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WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 2, 1885

THE Judge, addressing the Grand Jury at the Middlesex sessions, expressed very strong disapprebation of the London Pall Mall Castile for publishing what His Honor termed a flood of obscens literature "whose corrupting influence must be felt in every lane and alley in the metropolis." His Honor forgut to say who and what gave rise to that flood of ebscene lite: ature. He was solicitous for the lanes and alleys of London, when he should have taken a peep into the parlors and gilded chambers of the rich and titled profligates and denounced the vice and crimes that are rampant therein.

Ir would be interesting to know how much truth there is in the following paragraph from a Chicago contemporary : - "Government officials in Canada, as well as a large number of well-informed private ladies, say that if superior women between the ages of eighteen and twenty five so there and augmit to the position of domestic service they are almost sure to marry, and marry well, within a short time of their arrival, especially if they go far West.

JAPAN's number of newspapers goes on increasing most heautifully. Soon every other inhabitant of the place will have a journal of his own. There are, at the present moment, 2,000 newspapers published in Japan. Considering that not a single journal of any kind existed or was thought of in the country: twenty-five years ago, this rapid rise and spread of the newspaper press there is one of the most remarkable facts in the history of journalism. Japan now boasts of a greater number of 1 cuspapers than either Italy or Austria, of more than Spain and Russia taken altogether, and of twice as many as the whole continent of Asia.

THERE is a noticeable disposition on the part of some people to attack the Montreal Correspondents of American and other foreign papers for the manner in which they described the progress of the smallpox in our midst, and to blame them for the injury done ADVICE FROM THE PULPIT ON THE to Montreal by their exaggerated and alarming accounts of the spread of the disease. We think those correspondents are in no wise to blame. Their accounts were, no doubt, grossly exaggerated and calculated to create needless attrm ; but they were nothing more or less than clippings or a "rehash" from the sensational smallpox literature of some of our English contemporaries. These correspondents took our home journals at their word and gave the foreign public the benefit of the six and eight column rubbish which the people of Montreal appeared to tolerate with the utmost resignation. Finding it necessary to counteract the evils of this exaggeration, THE POST was obliged to denounce the attempt to make a profitable newspaper sensation out of "a scourge." The denunciation had its effect, for there was an immediate and a very considerable abatement in the publication of smallpox trash, as well as in the spread of the "scourge" itself.

A special descatch to the N. Y. Sun gives a glowing and satisfactory description of the political situation in Ireland and of how the attitude of the English parties is affected by the declared aims of the Irish leaders. It says that Mr. Parnell's speeches have come just at the right moment to concentrate popular attention in England. The Hog part of his parish. This he attributed lish politicians are still buried in contemplation of the great problem of how the cat will jump, and they maintain an unbroken silence. Into this void the clear notes of the Irish leader penetrated with exulting tone. His throwing overboard of all subsidiary questions, and making an immediate call for legislative indepen dence, created surprise and anger at the first shock. Hitherto the English reply has been an unbroken chorus of emple and the considered vaccination to be a most ment and exercising his pastoral importation of tried and declaration of tried and d rerly has been an unbroken chorus of em-

country on an anti-Parnellite ory, arguing that an enormous Liberal majority will alone save the country from Parnell's dictatorship. Mr. Parnell in the meantime has retired to Wicklow, secure in the fickleness, pliancy and necessities of the English parties, the activity of his lieutenants, the discipline of his organization, and his more than ever supreme power in Ireland. The Irish constituencies have acclaimed the decision to give him an absolute veto of all candidacies which he disapproves, and his colleagues have resolved, by rigidly excluding all regues and cranks, to build up a party of indissolu ble unity. It is now considered certain that the Irish party will have eighty s ven seats in the new Parliament. Wonderful confi dence reigns in Ireland, and the meetings reach Land Lesque proportions. The members of the Parliamentary party are everywhere enthusiastic, and the conviction is general that the end of the struggle is near.

IME: grain crops n the United States for this year are reported to be away behind the average in quantity, and as to quality they are also considered inferior. In he Western States a large expected yield has been turned into a shortage. Last year the yield of spring wheat in those States was 132,000,000 bushels: this year it is not expected to exceed 113,000,000. Of winter wheat there were produced throughout the Union 397,000,000 bushels last year, while this year the total will not exceed 212,000, 000 bushels. The United States will produce altogether, on present estimates. 325,000,000, or 204,000,000 less than last year. The crop of last year, though, it must be remembered, was far above the average. It was 529,000,-000 bushels, whereas the average for the last five years has been only 482,000,000. This year's yield is thus 137,000,000 below the average. The Americans, on an estimate of five and a half bushels per head, will require 275,-000,000 bushels for home consumption. This will leave them, of their 325,000,000 hushels. 50,000,000 for exportation. In 1883 the United States exported 106,000,000 bushels. in 1884 the exports were 70,000,000. So that owing to the shorter crop the exports during the next twelve months will be comparatively small.

BY AN INCREASED MAJORITY.

THE opposition to the Hon. Thos. White's re-election in Cardwell was purely factious, and was not calculated to serve any public interest. It is accordingly a matter of gratifiestion to find that it was thoroughly abortive in its results. Dr. Allison lent himself to an ungracious and mean manceuvre and he has ruaped but the bitter fruits of disappointment and of a crushing defeat, which must blight all his prospects for a long time to come. The Liberals were wise and considerate enough to offer no resistance to a return of the new minister for the constituency, There was consequently no reason for the dissatisfied or envious few of the Conservative party to compel Mr. White to undergo the hardships, trouble and annovance of an electoral campaign for no useful public end. The contest, however, has not been without its bright side. It has afforded the electors of Cardwell an oppor tunity to emphasise their approval and endorantion of their honored representative in the House of Commons. At the general election Mr. White defeated his opponent by the han imajority of 341 in a total vote of 2473. Yester day he added close on 50 per cent to his majority. Up to the hour of writing all the polls but three have been heard from, and they give the Minister an increased majority of 436. It is confidently expected that the resuit of the three remaining polls will carry that figure up to five hundred. The victory is then as complete as could be desired, and will only serve to strengthen Mr. White's position in the Cabinet.

SMALL-POX SCARE.

DURING Divine service at St. Patrick's Church yesterday, the Rev. Father Dowd took occasion to address the congregation a few words of wholesome and well-timed advice concerning the smallpox outbreak in the city. He announced that the opening of the schools in charge of the Christian Brothers in the parish, following the example of the School Commissioners, both Protestant and served to unfold and catablish the growth Catholic, would be postponed until the 14th of September. He did not believe this step to be exactly necessary, but, as a precautionary measure in the present excited state of public opinion, it was no doubt a wise thing to do. He said it was greatly to be regretted that so much noise had been made about the thing by a certain class of newspapers that are ever and always on the lookout for a sensation—not thinking and apparently not caring how grave and disastrous may be the consequences of such exaggeration. The injustice without necessity and predisposed many people to catch the disease who would otherwise escape it. As an illustration of this hurtful exaggeration, he stated that up to the present time not one case of certified, genuine smallpox had occurred in any to a special Providence of God, and alive to the benefits of vaccination, and had a full confidence in it as the most efficacious no section of his people would give ear to

were speaking and working against vaccina-

The rev. gentleman exhorted his hearers to them thus far from the loathsome distemper, and urged them to lead pure and holy lives. duct in the matter. avoiding all excesses which might predispose to disease; at the same time to pray fervently that God in His mercy may be graciously pleased to remove this fatal contagion from our midst. JUSTIN McCARTHY "A REBEL."

MR. JUETIN MCCARTHY, the distinguished author and National member for Louth in the British Parliament, is by no means an extreme man, nor has he ever been considered a fierce or dangerous man; but, when properly aroused, he can say sharp and fiery things, worthy of the late John Mitchel. In the debate on Callan's motion to censure John Bright for disrespectful language addressed to the Irish party, Mr. McCarthy said: The right honorable gentleman (Mr. Bright) had done me the favor of alluding to me as a friendhe does not believe me a rebel always belonging to a rebel party. Well, his friendship I was once most proud of, but of late years he priest. has not awakened any such strong echo of feeling as in former years he might have done. Now, Mr. Speaker, about this rebel party. I am not myself a rebel, but let me see what the meaning of this term ' rebel party ' may be. I am not a rebel because I think that such an action is unnecessary and impossible of success. I believe we can have every great change we require by following out in this English House of Commons the course we have followed for the past five or six years. Therefore I am not a member of a 'rebel party.' If, however, concurrence in the charges made against the ex-vicercy, and discontent with the system of government in Ireland, was the charge which the right honorable gentleman were to ask me to face in this House, what would be my sentiments? If it were certain that the rights which we seek to gain from this house could never be recovered by peaceable agitation, I should tell him then, and I would blush for any Irishman who would not, that I would 'try the last and try the best remedy.' Rebellion has been justified over and over again where it has been needed, and it is better, even as a last resource, than to allow the continuation of a system fraught with nothing but evil It is far better to be a member of a 'rebel party' than to submit to a system that has been condemned by men of all parties (loud Irish cheers.)"

A MARKED HONOR AND NOTABLE

The banquet tendered to the Hon. Thomas White by the Press Association, on the occasion of his departure from the ranks of journalism to assume an important position in the Government of the Dominion, was unquestionably a brilliant and memorable affair. It was unique in its main features. The object of the demonstration was to render a tribute of honor, esteem and congratulation to a successul Canadian journalist. The gathering was thoroughly representative, being composed of all the different elements and interests in the community, vithout any regard to politics, race or creed It was probably the most Canadian and national gathering since the birth of the Confederation. The speeches, it was admitted on all sides, were far above the average, but what heightened their excellence and imparted additional charm to them was the outburst of patriotic and national sentiment which flowed in fervid strains from the lips of the different speakers. Canada was honored through the guest of the evening, and the Hon. Mr. White was in turn honored on account of his services to Canada. The hopes and aspirations of the rising generation of young Canadians were emphasized with a warmth and an enthusiasm that struck the spectator, and which will strike the entire country, as being of the highest significance. Canada our country" was brought promidently and proudly to the front, as it has never been before, and the signs of the times are that it is going to remain there The banquet was no mere empty compliment nor a meaningless event. Its chief characteristics made it an honor which it has been given to few public men to receive, and the honor was well deserved by the recipient. The occasion was more; it was an event of national interest and importance, having and claims of Canadian nationality. As such | not to be consulted in the matter; the banquet is destined to become historic.

A CONTEMPORARY REBUKED.

Our evening contemporary, the Montreal Daily Star, should be more careful before it | thankful for the gift. Canada, according to ventures to attack the character and denounce | the peculiar notions of these peculiar Englishthe conduct of Catholic clergymen. It has a men, should be proud and eager to reprehensible habit of holding respectable serve as an immense reformatory for people up to public scorn and ridicule on the the social outcasts and ruined lives most trivial pretences and sometimes on the of the mother country. Canadians are most unjust grounds. This is to be deeply done to the city by this sensationalism was regretted in the interests of decent journalincalculable. It created a panicky feeling ism. A short time ago our contemporary opportunity given them to lead henceforth wantonly outraged the good name and fame of a respected priest of a neighboring promoters of this moral emigration scheme country parish by falsely charging him with the commission of a heinous virtue. Their ideas of the uses Canada can be erime which was subsequently disproved in | put to are altogether too exaggerated and imopen court. That ought to have been a lesson for it, but its craving after sensational items has led it to sin again. This time it has to the fact that the Irish people were fully been directing its attention towards the Rev. or of any other foreign nation. If unoffend-Cure of Laprairie. One would imagine from ing paupers are not wanted here, it is not was abundance and plenty for all; to hay these stories the Star publishes about this likely that we are going to open our arms preventative of the disease. He hoped that clergyman that he was a sacerdotal tyrant, wide to receive thieves, cut-throats and who only deserved contempt and abuse from his prostitutes. Our prisons and reformatories prejudices or to the statements of those who | parishioners. Week after week Rev. Father | already contain a fair proportion of the Bourgeault was represented as tramp- representatives of these classes, who have tion. Those who failed to avail themselves of ling on the rights and ... liberties of managed to come across on their own hook. vaccination suffered most from the disease his flock in the matter of amuse. Any attempt at the wholesale and systematic

and thorough ventilation; of their hopes and to such a pass that the very Bosting Club of Laprairie could no longer withhold an expression of their disgust at the lying and sensa return thanks to God for having preserved tional reports of the Star, or refrain from publicly denouncing our contemporary's con-

Accordingly, a full meeting of the club was held yesterday, when it was set forth that the remarks made from the alter by the Rev. Mr Bourgeault, parish priest of Laprairie, on the evil consequences of certain dances, were bighly colored and misleading"; and

"Whereas those reports are seemingly made with a view of throwing ridicule on the rev. gentleman, and bringing about a conflict be-tween him and the members of his congregation to which a number of this club belong, be it Resolved, that the members of the club disclaim any knowledge of or responsibility for the sforesaid newspaper reports, and rotest against the same; that the members of this club regret that the impression has gone abroad that the are in opposition to the Rev. Mr. Bourg-ault whose seal and piety they, in common with al who know him, hold in the highest esteem."

In view of this resolution, which was unanimously adopted, we hope our contemporary will be induced to discontinue its silly misrepresentation and sensational accounts of a zealous, pious and esteemed

WHAT IT WANTS AND DOES'NT

Some people will never be pleased, and no matter what you do, you can never gain their approval. The Wilness is one of that set. One of its standing taunts to the Irish people used to be that union in their ranks was impossible, and that a people who were always in disaccord had no right to any form of selfgovernment. Well, the Irish have been working hard of late to please the Witness in this respect, and to establish a union among them which nothing could shake or destroy. They have succeeded beyond expectation, and today the nation stands up and to gether, as one man, and under the leadership of an elected generalissimo Now one would imagine that the Witness ought to be pleased with this grand spectacle of popular harmony and unity, and that its warmest approval would go forth to the peo, ple as its condemnation used to do when there was discord and disunion among them. But no! The Witness cannot and will not approve of it because it is Irish union. Our contemporary, in its unreasoning and unreasonable hatred of Ireland, has gone so far as to propose a plan to prevent the pecple from assembling under the one standard and from giving their unanimous support to any one leader whom they may deem fit and capable of guiding the National movement. it considers the covenant made between the Irish members, to follow no other leader but Mr. Parnell, as one "which introduces autocratic government into the very heart of free institutions." Did any one ever hear of or read more unmitigated rot than the follow-

"It would, perhaps, be desirable to accommodate the Celtic race with the chieftainship they seem to want, without the farce of parlismentary form, if it did not involve the whole population. The establishment of absolute monarchy is a crime against freedom. It is difficult at present to see how it is to be done, but, sooner or later, a law will have to be shaped to make criminal all conspiracies whose aim is to hold in vassalage any con. | a decrease of 6,718 acres, a most ominous

What does the Witness mean to convey anyhow when it says that the Celtic race might be accommodated with a chieftainship, if it did not involve the whole population? What would the whole population be involved that province for each year of the decade:in? The concluding proposal to pass a law [1,258, 1,184, 1,180, 1,152, 1,140, 1,135, 1.114. which would make it criminal for the Irish people to be united and to accept and follow the leadership of any one man, is indeed worthy of the "only religious daily."

FEMALE REFUSE FOR CANADA.

There is an idea, which is quite commonly entertained in Great Britain, that the colonies are just the places to which the incorrigible, destitute and friendless classes of the old country population should be exported. This idea is so common that members of Parliament and pscudo philanthropists, with national reputations, are guided by it. Their latest proposition in this direction is of such a character as to cause general uneasiness and to extract a vehement protest against its being carried into effect. It is proposed, and in fact the movement has been set on foot in England, to raise money for the purpose of enabling the abandoned and depraved women of English society to emigrate to Canada. The Canadian people are they are not to question whether this female refuse of London and other centres would be a desirable accession to our population. It would be our duty to receive them and to be such good and pious people that the reform of these fallen women would be ensured, and respectable and useful lives. We fear that the giev Canada credit for too much charity and practicable.

This Dominion does not intend to become a dumping ground for the garbage of England view of the foronto the that a barrier has been placed before the Chinese for goo and sufficient reasons, similar reasons will justily us in fate fering with the schemes of ore guers who are more anxious to get rid of their legitimate burdens, or to gain notoriety and profit, than they are to rescue the fallen. Our contemporary adds that "without wishing to place a stumbling block in the way of any fellow creature who seeks our shores in the ordinary way in the hope of finding more favorable moral or material environments, we must protest against the organized at tempts of a false philanthropy to convert our country into a dumping ground for social refuse. We are not responsible for the crimes of European society, and European society has no right to act as though we were."

Some of the English papers seemed quite stunned at Mr. Parnell's recent declaration, that what Ireland wanted, and was bound to have, was the power of control over her economic affairs. If they but consulted the agricultural and industrial statistics of the country, as compiled by the Government officials, they would be forced to recognize the urgent need of the Irish people possessing and using that power. Under the existing order of things, though receiving the full "benefits of English rule," Ireland is being steadily bled to death. Other countries suffer from the fluctuations of trade, from bad seasons and damaged crops, and from the operation of economic influences; but some or later a turning point is reached and depres sion gives way to a period of case and prosperity. It is not so with Ireland. Notwithstanding that it possesses in an eminent degree all the elements of material prosperity and development, such as rich hands, bounteous coal mines, a beautiful climate, a water power that would keep the entire machinery of the Empire in perpetual motion, the country is growing poorer every year both in population and natural wealth. The resources of the country are locked up, and the inhabitents are driven from its shores. The result is that the depression which is temporary and limited to some branch of human industry in other countries, is universal and constant in

An examination into the agricultural statis General, who can not be suspected of a design to create discontent with England's rule, will reveal the secret of this melancholy process of national extinction. Take the figures for the last ten years. There were in 1884 460,669 fewer acres under crops than in 1875, and 62,453 fewer acres under grass. In land lying fallow there has been an increase of 12,777 acres, and the area under woods and plantations has increased by 13,330 acres. But the next result of the ten years' work has been to add 398,404 acres to the denomination "bog and waste." In other words that enormous extent of land has reverted to a state of nature, becoming wild and unprofitable.

For the year 1884 the extent of land under cereals diminished by 79,972 acres and under green crops by 8,876 acres. In flux there is cumb. It is needless to say that all the other circumstance, especially when it is observed that the number of scutching mills has fullen steadily from 1,330 in 1875 to 1,115 in 1884. As this industry is almost entirely confined to Ulster, we give the figures referring to 1.099, and 1,086. The hare enumeration of these statistics is sufficient to indicate their significance.

But besides this there is the sad spectacle of desolate and abandoned homestrads throughout the land. The number of annuate agricultural holdings decreased by 2,471. In this connection it will be instructive to note how systematically this extermination of the people has been carried on for the past forty years. The following extract from the report will illustrate the work of landlordism and the operation of

English law upon the people :-"The number of holdings 'above 1, and not exceeding 5 acres,' diminished considerably between 1841 and 1884. Ic Leinster the decrease was 64 3 per cent; in Munster, 81.9; in Ulater, 800; in Connaught, 866; and 800 per cent in all Ireland. In the same period holdings 'above 5 and not exceeding 15 acres' also diminished in number: the decrease in all Ireland was 37.6 per cent; it was-in Leinster, 44.8 per cent; in Munster, 682; in Ulster, 33.1; while in Connaught these holdings increased 3.6 per cent. Holdings 'above 15 and not exceeding 30 acres' increased 8.2 per cent in Leinster; 116.4 per cent in Ulater, and 471.6 per cent in Connaught. They increased 1.3 per cent in Munster; while in all Ireland they increased 69.5 per cent. Holdings 'above 30 acres' increased 118 4 per cent in Leiuster: 238.3 in Munster; 345.9 in Ulster; 413.2 in Connaught; and in all Ireland, 231.1 per cent. The total number of holdings above lacre' decreased between 1841 and 1884, by 22.2 per cent in Leinster; 33.0 in Munster; 21.9 in Ulster, and 25.5 per cent in Connaught. The total number of holdings in Ireland 'above 1 acre' was 691,202 in 1841; 570,388 in 1851, and 515,446 in 1884, showing a decrease of 175,756, or 25.4 per cent in the period between 1841 and 1884." The benevolent rulers of Ireland persuaded

the people that if their numbers were decreased their material prosperity would be augmented. But this talk of over-population has been a cruel and bloody ruse to get rid of neighbors that were growing too numerous and powerful to be of any convenience or use to England. When there were nearly nine millions in the island forty years ago there the country is so much under an enforced and legalized depression, that it the Archbishop wof Quebec and all is with difficulty that half the old population can pull through. No other result could be expected, for a country misgoverned is a country in want and misery. With a little cinthe Montrent a Quebec meto. Several Home Hule this stagnation of trade and de-

"Adwis YOUR LIVER!"

In the comic operator The Mikado" his imperial highness says: To make, to some extent

Each evil Liver A running river Of harmless merriment,"

A nobler task than making evil livers, rivers of harmless merriment no person, king or layman, could take upon himself. liver among the ancients was considered the source of all a man's evil impulses, and the chances are ten to one to day that if one's liver is in an ugly condition of discontent, someone's head will be mashed before night; "How's your liver?" is equivalent to the moulry: Are you a bear or an angel to day? Nine tenths of the "pure-cussedness," otions for divorce, the curtain lectures, the family rows, not to speak of murders, crimes and other calamities are prompted by the irritating effect of the inactivity of the liver upon the brain. Fothergill, the great special at, says this and he knows. He also knows that to prevent such catastrophies nething THE RESULT OF MISGOVERNMENT.

> "Each evil Liver A running river Of harmless merriment,"

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out the world, as a maker of

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Kyle, Merrickville, Ont	\$5.00
Phelan	1.00
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s Fitzpatrick.	1.00
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Murphy	1.00

ILLUSTRATED LECTURES.

BLIGHT INSIGHT INTO THE FORTHCON. ING LECTURES BY MR. W. H. H. MUR-RAT.

In response to the cordial invitation of Mr. W. H. H. Murray, a few of his friends visited the Snowshoe Café, Thursday night, where they were entertained for apwards of an hour with some of the illustrations of the lectures on the progress of Canada which he proposes to give next month. One large sheet stretched across the rear end of the Café the pictures were thrown by a lime light, while Mr. Murray stood one side and contributed some interesting and instructive sketches of the different illustrations. The scope of the lectures takes in the whole range of Canadian history and geography, and the origin and characteristics of our people. The selection of pictures was excellent, the past and the present being blended to a nicety highly gratifying. wild and cultured in our diversified scenery, was exhibited in a succession tios for the year 1884, issued by the Registrar of pretty views, which were rendered the more beautiful by their coloring and truthfulness. From life like illustrations of the great explorers, Jacques Cartier, Champlain, Mgr. de Laval, Montcalm and Wolfe, we turn upon some beautiful scenes of the ancient city of Quebec and along the majestic St. Lawrence. In our own city he vividly displays to us some happy reminiscences of its past, and later on Montreal at the present day, as viewed from the top of the noble Mount Royal. From here we are taken to the wild life of the boundless prairies, where some excellent copies of Carlin's paintings taken among the Indians furnish food for enjoyment and instruction. Besides interesting scenes of the well known characteristics of the noble red man, some very life-like ones are given of the Buffalo hunt, some very fine animals being shown. Another very touching scene is that of an old bull brought to bay by angry wolves, who have already horribly mutilated him, and who now patiently wast to see him sucscenes of the North-West were extremely mutiful and well selected. works of art, but their peculiar virtue is that they will give the hearers of Mr. Murray's tectures un idea of the beauties and resources of Canada which they could receive in no other way. He also shows his great wiedom in appealing not only to the eyes of his audience, but to their cars as well, as the illustrations, the mere seeing of which makes a deep impression on the mind, are but the accommaniment of elequent and instructive lectures, which have caused Mr. Murray much time and study to prepare. His first lecture will be on the "Past of Canada," and his second on the "Present of Canada," and both, we have no doubt, from their instruc-tive, interesting and enterprining nature, will be largely attended and equally as highly appreciated as was his briof private entertalument which we had the happiness to witness. Mr. Murray expects to devote two months to the cities of the Dominion, and then go to the States, probably as fir south an new Orleans. The suggestion has been made to him also to lecture in London next year, in connection with the Colonial Exposition there, and it is to be hoped that he will consent.

HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP GRAVEL.

INSTALLATION SERVICE.

Mgr. Gravel, the new bishop of Nicolet. left by special train per the North Shore Railway yesterday for Three Rivers, where he errived about noon, and after paying his respects to Mgr. Lasleche, left by boat for Nicolet. His Grace was accompanied by Archbishop Taschereau, of Quebec, Mgr. Moreau, of St. Hyacinthe, L. V. Thibaudeau, secretary for the new bishop, and several of the clergy. Grand preparations were made at Nicolst for the celebration of this feast, and a few days ago Mgr. Moreau addressed a letter to the clergy of his diocese in which he stated his inability to attend the retreat of the clergy on account of his attending the installation service at Nicolet.

On the arrival of His Lordship Bishop Gravel he was warmly received by a large delegation, among them Messrs. Louis Coté, Mayor of St. Hyacinthe; Dr. Depras, N. I. Nault, Hon. H. Mercier, M.P.P.; Louis Tellier, advocate, and A. Denis, of the same place. The installation service was as follows :- Bishops Taschereau and Moreau escorted His Lordship from the sa-cristy to the Episcopal throne and placed the mitre, cross and the emblem of his new dignity. The vicar-general of the diocess then read an address of welcome, which was responded to. The ceremony terminated by the chanting of the Te Deum and the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

After the grand ceremony a banquet was held in the hall of the Nicolet college, which was artistically decorated. b. The banquet was under the direction of His Lordship the bishops; members of the colerry and strangers of distinction who assisted, also a) large number of the citizens of Nicolet, and the subrounding parishes, of St. Hys-