head was from \$6 to \$10, and in the United States as high as \$35. So that the charge of mismanagement was a complete falsehood, as also was the charge of applying some of the money to churches. It was impossible to apply any of the money to churches, and instead of doing that the facts of the case were quite the other way.

Mr. Robertson said that when the trustees accepted the statement of Bishop Jamot in 1874, the public had nothing to go behind— (hear, hear)—and he was sure the Episcopal corporation had a right to be refunded the \$2,400 which had been advanced.

Mr. O'Keefe asked if the money advanced by the priests was reimbursed?

Rev. Father Conway-No, sir. Mr. O'Keefe-How much was it?

Rev. Father Conway-\$3.000.

Mr. John O'Donohoe expressed himself as well pleased with the results of the meeting. and stated that he felt sure that those who had made groundless statements with respect to this matter through the press—if they had, and he believed they had, nothing but the conscientions in their work; the schools were public good in view-would be pleased also, and would do all they could to make amends for the statements they had circulated, although they could not altogether wipe them out. In referring to the history of Separate Schools, he said that in early days the people did not take a very active 1853—June 28th—Organization meeting, part in school matters, and he felt that The first action of the trustees was to repudit the little stir that had been made would

caused. In considering the matter, it was to be remembered that there were three periods in the history of the schools :- The first under Bishop Charbonell, during which time the Episcopal Corporation advanced money; the second while Bishop Jamot was Chancellor, whose statement with respect to the finances the end of the statement to the present time, during which time the Board had had control of its own money. There had been no surpluses, and if there had been any, and money had been applied for a start for building a place of worship, he did not son, he thought the meeting should record its opinion, and that it might do so he would move :-

"That this meeting, having heard the explanation of his Grace, the Archbishop, and of his Lordship, Bishop Jamot, and the refer- the Bishop. ences made to the several yearly financial reports of the Separate School Board, extending from the establishment of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools, in 1853, to January 1, 1874, when, on the 31st of December, 1874, Bishop Jamot, in pursuance of a resolution of the Board, made a financial statement covering the preceding ten years; it was then and there moved by R. Elmsly, Esq., and seconded by Mr. John Marvyn, and unanimously adopted that the financial report as read from 1873 to 1874 inclusive, be adopted;' this meeting, therefore, feels assured and satisfied that the rumours and reports of misappropriation Separate School funds, put in circulation by certain newspapers and misinformed persons, are wholly groundless, and have no foundation voices.

Mr. O'Keeffe in seconding the resolution had been circulated about the school funds. He fully agreed with Mr. O'Donohoe's remarks, and seconded the resolutions with great plea-

Mr. Remy Elmsley said he understood a report was to be sent in by a committee of the Separate School Board on the matter at the next general meeting of that Board, and he thought it might be advisable to wait until that report was presented. He therefore moved the adjournment of the meeting for a fortnight.

Mr. W. J. Smith seconded the motion. Mr. O'Donohoe said this meeting had no concern with the committee of the Separate School Board; it had reference to rumors made concerning the head of the Church, and the meeting desired to express its judgment the whole Catholic body, and not affecting any corporation and should be decided by the meeting composed as it was of Catholics.

Mr. Elmsly said His Grace had consented to an investigation by the committee, and after that committee had reported it would be time enough to carry the motion now proposed. He had no doubt that Bishop Jamot had paid all the money correctly, but the question was whether it had been paid out to the benefit of the schools.

His Lordship-You ought to know. Mr. Elmsly said he could mention one sum which was not paid out for school purposes, and that was \$700 to the Sisters at St. Mary's ichool. His Lordship-It was for repairs for their

house. Mr. Elmsly said it was because the sisters were to take care during the day of little children whose mothers were at work, and

schools. His Lordship-I certainly admit that ex

enditure. Mr. Elmsly said there was another item.

His Lordship-Was it for enlarging the Brothers' school.

Mr. Elmsly said he could not remember. His Lordship explained that the St. Mary's did not take care of children as stated. They taught in the school; they only had \$200 a year amongst them; they were taken ill, and Dr. Cassidy said they would either have to be removed or the house would have to be repaired. The house was therefore put in repair. The Brothers only recelved \$140, and their house was also remired, | York Herald. The least the School Trustees could do for them was to give them shelter. He concluded by stating that he very much deplored that the honesty of any of the clergy should be questioned, and he was only glad that his Grace had called the meeting to get an expression of opinion upon the matter.

His Grace the Archbishop said that Mr Elmsly was mistaken in supposing that he had consented to the overhauling of the books. He had thought that to go back for years was quite out of place, and he appealed to gentlemen to say whether it was customary in societies or companies years after accounts had been audited to have them overhauled. (Several voices, "no, no.") However, when he found there was so much grumbling, and when the committee was appointed he permitted an examination of the books.

Mr. James Britton was sure that Catholics would defy the attempts of any people to libel the fair name of their prelate. (Hear, hear.) For his own part he was sorry to see the way in which the name of the Bishop had been used in the School Board, and he was sure the meeting would sustain the Archbishop. Rev. Father Morris, as a member of the

Committee appointed by the School Board to examine into the question, felt that Mr. Elmsly's motion was out of place, especially in view of the manner in which Mr. O'Donohue's was received.

Mr. Hind supported Mr. O'Donohue's mo-

Mr. O'Keefe said Mr. Elmsly moved a motion in the School Board in 1874, giving a clear sheet to Bishop Jamot, and it was a strange thing that now he should move an amendment to the motion of Mr. O'Donohue, having an effect entirely opposite to his own previous motion. He (Mr. O'Keefe) was sorry the Archbishop had not called the meeting be-

Mr. Elmsly said he would withdraw his motion, as the feeling of the meeting was against it. He would say, however, that he had been told that, according to the sheets; sent to the Education Office, there should be a balance in favor of the Board. name.") The gentleman who told him that lived outside of Toronto.

The Chairman-Then we cannot accept any such statement. Mr. Smith said he would withdraw from

the room, as he did not wish to be offensive by voting against the motion.

The Chairman said there was no necessity

for him to do that. Mr. Smith took his seat.

The chairman said that charges of misappropriation had been made against the Episcopal corporation; he never believed that any misappropriation had taken place, for both His Grace and Bishop Jamot stood above the reproach of anyone in the city. (Hear, hear.) The report of the last-mentioned prelate was plied: Why, the bigger we grow the better very condition of our being. Dorn was time!" thought Dom with keen self-reproach and being that had been made would The report of the last-mentioned present and we like em. haunted by Mrs. Luan's words, and her why was I absorbed in my own thoughts. ate, by resolution, any personal responsibility result in an increased interest being before the meeting—it was indeed before the

Separate School Board, by which, on motion of Mr. Elmsly, it was adopted - and it was entirely satisfactory. There was no necessity to go behind that, and he was sure that as everything was so satisfactory his Grace would forget and forgive those who had maligned him. There were not five Catholics was received by the Board, and the third from in the city who believed the charges, and he was satisfied that none of the Protestants did. (Hear, hear.) But supposing some money should have been used for providing a shelter for the good sisters, was the Episcopal corporation to be blamed for that when so much money was owing to that corporation for know that the Archbishop would be open to school purposes? (Hear, hear.) However, he blame. In view of the statements which did not wish to say anything with respect had been made by such gentlemen as the to the Separate School Board not paying Archbishop, Bishop Jamot and Mr. Robert- what the corporation had lent. From what had been said it was evident that if there had been any misappropriation it must have taken place after 1874, but the people could settle that at the proper time. He was sure the meeting would uphold the Archbishop and

Rev. Vicar-General Rooney said that from 1875 to 1877 every item was entered in the book, and he was sure they were correct. (Hear, hear.)

Rev. Father Conway remarked that while the Archbishop and the clergy were charged with embezzlement, they were saying nothing about the money that should be paid back to the Episcopal corporation.

The motion was then carried, Messrs. Elmsly

and W. Smith voting against it. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting was brought to a close.

## LORD DUFFERIN'S SUCCESSOR.

The New Fork World says;-It is very natural that the Canadian press should hail "with effusion" the announcement that the Earl of Dufferin's successor at Rideau Hall will be the husband of the Princess Louise. The sentiment of personal loyalty to the said he had felt ashamed at the reports which members of the royal family is, if anything, stronger in the colony than it is in the mother country. The appointment is a flattering testimonial of royal regard to a Dominion that has already been the residence of one of the brothers of Her Royal Highness (as it was of her grandfather the Duke of Kent) and has been visited by two others of them; finally the prospect of a quasi-royal court at the capital is an alluring one in a new country. It is not the first time that the Marquis of Lorne has been spoken of in connection with the Governor Generalship of the Dominion. In the summer of 1871, immediately after his marriage, it was expected that he would succeed Baron Lisgar (then Sir John Young,) the appointment being mooted as a popular method of checking the independence agitation which Sir John's appointment had rather on those rumors. This was a matter affecting helped, in as much as it was not so long since the fact had come out (thanks to another Marvin transaction in state secrets) that he had been secretly working to secure the abandonment of the Ionian Protectorate while openly urging quite other views upon the islanders. Lord Dufferin, however, was preferred to the Queen's young son-in-law-wisely, too, as the event showed. The present Governor-General has in one sense made easy the task of his successor; in another made it most difficult. He has had none of the unpleasant party strifes that marked the administrations of Lord Elgin, Sir Edmund Read and Lord Lisgar, and he has attained a personal popularity and imbued the Governor-Generalship with a dignity and character unknown during the administration of Viscount Monck. The office now has a popular signification, and the people are prepared to receive its incumbent with esteem and affection. At the same time, as " pity the man who has to come after Abercorn" was said when he quitted Dublin, so "pity the man who has to come after Dufferin" may be said of Canada. The requirements of the position are very high. In those of a social character the Marquis will be most efficiently aided by his wife. As for the graver duties of the office, he has fair abilities and honorable ambitions, and as in the Dominion (while there may be some drawback through the absence of an aristocratic class to form a court) he will be freed from the annoyance his marriage has brought to him at home, he is likely to fulfil the high hopes entertained of him some years ago before he was extinguished by the honors of his connection with the royal circle.—New

## A FRENCH FIGHTING EDITOR.

(Cornhill Mayazine.)

Barbelard, sub-editor, was a literary curiosity, for he could read only with difficulty, and spelled no word of our language correctly save his own name. He had been appointed subeditor by reason of his gigantic stature and his power with all duelling weapons. An old sergeant of the Cent Gardes, who had been decorated for carrying off two Austrian colonels prisoners—one under each arm—in the Italian war, he stood six French feet in his socks, and had a pair of bristling red moustaches, which, when he was angry, looked as if they were aflame. It was Barbelard who assumed all the responsibility of all the unsigned articles in the Republican journal which employed him; and if any stranger came to ask explanations about personalities, this imposing sub-editor was there to answer him in the correctest language of chivalry. He tendered no apologies or explanations, but would forthwith be ready to accept a challange to fight next morning early with swords or pistols, according as might be most convenient. This often led to little dialogues, somewhat in the

following fashion: Stranger (bouncing in furiously with the offending journal in his hand)—Sir I want to see the man who wrote this article.

Barbelard (rising with dignity from the subeditorial seat with a pipe in his mouth)— Young man, its me as wrote that article. If you want to objectionize, name your friend and we'll have it out at day break.

Stranger (growing civil)-Ah, no-I have merely come to renew my subscription to the paper. What a warm day it is-Goo-o-d morn-

-(and exit). Sometimes, however, aduel would arise, and then Barbelard always showed himself magnanimous in inflicting only flesh wounds-just mere flea bites, as he called them, ripping up the arm for twelve inches or so, or carving off an insignificant little piece from the aggressor's calf. Barbelard had fought a round dozen duels; but he owed another duty to his newspaper besides fighting, for he appeared in the correctional courts to answer all charges of attacking the government; and underwent the sentences of imprisonment to which members of the staff were condemned. He had come to look upon the jail of Stc. Pelagie much as a second home, and was not sorry to go there for a few months, for he got double pay, unlimited allowance of tobacco and excellent meals sent in daily from the restaurant at the expense of his employers as long as his incarceration lasted.

ALITTLE girl was reproved for playing out door with boys, and informed that, being 7 years ld, she was "too big for that now." But, with all imaginable imnocence, she re-