ADVOCATE, 146 St. JAMES STREET, Opposite the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Montreal, May 29, 78-ly

For Sale, 26 VOLUMES OF THE

TRUE WITNESS.

From 16th August, 1850, to 11th Aug , 1876. Address this Office.

For Sale.

PLANING, SAWING,

MOULDING. And other MILL MACHINERY, for sale at balf price, or exchange for Lumber.

Address box 1188 P. O. Montvenl.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

W. P. NOLAN & CO., PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ST. ANN'S MARKET, MONTREAL Liberal advances made on consignments of Butter, Obeose, Eggs, Apples, and all kinds of country produce. August 21

FIRST PRIZE DIPLOMA.

QUEEEC PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, SEP-TEMBER 1875.

THE IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING PANCE, FOR HOTEL AND FAMILY USE. OVER 200 IN USE IN THIS CITY.

FOR SALE AT JOEN BURNS, 675 Craig St.

IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE.

HENCHEY'S HOTEL, A QUEBEC, 18th October, 1877. A MR. JOHN BRIRNS:—

DEAR SIR,—The Cooking Range which it have purchased from you has given me the most entire satisfaction. I can highly recommend it to persons who may be in want of such, also, the Broiler, which I am much pleased with. You can use this certificate with my enire approbation. ire approbation bation.
Respectfully yours,
P. HENCHEY.

ST. LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS, 91 BLEURY STREET.



CUNNINGHAM BROS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Cemetery Work a Specialty. MANTLES

PLUMBERS'SLABS, &c., MADE TO ORDER. 14-g

OWEN McGARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF

PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE, Nos. 7, 9, and 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET. (2nd Door from McGill),

Montreal.

Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions free of charge.

14-g

LAWLOR'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES. PRICE \$35 with attachments.

THE NEW LAWLOR FAMILY MACHINE

running, bea-uty & strength of stitch, range of work, still-ness of motion and a re-

putation at-tained by its own merits. It is the chea-pest, handtechnically tech nically
constructed
Machine,
most durable
and the least
liable to get
out of order
of any Machine now being manufactured. A
complete set

of attachments with each Machine. Examine them before you purchase elsewhere J. D. LAWLOR, Manufacturer,

AGENT FOR New York and Paris Fashion Co's

"Recherche" Paper Patterns. 43-37-g 365 Notre Dame Street Montreal.

MPLOYMENT AT HOME, or to TRAVEL.

State which preferred; also amount wanted per month for services and expenses.

Business honorable, permanent, and easily Business honorable, permanent, and easily operated. Write us. SLOAN & CO., 306 George Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. 6-1





obtained for mechanical devices, medical or other compounds, ornamental designs, trademarks and labels. Caveats, Assignments, Interferences, Infringements, and all matters relating to Patents, promptly attended to. We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge; and all whe are interested in new inventions and Patents are invited to sond for a copy of our Guide for Obtaining Patents; which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain Patents, and other valuable matter. During the past five years we have obtained nearly three thousand Patents for American and Foreign inventors, and can give satisfactory references in almost every county in the Union.

Address: LOUIS BACCEP 2. Co. Selection

Address: LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le Droit Building. Washington, D. C.

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dame ANNIE KEENAN, wife of Donald McLean, of Verdun, in the District of Montreal, Trader, has this day, the Twenty-seventh day of July eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, intrinted an action against her said husband; for separation as to property.

Montreal, 27th July, 1878.

L. N. BENJAMIN; 161-6

CONVENT

-OF OUR-LADY OF ANGELS, BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO. (Conducted by the Ladies of Loretto.)

Studies will be resumed at this Institution, for Boarders and Day-Scholars, on the 1st of SEP-TEMBER. Convent is situated in the most elevated

part of the City, and offers rare advantages to parents desirous of procuring for their children a solid, useful and refined education. For particulars, please address
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
July 25, 177-ly. Loretto Convent, Belleville.

DR. A. C. MACDONELL,

90 CATHEDRAL STREET, MONTREAL.

STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES, ETC.

A. FITZPATRICK, Artist, Diploma of England, Supplies European Art Glass at the prices charged for inferior article, hitherto used here for Stained Glass. The best Memorial Windows.

PRIZES RECEIVED:

LONDON 2871. PHILADEPHIA 1876-FIRST PRIZE.

(LATE OF LONDON, ENGLAND).

Studio and Works, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y. 45-27-0 The MIC-MAC REMEDY

SMALL-POX. ANOTHER VICTORY FOR MAJORIANE.

A SPECIFIC FOR

MIC-MAC REMEDY. To Major Ino. Lanc. GREENFIELP, Mass.

DEAR SIR.—I telegraphed for a package of your Small-Pox Remedy on last Monday, which I received the following day. I would have instantly responded and forwarded the money, but thought I would wait the result of his trial. I prepared the medicine myself so as to render everything secure; and I am proud to be a ble to state that it produced almost instantaneous relief. It was a millignant case of Small-Pex—in fact, there was no hope of recovery expressed on any side; but by the application of your fanous Remedy it easily yielded. Enclosed I send you a five dollar bill. Please acknowledge.

Your tenly, Roy. W. A. HENNEBEREY.

Price. 85 per package. GREENFIELD, Mass To Major Ino. Lanc.

A HOPELESS CASE OF SMALL POX CURED BY THE

Price, \$5 per package.

Sent to any part of the Dominion, post paid, on receipt of price—a likeral discount to Clergy-men, Physicians and Charitable institutions. R. E. McGALE, Dispensing Chemist, 301 St. Joseph St.

(From the Commercial Review.)

THE REMEDIES OF J. EMERY-CODERRE, M.D.

The business that in connection with prepared The business that in connection with prepared prescriptions approaches more closely to a manufacturing pursuit, and, therefore, though denounced by the schools as irregular, is for our purposes the most regular in the manufacture of medical preparations. The individuals and firms engaged in this business are both enterprising themselves and the promoters of enterprise in others. When we consider that the manufactures are beneficial. prising themselves and the promoters of enter-prise in others. When we consider that the preparations in many instances are beneficial, and, as respects almost all, entirely harmless, the manufacture would seem to be entitled to a larger share of respectful consideration than it has hitherto received. The remedies of the established firms have much weighty testimony in favor of their excellence, and the popularity and consequent salenbility of a few are truly re-markable, with special reference to the following Remedies:—

Br. Coderre's Expectorating Syrup. For the last thirty years the Expectorant Syrup has been known and used with never-failing re-sults, for Coughs, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Affections of the Lungs, &c.

General debility, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Serofula, Ringworm and other Diseases of the Skin, &c., &c. Pure medical preparations are as necessary as skilled physicians,—they are the armies provided by nature and science to overcome the insidious legions of death, and if these armies are demoralized by unskilful arrangement, lack of prudence or vigilance they become a dangerous host, agents of destruction of which the less we have the better. These truths are obvious, yet they cannot be too strongly or too often impressed upon the public mind.

Certificate recommending Dr. J. Emery-Cod-erre's Proprietary Remedies, viz: Dr. Coderre's Infants' Syrup, Tonic

Flixir, Expectorating Syrup. We, the undersigned Physicians, after carefully examining the above Proprietary Remedies as manufactured by J. E. Codderre, M. D., do certify that they are carefully prepared with medical substances suitable for the treatment of

the diseases for which they are recommended. E. H. TRUDEL, M.D.,

E. H. TRUDEL, M.D.,
Professor of Midwifery.
HECTOR PELITIER, M.D.,
Professor of Institutes of Med.
P. A. C. MUNRO, M.D.,
Professor of Surgery.
THOS. D'ODET D'ORSONNENS, M.D.,
Professor of Chemistry & Pharmacy.
P. BEAUBIEN, M.D.,
Professor of Theroic and Practical Med.
D. ROTTOT, M.D.,

Professor of The Co.

J. P. ROTTOT, M.D.,
Professor of Legal Medicine.
J. G. BIBAUD, M.D.,
Professor of Anatomy.

Professor of Anatom;
A. T. BROSSEAU, M.D.,
Professor of Botany. ---)0(---

For sale by all the principal Druggists in the Dominion at the following prices: DOMINION ALT THE POTOWING PRICES:

DR. CODERRE'S INFANTS' SYRUP, 25c p bot'.

"TONIC ELIXIR, 50c "

EXPECTORATING "25c & 50c

Prepared by J EMERY-CODERRE, M.D.,

Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Vic-toria College, Montreal. 321 DORCHESTER COR. ST. DENIS STREETS.

WHOLESALE AGENT FOR THE DOMINION B. E. McGALE, Chemist,

301 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Montreal.

THOMAS KERMODE,

WIRE WORKER, 30 BLEURY STREET.

Flower Baskels, Flower Stands, Bird Cages, Window Guards and Sleves, always on hand. All kinds of WIRE WORK made to order on the shortest notice and at lowest possible prices. REMEMBER THE PLACE: -30 BLEURY ST.

POPE LEO'S Photograph. Enclose 2 Stamps for postage. KEN-DALL & Co., Boston, Mass. 44-3

Pianos Another battle on high prices Raging War on the monopolast renewed. See Beatty's latest Newspaper full roply tent free before buying Piano or Ordan. Heading latest fore buying Pland of Organ.

Cir oular. Lowest prices ever given 0 gans

Adress Daniel F. Braty, Washing 32-L

ton. NJ.

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal.
District of Montreal.
District of Montreal.
Dame Virglaio Dupont, of the Parish of St.
Cunegondo, District of Montreal, wife of
Edonard Latour, laborer, of the same place,
duly authorized to ester en jugement. Plainiff, vs. the said Edouard Latour, her husband, of the same place, Defendant.
The Plaintiff hath, this day, instituted an
saction on separation de biens, against the Defendant, her husband
EDOU RD COUILLARD.
Attorney for the Plaintiff.
Montreal, 19th September, 1878.

64

CTILL GOING ON!

THE GREAT CHEAP SALE OF DRY GOODS IS STILL GOING ON!

We are determined to CLEAR OUT our entire stook SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LADIES, DO NOT FORGET THE CHEAP SALE AT

THOMAS BRADY'S,

400 ST. JOSEPH STREET. June 20-1vl Hats! hats!! hats!!!

FOR THE MILLION, AT EDWARD STUART'S.

Corner Notre Dame and McGill streets. The best and most reliable place to get cheap, stylish and serviceable Hats.

Come and see my DOLLAR HAT. Furs at wholesale prices. Alterations and repairing in Fursthoroughly nd promptly executed.

THE MAMMOTH.

JOHN. A. RAFTER & CO., 450 Notre Dame Street.

The Stock of DRY-GOODS held at the above gidress comprises a full assortment of useful and cheap lots, as will prove by the fol-lowing price list, and for quality and value we defy competition to the trade of Canada. Remem-ber our motto,—

" Value for Value Received." CATALOGUE OF PRICES: Finnel Department.

Canson Flannels, 10c., 13c., 14c., 15c., 16c., 17c. White Saxony Flannels, 17[c., 25c., 25c., 25c., 26c., 32c. White Welsh Flannels, 25c., 30c., 35c., 35c., 38c., 40c., 45c. Scarlet Saxony Flannels, 174c., 20c., 25c., 25c., 27c., 39c., 33c. Scarlet Lancashire Flannels, 30c., 35c., 38c., 45c.

Seariet Lancashire Flanners, 30c., 30c., 30c., 30c., 40c. Grey Flannets, 25c., 35c., 55c., 35c., 45c. Plain Golors, in Blue, Pink. Magenta, Amber,— all selling at 29c. and 20c. Fancy Shirting Flannels, selling at 20c., 23c., 29c., 30c., 25c., 40c., 45c., 56c. The 55c. line measures I of g yard wide. Blankets for Man and Beast.

Stocks of White Blankets, selling from \$1.75 to \$6.50. Piles of Grey Blankets, selling from \$1.25 to \$4. Large lot of Horse Blankets, from \$1.25.

Euble Linen Departmont. Grey Table Linen,—price from 14c, to 50c. Unbleached Table Linen,—price from 25c, to 60c. Half-bleached Table Linen,—price from 25c to white Table Linen.—price from 55c, to 75c. Napkins in encless variety.—price from 55c, per

Boller Towelling. Heavy Stock of Towelling,-prices : 5c., 7c., 9c. 10c., 12 c. Huckaback Towelling.—price, 12 c., 14c., 18c. Grass Cloth, checked and plain,—price, 8c., 12c. Buck Towels by the dozen, selling at 5c., 6c., 8c.

dozen.

10c., 12/c., 15c., 20c., 25c. each. Both Towels, selling at 15c., 25c., 36c., 35c. White 23d Grey Cottons. Herrockses White Cottons,—full stock. Water Twist White Cottons,—price from 5c. Grev Cottons, Hochelaga, Dundas, Cornwall England,—price from 8lc.

Tweeds, Coatings, &c.

Large lot of Tweeds for Boys, only 30c. Large lot of All Wool Tweeds, only 50c. Good line of Tweeds, only 60c. Extra large lot of English Tweeds, only 70c. of the Lungs, &c.

Dr. Coderre's Infants' Syrup

Can be given with impunity to infants in eases of Colics, Diarrhore, Dysentery, Painful Dentition, Inability to Sleep, Coughs, Colds, &c., and is now regarded as the standard remedy for the above.

Br. Coderre's Tonic Elixir

Is specially adapted for women requiring the use of toules and alterant agents. Its use can be continued without any inconvenience, in complaints such as Chlorosis, or Green Sickness; Leucorriea, or Whites; Dysmenorrhea, or difficult course; Anaemia, or thinness of the blood; General debility, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Scrofula, Ringworm and other Diseases of the

Underelothing Department. Men's Canada Shirts and Drawers,-prices, 35c

50c., 65c., 75c., 85c., \$1. Men's Real Scotch Shirts and Drawers,—prices from \$1 to \$2 each.
Oxford Regatta Shirts,—price from 35c.
Men's Tweed Shirts,—price, 75c.
Men's Flannel Shirts,—price, 75c.

Endless Variety of Ladies' and Gents' Kie Mitts, Gloves, &c. Prices low. Call early and Secure the Bargaius.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

A large Stock just received. To be sold cheap -AT-

MEILLEUR & CO.'S, 652 CRAIG STREET, NEAR BLEURY.

O'NEIL.

-DEALERS IN-Hay, Oats, and General Feed Store. The best quality of PRESSED HAY always or

hand at Reasonable Prices A CALL SOLICITED AT 273 WILLIAM STREET.



All forms of Kidney and Urinary diseases, Dian and Loins, are 1081-

tively cured by CRANT'S REMEDY.

Its effects are truly marvellous in Dropsy. Gravel, Bright's Disease, and lost vigor; no matter of how long standing the case may be, positive relief is had in from one to three days. Do not despair, hesitate or doubt, for it is really a specific, and never fails. It is purely a vegetable preparation; by its timely use thousands of cases that have been considered incurable by the most eminent Physicians have been perma nently cured.

It is also endorsed by the regular Physicians and Medical Societies throughout the country Sold in bottles at Two dollars each, or three bottles, which is enough to cure the most aggravated case, sent to any address on receipt of FIVE dollars. Small trial bottles ONE dollar

ALL ORDERS TO BE ADDRESSED TO Grant's Remedy Manufacturing Co. 554 Main Street, Word ster, Mass. July 31 15-4mos

THE BOYNE WATER.

(The Pilot.)

The series of country trips, winding up the proceedings of the British Association in Dubin, were carried on with great success. Nine distinct excursions, in charge of the respective directors, started from the railway termini at the appointed hours. Each party was numerous, in excellent spirits, and evidently on enjoyment bent. Favored by fine weather, the travellers had an agreeable time, and those amongst the cross-channel fellowsubjects who had got into the heart of Wicklow for the first time, must have been struck with the splendid scenery around them. The latest trains from the inland places of departure brought all back to town, with few exceptions, in good heart and merry mood after the day's adventures.

THE BOYNE.

There is something wholesome in the notion of a pleasure party to the Boyne. Things are surely brightening up when a miscellancous company, dyed all the politico-religious colors in the rainbow, like that which started on its travels from Amiens street that morning can bowl merrily away to what used to be the sorest spot in Ireland, and re-fight the battle of the Boyne without spilling aught save the blood of the grape on the battle-field. And this, without orange lilies or green flags, without the shrick of a fife or the thud of a Protestant drum. I suppose even philosophers by profession may have their prejudices. Possibly under many an unrufiled front on that day there was a flush of triumph or a sting of shame as the river was forded again in fancy or Righ Shamus shook his trembling bridlerein towards Dublin, a crownless coward. All I know is that they did not impress their partialities upon neighbouring skulls; that they commingled, priest end parson. Celt and Sassenach, into as jolly and happy a family of seventy-five as ever "crossed the water." Their good humor was partly stimulated by the weather, which never ceased to rain down sunshine. It was partly the result of the excursion arrangements, which were superlatively good from the guide to the dinner. It was chiefly due to the thick succession of wonders -seenic, antiquarian.

PAGAN, CHRISTIAN, AND HISTORICALwhich crowded around them at every mile of the eighteen mapped out for the journey along the Boyne. A cosy special train of first-class carriages brought the voyagers to Navan by way of Drugheda, and by 10.30 o'clock they had caught the first apparition of the Boyne from the tops of a long procession of jauntingcars. It is an odd prank of fortune which has turned the pleasant Boyne into the bitter waters at which faction has drunk its fill those two centuries past. Peacefuller river never flowed to the sea. The poet's lines are no a single mound. Nobody was able to throw ianciful ones—

Boyse's old water. Red with slaughter. Now are as pure as an infant at play. For many a rich mile it glides without a ripple through a garden land resembling Arcadia far more than Sandy-row-through noble woods, through lawns of tropical luxuriance, past mansions, orchards, hamlets, and cormields, William crossed the river, while their excellent glowing with the fat of the land. Its very conductor gave them a brief and vivid should apparatus of mediaval castles-the frontier posts of the Pale-have put on mantles of peaceful ivy. Its banks are studded with the monuments of old time, piety, and peace. The excursionists had not driven for above a quarter of an hour through Mr. Fitzberbert's demesne at Blackcastle when they were confronted by

a group of these-THE GREAT ROUND TOWER OF DONOUGHMORE, and the remnants of the neighboaing church. While the party gathered around the entrance, Mr. W. K. Wilde (the director of the excursion, and the chief author of its success), discoursed agreeably of round towers and the theories of their uses. This at Donoughmore is perfect in every stone, save that the cap is missing. It rises in six stages for 106 feet high. It is remarkable among its brethren for one altogether unique bit of evidence of its Christian origin. The entrance-door is raised some twelve feet above the ground, and the keystone of the en-trance arch is sculptured with what seemed to Petrie, as it will seem to most people, a rude representation of the Crucifixion-the figure having its arms extended at full length, and the legs crossed, after the manner of most early Christian crucifixions. Professor Zerffei, who was one of the party, somewhat peremptorily disposed of this bit of proof, by announcing that the sculpture was a Buddha, and settling with complete satisfaction to himself that the Irish round towers were of the same character as those found scattered through Mexico and Peru, and were, in fact, gnomons to mark the time of day. The Professor was in his turn demolished by Mr. Howarth, of Manchester, who pointed out that the Buddhist idols have never their arms extended, and then when Irish antiquarians of the rank of Petrie and Lord Dunraven have agreed that the towers are of Christian origin, amateurs of the rank of Professor Zeffei have need to be cautious. The debate might have waxed warmer if the happy suggestion of "luncheon" had not more thoroughly united the party in a rush to the cars. They passed the smouldering ruins of

THE OLD STRONGHOLD OF THE LACYS AT DUNMORE. They entered the Marquis of Conygham's magnificent demesne at Slane, and rambled through the showrooms of the Castle-a great square of modern masonary, flanked by four circular towers. George the III., mirabile dietu, slepthere one night during his stay in Ireland. The shair he sat in is still reverently shown; and his picture—that of a gorgeous gallant, andnot of a battered old rouc-adorns a neighboring drawing-room. There is on the great staircise a picture of King William crossing the Boyne, and there is another by Hamilton in one of the drawing-rooms of the beautiful Marchioness of Conyngham "Crossing the Boyre," under happier circumstances, with an infart on her back. In a corner of the demesne by the brink of the river, lies the hermitage of St. Erc, the first Bishop of Slane, who was consecrated by St. Patrick's own hands. Portions of the original masonry are still distinguishable amidst the arches and windows of ater centuries. Much might be said, and was well said by Mr. Wilde, about the entrancearch, carved with the unusual emblems of flur-de-lys and the rose; but the journey was to packed with points of interest that the bareenumeration of them will consume more space than we can devote to them. Hurry we on then through avenues of chestnuts, oaks, and beeches, to the foot of

THE HILL OF SLANE.

The party walked to the top, where, like true Saxons, they first addressed themselves to the luncheon spread on the grass, and then looked around for the view. A deep bank of haze unhappily hid much of its immensity; but seen from the summit of the great square monastery tower, it was still a sight for the gods. Seven rich counties, in all the fulness of the harvest, lay spread out at its feet, from the yellow steeple at Trim to the far East where the masts of Drogheda were visible. In the foreground was Royal Tara, and Monasterboice and Mellifont Abbey were within view. After wandering through the ruins of the monastery, students were once taught, the excursionists ventor.

resumed their seats, and after another breezy spin through the bright valley of the Boyne, reached the Royal Cemetery of Brugh-na-Boinne,

THE MOST ASTONISHING PAGAN MONUMENT IN IRELAND. For fully three miles this necroplis extends.

Twenty-one immense tumuli, or hillocks of stone and earth, can be counted in the neighborhood, each of them presumably built over the ashes of an Irish monarch. The three greatest are those at Nowth, New Grange, and Dowth. The excursion party visited all three; but their explorations at New Grange were of special interest. This tumulus covers more than two acres, and might be taken for a large natural hill, if there were not indisputable evidences that it has been heaped loosely together by the toil of man. It is surrounded by a circle of cyclopean grave-stones, which, the antiquaries tell us, can never have belonged to the neighborhood, and must have been transported thither from the Mourne mountains in the county Down. A passage has been found into the heart of this mighty pass, and the visitors crept through in parties of fifteen. The first dozen yards had to be traversed on all fours; in one spot the upright flagstones of which the gallery is formed just so closely together that the body is squeezed through with some difficulty; but once this trouble is surmounted the passage rises to a height of six feet and then suddenly opens into a large cruciform chamber, with one great central domed apartment, and four recesses at its angles. This chamber is some nineteen feet high to the top of the dome, which is formed by small stones gradually overlapping one another until they culminate in a great flat slab, which serves the purpose of a modern keystone. The walls are of cyclopean masonry, and bear an extraordinary resemblance to those of the tomb of Agamemnon at Mycenae, as Dr. Schlimann describes them. The stones are in many places carved with the distinct sorts of archaic sculpture-spirals, lozenge-shaped, and zig-zag lines. In other places some Cockney tourists have scribbled their vulgar nonsense. Mr. Wilde, in t'e course of his

INTERESTING TALK ABOUT THE TUMULI.

broached the theory, which all the antiquarians of the party endorsed, that those tumuli must have been the work of the tall, yellow-haired, blue-eyed race of the Tuatha de Danaan, who ruled over Erin after prostrating the power of the Firbolgs. The party lingered so long in the recesses of this astonishing sepulchral cave, that there was no time for an examination of its brother tumulus at Dowth. They drove through Mr. Gradwell's demesne, and enjoyed ifternoon tea at his mansion of Dowth Hall. In the demesne, a tew hundred yards from the Boyne, they visited a circular rath of vast extent, enclosing little less than an acre within much light upon the name, date, origin, or business of it, but Mr. Wilde supplied the gap by an interesting sketch of the uses of Irish rath in general. Two miles more along the course of the river, brought the party upon the famous battlefield of the Boyne. They descended from their cars and stood beside the obelisk raised upon the spot where King conductor gave them a brief and vivid sketch of what went on around them on the 1st of July, 1690.

THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE,

as an affair of actual blows, was a bagatelle. Never did the sovereignty of an empire change hands for more contemptible cause. A modern war correspondent would dismiss the affair in an obscure paragraph. More blood has been shed in celebrating the battle than was ever shed in winning it. The victors lost not quite four hundred men. King William, with his 40,000 veterans, the best disciplined in Europe, lay behind a long range of hills, a from the fire or the observation His battery of twelve guns upon those heights completely dominated the Jacobite positions around Oldbridge, at the opposite side of the river. The night before the battle he detached a full third of his army to the bridge of Slane, five miles up the river. By some insane neglect James had left the bridge all but undefended. It was easily carried, and before a blow was struck at Oldbridge the Irish army found that a powerful enemy was establishing himself in their rear to seize the flower of his troops-the French auxiliaries With them they carried the only eight pieces of artillery in his army. The centre and right of the position were left to the defence of regiments of ill-disciplined and ill-armed peasants, opposed to double their number of the

THE FATE OF THE BATTLE WAS ALREADY SEALED before a Williamite dashed into the river. When he already knew that the Irish left was outflanked, King William, at the head of his regiments, suddenly emerged through a glen which protected his advance to within a hundred yards of the river, and spurred boldly across the shallows. His regiments of Huguenots and Danes crossed lower down. Boots it to tell the miserable tale of what followed? The obelisk marks the spot where the King crossed. Lower down Schomberg was shot in the water; still lower down Bishop Walker, the defender of Derry. They point out also the spot where King William was wounded in the arm by a shot from the Irish lines on the evening before the battle. Enough of battle's memoirs! The excursionists were in Drogheda by half-past seven o'clock, discussing the very choice and well-served dinner supplied by Mr. Lumley, of Drogheda, and toasting the health of their conductor with all heartiness. Twelve hours even of toilsome pleasure begin to be weary at last, as the reader has suspected by this time; and lest the suspicion should grow into certainty, we hasten to end this disjointed chat by bringing our excursionists safe and happy to Dublin, as the special train did, at 9.45 p.m.

choicest troops in Europe.

-George Baker, of Lowell, aged 70, returned home from a cemetery, where he had been placing a monument bearing his name, but leaving the age and date of death blank, and was killed soon after by falling down stairs. FIRE GILDED GLASS.—The London Echo

thinks the old Egyptain method of producing fire gilded glass has been recovered. This substance is glass into which gold is so worked that many hundreds of years have failed to effect any change or to tarnish the gold. The trustees of the British Museum were so pleased with the result of the modern process that they accepted from the inventor, M. D'Hussey, specimens of his recovery of a lost art. The process consists in introducing gold leaf or platinum into the body of the glass, and amalgamating the precious metal with the glass by means of a blowpipe, an operation which also serves to produce a perfectly in-destructible covering to the metal and the designs traced. The product so much re-sembles the ancient work that the method is likely to find a tolerably wide field of where, the tradition goes, seventeen hundred usefulness-or, at least, of profit to its inEDUCATION IN IRELAND.

Matthew Arnold, one of the highest authorities in Great Britain on all educational questions, in an article published in a late number of the Fortnightly Review, says :-

"Even to the most self-satisfied English. man, Ireland must be an occasion, one would think, from time to time, of mortifying thoughts. We may be conscious of nothing but the best intentions towards Ireland, the justest dealings with her. But how little she seems to appreciate them? We may talk, with the Daily Telegraph, of our 'great and genial policy of reconciliation' towards Ireland; we may say, with Mr. Lowe, that by their Irish policy of 1868, the Liberal Ministry, of whom he was one, resolved to knit the hearts of the empire into one harmonious concord, and knitted they were accordingly. Only, unfortunately, the Irish themselves do not see the matter as we do. All that by our genial policy we seem to have succeeded in inspiring in the Irish themselves is an aversion to us so violent, that for England to incline one way is sufficient reason to make Ireland incline another, and the obstruction offered by the Irish members in Parliament is really an expression, above all, of this uncontrollable antipathy. Nothing is more honorable to French civilization than its success in attaching strongly to France.-France Catholic and Celtic-the German and Protestant Alsace. What a contrast to the humiliating failure of British civilization to attach to Germanic and Protestant Great Britain the Celtic and Catholic Ireland."

"The Irish Catholics, who are the immense majority in Ireland, want a Catholic University. Elsewhere both Catholics and Protestants have Universities, where their sens may be taught by persons of their own form of religion. Catholic France allowed the Protestants of Alsace to have the Protestant University of Strasburg. Protestant Prussia allows the Catholics of the Rhine Province to have the Catholic University of Bonn. The Protestants of Ireland have in Trinity College. Dublin a University where the teachers in all those great matters which afford debatable ground between Catholics and Protestants, are Protestant. The Protestants of Scotland have Universities of a like character. An England, the members of the English Church have in Oxford and Cambridge Universities where the teachers are almost wholly Anglican. Well, the Irish Catholies ask to be allowed the

same thing." There is extraordinary difficulty in getting | q this demand of theirs directly and trankly met. They are told that they want secondary schools even more than a University. That may be very true, but they do also want a University; and to ask for one institution is a simpler affair than to ask for a great many. They are told they have the Queen's College,

invented expressly for Ireland. But they do not want colleges invented expressly for Ireland; they want colleges such as those the English and Scotch have in Scotland and England. They are told they may have a university of the London type, an examining board and perhaps a system of prizes. But all the world is not, like Mr. Lowe, enamored of examining boards and prizes. The world in General much prefers to universities of the London type universities of the type of Strasburg, Bonn, and Oxford; and the Irish are of the same mind as the world in general. They are fold that Mr. Gladstone's Government offered them a university without theology,

philosophy, or history, and that they refused it. But the world in general does not desire universities with theology, philosophy and history le. tout; no more did Ireland. They are told that Trinity College, Dublin, is now an unsectar, an university, no more Protestant than Catholic; and that they may use Trinity College. But the teaching in Trinity College is, and long will be (and very naturally), for the most part, in the hands of Protestants; few hundred yards from the river, on its the whole character, tradition and atmosphere northern bank, where he was perfectly secure of the place at a Protestant. The Irish Catholics want to have on their side, too, a place where the university teaching is in the hands of Catholies, and of which the character and atmosphere shall be Catholic. But they are asked whether they propose to do away with all the manii old and deep rooted results of Protestant ascandancy in Ireland, and they are warned that this would be a hard, may, impossible matter. But they are not proposing anything so e. normous or chimerical as to do away with all the results of Protestant ascendancy; they propose merely pass of Duleek, and cut off their retreat to to put an end to one particular and very Dublin. In his alarm James detached the cruel result of it—the result that they, the immense majority of the Irish people, have and the Irish cavalry-to protect his left. no university, while the Protestan's in Ireland, the small majority, have one. For this plain hardship they propose a plain remedy, and to their proposal they want a plain and

straightforward answer.

ONLY A TRUCE.

(From the London Pall Mall Gazette.) The St. Petersburg Golos says that the Treaty of Berlin has produced an almost crushing impression on the Russian public. It is felt that Russia has not attained her object; that she has been deceived by her friends, and that she has foolishly helped her enemies with her victories. What is the reason of our failure? Onehalf per cent of our population have perished in the war, hundreds of millions have been expended, and yet the Eastern ques-tion is not solved and the Treaty of Berlin is merely a truce. The last war has clearly shown all our national peculiarities, as well as our moral and material strength.

All the military requirements which depended on the inbred qualities of the Russian soldier were brilliantly carried out, but where know-ledge and preparation were demanded we were not equal to the task. It was probably for this reason that we felt so much hart on reading of the boldness of Lord Beaconsfield, who, doubtless, reckoned on the superior culture of Englishmen to that of Russians. All classes of Russian society are responsible for this; we do not estimate culture and knowledge at their true value. Most of us say that mental work does not bring money, and that culture is a means of corruption.

In Western Europe, on
the other hand, people have arrived by hard

experience at the conviction that intelligence, capacity, culture and energy bring men to the front, and give them peace at home and power abroad. It is the knowledge of how to make the best possible use of their energy and abilities that has enabled the English to derive success from our victories and sacrifices. May this be a lesson to us."

EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save u many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak nuarreas of sadde minutes are noting around us ready to attack, wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well cortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Bold only in packets labelled—" IAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle street, and 170 Piccadilly, Loudon, Eng."