

CHEAPSIDE

(ESTABLISHED 1816.) 437 & 439 NOTRE DAME ST.

HOSIERY.

COTTON, MERINO, LAMBS WOOL.

Infants White Sox, Nos. 1 to 6. Colored Sox. Children's White 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 25c per pair.

Underclothing.

Ladies Merino Vests, high neck and long sleeves. Ladies' Merino Vests, low neck and short sleeves. Ladies' Merino Vests and Pants. Boys' Merino Vests and Pants. Girls' Merino Vests and Pants. Men's and Boy's Merino Vests and Pants.

Canadian Hosiery.

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 reasons:

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

Grenadines.

Plain Black Iron Grenadine, 2 1/2 to 4 1/2. Black Gilt Grenadine, all prices. Pins, Needles, Buttons, Braids, Thread, Tape, Silk Spools, Silk Twist.

Small Wares.

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

Domestic Goods.

English Prints, from 6c to 17c per yard. Brown Cotton from 7c up. White Cotton from 7c up. An extra variety of 7c to 10c. White Cotton for 10c, worth 12c per yard.

Gloves.

The best assortment of Gloves, all kinds and makes at CHEAPSIDE. ALEXANDRIES! IOUVIN'S! JOSEPHINES! Best Makers.

Umbrellas.

Cotton, 30c up. Zanilla. Alpaca. Silk. Ladies' and Gents' Umbrellas. Ladies' Silk Scarfs and Ties. A magnificent assortment.

CHEAPSIDE

437 and 439 NOTRE DAME STREET, FOR BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

A. A. MURPHY, PROPRIETOR.

(ESTABLISHED 1816.)

Willow's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.—Persons who have been taking Cod-Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Willow has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure Oil and Lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in Lung complaints are truly wonderful.

THE IRISH IN CANADA.

A LECTURE

W. E. WALLER, ESQ., MAYOR OF OTTAWA.

(Concluded from our last.) If we were, in compliance with the advice of our would-be lenders, 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 high-spirited people such as the Irish are, desire to be placed in, the Dominion of Canada? The answer, I am sure, of nineteen-twentieths of the Catholics of the country is an emphatic and an indignant "no!" (Applause.)

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 months, or thereabouts, the organization fell to pieces, and soon after was as dead as an embalmed herring.

and with the ever recurring incidents of a local character—and there are many such Irishmen and Catholics in the Dominion—should 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 bush—if we say to ourselves, as too many of us do, "there will be plenty there without us," if we stay at home and mind our own business, and allow our neighbours of other nationalities to attend exclusively to business and interests that concern the whole of us—that we are interested in as much as they are—it must be obvious to the least reflecting that politically and otherwise we are standing in our own light.

and with the ever recurring incidents of a local character—and there are many such Irishmen and Catholics in the Dominion—should 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 bush—if we say to ourselves, as too many of us do, "there will be plenty there without us," if we stay at home and mind our own business, and allow our neighbours of other nationalities to attend exclusively to business and interests that concern the whole of us—that we are interested in as much as they are—it must be obvious to the least reflecting that politically and otherwise we are standing in our own light.

from Sir John and Mr. Brown were self-elected to the position, they had no commission from the Catholics of Ontario to barter away their political rights and privileges in the then coming elections—no right whatever; and yet, unauthorised and all as they were to negotiate, they were to have committed the Irish Catholics of Ontario to the one party or to the other. Do we desire a repetition of weak and undignified conduct in our name and on our behalf at the present time? (Applause.) I should think not; and if so, it is not one bit too soon that the Irish Catholics of Ontario should rise in their power, in every part of the Province, and through the men in whom they have confidence, denounce this degrading and damaging conduct on the part of their self-constituted champions, who, to advance their own individual interests, are continually taking the Irish Catholic name in vain; placing us in a low or inferior position in the eyes of our fellow-citizens of other creeds and nationalities, and seriously injuring thereby our social, material and political prospects for the future.

REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT, the Irish Catholics in Canada have no reason to complain—nor do they complain of their condition as part of the Canadian people; and having exposed the unauthorised and injurious conduct of a few disinterested 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, 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 political status would be this: Let us leave all matters purely Catholic or affecting Catholic interests such as in the hands of the priests, bishops and archbishops. Confided to their care and keeping, such interests will be in the proper repository and will not be as 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.

and with the ever recurring incidents of a local character—and there are many such Irishmen and Catholics in the Dominion—should 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 bush—if we say to ourselves, as too many of us do, "there will be plenty there without us," if we stay at home and mind our own business, and allow our neighbours of other nationalities to attend exclusively to business and interests that concern the whole of us—that we are interested in as much as they are—it must be obvious to the least reflecting that politically and otherwise we are standing in our own light.

a little more than we have been in the habit of doing. A waking up in this respect on the part of individuals in the different cities, towns and villages of Ontario, 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 elapse between general elections, to increase our numbers in Parliament than at the Catholic Leagues you could form in Canada in the next 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 in the occupancy of public positions throughout the country? Are they those who up to the hour of their being elected to public office minded their own business and took no part in public affairs? By no means. Almost every one of them carved their way to those positions by previously identifying themselves 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 of life, have attained to those positions. We cannot fix this indisputable fact too firmly in our minds; for thinking upon it, and acting upon it, in a very great degree will be found

the remedy—the certain remedy—for the defect we are so often reminded of by men who desire a short cut to Parliamentary position, "in our name and on our behalf."

In a forcible letter, written to the Irish Canadian, in January, 1875, our fellow-countryman and co-religionist, Mr. O'Hanly, whom we all admit to be a man of ability, wrote as follows: "I hold firmly to the doctrine, that it is not in the public interest of a country like ours, composed as it is of a heterogeneous population of diverse races and creeds, that any one nationality, or any one sect, should be as a unit on the most important of all temporal concerns—politics. The only bond of union that can be approved is community of feeling—unity of sentiment on public questions, and in the management of national affairs; and where these are wanting, principle, 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 illustration 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 any means savour of the false or impracticable idea of national, religious, or political organization for bettering the Irish Catholic position in Canada. We must understand only 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 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 uncontested facts it appears to me that the plain unmistakable course for us to pursue is that which I have endeavoured to point out. Let us identify ourselves more actively, such as we 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 intelligently 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 YOUTH MEN, as it is their right and privilege, and as they owe it to 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 literary 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, and learn there to debate matters of interest to the country, and in this way not only educate themselves politically, but familiarize themselves to speak on public questions, and in doing this they break down the barrier of exclusiveness, exhibit their national abilities, and thus certainly pave the way to their preferment to higher stations in life. Here in Canada 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.

Let us all as the people of a common country then, join harmoniously together to develop 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 guided, "shoulder to shoulder build up this our country with a generous loyalty, without forgetting the land of our birth, and under such happy auspices it will become a great nation in the future—great in the morality of its people, and in that eminent prosperity and contentment which God bestows on dutiful and obedient subjects." (Loud and long continued applause.)

Mr. M. Bennett here advanced, and amidst cheers presented his Worship with a handsome bouquet of flowers, while the band gave a selection. A vote of thanks was then moved to the lecturer by Mr. W. Kehoe, seconded by Mr. Murphy.

THE QUEBEC RIOTS.

The Quebec rioters assembled at Jacques Cartier market to-day, and after being addressed by their leader, marched to St. Roch. Those threatening movements excited the apprehension of the authorities and B Battery, and the police were called out, and Captain Short's Cavalry soon after, all under the command of Col. Stange. When the military began to form they were assailed 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 reinforcements. The troops after remaining on the ground a short time, were marched up Mountain Hill to the Parliament House upon which it had been rumored an attack would be made, and remained on guard until eight o'clock, when

they were relieved by the 8th Battalion Volunteer Royal Rifles, under the command of Col. Alley, 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 RIOTERS TO-MORROW.

"They will turn out the volunteers, but that WILL NOT MATTER. As Mr. Joly advised us, we will go peacefully to demand our rights; and if we cannot get them peacefully, 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 being engaged in guarding the various stations,

OTHER IMPORTANT POINTS 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 valuable

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.

QUEBEC, 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 Jacques Cartier Hall. The police have not been able to ascertain the names either of the man who addressed the crowd yesterday morning, nor yet of many of the leading rioters associated with him, who seem all to be strangers in the city. The leader who spoke yesterday 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 hearers, 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 directions, and the one who carried the flag tore it from the pole and hid it in his pocket.

QUEBEC, 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 upon the promise contained in the Mayor'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 force 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 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 whereabouts of a large quantity of the flour stolen by the rioters from the stores of Mr. J. B. Renaud. A portion of 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 suitors of families whose sons were concerned in its removal. The inquest on Edward Beaudouire, who was killed in Paul street on Wednesday afternoon, was resumed yesterday, and after the examination of several witnesses, was further adjourned till Monday at ten a.m.

1878. PREMIUM LIST OF ELEGANTLY BOUND CATHOLIC BOOKS, SUITABLE FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC COLLEGES, SEPARATE SCHOOLS, CONVENTS, SUN-DAY SCHOOL CLASSES, PRIVATE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, AND ALL CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS.

We have marked the following List of Books, at the lowest net prices, which we have made expressly for the Premium Season of 1878. Address all orders to D. & J. SADLER & CO., Catholic Publishers, 275 NOTRE DAME STREET, Post Office Box 1648. MONTREAL.

- FATHER JEROME'S LIBRARY, fancy paper covers, 12 vols. in box, per box, \$ 1.00
FATHER JEROME'S LIBRARY, fancy gilt, cloth covers, 12 vols. in box, per box, 1.40
LITTLE CATHOLIC BOYS' LIBRARY, 32 nos. Fancy gilt, cloth covers, 12 vols. in box, per box, 1.82
LITTLE CATHOLIC GIRLS' LIBRARY, 32 nos. Fancy cloth, gilt covers, 12 vols. in box, per box, 1.82
CATHOLIC POCKET LIBRARY, 32 nos. Fancy cloth, gilt covers, 13 vols in box, per box, 1.43
CATHOLIC YOUTHS' LIBRARY, in four series, 12 vols. in each series, 18 mo. Fancy gilt, cloth covers, per series of 12 vols. 1.76
CATHOLIC YOUTHS' LIBRARY, in one series, 12 vols. in each series, 18 mo. Fancy gilt, cloth covers. Per series of 12 vols. 2.61
SISTER MARY'S LIBRARY, 24 nos. Fancy gilt, cloth covers, 12 vols. in box, per box, 2.00
BROTHER JAMES' LIBRARY, 24 nos. Fancy gilt, cloth covers, 12 vols. in box, per box, 2.00
PAROCHIAL AND SUN-DAY SCHOOL LIBRARY, square 24 nos. Fancy gilt, cloth covers, 12 vols. in box, per box, 2.40
THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S LIBRARY, containing "Miser's Daughter," "One Hundred Tales," "The Story of the Bible," etc. 4 vols. in box, per box, 1.45
THE COTTAGE AND PARLOR LIBRARY, containing "Bessy Conway," "Edith Preston," etc. 16 nos. Fancy gilt, cloth covers, 12 vols. in box, per box, 1.87
SADLER'S FIFTEEN LIBRARY, containing "Orphan of Moscow," "The Poor Scholar," etc. 18 nos. Fancy cloth covers, 10 vols. in box, per box, 4.00
SISTER JUDITH'S LIBRARY, containing "The Story of the Bible," "The Story of the Saints," etc. 18 nos. Fancy gilt, cloth covers, 4 vols. in box, per box, 2.40
YOUNG CHRISTIAN'S LIBRARY, containing "Lives of the Saints," "Illustrations of the Bible," etc. 12 vols. in box, per box, 3.20
LORENZO LIBRARY, containing "Lorenzo," "Tales of the Angels," etc. 24 nos. Fancy cloth covers, 5 vols. in box, per box, 1.87
ALFONSO LIBRARY, containing "Alfonso," "The Knight," etc. 12 nos. Fancy cloth covers, 5 vols. in box, per box, 3.00
THE IRISH LIBRARY, containing "Irish Wit and Humor," "Irish Soldiers in every Land," etc. 12 nos. Fancy gilt, cloth covers, 4 vols. in box, per box, 2.40
CANON SCHMIDT'S TALES, 12 no. Fancy gilt, cloth covers, 6 vols. in box, per box, 2.00
CONSCIENCE LIBRARY TALES, 12 no. Fancy cloth, gilt back and sides, 12 vols. in box, per box, 7.20
FATHER FABER'S LIBRARY, containing "All for Jesus," "Foot of the Cross," etc. 12 no. Fancy cloth, 9 vols. in box, per box, 7.80
LEANDRO LIBRARY, containing "Leandro," "Simon Peter," etc. 12 nos. Fancy cloth covers, 4 vols. in box, per box, 1.50
IRISH HISTORICAL LIBRARY, containing "Irish Rebellion of '98," etc. 12 no. Fancy cloth covers, 4 vols. in box, per box, 2.40
CALISTA LIBRARY, containing "Calista," "Catholic Legends," etc. 12 no. Fancy gilt, cloth covers, 10 vols. in box, per box, 5.00
CARLETON'S LIBRARY, containing "The Black Prophet," "Valentine Mitchell," etc. 12 no. Fancy gilt, cloth covers, 9 vols. in box, per box, 6.60
GERALD GRIFFIN'S LIBRARY, containing "The Collections," "Life of Griffin," etc. 12 no. Fancy gilt, cloth covers, 10 vols. in box, per box, 6.70
FABIOLA LIBRARY, containing "Fabiola," "Life of St. Elizabeth," etc. 12 no. Fancy gilt, cloth covers, 6 vols. in box, per box, 4.00
ST. ALMOUST LIBRARY, containing "The Life of St. Almo," etc. 12 nos. Fancy gilt, cloth covers, 12 vols. in box, per box, 10.50
MAGUIRE'S LIBRARY, containing "Irish in America," etc. 12 no. Fancy gilt, cloth covers, 3 vols. in box, per box, 3.00
LADY PULLERTON'S LIBRARY, containing "Mrs. Gerald's Nees," "A Story of the Life," etc. 8 no. Fancy gilt, cloth covers, 3 vols. in box, per box, 2.50
YOUNG CATHOLIC'S LIBRARY, in 4 series, 6 vols. in each series, 18 mo. Fancy gilt, cloth covers, per series of 6 vols. 1.80
CARDINAL MANNING'S LIBRARY, containing "Glories of the Sacred Heart," "Sin and its Consequences," etc. 12 no. Cloth covers, 5 vols. in box, per box, 3.34
LOVERS LIBRARY, containing "Handy Andy," "Rory O'More," etc. 12 nos. Fancy gilt, cloth covers, 5 vols. in box, per box, 3.34
BAND'S LIBRARY, containing "The Peep O' Day," "Father O'Connell," etc. 12 no. Fancy cloth covers, 10 vols. in box, per box, 6.67

Any of the above books can be had separately. Loss Pictures from 15 cents per dozen upwards. All orders promptly attended to.

D. & J. SADLER & CO., 275 NOTRE DAME STREET, Montreal.

NOTICE THE COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA BUILDING SOCIETY will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, to obtain a special act of incorporation, giving it power: 1st. To become an ordinary loan and investment society, with the privileges accorded to Permanent Building Societies according to the laws in force. 2nd. To discontinue and abandon 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 borrowers, who will remain shareholders for the full amount advanced to them. And if they prefer not to retain such shares, power to make arrangements with them for the repayment of what is due on their loans with interest. 4th. To increase its capital stock from time to time; to create a reserve fund; to continue to issue temporary shares, if thought proper; to create a lien on the shares for the payment of claims due to the Society; and to invest its money in public securities, and to accept bonds, in addition to bonds issued by the Government as collateral security for loans made by it. And generally for any other powers necessary for the proper working of the said Society. H. JEANNETT, Secy-Treas.