[For the Post.] ORANGE AND GREEN.

BY W. J. MACLEA. Foul murder, stalks bold in our land,
And hatred gleams sharp from each eye,
While bigotry carries the wand,
That waves out a brother to die.
In a nation of Christians (?) how odd?
Such a terrible sight could be seen.
Blood flowing—They say "all for God!"
And wearing the "Orange and Green."

The color that God, in his power, Bedecks the bright sod our feet press, The color that dyes deep a flower Was never put there to oppress; The rainbow it mingles their hues, When that bright "are of promise" is seen. This lesson we never should lose While wearing the Orange or Green.

Together in this land of ours,
Like brothers we all ought to be
Rembering that God always showers
His love upon you—as on me;
Let bigotry drop from our land
Intolerance never be seen,
Then Canada "united we'll stand"
Regardless of Orange and Green.

Let the echo of slumbering years
Die away in the gloom deep and vast
Let the ocean of heart bleeding tears
Disolve like the dews that have passed;
Let each man a Canadian be,
(Tho' his birth place may live as a dream.)
Wear a leaf off "fair Canada's" tree
'Stead of flaunting the Orange and Green.

Let the deeds of our sires but awake. Let the deeds of our sires but awake, Whar was good in each true loyal breast, What was bad let us ever forsake, Our Country—its good be the quest; Let our hearts beat together in view To honor our "Country and Queen," The pains of the past don't renew by flaunting the Orange and Green lateral laby 20th 1878 Montreal, July 20th, 1878.

## MR. BUTT IN THE FOUR COURTS. [From Mayfair.]

The career of Mr. Butt has inverted the orogramme of most successful barristers. Politics are his aim, and legal distinction his means. He is successful as an advocate, and he values his success because it gives him prestige as a statesman. Other men, with his gifts and his opportunities, would long ago retreat in the sent of honor of one of the advocate's life when he might easily have passed into the moneyed insignificance of a judge: but that time has now passed by. It was, indeed, said that Lord Beaconsfield had offered the Chief Justiceship of Ireland to the head of the Home Rule Party But there may be two grounds for denying the rumor. It is doubtful whether it would be offered; it is scarcely doubtful whether it would be refused. There is a tide in a lawyer's career; and Mr. Butt has abstained from mounting with the flood to be stranded on the Bench. Activity suited him better, and gratified ambition has brought with it its own perilous rewards. He is often spoken of as a typical Irishman, and all stories that are told of him reveal the well-known Celtic characteristics. He is the lineal descendant of one of the greatest of his fellow-countrymen (Bishop Berkeley), whom, however, he does not in the least resemble.

At the bar this brilliant promise soon

ripined into achievement. As an advocate he was known for his identification of himself with the wrongs of his client. It belonged to the impulsive Irish nature to throw itself thoroughly into the case and speak with a heartiness which was felt, not simulated. His brother barristers recognised him an advocate the more dangerous, because he never took small points or cared to win on other grounds than those of the merits of his case. Though something of a demagogue, he always kept himself well with the Bench, but his greatness was rather rhetorical than dialectic. It was when, having marshalled his case, his own witnesses dexterously treated, those of his antagonist made to appear of as little moment as might be, the judge pro-pitiated, and with the whole court interested -it was when, with this foundation carefully ise to address the sympathetic jury, that the quality of the orator displayed itself. As he advanced in his speech, passing from one dignified sentence to another, his words seemed to tell not only on his hearers, but on himself. He worked himself into a mood in which the fever of his eloquence fused his great thoughts into language that was always impressive, and on great occasions impassioned and fervid. Like a well-graced actor on the stage, he hurried his audience along with him, so that his words seemed rather to express their thoughts than his own. It was rarely that the jury were not with him, for it was his skill as an advocate never to fall into the foolish blunder of appearing to be clever. He deployed more of the attributes of eloquence than mere words and sentences. The manner was mank and sincere. He seemed to feel the injustice he denounced, and to sympathise with the wrongs of the client he represented. Then, too, he was a great judge of men, and had a kind of instinct how to handle them. It is told that once he was going down to defend a prisoner, by whose friends he was specially, and at great cost, retained. It was known to them, and communicated to him that one man who might be on the jury had boasted that he would be proof against Butt's eloquence, which should never prevail against himself. The man was in Court, and happened to be summoned on the jury. The prisoner's attorney was for having him peremptorily challenged, and pointed him out to Mr. Butt, who, from the story he had heard, was interested about him. Mr. Butt, however, liked the look of the man, and refused to challenge him. The case proceeded, and, at last, counsel was heard for the defence. The prejudiced juror stood up and turned his back on the advocate, and it was only the remonstrance of his fellow jurors that prevailed upon him Then Mr. Butt twirling to sit down. that penknife between finger and thumb more suo, proceeded with his speech. The case was one which leant itself peculiarly to the awakening of national susceptibilities. The recalcitrant juror relaxed, became interested, sympathetic, enthusiastic. The changes of his mood stimulated the orator, who turned all the resources of his great powers against this

The most remarkable of the Home Ruler's speeches were what the Times, it. a very eulogistic article published at the time, termed his "Duffiads." Three times the Government put Gavan Duffy on his trial. On each occasion Mr. Butt defended, fighting the prisoner's case single-handed, and, in the teeth of very strong evidence, securing a disagreement amongst the jury. At last the prosecution was abandoned as hopeless, and the subsequent career of Charles Gavan Duffy, knighted and holding a high political appointment in Melbourne, is now well known. Mr. Butt came to London, and the circum- left without a guard of cadets night or day stances of his career will be well fixed in the for a single moment.

one listener, and when, with a magnificent

peroration, he ended his speech, the hostile

juror was the first to propose that the jury

should give their verdict without leaving the

recollection of many members of the House. Whatever is in Hansard may, in a sense, be said to be in history, and Mr. Bright's welcome of Mr. Butt, after the proceedings before a committee of the House, was a gratifying incident in the lives of two of its eminent members.

Mr. Butt remained in London till 1864, when again he was seen in the forum where he had fought and won many a battle. In that period of fourteen years chance had been busy in the Irish Courts of Law. Many familiar faces and many old friends had disappeared from the scene. Men, who were minor in standing and much less gifted in intellect, had passed from the bustle of the inner bar to the dignified retirement of the The popular advocate, returning to his old haunts, missed many an old friend, and found himself surrounded on all sides by new faces and strange names. Chief Baron Pigot was, however, still in office, a judge yet remembered for his laborious conscientiousness and an almost microscopic accuracy of detail, but not gifted with rarer power of making rapid analyses of fact and of blowing awa, the chaft and husk of evidence so as to present to the jury the grain which was to prove the material of their verdict. It was before the Chief Baron that the case in which Mr. Butt appeared for the plaintiff was to be taken, and interest of various kinds drew large crowds to the Court. Amongst the witnesses to be examined was Albert Gate, now in the occupation of the French Embassy, was humorously called "Gibraltar;" because for so many years it had never been taken. But the keenest desire was to see the great advocate whose fame was becoming a tradition in the halls of the Four Courts. The action was almost a hopeless one to bring, as its object was to de-prive a bankrupt of his certificate on the ground of a previous secretion of a part of his property under circumstances which would disentitle him under the Act. The bankrupt himself did not appear at the trial, but his have found a sheltered and well-feathered medical attendant was called to explain his absence. Pressed in cross-examination, he Four Irish Courts. There were crises in the admitted that his patient's malady was not a very serious one. "And, in fact, gentlemen," he said, turning to the jury, "your verdict will be the best cure of his ailment." The doctor then left the box, and Mr. Butt addressed the jury. " I'd like to see, gentlemen," he said, "the doctor

> like this :--"R. Speeches of Counsel - al 13 - quantum stuff - 11 dr and no Judge's Charge Verdict of Jury

> draw up this prescription of which he speaks.

I do not understand such matters myself, and

yet I think I can fancy how the precious re-

cipe might run. Would it not be semething

serubles. An Irish audience were not slow to recognize the happiness of this impromptu, the judge being the Chief Baron, and the jury consisting, by consent, of only eleven members. He then passed from banter to a masterly handling of the evidence; and, "Oh? gentlemen" he said. there are strange coincidences in this case. And the very moment when all earthly scenes were closing round the eyes of John Sadlier on the snowy tracts of Hampstead Heath, the golden gates of bankruptcy were opening up to the defendant the avenues of wealth and power." The speech produced a powerful impression, but could not win the victory for the plaintiff.

### REMARKABLE ADMISSIONS BY A PRO-TESTANT CLERGY MAN.

The Rev. W. A. Johnson, of Weston, Canada, has written a book, entitled " Vox Populi aut Dei," in which occurs the following :-What have three hundred years of Protestantism—the abandonment of the Church for the private opinion of the individual—done for the world; and what has been the triumph of Gospel teaching and an open Bible?' It has alienated countless millions from the Church, and imperilled or destroyed their eternal salvation. It has made Germany infidel, Switzer land Socinian, the British Isles a happy hunting ground for schism and dissent, and has left the home of the Pilgrim Fathers a propaganda for Mormonism, free love and all uncleanness. Where once was peace and unity in the human family, they are now weltering like an Egyptian pitcher of tamed vipers each struggling to get his head above the others.' It has been the dread Pandora's box, setting free the demons of Iust, selfishness and avarice.

LOOK OUT FOR THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

The eclipse of the sun will take place weather permitting, on the afternoon of July 29th (Monday next). The usual way to look at the eclipsed sun is through a piece of glass darkened by smoke. The Chinese take a pail of water and look into it, seeing the sun there. This is the better way. The eclipse may be regarded as the return of that July 18, 1860, when the shadow of the moon crossed Hudson Bay Territory, the Atlantic Ocean, Spain and Africa. During its progress the dark shadow of the moon will first strike the earth in the province of Irkoutsk, Siberia, in longitude 117.32 east of Greenwich, and latitude 55.14 north. Its course will at first be east-northeast, but will gradually change to east, and after leaving Asia, to southeast. It will cross Behring Straits in latitude 66.40 north, in easterly direction, pass a little northeast of Sitka, cross the British Posses-sions towards the southeast, and enter the United States in longitude 38° west of Washington. In this country it will sweep over the western end of Montana Territory, the Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming Territory, Denver, Col., and Northern and Eastern Texas, entering the Gulf of Mexico between New Orleans and Galveston. It will then pass over the most of the Island of Cuba and Southern San Domingo, and leave the earth a little southeast of the latter island. Within this country the breadth of the shadow will he about 116 miles. The eclipse will be visible as a partial one over all the United States, Mexico, and British America on the afternoon of Monday, July 29.

The Lincoln election case is still undecided. So far, Mr. Rykert is said to be eight votes ahead of Mr. Neelon. The latter, however, intends carrying to the Court of Appeal the votes put on by the County Judge and struck off by Mr. Justice Patterson.

Bush fires are raging to an alarming extent up the Ottawa. Along the line of the St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway they are very bad, and great damage both to the railway and the timber limits have occurred. A good steady rain of a few days' duration is looked for to stop the fire fiend.

Probably no great man ever had such a tri-Political trials are always better remember- bute of regard paid to his memory as has been ed than other cases of litigation and next paid to that of Gen. Robert E. Lee since his to the "Duffiads," the most noted of Mr. death, by the cadets of Washington Univer-Butt's orations was that in defence of O'Meara, sity of Virginia. From the hour his remains in which, however, he had the able assistance | were laid in the tomb on the 15th of October, of the late Chief Justice Whiteside. In 1850 1870, until very recently, the tomb was not

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE ORANGE-MEN.

The Orangemen should be rather pleased with the tone of the Evening Post, when English papers like the following call them such hard names. "The coolassumption" of those pets, and the glorious way they have of standing for civil and religious liberty, are here illustrated :-

## TRANSPLANTED.

The Orangemen of Liverpool have given our neighbors at the other side of the Channel a taste of their quality. This is not altogether unfortunate, as it will enable English people to judge for themselves the kind of animal the Irish Orangeman really is. Here is the impression produced on the Liverpool Daily Post by their conduct:

"The Orangeman's idea of Standing up deliver illiterate and rowdy speeches on the worth discussing-if such detestable conduct while he was sejourning immediately opposite the scene of it. The truth is Hudson, the great contractor, popularly known | that no man who ever had a spark of real | see that may be gleaned from the reports of as the "Railway King," and whose house at religion in him could help being utterly dis- recen travellers as to its present aspect and gusted by such conduct. These fellows talk no one threatens; all they are really capable of is to prove themselves such creatures of undeserving of any liberties whatever. If it Although o late years most frequented, this were fit to bring into our comments on such roadstead in one of the least secure in Cvtion exercised in his office by the Rector, we might indeed suggest that it is on every ground to be regretted that, in arranging a leave it willingly or Nicosa, where the Cyprus series of services intended solely to of the Lusignans cally begins. The latter do practical and spiritual good. Mr. is said to be a prety town, situated in the Stewart has not made a point of securing heart of the island, between two chains of preachers of all schools of thought in the | mountains, the Machey and the Carpus ranges, Church. The error of selecting Ritualist preachers only was not to be atoned for by avoiding Ritualism in the services. Indeed these riotous Orangemen, who probably never go to Church except to be married or to have the parents of the Madeia vintage, slips their children christened, or to make a row, having been transferred from the Levaltine to the Cathedral pattern was highly Ritualistic in character. The recognition of the Lowconsideration for the prevailing colour of religion in Liverpool, but would have averted the riots, for these brawlers act, there can be no doubt, under orders, and would not have been incited to outrage by their precious leaders if the Evangelicals had been allowed their share of the services. Moreover, in making such an arrangement, the Rector would only have imitated a liberality which has of late been exhibited wherever Evangelistic services have been held. But it is not by noise and prothat popular criticisms on the conduct of congregations to hear eloquent clergymen, which contains the gravestone of a princess selves to those saving and beneficial doctrines | crowns of Armenia, Cyprus and Jerusalem. which are common to every school in the At the date mentioned, the whole French and Church, is surely a step in the right direction, and the Rector ought to be applauded and encouraged in taking it. But every thing is vulgarised in Liverpool, because it is thought necessary by the predominant political party to allow a certain amount of licence to a set of partisan ruffians, who are incapable of anything but ignorant brutality. Steps ought to be taken, under good advice to identify the worst offenders when all the comely or majestic monuments of the rowdyism of these roughs is committed in church, and they should be visited with the severest penalties of the law; but we do not look for any real decorum or liberty of meeting, or even of worship, until the low sort of Toryism, and the low sort of Tories, now encouraged and protected here, retreat

into obscurity before the advancing intelligence of a better instructed generation. The Porcupine says :- "The scandal caused by the disturbance at St. Peter's Parish Church a few weeks since has evidently not been sufficient to satisfy the Orange ruffians of Liverpool, for the same thing was renewed on Tuesday evening, when the Rev. George Body took part in one of the special services for workingmen. Mr. Body is a clergyman of advanced views on Ritualism, and if he had imported any of them into the service there might have been cause for complaint, though even there could have been no justification for unseemly and ruffianly interruption to a sericus religious service. As a matter of fact, however, he did nothing of the kind. The service was of the ordinary cathedral pattern, and Mr. Body's sermon was an earnest practical discourse which might have benefited even Orangemen had they only stopped to hear it. But they went to the Church with a settled plan to interrupt the service and insult the preacher, and these precious supporters of Beer and the Bible succeeded admirably. On the occasion of the previous disturbance people were willing to give the Church Association and the Orange body credit for not being mixed up with the wretched scheme or not being responsible for it; but they cannot be held altogether free from blame now. The Low Church leaders must have been aware of the intended outrage upon decency, as it was well organised, and the resolutions subsequently passed at the open-air meeting had evidently been drawn beforehand. But the Orange zealots of Liverpool have raised a Frankenstein of religious passion which has now passed almost beyond their control. They are at the mercy of mobs of howling brutal ruffians, and have to pander to their bigotry, or else fall from their high position; but they are none the less responsible for the actions of their quasi followers.

Dr. M. Turcot, of St. Hyacinthe, one of the directors of the Board of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province, was suddenly struck with pulmonary apoplexy at four o'clock on Tuesday, and died yesterday at nine.

The ship laborers of Quebec had their procession yesterday. There were some 5,000 men in the ranks. They were headed by the Montreal City Band, of Musical Jubilee fame. Pistol shots were repeatedly fired off by the processionists during the march.

A large sale of phosphates has been made in England by Mr. McGarland of Ottawa. The price of the phosphates laid down on the ed the famous market in the 14th century, banks of the Ottawa, is \$20 per ton.

THE CITIES OF CYPRUS.

NICOSIA, THE CAPITAL-RELICS OF THE VEN-TIANS-FAMAGUSTA AND ITS INHABITANTS. (From the New York Sun.)

That Cyprus is one of the keys of the eastern Mediterranean-Crete being the ther -has been distinctly recognized from rehistoric times. The Phoenicians planted cronics on the southern coast as way stations a their vovages; the Egyptians more than ace invaded it: the second Assyrian monarhy controlled it long enough to leave bundant marks on its plastic and ceramic ats. The island was an object of fierce contention to the successors of Alexander, and when the Mediterranean ceased to be a Roman lake, was again tossed back and forth between the waning Byzantine empire and the Irab power in Syria. Under the Lusignan dynasty the Genoese perceived its commercial importance. for Jesus' is to make a riotous uproar in a and gained a foothold in some ports, but their church during Divine service, and then to go Venetian rivals ousted them by a stroke of and sing Moody and Sankey hymns, and diplomicy hardly second to Benconsfield's. and feld possession of Cyprus for some eighty

steps of M. Ocorge's Hall. If the point were years. Then the Turks won it, and the news of this conquest more than anything else could be by anyone defended or excused—we should like to ask what good Mr. Moody's the death grapple at Lepanto. In a word, this own opinion would have been of such island outpost has been the pivot or the prize a sacrilegious outrage, if it had occurred of Levantine revolutions for at least thirty centuries.

So much for the past of Cyprus. Now let us resources. Not. however, that trustworthy of dying for their Protestant liberties, which impressons are likely to be gained by tourists whose gimpse of the country has been caught from the Veck of an Austrian Lloyds steamer low and intolerant passion as to be wholly touching by an hour at the port of Larnaca. roadstead in one of the least secure in Cyunholy ruffianism any criticism of the discre- priote waters. Moreover, the whole shore, in this quarter, loks like the coast of Egyptthat is to say, wheerless enough; and you The slopes of the Mahera, by the way, are crowned with the famous Cypriote vineyards, which yield the sweet, syrq-like whes of the commandery, and also dry varies. Which are evidently thought a most ordinary service of the Atlantic island. The grows while environed Nicosia in the time of the Lushmans have disappeared but within the still percet Church by the Rector was not only due out of | Venetian walls the city is embowered in XX urious vegetation, thanks to an abuadance of water, which is exceptional in Cypres. The streets and gardens teem with flowering shrub. and the crest overtopping the tallest houses. The most impressive architectural monument is the Church of St. Sophia (now transformed into a mosque), a pure type of the early fanity-not by interrupting an anthem with French style, introduced into the East by the shouts for "Boyne Water"-not by coarse Freemasons who followed the Urusaders, its exclamations uttered during a stampede- foundation is ascribed to Richard Lion Heart. who, it will be remembered, anticipated Lord ecclesiastical functionaries are to be expressed. | Beaconsfield | in annexing Cyprus | for a Religious services of all kinds are protected moment to the English Crown. After the by law and custom, and still better, by public | French churches and chapels, the most interfeeling, from interruption and annoyance, esting editice in Nicosia is the old palace of Only minds of the most degraded order can the Lusignaus, now converted into a Turkish tolerate the interruption of any rites which seconak or prefecture: the inner court dates those who take part in them regard reveren- from the twelfth century, but the facade was tially, and in this case the service was not of rebuilt by the Venetians and surmounted by a character offensive to any school, while the a superb lion of St. Mark. We may add that bject of the sermon was one that should have when the city was taken by assault in 1571, all obtained for the preacher the kindly sympathy | the ecclesiastical buildings were made over to of all. There is a general desire that the parish the Moslem worship, except the church be-churches should be more used, and longing to the Armenian community, in which more popularly used. The convening of great | the services of its rite are still kept up, and who have expressly engaged to confine them- | belonging to the family which claimed the Venetian population was butchered, and the fact doubtless accounts for the oblivion in which the Lusignan period is buried. The Cypriote peasant knows nothing of that brilliant era, except the legends grouped around the name of the last queen, the fair Venetian, Catherine Cornaro, whose portrait by the hand of Georgione is still extant. To their "Basilissa" the rural population attribute

> The superlative commercial and military site is Famagusta, which is destined to become the first maritime station on the great trade route, which, following iron tracks from Bassora to the Phoenician coast, will thence traverse the Mediterranean by way of Cyprus, Candia, and Malta. Twice already, once under the name of Salamis, and afterwards under the name of Famagusta, this nine roadstead has been the entrepot of the Syrian seas, and there were epochs when these seaports counted more inhabitants than their respective ruling cities, Constantinople and Venice, Salamis, whose remains would indicate a former population of four hundred thousand, was destroyed by the Arabs in the tenth century, and never rebuilt, probably because its harbour is decidedly inferior to that of Famagusta. Its ruins, however, furnished quarries for the new town, and from its aeropolis were taken the monoliths of Egyptian granite with which the Venetians constructed their Government palace. Another curious vestige survives in the exclusion of Jews from residence in the island. It was at Salamis that the great rebellion of Cypriote Jews occurred in the second contury, when upward of two hundred thousand Greeks are said to have been slaughtered. The reprisals were not less bloody, and culminated in the perpetual banishment of the Hebrew race, a sentence which has never been revoked or evaded to this day, the few Jews who visit Cyprus in the

> conduct of their business being careful to conceal their nationality. A like decree of exclusion still forbids any person of Greek blood and Christian faith to dwell within the walls of Famagusta. The remains of the mediæval fortress-haven wear somewhat stately aspect from the sea, and the few Turkish minarets full to disguise the the churches of the Lusignans and the massive towers erected by the seigniory of Venice. Famagusta has the look of an old French town, and but for the palm tress, the gliding caique of the sponge-fisher, and the intense glare of an eastern sun, might be mistaken for some ancient burgh left stranded on the coast of Britain-Guerande, for example. From the Lusignan castle, which defends the en-trance of the port, to a stout round tower, like that of Havre, which protected the naval arsenal, stretches a long Venetian quay, de-

serted but perfectly intact. Of the three hundred churches which Famagusta is recorded to have contained, there remain standing but thirty-two, within an area which could hold, perhaps, 15,000 inhabitants, the ruins of the others being encountered in a double ring of suburbs through which you plough your way, knee-deep in the red sand that gave the city its Greek name, Ammokhousta. Instead of the sixty thousands courtesans, all rich as the wives of prince-electors, according to a German ecclesiastic who visityou see some threescore Turkish woman, credit for getting up this fine display. There

pale and ragged, and virtuous and thrifty helpmates of as many Turkish gunners, Few, if any, Mohammedans except the garrison, dwell in the town, which, as we have said, is barred against all others. The Osmanuli have not forgotten that this stronghold of the Giaour was solemnly cursed by Sultan Selim, after a seige which cost him more soldiers than he gained subjects. The result is that although the ravages of time are marked enough in the suburbs, within the city proper scarcely a may be pronounced a veritable Pompeii transmitted from the epoch of the crusades. Its Venetian fortifications, especially, command the admiration of western engineers, almost all the innovations ascribed to Vaubausbeing observed in them. In the case-mates you might easily imagine yourself transported to the era of Lepanto, for the iron cannot of the sixteenth century still lie there built into the walls, with their heaps of stone balls beside them. Indeed, up to very recent years Famagusta was a complete museum of mediaval military art. but in some of the important angles the old culverius have given away to more efficient engines of modern warfare. As regards the harbour, this is said to be at present quite shallow, owing to the accumulation of sand which, however, might be easily removed by dredging. The Turks have hitherro opposed all projects of repair, dreading to lose the treasures bequeathed to them when the Venetian fleet was settled in the narbour. There is no reason, however, why Famagusta should not, under English control and with a moderate outlay regain its old maritime advantages and become the entrepot of the Levant.

CANADA AT PARIS.

HOW THE GREAT EXHIBITION IMPRESSED A TORONTONIAN

(From the Globe.) Mr. Ald. Hallam returned from Paris on

Monday, and supplies the following concerning the Exposition :-

The Trocadero Palace will be a permanent place of interest to all visitors in the future to the gay city; and when finished the grounds will be magnificent with the cascade, grotto, and fairy-like fountains. Stoping gently down to the River Seine, they are beautifully laid out with trees and rare shrubs from every clime-common and rare conifers, rhododendrons, magnolias in full flower and of every line, climbing plants. azaleas, hollies, tree paonias from Japan. palms and tree-ferns, roses and fruit trees facts. In the Province of Quebec, under a trained in every imaginable shape, and some and such fruit trees as the banana, the palm, very curious variegated maples in the Japan the plum, the cheery, the orange, the latter Pavilion with hues singularly blended, and especially, attaining a remarkable develop-fivalling in beauty the autumnal tints of our ment, the trank having the girth of a man anadian foliage. The flower beds would ggar description, and are worth a journey

to doubt many will be anxious to know position Canada is going to take in this creat competitive show on the Champ de Mrs. It is a question not easily answered. elgium, Holland, Switzerland, and Norway take magnificent displays, not only of their natural products and manufactures but of figures, in which Canada miserably fails. hom a utilitarian point of view, what will anada and her manufacturers gain by showing their wares and the products of the countr at this great Exhibition? To tell its relaye value to Canada would be impossible, by it is certain our manufacturers can leas a great deal that will be prontable to them'n the utilization of the raw material. There is a mine of wealth to all who are seeking knowledge of what really constitutes the backoone of national prosperity. I do not imagne for a moment that Canada can compete yith older and wealthier countries in decorative art, in familiare, in the exquisite crystal  $\sigma$  Osler, of Birming-ham, or the glories of Minton and such procession from walking." Elkington in their respective We are not rich enough for that. But to come back to Canada. Tlis section is very remarkable, and no one cantail to be struck by the Canadian display. Everything shown is of a substantial and useful nature, such as agricultural implements, howehold furniture, tweeds, leather, and other thirgs, all of which are a credit to the country, and create exclamations of surprise not only from French, but from English sightseers, plainly indicating that Canada is not known as well as she should be. One thing is already apparent, that Canada manufactures articles of every-day use that will compete favourably in price and quality with goods made in older and wealthier countries. But can our manufacturers sell these goods in foreign markets at a profit ? I think not. I am sure they cannot in France, owing to the high tariff. England is favored in this respect, as, under Cobden's treaty, she can send in some goods at a nominal rate of daty. Now, why should Canada not enjoy this privilege, and not be thus commercially discriminated against? This will be a matter for the Dominion Government to consider, for there is no use in sending the produce of the land for exhibition unless we can sell them. A large trade could be done with France in ships, leather, furniture agritultural implements, seeds, and other produce, if we were put on the same commercial footing as England. Canada imports a large quantity of French calf, gloves, fine tweeds, silks and wines, and why not pay for these by exchanging what we have for

sale here that the French may want? I may here mention a very amusing fact. French are not a rocking people; their babies are not hushed to sleep in that easy fashion. There are a few nice cane-bottomed rocking-chairs shown in the Canadian section, which have all been sold to some of the French dames who have taken a fancy use by them, and it would make you laugh to see how they rock themselves. If articles of domestic use would only send more of them to the Exhibition, I am sure that he would do a paying business. One of the ert Malcolm, our enterprising townsman. He shows thirty-one saddles, which have commanded a great deal of attention. The Prince of Wales has bought two of the best suddles, and it is said the daughter of Marshal Mac-Mahon has bought another. Some of the French are surprised to see such fine things come from Canada, and exclaim, "Do they really make such things in Canada?" He also shows a number of mail-bags which attracted the attention of the International Postal Convention, who waited on Mr. Malcolm to see and get explanations about his mail-bags, and went away well pleased with the safety and simplicity of the bags. The Japan Commissioners have bought the entire lot. A very nice display of artificial fruits, roots, and vegetables are to be seen in the Canadian section, nicely arranged and named, showing the size and colour of the fruits, roots, seeds, and vegetables grown in Canada. This display, though very strik-

is also a very large exhibit of Canadian tweeds, which are a credit to the trade. They are very nice goods, well made, and of good wearing quality, but would suffer in comparison in finish and colour with tweeds made in England, Scotland and France. I think the wearing quality and their cheapness are great recommendations, and would caution Canadians to pause and examine goods made at home before they bedizen themselves in things that are "dear bought and far fetched." This class of goods might stone has been displaced, so that Famagusta find a market in France but for the prohibitive tariff. Mr. Cunliff Owen, the executive head of the British Commission, and the Prince of Wales, have taken a deep interest in the Canada section, and have been several times through it making suggestions and recommendations to our Canadian Commissioners, and giving every assistance they can to make this section a complete success. The Canadian Commissioners have had great trouble in getting things ready, owing to this section of the building not being complete. Everything now is in order, and the Canadian trophy is now finished and showing the products of the country to advantage.

#### A SERIOUS WORD, AFTER THE ORANGE DISGRACE.

It is plain as day that the Orange trouble in Montreal was fomented deliberately by English orders with a view to casting discredit on the Irish people.

The facts prove it. The motive to injure the good name of Ireland is strong in England. The Irish cause is becoming too intelligent, and is attracting attention. Every utterance of the English government of late has been in keeping with their late infamous design in Canada. When the Home Government was recently asked to allow armed volunteers in Ireland, the Ministers opposed it, and said it would be dangerous to trust the Irish with arms. Several Irish and English members instantly answered that the Government's own report showed Ireland to be exceptionably peaceful and free from crime. The Ministers had nothing to reply except to repeat their injurious words.

But, within a month, they could point to Montreal and say, 6 Behold the factions you propose to arm."

The Irish at home are growing wise enough to see through this English policy of hate and division. There was no riot in Ulster this vear, except a petty one at Portadown, of which the most was made by the English cable reports.

The proof that the Government connived at the Montreal troubles is to be found in the statute in the fullest force, the members of every secret society bound together by oath, except the Freemasons, are guilty of felony, and liable to twenty-one years' penitentiary and the prohibiting statute is : "Consolidated Statutes," chapter 10, and entitled: "An Act respecting Seditious and Unlawful Associations and Oaths.'

The Orangemen knew that under this plain law they dare not walk. But they were seeretly expouraged by the Government officials, and lest to believe that the law would not be enforced. This is now unquestionable from the letters of the head of the Government, Premier McKenzie, to the Mayor of ment, Premier McKenzie, to the Mayor of Montreal. "I can't help thinking, wrote the Premier to the Mayor several weeks beauty the 12th, "that it would be a wise course for the authorities of the city to make known that, in the exercise of such right, they [the Orangemen] will be protected." To this the Mayor answered that if the Orangemen were an illegal body they ought not to be protected. The Premier again wrote, urging the Mayor to break the law, and using as an argument the absurd quibble that even if the Orange body was illegal, the individual Orangeman had a right to civic protection when parading. "There is no act," writes the such procession from walking."

The case is plain. The couraged the Orangemen. The Mayor was denounced by the Government organs, and the Orangemen and Catholies were thus excited and set by the cars. This done, the object of the Government was accomplished: the more riot and bloodshed the better. Here was material for a capital answer when next the Irish members of Parliament asked for Volunteers or Home Rule.

Need we point out the lesson to the Irish people in Canada? "Every man who breaks the peace helps the enemy," said O'Connell, during his great agitation. So it is in this case. The Orangemen have always been the tools of the Government to divide and disgrace Ireland. For this they were originated, and they are still so used. The Irishman, knowing these facts, who attacks an Orange procession, is one of two things-either a fool or an English agent. The Orange evil will die if let alone. It is a fish out of water in America. The men who keep it alive by violence are the worst enemies of the Irish people; and we ourselves must put them down. Boston Pilot.

# TOUCHING SOLICITUDE.

HOW THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE TAKES CARR or no 1.

"It comes within the province of the Commander-in-Chief to select the most distinguished and meritorious military officers for the sinecure colonelcies of regiments as they fall vacant. These much coveted posts, to which no duty whatever is attached, vary in value from £2,220 to £1,000 per annum. The Duke of Cambridge himself already held four of these-those of the Grenadier Guards, the 60th Rifles, the Artillery, and Engineers. The colonelcy of the 17th Lancers, worth £1,350 per annum, recently fell vacant, and of course, the Commander-in-Chief was called upon to to rocking. These chairs are in constant fill up the the vacancy. After looking down use by them, and it would make you the list of generals, and after duly and mintely weigeing their several claims to this valuthe manufacturer of these simple but useful able and comfortable appointment, the Royal Duke at length determined that no one was so deserving of it as -himself! And consequently in the Gazette, a few days ago, we most attractive displays is that made by Rob- find the following announcement: "17th Lancers-Field Marshal, his Royal Highness George William Frederick Charles, Duke of Cambrige, K. G., G.C.B., K.P., G.C.M.G., to be colonel-in-chief." This is certainly taking care of number one' with a vengeance! He proceeds to ask why a gentleman who already had four sinecure colonelcies, bringing him in £5,184, should appoint himself to a fifth, swell-

ing the amount up to £6,534 a year.
"In addition, his Royal Highness has £12, 000 a year as a descendant of George III., with £6,000 a year extra as Commander-in-Chief. Altogether (besides being the well-paid Ranger of St. James', the Green, Hyde and Rich-mond Parks), the Duke of Cambridge receives out of the public treasury £25,534 per annum, besides having received £500,000 of his father's accumulations as British Prince and Hanoverian Viceroy, and the sole recipient of the large fortune left him by his aunt, the Duchess of

The Chinese Ambassador and suite, on ing, fails to convey anything like a true idea of the real article. Dr. May deserves landing at San Francisco, was not received. by any of the United States officials. 272.22560 P#

Gloucester."