CHEAPSIDE

(ESTABLISHED 1819.)

437 & 439 NOTRE DAME ST.

HOSIERY.

OOTTON, MERINO, LAMBS WOOL

Infants White Sox, Nos. 1 to 6.

Infants White Sox, Nos. 1 to 6.

"Colored Sox.
Calidren's White Sox, 1 to 6.

"Colored Sox. 1 to 6.

"Colored Sox. 1 to 6.

"Colored Sox. 1 to 6.

Boys Cotton Hose for Knickerbockers—Slate, Seal Brown, Navy Blue, Gray and Fancy, Seamless, no lumps in the toes or heels, from 15c to 35c per pair.

Girls Hose, Fancy, nicely varied assortment of color, all seamless, no lumps in the feet, 15c to 35c per pair.

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Girls Fancy Hose, 15c to 60c per pair.

Ladies White Hose, 5c to \$1 per pair.

Ladies Unbleached Hose, 10c to \$1 per pair.

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Ladies Self-colored Hose, Brown, Navy Blue, Gray, Oxford Slate, best make from 15c to \$1.25 per pair.

Ladies Fancy Hose in great variety.

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Gents Unbleached Sox, 10c to 50c.

Gents Unbleached Sox, 10c to 50c.
Gents Colored and Funcy Socks.
Gents Balbriggan Half-Hose.
Gents Merino Half-Hose.
Gents Cotton Socks, with Merino feet.

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Ladies Merino Vests, high neck and Long sleeves
Ladies' Merino Vests, low neck and short sleeves.
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Boys' Merino Vests and Pants.
Girls' Merino Vests and Pants.
......Men's and O. S. Men's Merino Vests and
Pants from Sic up.
N.B.—Our lambs wool Underclothing is so
packed away, that we can sell from it during the
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We are now offering an excellent make of Cotton Hosiery, of Canadian manufacture. We desire our customers to examine these goods carefully, and give them a trial, for the following reusons:

ing reasons:

FIRSTLY—They are manufactured in Canada. SECONDLY—They possess great merit, and deserve attention.
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Small Wares—Linen Goods—Cotton Goods—Gloves—Black Gloves—Dress Goods.

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Splendid assortment of Tweeds and Cloth. For Tailoring, go to CHEAPSIDE.

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Queen Bess Corsets, with shoulder straps and skirt supporters. Corsets for Children. Children's Bands. Corsets, French Goods, at 50c each.

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English Prints, from 6c to 17c per yard.
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We believe in the best goods always!

White Shirts—a good line for 75c each, warranted full finish for evening dress.

A good assortment of White Dress Shirts, from 75c to \$1.25 each.

Our 75c White Shirt is the best value in the trade.

trade.

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Ladies' Silk Scarfs and Ties.

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A. A. MURPHY,

PROPRIETOR.

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Pirsons who have been taking Cod-Liver Oil
well be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional
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and its effects in Lung complaints are truly
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the clear Oil for a long time without marked
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Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist,
Boston. Sold by all druggists.

June 20. 1-6

THE IRISH IN CANADA.

A LECTURE BY

W. H. WALLER, ESO. MAYOR OF OTTAWA.

(Concluded from our last.) If we were, in compliance with the advice of our would-be leaders, to divest ourselves of our political principles, and band together. AS CATHOLICS ONLY,

with the view of supporting whichever party would give us the most liberal terms, we would place ourselves in the position of mercenaries, who had no interest in the general welfare of the country, and were prepared to support any party in politics whether pure or corrupt-whether extravagant or economical -whether competent or incompetent-who would give us the most patronage and promise the most consideration. (Applause.)
Is this the position that a proud and highspirited people such as the Irish are, desire to be placed in, the Dominion of Canada? The anower, I am sure, of nineteen-twentieths of the Catholics of the country is an emphatic and an indignant "no!" (Applause.) The assumption of such an anomalous attitude, it must be apparent to the least reflecting, would be to rob us of sympathy, influence and respect-would be to make aliens of us in the country, sojourners and not citizens, would be to place us in the repugnant position of un-principled men, ready for sale in self-interest -the unreflecting tools of aspiring individuals, and could only result in ultimate disaster-in engendering a hostility against us, on the part of every other nationality in the Dominion. In brief, it would be destructive of our interests to have the idea prevail that the Irish Catholics of Canada; were in barmony with and such wild, visionary, dishonest and dishonorable course of conduct. (Applause.) But, for the sake of argument, let us see how far the united action of the Catholics of Ontario is practicable. Is there anything practicable about it? I contend there is not; and I have given you already sufficient grounds for thinking so; but to make matters quite clear, I will remind you of a few more facts. Most of you will remember that in December. 1870,-a little in advance of the general elections, as usual,—a number of Catholic gentlemen were called together in Toronto, by a gentleman of that city, privately to consider "what, if anything, could be done towards securing to the Catholics of Ontario a just representation in the management of public affairs." They complained that the Irish Catholics were almost totally unrepresented in the halls of the Legislature," and this "humiliating position" they attributed "partly if not principally to the want of harmony and unity of political action among the Catholics themselves." From this meeting resulted

THE CATHOLIC LEAGUE

and its " avowed object was to bring about a union of the Catholics throughout the Province of Ontario." Did the League succeed in this undertaking? It is well known that it did not. After an ephemeral existence of about twelve mouths, or thereabouts, the organization fell to pieces, and soon after was as dead as an embalmed herring. What was the cause of the collapse? It will let gentlemen who had been members of the League tell you. In a "Protest" signed by Hon. Frank Smith, Hon. John O'Connor and four other members of the League, we are told that, "from outset, bad fuith characterized the conduct of the League." "It was proposed to submit," they tell us, "to the leaders of the two political parties, certain propositions in the name and on behalf of the Catholic body, in view of unitling the support of that body in favour of Sir John Macdonald or George Brown, according as either one or the other would guarantee with reasonable certainty the most liberal terms." But it would appear that the Convener of the League, the Toronto gentleman, who was ambitious of Parliamentary honours, flew into the arms of Mr. Brown or the Grits before the terms of Sir John Macdonald were communicated; and, for this and for other reasons stated in the protest, the gentleman just named withdrew from the League and advised their friends to do likewise in the following language: "By reason of these plain and palpable evidences of bad faith and factionism; and, furthermore, on account of the manifest failure of the League to bring about the results proposed by its establishment-instead of unanimity and harmony, we find dissension and discord: instead of the language of conciliation and friendship on the part of its spokesman and organ, that of insult and vindictiveness—we consider it our bounden duty thus publicly to announce our withdrawal from all connection with the Catholic League. Moreover, we advise all those who have joined the organization through our instrumentality or on account of having seen our names coupled with its prooceedings to consider well the advisability and necessity of severing their connection with men whose manifest aim is to wheedle the Catholics of Ontario into a political alliance with George Brown." Is anything more than this necessary to convince us of the utter futility of any attempt at bringing about a united political action on the part of the Oatholies of Ontario irrespective of party pro-clivities? I should think not. The thing is utterly impracticable, and even if practicable, as I have demonstrated, could do us no good, but positive harm. Besides all this, the highest dignitary of the Catholic church in Canada puts his veto on such assumption of powers in the following words: "No association of persons or journals has any right to dictate on subjects affecting Catholic interests, without consulting the prelates of the Church, who are the natural guardians of those interests." But let us reflect for a moment on the injustice-the more than injustice-put upon the Irish Catholics of Ontario by those Catholic Leaguers, excellent and all as their intentions may have been. Without consulting leading Catholic gentlemen, we are told, and without having any expression of opinion from the Irish Catholies of the Province as to the desirability of the movement, one officious gentleman of Toronto, who funcies, no doubt, that he ought to be a member of Parliament or of the Cabinet, and who would appear to be in a hurry to get there, calls a preliminary meeting for the ostensible purpose of uniting the Catholies of Ontario, and thus increasing their numbers in Parliament. And how was this end to be accomplished? By proposing to Sir John Macdonald, on the one hand and to Mr. George Brown on the other andto make an offer for the Catholic vote, and whoever was in the occupancy of public positions throughthe highest bidder was to be declared the purchaser. And all this has to be done "in the the hour of their being elected to public office name and on behalf of the Catholics of Ontario." | minded their own buisness and took no part Was this an honourable on dignified position in public affairs? By no means. Almost in which to place us as a component part of evers one of them carved their way to those the Canadian people? (Cries of "no! no!") I

-anything more shameful for men professing

to be representative Catholics to propose-

anything more degrading to the ill-used

have been struck, it is not easy to conceive.

their political rights and privileges in the "in our name and in our behalf." weak and undignified conduct in our name as follows:-] and on our behalf at the present time? (Applause.) I should think not; and if so, it is dian, in January, 1875, our fellow-countryman not one bit too soon that the Irish Catholics and co-religionist, Mr. O'Hanly, whom we of our fellowcitizens of other creeds and nationalities, and seriously injuring thereby our feeling—unity of sentiment on public ques-social, material and political prospects for the inadequate.

REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT. the Irish Catholics in Canada have no reason to complain-nor do they complain of their condition as a part of the Canadian people; and having exposed the unauthorized and injurious conduct of a few dissatisfied individuals who take unwarrantable liberties, "in our name and on our behalf," to better their own condition, you naturally expect me to tell you what in my opinion is the best course to adopt with the view of improving that representation in Parliament, which we are all agreed upon, it is desirable to accomplish. Well, according to my judgment, the course for us to pursue most likely to conduce to our general interests and in the shortest time to improve our polistatus would be this; Let us leave all matters purely Catholic or affecting Catholic intsrests as such, in the hands of the priests, bishops and archbishop. Confided to their care and keeping, such interests will be in the proper repositary and will not be at all likely to suffer in the trust; and in doing this we would be not only showing proper respect and consideration for our spiritual advisers, but would simplify our political action and afford ourselves much freer scope in the exercise of our political opinions of a general character. Having settled on this part of the programme, we should reflect on the advice of his Grace Archbishop Lynch, respecting an education and a competency for our children before meddling much in politics, "except to cast our votes, and then in favour of the party that we conscientiously consider will best administer the affairs of the nation." Such of us who find that we cannot actively engage in without injuring ourselves or our families, should severely let the profession alone except in the respect pointed out by his Grace the Archbishop. To aid us in the rorming correct conclusions, however, as to our course of action in this regard, and with the view of acquiring a general knowledge of the affairs of the country—in all of which we must be, and are interested-we should at least read two goed weekly papers, on opposite sides in politics, if the time nor means will not admit of our subscribing for daily journals; and carefully weighing all the facts we should form our own opinions and openely and honestly, when the occasion required, identify ourselves with our convictions. We should learn to think as much as possible for ourselves on questions of general politics; and on occusions of elections from a knowledge of facts be able to record our votes without making our own judgment subservient to that of a candidate or his canvassers. (Applause.) Such of us, however, as find ourselves in means, and feel that we can

IDENTIFY OURSELVES WITH THE POLITICS OF THE COUNTRY, and with the ever recurring incidents of a local character—and there are many such and learn there to debate matters of interest trisbmen and Catholics in the Dominion— to the country, and in this way not only edu-Irishmen and Catholics in the Dominionshould never allow the opportunity to pass, where a question of general import or of local interest required consideration, without showing ourselves interested in the movement. If we do not do this-if we hide our light under a bushel-if we say to ourselves, as too many of us do, " there will be plenty there without me" if we stay at home and mind our own buisness, and allow our neighbours of other nationalities to attend exclusively to business and interests that concern the whole of usthat we are interested in as much as they areit must be obvious to the least reflecting that politically and otherwise we are standing in our own light. If we have fitness and ability for public positions-and many or us have—and if we have an ambition or desire for public life, it is absolutely necessary that we must use our energies and on ambilities in the general interests, and in doing so bring ourselves into general notice; or, like the rose in the desert, we may be born, mature and die, without attracting any attention. This is so self-evident a truth that there is no denying it. It is equally true, unfortunately, that too many Irish Catholic men of means and ability are entirely too apathetic in this respect: they do not identify themselves sufficiently with our public affairs, either local or general and in refraining from doing so they not ouly do themselves and their co-religionists an justice, but they set rn eqample which has a bad effect on the young Catholic men of the day, who to a very great extent, taking them as a whole, are copying too faithfully the apathy of their fathers. Now this one drawback, and it is a serious one, has more to do with our want of Catholic representation in Parliament than many of you would be willing to believe; but it is nevertheless a fact, and with the view of remedying the evil so much complained of, it is essentially necessary that this pathy, or bashfulness, or whatever we may call at must be overcome, and we must

COME TO THE SURFACE a little more than we have been in the habit of doinfi. A waking up in this respect on the part of individuals in the different cities, towns and villagrs of Untario, manifesting an interest in public affairs, and at the same time exhibiting an aptitude and fitness for public position, would be more in a year or two, in the period to clapse between general elections, to increase our numbers in Parliamen than at the Catholic Leagues you could form in Canada in the neqt 25 years- (Applause.) Such a course of conduct you must see is absolutely necessary to increased representation —it is an essential condition of such an increase and in the absence of such a line of conduct no amount of organization can remedy the evil complained of. Who are the men to-day out the country? Are they those who up to positions by previously identifying themselves think not. Anything more unwaranted than this with general interests, politically and otherwise? and in no other way could they by any possibility, in a free country like this, where competition is so sharp in every department Catholics of Ontario, "in whose name and in of life, have attained to those positions. We whose behalf" the humiliating bargain was to cannot fig this indisputable fact too firmly in

ed to the position, they had no commission | defect we are so often reminded of by men who from the Catholics of Ontario to barter away desire a short cut to Parliamentary position,

then coming elections—no right whatever; [Mr. Waller here quoted from the Globe of and yet, unauthorised and all as they were to 1874, and from an article in the Catholic regotiate, they were to have committed the Tribune of that date, written by a young gentle-lrish Catholics of Ontario to the one party or man of Ottawa, Mr. James J. Kehoe, to sustain to the other. Do we desire a repetition of his position in this respect, and then continued

of Ontario should rise in their power, in every all admit to be a man of ability, wrote as part of the Province, and through the men in follows: "I hold firmly to the doctrine, that whom they have confidence, denounce this it is not in the public interest of a country like degrading and damaging conduct on the part ours, composed as it is of a heterogenous of self constituted champions, who, to advance population of diverse races and creeds, that their own individual interests, are continually any one nationality, or any one sect should be taking the Irish Catholic name in vain; plac- as a unit on the most important of all teming us in a low or inferior position in the eyes poral concorns—politics. The only bond of union that can be approved is community of future. Having thus far endeavoured candidly affairs; and where these are wanting, principle, to convince you that, except in the matter of | honesty, good government, are not to be found. (Applause.) How very true. Mr. O'Hanly then went on to prove that the Scotch are not a unit in politics, and gave the following forcible incident of the fact:-We have at this hour a lively illustration of it in North Renfrew, where the Prime Minister of the Dominion-a very unusual thing indeed-has left his desk to brave the rigours of a Canadian winter in that primitive mode of conveyance, the sleigh, to use his great influence for an Irishman against a Scotchman." This refers to Hon. Mr. Mackenzie's going up to Renfrew to support Mr. Murray against Mr. White. Loud applause.) In the same letter Mr. O'Hanly further remarks :- The Irish in a Canada even if a policy of isolation were desirable, are in a hopeless minority to accomplish anything for or of themselves. They must have allies, they have to choose one of two alternatives, an alliance with the Tories or the Liberals." These sentiments are all sound and do not by and means savour of the false and impracticably idea of national, reigious, or political organization for bettering the Irish Catholic position in Canada. We must unmistakably be on the one side or the other, according to our convictions, and in our own especial interest as well as in the general interest of the country, we must be on the best and most friendly terms possible with our neighbours of of other creeds and nationalities, with whom in this common country our lot is cast. How can we assume an attitude of this kind. agreed upon by every thinking Catholic in the land as essential to the advancement of our interests if we band ourselves together into exclusive religious national political organizations. The thing is utterly impossible. These being all incontestible facts it appears to me that the plain unmistakeable course for us to pursue is that which I have endeavoured to point out. Let us identify ourselves more actively, such of us as have the means, time and talents, and can afford them, to our country in public affairs. Let us from a knowledge of the aims and objects of political parties, ally ourselves in-telligently on the one side or the other, and there firmly remain until we can justify ourselves on broad principles for a change. Let us show ourselves in every way, not merely in

the country, but of the country. LET OUR YOUNG MEN.

as it is their right and privilege, and as they owe it to this their native country-become members of our volunteer corps, and enjoy the several advantages to arise from such an act. Let them, instead of wasting valuable time in bowling alleys or billiard rooms, seek more frequently library associations, and the public journals of the day, and works on history literature and science. Let them join our Reform or Conservative Clubs, according to their convictions, and take an interest in their concerns. Let them become members of the Boards of Trade in their respective localities, cate themselves politically, but familiarize themselves to speak on public questions, and in doing this they break down the barrier of addressed the crowd yesterday morning, nor exclusiveness, exhibit their national abilities. and thus certainly pave the way to their preferment to higher stations in life. Here in Caunda we have the finest, the freest country in the world. Here we are invested with a measure of freedom and liberty, beyond which it would not be in the interest of the State or the subject to be endowed; here peace reigns supreme and prosperity smiles on the labours of the sober and industrious. Our climate is healthful and invigorating, our resources almost exhaustless, requiring only development to make us a grand and powerful

nation. Wealth of the forest treasures of the hills, Majestic rivers, fertilizing rills, Expansive lakes, rich vales and sunny plains, Vast fields where yet primeval nature reigns, Exhaustless treasures of the teeming soil, These loudly call to enterprising toil. (Applause.) Let us all as the people of a common country then, join harmoniously together to develope those grand resources of this Canada of ours, and contentedly enjoy the blessings to result from our labours. "Let us," in the words of his Grace Archbishop Lynch, for whose sentiments we all entertain a profound respect, and by whose excellent advice we can all safely be governed. "shoulder to shoulder build up this our country with a generous lovalty, without forgetting the land of our birth," and under such happy anspices it will become "a great nation in the future-great in the morality of its people, and in that eminent prosperity and contenment which God bestows on dutiful and obedient subjects." (Loud and long continued

applause.) Mr. M. Bennet here advanced, and amidst cheers presented his Worship with a handsome bouquet of flowers, while the band gave a selec-

lecturer by Mr. W. Kehoe, seconded by Mr. Murphy. Mayor Waller replied, and after some diseussion the motion was carried amidst loud cheers, and the meeting broke up.

THE QUEBEC RIOTS.

Quenec, June 12, 1878.

The Quebee rioters assembled at Jacques Cartier market to-day, and after being addressed by their leader, murched to St. Roch. Those threatening movements excited the apprehension of the authorities and B Battery, and Cavalry soon after, all under the command of Col. Strange. When the military began to form they were assaulted with stones by the rioters, but kept their temper admirably.

A rumor that the rioters were about attacking the Parliament Buildings drew the military that way. The rioters in the meantime had assembled in another quarter, and sacked the Mayor's house. Seeing the gigantic dimensions the riots were fast assuming, the 8th Battalion were called out and a requisition to Montreal, Ottawa and Halifax for reinforce-

The troops after remaining on the ground a short time, were marched up Mountain Hill killed in Paul street on Wednesday afternoon, to the Parliament House upon which it had was resumed yesterday, and after the examinour minds; for thinking upon it, and acting been rumored an attack would be made, and ation of several witnesses, was further ad-The men who were to have sued for terms upon it, in a very great degree will be found remained on guard until eight o'clock, when journed till Monday at ten a.m.

from Sir John and Mr. Brown were self-elect- the remedy—the certain remedy—for the they were relieved by the 8th Battalion Volunteer Royal Rifles, under the command of Col. Alleyn, who kept guard until relieved by B Battery at 8 o'clock this morning. At half-past seven the rioters assembled in the market place at Jacques Cartier square, where they were addressed by a number of French Canadians, one of whom said there will be

EPISODES TO-MORROW. They will turn out the volunteers, but that

WILL NOT MATTER.

As Mr. Joly advised us, we will go peaceably to demand our rights; and if we cannot get them peaceably, we will

GET THEM AS WE CAN."

Another speaker called on his friends to assemble there at half-past seven in the morning, those having arms to bring them, those not having any to borrow some, or fill their pockets with stones. Some men in the crowd were heard to say,

WE'LL HAVE SOME ONE'S BLOOD TO-MORROW for that blood shed to-day." After the meeting a band of about a thousand proceeded to the gaol and demanded the release of the prisoner Giroux, who was arrested on Mountain Hill, having previously been noted as one of the foremost in the ranks of the rioters. This being, of course, refused by Mr. Maclaren, the governor of the gaol, the crowd proceeded to break several of the windows and afterwards retired. During the early part of the evening a number of men assembled before the residence of the Mayor, and demanded admission. On being refused they proceeded to force in the door, and swarmed into the house. They searched it from top to bottom, terrifying the inmates by their most disgraceful threats of what they would do to the Mayor when they caught him. The Mayor having made his escape, they made off after smashing the basement windows and doing some other damage to the interior. The whole force of the police

OTHER IMPORTANT POINTS

tions, and

being engaged in guarding the various sta-

in the city, the streets would have necessarily been left unprotected had not about 150 householders voluntarily enrolled themselves as special constables. They were duly sworn in, and patrolled the streets all night. A telegram was received last evening from His Excellency the Governor-General, enquiring whether or not his presence was required in Quebec. There is not the slightest foundation for the report spread, that a number of ship laborers were about to join the strikers. It is very much to be regretted that so much

TIME WAS LOST

by the authorities in dealing with this unfortunate demonstration. Had the Mayor been a man of nerve or the action of yesterday been adopted a week earlier we should not now have had to report the sad events of yesterday. It was reported last evening that a raid was to be made by the strikers upon the armory in order to supply themselves with firearms. The authorities however, removed all the arms therein contained

TO THE CITADEL

a troop of Canadian Hussars remaining all night on guard at the armory. The special train from Montreal with the troops on board and which left Richmond at 2.10 this morning only arrived at 8.30 this morning. They were expected to arrive at 3. All is quiet up to 10.30 this morning but how long it may continue is uncertain.

OTEREC, June 14.

Yesterday morning, as agreed upon the previous night, the rioters, to the number of several thousand, assembled, and were addressed by one of their number, evidently a French or Belgian Communist, at the Jacque Cartier Hall. The police have not been able to ascertain the names either of the man who yet of many of the leading rioters associated with him, who seem all to be strangers in the city. The leader who spoke vesterday morning told the men that they must have bread or blood He called upon them to

FOLLOW HIM.

and that if he was killed he trusted some one else would take his place. His fiery appeal. however, failed to awake any responsive enthusiasm in his heavers, and large numbers of them dispersed. Two or three attempts were made to induce the strikers to follow the lead of a man who carried the tri-colour, but without avail. They were addressed by one of their number, who advised them to refrain from any deeds of violence until after the departure of the military. A few of the strikers did walk in procession to the Upper Town, but as soon as they caught sight of the military they dispersed in all irections, and the one who carried the flag tore it from the pole and hid it in his pocket.

Quesso, June 15.

Those of the strikers who seriously desired to find employment, and who had not joined the movement from any desire to share in the pillage committed by the rioters, have appointed as their leaders, to negotiate for them with the employers of labor Messrs. Robert Smith and Ignace Fortier These two parties have since acted with a degree of circumspection that does them credit. They plainly told the strikers that their ends were not to be gained by lawlessness, and the

SACKING OF PROPERTY

and succeeded yesterday morning in inducing about 700 men to return to work, depending A vote of thanks was then moved to the upon the promise contained in the Mavor's proclamation. The laborers employed upon the St. John Street Railway departmental buildings and other public works, returned to their avocation yesterday morning, it being understood that they are to receive 80 cents per day.

The riot being considered virtually at an end, the authorities agreed yesterday to send home to Montreal a detachment of the military orce belonging to that city. Accordingly fifty men from each regiment returned last evening by boat, those being selected whose business at home required their presence in the most pressing manner. The remaining volunteers will most probably leave town the police were called out, and Captain Short's this evening by steamer Quebec, to the regret of the citizens. Since their arrival here their behavior has been most exemplary in every respect.

The police have received information of the wherenbouts of a large quantity of the flour tolen by the rioters from the stores of Mr. J. B. Renaud. A portion ot it has been recovered and legal steps will be taken to recover the balance. Twelve barrels and three bags of flour have been restored to Mr. Renaud, by fathers of families whose sons were concerned in its removal.

The inquest on Edward Beaudoire, who was

1878.

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2nd. To discontinue and abundon the system of allotments.

3rd. To reduce its capital to twenty per cent of the amount now subscribed, except in so far as respects the holdings of present borsowers, who will remain shurcholders for the full amount advanced to them. And if they pesfer not to retain such shares, powes to make arrangements with them for the repayment of what is due on their loans will be asked.

4th. To increuse its capital stock from time to

their loans will be asked.

4th. To increuse its capital stock from time to time; to create a seserve fund: to continue to issue temporary shares, if thought advisable; to create a iten on the shares for the payment of claims due to the Society; and to invest is moneys in public securities, and to accept personal; in addition to hypothecary guarantees as collateral security for loans mude by it.

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