The Herald.

VOL. II. ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 3, 1878. NO. 33.

THE HERALD
Is Published
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
From the Office of Kane & Co.,
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Where a complete Stock of
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WILL BE FOUND,
Wholesale & Retail.
☞ A private Reading and Smoking Room adjoining the Store. june8

CHEAP DRY GOODS!
M'CAFFERTY & DALY,
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We have Reduced our Whole Stock to
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SALE COMMENCES THIS DAY!
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june22

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Just received:
50 GREEN Cases DeKuypers' GENEVA;
25 " " Key do.;
25 " " half-bottles do. 1 dozen each
5 " " pint flasks do. 1 "
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Gents' Clothing made to order in the most Fashionable styles, and a perfect fit guaranteed.
A large stock of SEAMEN'S CLOTHING AND OUTFITS always on hand.
Intending purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock, before purchasing elsewhere.
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At $2.50 per day.
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No Liquors Sold mar9—

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The above will be made up in the most Fashionable Style and at shortest notice on the most reasonable terms. Also, a nice selection of Gent's Furnishing Goods.
apr27 M. J. DRISCOLL.

NOTICE.
WE have in Stock a splendid line of
COATINGS AND TWEEDS
for our Custom Department, and will make to order at our usual low prices at our old Stand, Dock st.
MULLIN BROS.
We are selling our Ready-Made Clothing at Cost to make room for our Spring arrivals.
feb23 MULLIN BROS.

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For the People to buy
STOVES,
RANGES
AND
TINWARE
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
IS AT
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3 doors above McElroy's,
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P. S.—Wholesale Dealers please send for Price List. feb23

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For Men, Youths' & Children.
STRAW HATS,
In great variety and quantity.
Silk and Cloth Caps
always on hand.
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made to order at short notice at
No. 59 Commercial Block,
South Side King Street,
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BOOT & SHOE FACTORY,
CORNER OF
Union & Smyth Sts.
MY Factory is now in first-rate running order, and I am now manufacturing
FINE
Boots and Shoes,
of every description.
Dealers are respectfully invited to call and see my samples, which will be found on inspection, superior to the imported article. All goods manufactured by me are equal if not superior to samples, and bear my monogram
JAMES T. HURLEY.
apr20

To Inspect is to Purchase.
THE attention of Families is directed to a great lot of GREY COTTONS and SHEETINGS, which are offered at less than formerly, and at a slight advance on manufacturing prices.
MACKENZIE BROS.
NEW FRILLINGS. All the New Styles for the present Spring.
MACKENZIE BROS.
NEW COTTON HOSIERY. A splendid variety at unequalled value.
MACKENZIE BROS.
INCOMPARABLE VALUE. The balance of our large stock of Richly Embroidered Cloth Table Covers is being sold at a Veritable Reduction on the usual value of fifty per cent. Call and see them.
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THE GREAT GLOVE EMPORIUM. Only First Choice Stock, which is specially manufactured for
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HOUSEHOLD LINENS and Bedand Table Napery a specialty at
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Address BAXTER & Co., Bankers, 17 Wall st N Y
apr6—1y

Climo's ever-popular Photographs, at liberal prices, are made at 13 Charlotte street (Jack's building). His beautiful prize stereoscopic views (all saved) of New Brunswick scenery, and St. John before the fire, can also be had at above address and of dealers.

FAREWELL.

How sadly fall these simple words
Upon the human heart,
When friends long bound by strongest ties
Are doomed by fate to part:
We sadly press the hand we love,
And try to stop the welling tear,
Then bid a long, a last farewell,
To those we hold most dear.

Farewell—long months ago
I heard the mournful phrase,
When one I'll forever love
Stood in my dreamy gaze;
The blinding tears fell thick and fast
While in the sweet embrace,
The bitter sorrow of that scene
No time can e'er efface.

Farewell—it is a dreadful sound
That cuts the silken cord,
And breaks the links in friendship's chain
The sad and cruel word;
Oh, may thou flee from every tongue,
That every happy heart
May have found hopes to realize,
When friends no more shall part.

[From the *American Catholic Quarterly Review.*]

SECRET SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Rosicrucians, their Rites and Mysteries. By Hargrave Jennings. London, 1870.
The Mystic Tie. By A. G. Mackey, M. D., author of *A Lexicon of Freemasonry.* Charleston, 1849.
History of Intolerance. From the French of Edmund Villetarde. By Susan M. Day. New Haven, 1874.
The Secret History of the Fenian Conspiracy. By John Rutherford. 2 vols. 1877.
"Qui male agit odit lucem et non venit ad lucem, ut non arguantur opera ejus."
EVANG. S. JOHNSON, LL., 19 J.
(Continued.)

The next European intelligence, however, brought word that the vaunted victory existed only at the end of the lying pen of a reporter, and that the grand rebellion of the Young Irelanders had been brought to an ignominious though not a premature end, by two constables, who captured the prominent commanding generals in a cabbage-garden near Ballingarry.

The nucleus of Fenianism was an obscure local club somewhere in the South of Ireland, known as the "*Phenix*," and it owes whatever of rapid growth it had to the strong feeling of antagonism excited in the minds prominent men of our own country, by the very exceptionable and unfriendly course pursued, both by the English people and by the British Government, in the matter of the Trent, the Alabama, and, in general, wherever there was a chance to betray dislike towards the Government of the United States, during our late war. Irishmen (and our armies teemed with them) were very quick to perceive this state of feeling. Officers high in the army and in the civil departments, promptly determined to avail themselves of Irish hatred to England—a factor that always existed, notwithstanding the country a strong anti English sentiment. It was hinted by prominent friends of the administration, that, at the close of the war, our Government would have to square accounts with England—that the friends of Ireland might count on liberal aid toward securing her freedom—that guns, ammunition, and ships of war no longer in use could readily be procured. Now Irishmen are somewhat mercurial, and those of them who have no particular responsibilities, are not given to scrutinizing very closely the grounds for such hints and promises. Consequently, reports of the good will of the Government were [widely circulated and credulously swallowed. Then began the Fenian collections, the issue sham bonds, and it is currently believed that within two years over $5,000,000 were garnered or squandered. Emissaries were sent to Ireland. A model Irish Republic was set up in New York city, a pseudo government, with President, Senate, and House of Representatives, was installed and held sessions. The Treasury Department, at least, worked thoroughly, until the invariable Irish plague of disunion burst out, and lo! there were two model Irish Republics, before either had a rood of land to govern. But "they were as like aspes to peas," and they were knaves at the head of each. Houses at large rents (one of them a brown stone front $12,000 per annum) were occupied and served as splendid club houses for the officials of the new Republics.

Then, the very disreputable scandal connected with the disreputation made it necessary to do something in order to keep the subscriptions in flow; and so, it was bruited abroad that an expedition had been sent out. In point of fact, a small fore and aft schooner did wander for some time off the coast of Maine. She was supposed to have some Fenians and some howitzers on board; but where she proposed to land, or what it was intended to after she got there, has always been of the haziest. Most of all does it seem to have been cloudy to the officers (of whom she, of course, carried a redundancy), unless indeed the intention, from the outset, was to be taken. If this was the plan, it was faithfully carried out, for the vessel was taken without a shot by United States authorities.

Some time elapsed. The spirit that dictated our own "on to Richmond" cry began to ferment, expressing itself to the effect that something must be done, if supplies were expected to continue. A land expedition was set on foot against Canada, and actually crossed into the Dominion not far from the Falls of Niagara. A few murdes, a couple days' robbery, an arrant failure, and a flight for dear life were the only results.

However disheartening all this, it did not extinguish either the patriotism or the credulity of the Irish. After a considerable lapse of time, another land expedition left New York city, reached the Vermont frontier near St. Albans, and the poor dupes crossed the border. But their general and his staff prudently swaggered about from hotel to hotel in that town, till conveniently or designingly taken away by the United States authorities. The army (?) Government for their transportation back to New York. And this was the end of that famous army, without arms, chests, commissariat, means of transport, or anything else that an army needs, except officers; with which article it was (like another army of modern times) exuberantly supplied. Thus disappeared that invading host which had been for months announced with great flourish of newspaper trumpets as about to take Canada, by way of episode while on the march for Ireland.

Yet after all this, officers and agents of this transparent sham continued to live for years on the subscriptions of their gulled dupes; and when the game of Fenianism had been thoroughly played out, when the almost exhaustless wells of Irish kindliness and generosity ceased to flow at the call of the Fenians, a new name has been selected, and appeals are now made by an unblushing "leader" in behalf of what he calls the "Skirmishing Fund," which is but another dodge of these *professional Irish Patriots*, men so long accustomed to fatten on the credulity of their countrymen, that the daty of earning an honest livelihood has long ceased to present itself to their minds, and their consciences are seared as with a hot iron. Their newest prospectus gives us no more accurate information as to their plans (if plans there be, beyond getting money), than that *agents are to be constantly on the alert to annoy England and give her no rest.* Some scoundrel in New York pockets the cash, and there is no doubt but that considerable means are still extracted from foolish Irishmen and credulous servant girls. The business pays or it would not be persued. But, as to Fenianism in general, it may be said that "the rascals have at last been found out by the dupes;" and the only Fenians that now remain are the aspirants for green clothes and cheap colonies, who will never hurt either England or anybody else, save such as may intrust them with money. It needs not to be said that the principle above laid down by the Church (even without express prohibition by name) should have sufficed to keep Catholics out of the society. But there are many very ignorant Catholics, and many who will not give up that name, even when they have long abandoned all that makes the name more valuable. So that even when Fenianism was formally condemned by the late Pontiff Pius IX., many wrong-headed people, still claiming to be Catholics, became members or contributed to swell its funds. It really never did and probably never was intended, by the ringleaders, to do anything but batten on the petty cash beguiled from the often ignorant and almost always kindly Irish people.

A review article on secret societies, however necessarily cursory, would be utterly incomplete, more especially in this country, did it pass by in silence a certain organization which has of late years loomed into most discreditable prominence, by its connection, or at any rate the juxtaposition of its name, with the murders and assassinations which had rendered the coal regions of Pennsylvania a very pandemonium. We refer to the "Ancient Order of Hibernians," better known to the general public under the name of the "Mollie Maguires;" but in excessively bad odor with reputable people, under any disguise it may adopt. It is the more necessary to say something on this subject, because, in the case of this society, the strange anomaly has frequently been presented, that in the one of two adjoining dioceses, a member of this institution was refused absolution unless he would promise to sever his connection with the Order; while in the other, and but a few miles off, nothing of the kind was demanded, and music. There is no use in blinking the facts. They exist patent for all to see, and or know of all men. Protestants have been scandalized, and many Catholics have been shamed by their inability to account for the discrepancy. It existed and should not have existed. We shall first explain very briefly what is known of the thing itself.

To be continued.

New Muslin And Summer Fabrics.

Among the accessories at hand to assist her in the performance of her "duty" nothing can be more charming than ine dainty dresses of batiste and organdie th delicate tints—pink, mauve, very Pale blue, cream—or the darker Mazarin blue, either striped with white or made all of one shade and trimmed wich Mechlin or Valenciennes lace.

One of the prettiest novelties of the season is the hat made of lawn or organdie like the dress, for the country or watering places. A lawn hat, a dainty fichu and a gracefully made dress, all of the same light material, form a toilet of exceeding freshness. The newest bodice for short dresses is the blouse waist, plaited back, and front but plain on the sides, This is used in conjunction with the Laveuse overskirt for washing materials, while the jacket and vest are reserved for those composed of wool.

The fifteen cents per yard linens now in the market are decidedly great bargains. The width is up to the standard, and the quality fully equal to that used in ready made suits that sell at $5 or $6, and in some of the best suit houses they are neatly made and trimmed, and find a ready sale at these prices. Of course, these goods, by the yard, are only thrown out by merchants as an inducement for purchasing others that will yield a profit, and will probably remain but a short time in market; therefore, this is a good opportunity for ladies requiring wash suits to purchase a fair quality at a nominal figure.

The warm days render muslins and all dresses of thin material a positive necessity where comfort is in view. In very hot weather there is nothing so pleasant to wear as a fresh muslin; it looks cool and it is cool. Its drawback is (and what has not a drawback) that for town ware it is, comparatively speaking, somewhat expensive to those whose purses are only moderately filled. The first investment is not great, for muslins are to be purchased cheaply enough, but, with the present ideas of fashion, no dress looks well unless elaborately trimmed, consequently the charge now made by haundresses for "getting up" a muslin dress is frequently quite as much as its original cost.

A newspaper man recently went into a Broadway store for a pair of shoes. He found the style he wanted, but the size was too large. He was told to call in at night when a pair of the size and the same style would be awaiting him. He went. As he was taking off the same pair of shoes that night a pair of cork soles came out. Yesterday he saw a hat too large for him, but of the style he liked. It was 7¼ and he wore 7¼. The salesman said, "I will bring you a 7¼ from the warerooms," taking the 7½ with him. The new hat was the same style and fitted. That evening the purchaser discovered a piece of paste-board under the leather.

The Crimes of Nations.

HOW HEAVEN PUNISHES NATIONS THAT BLASPHEME—A MODERN PREDICTION AND ITS FULFILMENT.

[*Extract from a Sermon by Rev. Father Byrne, quoted from the Connecticut Catholic.*]

When the Lord spoke to Moses amidst the thunders and lightenings of Sinai, that voice proclaimed: "Thou shalt not take the name of Lord they God in vain; for the Lord shall not hold him guiltless who taketh His name in vain."

Some years ago I was standing on the banks of the Mississippi with an aged priest. Here I may remark, that the famous De Soto it was (a Catholic and a European) who discovered it. About three hundred years ago, he, for the first time, beheld that mighty river, and where the broad expanse of water, sweeping towards the sea, he, with monks and priests, knelt down upon the banks and planted the cross, and give praise to the name of the Lord. Every one going to the city of Washington can there see a magnificant painting representing De Soto and his band kneeling before the cross, as I just described him.

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

This painting is intended to signalize the great event. The whole genius and spirit exhibited in the discovery of this land was Catholic. Columbus, too, was a Catholic. All his followers had a profound reverence for the name of God. Men without reverence for that name would never have accomplished what they did. Well, I stood by that river with a venerable old priest. His feet were fast moving towards the grave. His days were drawing to a close. 'Now, my dear young Father," he said, "when the grave will be closed over me, you will be still living." This was nineteen years ago, before the war. The old man paused. "You will live," he said, to see this land cursed; it will be torn by a bloody, fratricidal strife; it will be cursed! I felt stunned when the venerable old Father said these words. "Why do you say so?" I asked. "Well," he continued, "you seem to have known something of the history of this country—the history of the world. Now, in all history, did you ever know of a country addicted to blasphemy that was not visited with the

CURSE OF GOD?"

If any man had stood up then, and said that before a year the roar of battle would be heard, and desolate homes would be laid in ruins, why, he would be laughed at; and yet it was so for four years! The old priest also told me that the home of blasphemer would be cursed. Yet how careless men are; they even cojure up new forms of oaths. Even boys, nowadays, wish to swell themselves into the dimensions of men by blaspheming the holy name of God. They think it is so manly! Oh, shame upon fathers and mothers who will not correct them in time! The priests and monks of the old land blessed the name of God. Even according to English literature, they made the air resound with the praises of God. Less than one hundred years ago our people at home were forbidden by English "law" to learn the A. B. C. But we did learn it. The hedge school was established, and a child was generally placed on guard, for it was

A HIGH CRIME

and misdemeanor for an Irish boy to cultivate any kind of learning. Still, the poor hedge schoolmaster, in defiance of that "law," did cultivate it, and taught his pupils to love their religion as well, and, above all things, he taught them to respect the name of God. According to English literature, the priests and monks actually saved the Bible! Their voice was heard, and that voice still lives—the voice of the old Catholic land, that taught men to bless their God, and sing his praises. They say that the monks kept men in darkness. On the contrary, they preserved the records of literature by their untiring industry. Children in those days grew up in the love and fear of God. But what a change! Now, before a child can say "Our Father," he learn to blaspheme that name. Will God curse the blasphemer? He will—I say he will! I ask you, then, to put down blasphemy. Some excuse themselves by saying, "Oh, Father, see such a one; he wears broadcloth; he blasphemes, too, and I am drawn into the habit." Now, I make an allowance for your temptation. But I say to you that no power in New York or Brooklyn can make you say one word against your will. The learned divine then referred to

SECRET SOCIETIES,

and denounced them in unmeasured terms. Truth, justice and necessity were required for an oath. In the name of God I call upon you, children of St. Ann and the Blessed Virgin, to avoid oath-bound societies. Soldiers take an oath, but their government requires it of them. We make a vow, but not till, after a year, we are fully instructed in what is to be the nature of our obligations. The men of this land pledged their lives, their fortunes; and their sacred honor to fight for it and protect its liberties. They spoke out openly. There was no secret in it when they wrenched the colors from their oppressor. In a word, then, avoid swearing and blasphemy. Our lives will not be long passing by; we are fast hurrying to our graves; we shall soon have to give an account of every thought, word, and action of ours; our voices shall, before very long, be hushed in death forever; the powers of our body shall be paralyzed in the tomb. That voice, then, that God gave us as a gift, oh, let us use it to praise Him and not to blaspheme Him. Let us not use the gift against the giver. No, no! Then when death comes, and when we are laid in the cold grave, the voice of the immortal spirit, untrammeled and disenthralled from this tenement of clay, this covering of rottenness, will be heard in heaven, like a bird in the early morn, singing the praises of God forever. God grant you all this blessing.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our own Correspondent.]
Washington, D. C., Aug. 1.

Secretary Sherman continues the incubation of his schemes for the benefit of the bondholder, whom he serves first, and in the further interest of his party which comes next in his regard. Perhaps these two should be rated second and third, respectively, as the interests he considers first, and all the time, are the interests of John Sherman. He has an idea that by forestalling Congress and reaching even a temporary resumption before the fall elections, he can help the bondholders and the Republican party in the Congressional canvass. And in this view he is straining every effort to bring about an apparent equality between gold and silver and greenbacks. One scheme he proposes to put in practice in order to get gold into circulation and have it appear that resumption is accomplished is, to change the denomination of gold coins paid out by the Treasury. The custom has been to pay out eagles and half-eagles; but now Sherman proposes to use quarter-eagles and dollar pieces. The smaller coins, he thinks, will be circulated more freely, and will at least, bring out an appearance of resumption. His idea is that there will not be so much disposition to hoard the small coins and they will go into circulation, and this will bring out coins of the same denominations that have been locked up for years.

The bondholding interests are continually asserting that the Secretary is "now fully able to resume," that "resumption can be maintained," and that he "can resume without the least risk." From the point of view of the bondholder all these statements are true. The Secretary can resume "without the least risk" to the usurer, provided his security is ample. He can resume without the least risk to the Treasury itself, if we regard the Treasury as an institution which has nothing to do with the welfare of the people, as an institution whose chief function is to guard the interests of the bondholders. But no greater delusion was ever entertained than that cherished by the specie fanatics that specie payments once begun the financial [illegible] would acquiesce in resumption as a thing accomplished. Even if the great and growing strength of the National Labor party did not show that the masses have no such intention, we might be sure that they will never consent to be taxed to keep two or three hundred millions of idle metal in the Treasury in order to make bonds more valuable and all debts more burdensome: nor will they submit to a system which makes the volume of currency and its purchasing value entirely subject to foreign influences, such as the Bank of England's rate of discount or the state of exchanges. They are evidently determined not to submit any longer to the interposition of the national banks as issuers of paper money, nor in general to any of the schemes or plans for making money scarce and dear and prices low. The issues between the two sides on this question are well enough defined to be distinguishable by the common mind, and that mind is made up. The accomplishment of resumption will be a barren victory, and may prove a disastrous one for the capitalists, for there is a risk which has been entirely overlooked in their calculations—the risk that the people will not tamely submit to their programme. That patient ass, the producer and consumer of the articles by the taxation of which our revenue is raised, and who in the end bears all the burdens, is at last getting mad. It would only be prudence on the part of those who have been doing the packing to take off some of the load as quickly as they can before his anger culminates in action.

Some further reduction of clerical force has lately taken place in the Treasury and Interior Departments. The dismissals are not numerous, however. Only fifty were relieved from the temporary roll of the Patent Office, among whom was Simon Cameron's widow Oliver. She did not take it very kindly, but declared she would not leave, and continued to arrange and dust the models until the close of the office at 4 p.m. Some of the women who were discharged came to her for sympathy. "Never mind girls," she said, "keep up courage. Come and see me at my house. I have some influence with Simon yet, and I may be able to get you back." The Supt. of the model room from which the removals were nearly all made,, says that the work of restoring the models destroyed by the fire has so far progressed that only skilled labor is now necessary. The charge is made and reiterated that Congress cut down the appropriations to such an extent that the public business suffers because there are not clerks enough in the departments to attend to it. In the face of this charge we find half the desks vacant; heads of departments having gone off on pleasure trips, their sub-ordinates of all grades follow their example. A walk through almost any of the departments reveals a degree of listless, idleness and unconcern suggestive of nothing to do and plenty of time in which to do it.

PHONO.

Domestic joys are a great mystery, but some people's peculiar appreciation of them is a greater mystery still. A gentleman just returned from "Yurrup," as John Gough says the word is pronounced, vowed that he never would travel more and then wiped a tear from his left handed cheek. "Just think of my ill luck," he said. "At one of the crowded stations I lost both my gold headed cane and my wife." He was silent for a few grief stricken moments and then added, in tearful tones, "And it was a bran new cane, too."