Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

VOL. XXIX.—NO. 8.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1878.

TERMS: 81.50 per annum In advance.

THE COURTNEY-HANLAN RACE

Canada vs. America.

THE VICTOR.

He Wirs by One Boat Length and a Third.

RECORD OF THE RIVAL OARSMEN.

on account of the late hour at which the great race came off Thursday we were not in a position to give the readers of the Post as xtended an account as we could wish, though what between our usual edition and the extra published after the race we were kept pretty busy with the facts of the race.

NOTES ON BOARD THE PRESS BOAT.

LACHINE, October 3.

At four o'clock the angry cloud which had suspended itself so long and so threateningly burst forth over the course and expended itself in a hail storm. As a hail storm presages shine and calm, it was sincerely welcomed, and the faces of every one on board brightened up with the weather, and the "Gatineau" steamed to the wharf as the storm had cleared off and the water settled nicely down. After those on board hadrefreshed themselves at the table and bar of the Montarville, people looked happier. Mr. Williams, of the New York Heral l. suggested to an illustrated confrere, that it would be a splendid, an original idea, to sketch the face of a cannon ball as it

whizzed through the air. The barges, stands and other vantage points were again inhabited by the crowds which had disappeared when the storm came on, and to make matters still better. Sheriff Harding an-nounced the men are ordered out, and the the excitement grew intense, and that the referee and judges took up a position on the high and therefore most advantageous spot, on board, namely the elevabove the wheel house, and here Sheriff and Messrs. Davis and Rankin, the two last nan-d being Hanlan's and Courtney's umpires respectively. Everything being satisfactorily arranged, Hanlan emerged from his quarters and pulled towards opposite those of Courtney, who was not long in showing himself. pulling leisurely and steadily towards his assigned position. As both took their places a cheer burst from the tug. the barges, the stands and from every place within view where crowds had collected. Both men were dressed pretty nearly alike, except, that Courtney's skun cap was blue, while that of his rival was a bright red. The face of the Canadian was smiling as usual, and seemingly confident. While woiting for the word he rested on, or rather played with, his oars, keeping in the one spot all the time. Courtney's fine face was sternly set: he rowed backward and forward neryously, and, to a close observer, he looked as if chaing at the delay; he also glanced uneasily at the water from time to time. While still waiting the word, a boat drew close to each shell, and the occupants, heavy backers doubtless, addressed a few words of advice to the men. At five minutes to rive o'clock (Montreal time) Sheriff Harding shouted, in a loud, clear voice, " Are you ready?" and on the champions simultaneously nodding assent he said, "Well, go!" And, sure enough, off they went in magnificent style, while one great cheer ascended from the thousands of excited spectators on shore and river. Neither of the men seemed to exert himself over much at the start, and they kept well together. The sweep of Hanlan's oars was something superb. They rose and fell with the regularity and precision of an engine piston, and seemingly with as little effort. He moved on a line almost geometrical, never swerving from it for a moment, except when turning, and even then he economized space and time so well as to cause experts to remark that "the Canadian made a perfect science of rowing." It was evident, too, that Courtney was what the philosophers say, wasting force. His towing was, of course, grand, and he could undoubtedly have beaten Hanlan at a three-mile race. They did the first mile in seven minutes and a half, and tugged steadily on past with the like speed, Courtney

stroke, while Hannau's had decreased to twenty-nine. At 5:10 Courtney lost ground, as he had the outside track passing the stakes, and the betting which was equal grew again slightly in favor of Hanlan. Still Courtney appeared a little ahead until they turned the stakes, when it was found that Hanlan was response.

pulling at the rate of thirty-two and Hanlan

thirty strokes a minute, prow and prow in line

almost to a hair-something superb. When

opposite Quesnel, he forged ahead and a mile

had been run in five minutes, and the pressure

was telling against Courtney, who was pulling

at the rate of thirty-two strokes to Hanlan's

thirty a minute. At Concelles, half way, Courtney was half a length ahead, but when

the buoys were turned he was a foot or two behind, sun rowing his thirty-two minute

over, and Hanlan was 30 to Courtney's 31, so it would seem the Canadian was improving, while the American was losing in a proportionate degree. It was thus evident that Courtney had done his best, and two to one was offered on the Toronto man. Once again Courtney pulled up, and they became as exactly in line as they were before they started. It was really and truly wonderful, and every one on board pronounced it the best race, without exception, they had ever seen. At 5:30 Hanlan was rowing at the rate of 29 strokes a minute, and Courtney still 31. At the four-mile stake Courtney increased his strokes to 34 per minute and Hanlan to 31. As the boats passed Point Quesnel, Courtney's friends, who mustered strongly there, sent up an encouraging cheer, and both men seemed to have received an impulse from the inspiriting sound, for they bent to their oars and flew forward faster and faster, the water receding before them at an unprecedented rate, Courtney further increasing his stroke to 35, making never a splash, while his opponent kept on calm and almost as relentless as Fate itself. When within one hundred and fifty yards of the winning post there was no apparent distance between them, and Courtney's chances and Hanlan's seemed perfectly equal. The next fifty yards is gone over in like manner but it is here that the Toronto man showed the majesty of his prowess. He collects all his energies and bit by bit creeps ahead until he is perceptibly ahead, and when he passed the point of victory he had won, as near as possible, by one length and a quarter, amidst the deafening cheers of his friends, and the shrill whistling of the steam engines, thus re-ceiving for himself the championship of at least the American continent and perhaps the world. When the race was over the two shells came alongside, and it is said, Hanlan exclaimed, "Charley old fellow, I am almost sorry for winning," to which the other rejoined "Oh, never mind better luck next time."
We have received the following letter this

morning from a most reliable source:-

To the Editor of the EVENING POST: Sin,-I don't care if a thousand professional men hold to the contrary, I say, from personal knowledge, Hanlan never won the late race honestly. In coming home he crowded Courtney toward the point of a temporary boom lying near the buoys, which compelled race will take place." At exactly 27 minutes past four, the five whistles were given for the avoid a capsize. When his point was gained competitors to advance and advance he sheered off and passed the winning line they did accordingly, amidst a rousing not more than one-third of a length ahead theer from the shore. Now it was Courtney stopped instantly at the goal, while Courtney stopped instantly at the goal, while Hanlan pulled once more, which accounts for the impression, with some, that the Canadian was a length or more in advance of his competitor. One word more. If I had a dollar bet on Courtney, I would never pay until the battle had been tought over again, all the referees and judges in the world to the contrary notwithstanding.

EYE-WITNESS. Montreal, October 4th, 1878.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE RACE the scene was really indescribable. Excited in dividuals were to be seen rushing along wildly and asking everyone "Who had won,?" and receiving the answer with various expressions of pleasure or regret, according as their sympathies prompted them. Cheers for he victor were started again and again, and Courtney's backers, apparently, joined generally with the rest. It was curious to note the effect as a burst of applause came from one of the many hundred crafts on the river, was caught up and passed on, echoed along to Dixie's Island, and thence to the shore, where it was caught up and swelled again. There was a rush amongst a certain class

TO THE POOL DEPOTS, which were soon besieged by a surging mass of excited humanity. Several little boys; and to say, were among the number, and were conspicuous by the manner in which they pushed and elbowed their way through the throng. How much money changed hands in these depots is a secret that time will never reveal.

TO GET HOME seemed the master passion of nearly all There was, of course, a crush in some of the cars, and one would not have been surprised had some serious accident occurred on the narrow platforms. However, fortunately enough, nothing of the sort was reported. A number of cases of pocket-picking, at least in ecstacies. Early in the afternoon the the interval between the conclusion of the race and the home journey.

HANLAN AND COURTNEY and their party in the meantime had quietly stepped into a couple of private carriages and driven to the Windsor Hotel, where they spent a few pleasant hours until evening. Courtney avows openly that the race was a fair and square one, and that, in timehonored phraseology,

"THE BEST MAN WON."

At the Windsor Thursday night the crush was terrific. About 10 o'clock the cry arose, "Here's Hanlan," and there was at once a dash towards the front door. And, sure enough, Hanlan was there, along with Messra. Courtney, Davis, Scholes, Ward and Sheriff Harding. The hall was literally packed in half a minute, and the crowd began to call loudly for their respective favorites. Hanlan, at the suggestion of Mr. Davis, after a short delay, climbed up on one of the counters, occasioning a perfect tempest of cheering, renewed again and again. Then there were calls of "Courtney," but Courtney was not forthcoming.

THE SPEECRES. Mr. Davis then stepped to the front of the counter and said that it gave him great Pleasure to introduce to them Mr. Edward Henlan, the victor of the day. (Cheers.) But while they lauded the victor with praises

exactly four feet ahead. "Hurrah for they did not despise the vanquish-ten to seven on Hanlan" was should (Cries of "no," no.") He proposed shouted. "I'll take you" was the immediate that Mr. Hanlan should get the crowd to sub-The race now became most scribe some money to present to Mr. Court exciting, especially when Courtney crept ney, in appreciation of the manner in which stroke never exceeded thirty-two, and the gradually up, and both men went on neck he worked. He was willing to give \$25, and very crooked steering of both men near the and neck that finish Courtney getting very much into Han-

It was now 5.15, four miles had been gone those present would respond liberally. Mr.

The crowd at this period renewed their shouting for Courtney. A message was sent to his room asking him to come down, as they

couldn't get on without him.

Sheriff Harding addressed the audience. He said that it was not often that he came here to meet them on such an interesting occasion. seemed to be very evenly matched; (Cheers and groans.) Those in Canada in terested in manly sports must be exceedingly proud of the result of the day's contest, and also feel equally proud of their hero. (Cheers.) Mr Courtney rowed a manly race (hear, hear), and when he finished the race he did an act of generosity which very few would have done when they were vanquished. He referred to the time when Mr. Hanlan was turning the bow of his boat around, Mr. Courtney backed his boat to save a collision. (Cheers.) Had it been another, in all probability he would have run into Mr. Hanlan's boat to vent his spite. (Hear, hear.) He was glad to see that the city of Montreal encouraged such a manly sport as rowing. By putting such a big sum of money in the hands of a committee the residents of the city had shown their appreciation of the sport, and he was sure that the city reaped a great benefit from it. (Hear,

HANLAN WAS A CANADIAN.

and Toronto was proud of its boy, and he hoped we would be able to grow more boys able to be his compeer. (Hear, hear.) Can-ada was also proud of Hanlan (hear, hear), and, although he was only called the champion of America, he had no doubt most of them would recognize in him the champion sculler of the world. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

Hanlan, who, of course, occasioned a renewal of the tempest as soon as he appeared in front, said : Gentlemen, I thank you for the honor you are doing me. I want you to give three cheers for my friend, Mr. Courtney,

"LET THEM BE GOOD ONES,

and "good ones," it is needless to say, they were. Courtney entered at this stage, having been persuaded to show himself with diffi-Mr. Davis thereupon introduced the culty. two champions to the crowd. The race, he said, had been a fair one, and so every one capable of judging would say. (Cries of "No!" and cheers.) Courtney had said that they had already made their speeches at Lachine. Till an early hour this morning, the hotel was crammed with loiterers, rowing the race over and over again, and discussing the various fea-

tures of the day.

INCIDENTS.

A great many gentlemen lost their watches yesterday, and a great many others lost considerable sums of money by the operations of light-fingered gentry. A member of the American press lost his watch and S9, though the American press lost his watch and S9, though the American press of S200 in a pecket-hook that the American press of S200 in a pecket-hook that the American press of S200 in a pecket-hook that the American press of S200 in a pecket-hook that the American press of S200 in a pecket-hook that the American press of S200 in a pecket-hook that the American press of S200 in a pecket-hook that the American press of S200 in a pecket-hook that the American press of S200 in a pecket-hook that the American press of S200 in a pecket-hook that the American press of S200 in a pecket-hook that the American press of S200 in a pecket-hook that the American press of S200 in a pecket-hook that the American press of S200 in a pecket-hook that the American press of S200 in a pecket-hook that the American press of S200 in a pecket-hook that the S31 to do 189; 25 the thieves missed \$200 in a pocket-book. The trains to and from Lachine ran more

regularly yesterday, and no accident occurred. The Judges' barge met with another misfortune yesterday. When the stiff breeze was at its height she broke away from her moorings and drifted helpless'y with the strong current, despite the efforts of the tug to help her back to her place. She was righted at length, however, and all is well that ends

Among those in the Press boat were: Messrs. Williams, of the N. Y. Herald; Mackintosh, Ottawa Citizen ; Rankin, of the Boston Herald; J. A. Phillips; Babčock, N. Y. World; Wallace, Star; Norris, Star; J. C. Fleming, Post; Captain Kirwan, Post; Harper, Gazette; Thomas White, M.P., Gazette; Hamilton, Jester; Flint, Witness; McMillan, Troy Press; Gilbert, Ottawa Free Press; L. S. Downs, Boston Globe; F. A. Hale, Lowell Times; Isaacs, New York Captains Ward and Hamilton, A.D.C.; Mr. Russell Stevenson; Mr. Barnes, Albany Evening Journal; Mr. Halm, Frank Leslie, and several others.

REJOICING IN TORONTO.

Hanlan's great victory was all the talk on the streets last night, and the citizens were judging by what we might hear, occurred in newspaper offices were literally besieged by persons anxious to know the latest news from Lachine. The news of the approaching thunderstorm and the consequent roughness of the water cast a gloom over all, but when the cheering announcement was made that the storm had cleared up and the men were ordered to take their places, the wildest excitement prevailed. King street for the time was completely blocked up, and despatches from the scene posted on the bulletin boards were engerly read. Despatch after despatch, as the race progressed, was made public, and when race progressed, was made public, and which it became known that the Toronto favorite led at the turning buoy, the excited crowd knew the race was his. Nevertheless, when it was announced that Ned had come in the winner by two boat lengths, cheer after cheer rose on the air for the "boy in blue," and staid old men were seen to cut capers which, under ordinary circumstances, would condemn them to close confinement in an institution where straight fackets are in would condemn them to close connement in race, won in 21 m. 49; sec., caused by broken out an institution where straight jackets are in riggor. In 1877 he won a 3 mile race in 21 m. 41; sec. at use. It is estimated that sporting characters the same place on June 25th. defeating the same from this place will return home at least mon, with the exception of Plaisted, who did not \$75,000 richer by the result. A reception excelling the Centennial one will be given to the champion on his return home,

THE COURTNEY-HANLAN RACE. 4 [Press Despatch.]

NEW YORK, October 4.—The general belief here is that Courtney sold the race yesterday. The Tribune's Montreal special says there were some things about the race which certainly give-color to suspicion, such as Courtney's poor rowing in the last mile when his and nock once more, neither an inch ahead. so was Sherif Harding, and he hoped that finish, Courtney getting very much into Han-

lan's water, and having to stop short just bemanner in which he rowed was a credit to him. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Mr. Han-lan's great skill in the use of the oars was the cause of his vancuishing his appearant. tell whether the race was honestly rowed or not, until Courtney can be asked to explain things which seem suspicious. Now, it is not fair to prejudge the case, nor can there be any question that it was an uncommonly pretty race to look at, and one in which the men

CHARLES E. COURTNEY,

Was born at Union Springs, in the year 1848. He commenced his career as an amateur, and was successful in every race he rowed, but one, to the number of about seventy-four. He rowed his last race as an amateur at the Philadelphia Centonnial Regata, where he won the chamilat new commencers with the commencers of the commencers

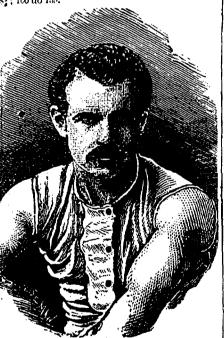
Centennial Regatta, where he won the champion prize.

In 1876 he was matched to row against Riley, of Saratoga, but falling sick Riley rowed over the course alone.

August 28th, 1877—He beat both Riley and Plaisted by four lengths in a three infle race on Saratoga Lake; time 20:17!.

Sept. 27th, 1877, he beat both Riley and Johnson by 2 lengths in a 3 mile race at Owasco Lake, time 21:29!s.

Oct. 17th, 1877, he beat Riley and Johnson by one length in a 3 mile race at Oswego, making the fastest time on record for the distance, viz., 20.11]s,



EDWARD HANLAN

With Born in Toronto on 12th July, 1855. Stands 5 feet 3] inches high, and when in con-lition weighs about 160 pounds. He made his first appearance in a Fisherman's Boat with three others when but it years of age.
About the year 1872 he won two skill races, and
in 1873 first appeared in a shell, rowing for the
Amateur Championship of Toronto Bay, which
he went he won. In 1874 he beat Thomas Loudon for the Cham-pionship of Burlington Bay, this being his first

rofessional race. In 1875 he beat Thomas Loudon by 2 lengths

n a 1 mile race. In 1875 he won a 2 mile race for the Governor-Jeneral's Medal, beating Loudon and Douglas. In 1876 he bent both Douglas and McCann for

mon, with the exception of Plaisted, who did not start.

On 4th July at Boston he was ruled out of a race on account of a foul (2 mile). The race was won by Plaisted ir 13.24;

At Toronto, on October 15th, he defeated Wallace Ross in a 5 mile race easily. No official time. 1878.—At Toronto, on May 15th, defeated Plaisted in a 2 mile race easily.

1878.—At Pittsburg he defeated Evan Morris in a 5 mile race for the Championship of America by 4 boat lengths in \$5.15.

At Brockville, on July 1st, he defeated Plaisted, Kennedy, Riley, Ten Eyeck, Elliott, Luther, and McKen easily, in a 4 mile race by 10 lengths.

On the Kennebeccasis Rivor, on 25th July, 1878, he defeated Wallace Ross easily in a 5 mile race.

race, At Barrie, O., 12th August, 1878, defeated Wal-lace Ross, Wm. McKen, A. Elliott, Luther, Plaisted, Morris and Hosmer casily in a 4 mile

race, Time, 28.12.

THE COURTNEY-HANLAN RECEPTION.

As a grand finale to the late contest for the Championship of America, the reception of the rival oarsmen at the Victoria Skating Rink last night was a success. The rink held about five thousand people among whom were a great number of ladies. At the time ap-pointed for the opening of the entertainment, Messrs. Courtney and Hanlan, accompanied by Messrs. Thomas White, M.P., and Alex. McGibbon, left the Windsor Hotel and walked to the rink headed by the splendid band of the "Vics." The platform was well crowded with gentlemen, among whom were a great number of members of the press, and several ladies. The reception on entering was most gratifying, the vast audience arising up and cheering long and loud as the rival contestants passed up the middle.

Mr. ALEXANDER McGIBBON opened the proceedings, and in a few words explained the object of the reception, which was to give the citizens of Montreal an opportunity of seeing the two carsmen. He further dwelt upon the successful efforts of the committee to render

the race a success. Mr. JUSTICE JOHNSON then addressed the meeting. He had no doubt but that there would be many anxious enquiries as to why he was there to-night. The inquiries were incidental to human nature. Many people in this their neighbour than their own. (Laughter.) In purse guaranteed, was handed over by a answer to these, he answered, because he cheque for the sum on the Bank of Montreal, chose to come. (Applause.) And if asked further why he chose to come, he would answer that he very naturally felt a throb of pleasure in the success of his fellow-citizen; and he would give another and more substantial reason, that whereas our countryman had the man who lost it was an American, and it was but proper and right that Englishmen should not only show by their actions that they had a sympathy with Americans, but all they had a sympathy with Americans, but they had a sympathy with Americans, but all the statements of the statement of the been achieved by Hanlan in this contest; but there were measures of success, and Courtney had achieved no mean measure when he ran within a boat's length of the victor. (Applause.) Whatever might be the test of merit, one thing was certain, that these contests which those who were engaged in, and those who witnessed them, would wish to see cease. the fastest time on record to the fast of which or races, of 5 miles each, the first of which was won by Dempsey. Courtney having been thrown out of his hoat white rounding the turning buoy. The other was easily won by Courtney.

Aug. 15th, 1878, he was defeated by Frenchy Johnson, Riley and Ellis Ward, in a 3 mile race of the fastest time on account of sickness, time 21.29.

Who withesets to all large gatherings of people, which one would wish to see abolished; but it was no reason for abandoning harmless contests; that the occasion was likely to be abused by the idle and dissolute. They were assembled to do honor to one who had not achieved the highest success, but was,

> confinent streams those gentlemen contended yesterday, "be mingled in peace." (Applause.) Mr. McGibbon here introduced Mr. Courtncy, who was greeted with long and loud applause.

> nevertheless, deserving of the highest en-

comium. That gentleman was Mr. Conrtney.

(Cheers.) He would say, in the language of

Moore: "May their hearts like their waters,"

the waters of the two great rivers in whose

Mr. Thomas White, M.P., responded on his part. He referred to the pleasure he had in introducing Mr. Hanlan to a Montreal audience. To-night he had the pleasure of introducing Mr. Courtney, who if not successful yesterday, was as near as could be. He had been requested by Mr. Courtney to thank them cordially for their presence tonight, and the people of Montreal, generally, for the courtesy and attention he had received at their hands since his visit to their city. Mr. Courtney felt that he had been treated with the greatest kindness and fair play, and he had nothing but pleasant recollections, except, perhaps, the mishap of failure in the race, to carry home with him of his sojourn in Canada. (Applause.) There was no greater fallacy than to measure merit always by the one standard of success. The race was not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, and the man who earnestly worked for an object he had in view, although he might not succeed in attaining it, was entitled to quite as much credit for the efforts he had made honestly and earnestly, as the one who, putting forth the same effort, succeeded in defeating him. (Loud applause.) They had come here to-night to show their appreciation of manly, determined effort, and to mark with their earnest disapprobation and ineffable contempt, the efforts put forth in some disappointed quarters, to blast the reputation of a man because he failed to win.
(Applause.) There could be no honest contest in the world if failure was to be marked with discredit of that kind. (Applause.) He agreed with Mr. Justice Johnson's remarks as to the friendly feeling of rivalry that should exist between Canada and our neighbors on the other side of the line. On behalf of Mr. Courtney, he thanked them most cordially for their attendance, and also on behalf of the committee for this exhibition of their approbation.

Mr. McGibson here introduced Mr. Hanlan, who was received with a storm of applause.

Mr King Dodds then addressed the audience. He felt great satisfaction as fellowcitizen of the champion of America in witnessing such a distinguished gathering on this occasion. Mr. Courtney was the representative of a great republic of forty-four millions as against four millions, and they all had a pride in the fact that the representative of our young country had been able to defeat the representative of the great country south of us; and he hoped the day would come when the Old Father Thames would bear him forward to victory like that of yesterday. (Applause.) He hoped the rivalry that existed between the United States and Canada would always be as friendly as that at Lachine (Applause.)
Mr. R. D. McGisson delivered an address.

Mr. Davis, of the Windsor, then made a few appropriate remarks, after which the crowd gathered around Courtney, to bid him goodbye, and it was with the atmost difficulty that the oursmen made their way back to the

The "Elliott" shell, in which Hanlan had rowed the race, was exhibited on the platform. It had been the intention of the committee to present the \$11,000 to Mr. Hanlan at this

in which he regretted the unavoidable-

absence of Mr. Davidson, who was more com-

petent than he to address such an audience.

reception, but it had been given him previously during the day. Mr. Courtney visits the Gesu Bazaar at 3 o'clock this afternoon, after which he leaves for his home by the 4 p. m. train. Mr. Han-

lan visits the same place at 7.30 p.m., and leaves for home by the 10 p.m. train. . The following official communication in

connection with the stakes is published :-ORDER FOR THE STAKES. Montreal, 3rd Oct., 1878.

To the custodian of the Montreal fund contributed as a purse to be given to the winner of the Hanlan-Courtney race. Please pay over to Edward Hanlan the

amount of such purse, he being the winner of the said Hanlan-Courtney race, without protest or objection from any parties interested. (Signed) JAMES A. HARRING, Referee. This order being presented to Mr. Adam

Darling, the Treasurer of the Citizens' Comworld were more anxious about the morals of mittee, the sum of \$6,000, the amount of the where the money was deposited.

JACQUES GARTIER ELECTION FRAUDS.

The re-counting of the ballots in the Jacques Cartier contested election case was the good chance to win the race yesterday, proceeded with on Saturday, Honorable Jus-

should show that that sympathy was a real one. The most successful thing in the world with re-count, Judge Mackay gave his dewas success, and the highest success had cision, on points raised at last sitting, as follows:

He read section 67 of the Election Act, providing that the Court might grant an order for a re-count on a petition supported by affidavits for same, given within four days. after the election. Sub-section 4 of that secwere innocent in themselves. There were tion provided that the judge in proceeding certainly concomitants in these contests with the re-count, should conform to the with the re-count, should conform to the rules in section 55. Under that section he was bound to see whether the deputyreturning officer had improperly counted orimproperly rejected the ballots, or made a wrong addition of them. He could not bring persons to testify before him in any way; he could not administer any oaths; he had no right to examine the returning his deputies; he could make no record of their sayings or doings, even if they chose to make a deposition before him, which they were not bound to do. All he could do was to proceed according to rules laid down in section 55. Objections had been made to some of the ballots for want of a paraph to the numbers that appeared on the back of some of them. He did not see why a voter should lose his right because the deputyreturning officer had omitted to paraph a number, an omission with which the voter had nothing to do. The civil rights of voters were not at the mercy of a deputy returning officer, who, through ignorance or maliciousness, put an objection on the back of a ballot paper without afterwards numbering and paraphing

it. Under Sec. 56, the deputy was obliged to paraph any objection marked by him on the ballot. If he did not, he neglected his duty, but the law did not go on to say that such ballot was null and void. If it were proved that the mark was made by the voter himself, the ballot would be null, but not when marked by the deputy returning officer. With regard to the objections made to several ballots because of a peculiarity in the shape and size of the crosses, he was disposed to give the greatest latitude in that respect, and declared those objected to on that score to be good.

The alleged fraud at No. 2 poll, St. Anne's, in the recent election in Jacques Cartier County, has been investigated by Mr. High Constable Bissonette and Mr. Lamontagne, with the following result :- The Deputy Returning Officer at this poll pretended at a certain time during the day of polling to be taken suddenly ill, and went out with two or three friends, and was gone some little time. Before going out he placed the bal-lot-box in a side-board standing in the room. It appears that a hole was cut in the bottom of this sideboard, and also through the floor under it, and that through this bole the ballot-box was removed, opened by the key which the officer himself had, and a large number of ballots marked in favor of Mr. Laflamme deposited in the box in place of others in favor of Mr. Girouard, which were removed. The above is the substance of the allegations. It is understood warrants are about to be issued for the arrest of certain parties.

Mothers, during your child's second sum-mer, you will find MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTH-ING SYRUP an invaluable friend. It cures dysentery and diarrhoa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. In almost every instance, where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Soothing Syrup has been administered. Do not fail to procure it.

Brown's Household Panacea and Family Liniment, which has wrought such wonders, is a purely vegetable preparation. It cures Cramp in the limbs and stomach, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Toothache, Sore Throst, Bilious Colic, Cholern, Colds, Burns, Chapped Hands, and all kindred maladies.

For Liver complaint use Dr. Hervey's PURGATIVE PILLS.

- "My friend, how lovely is the scene, See where the land and water meet, The rolling hills, the fields so green—"Ah! werry good for raisin' wheat."
- 11. "Look where the plains mix with the sky, Where silvery mists in shadows ereep, "Tis far away, yet looks so nigh-" "Yes, jist the place for grazin' sheep."
- "Oh! would that Scott were here to paint
 This lovely vale, or even Dickens;
 Fit home for hermit or for saint
 "A fust rate spot to raise spring chickens. m.
- 1V. "Here might grave wisdom, wrinkle-browed, Your Socrates, your noble Platos, In verdant cell, with health endowed—" "Good soil to cultivate potatoes."
- "The pretty violets slyly peep,
 From mossy dells with blue eyes merry;
 At Beauty's feet, like Graces sleep—"
 "One might raise 'ere most any berry."
- yı. " Hear how the birds with tuneful chant,
- Make concert sweet in shady bowers: With melody their bosoms pant—" "Twould be the thing for cauliflowers."
- "This seems fair Nature's chosen home, Here war nor pestilence ne'er ravage: Here love might rest, no more to roam—" "A feller here might grow foine cabbage." VIII.
- "Those mingled tints of autumn leaves, Just peeping through the golden fogs, Which show how summer samile deceiv Them acorns would be good for hogs."
- IX. "An! sad, that twilight, falling fast, Should may the magic of such scenes! Thus, ere enjoyed, our pleasures past—" "That hedge would answer for string beans."
- "Confound you, prosy son of earth, What poet soul can dross endure? Here rustle lovellness had birth—" "Twould be the better for manure." FR. GRAHAM.

DORA.

By JULIA KAVANAGH Author of Nathalic, Adele. Queen Mab,' &c

CHAPTER XXXIV.—Continued.

"Why should you fail?" asked Mrs. Luan; but her tone was sobering, and her look, her voice, her manner were getting all confused again. "Why should you fail?" Of course a pretty girl like you can easily get hold of her husband; for I have always noticed," she added in the tone of a person who enounces a doubtful proposition, 6 that men like pretty women, and that Mrs Logan is not so very Now, you are fair, and being dark, pretty. he must like you—indeed, I suppose he liked you all along, only he did not find it out; but I am sure he did this evening-any one could see he was quite smitten, though you were so pale. So when you are married you have only to get your color back and to manage. and he will dote upon you; and I have no doubt he will do anything you like for John Luan."

She spoke with her old incoherence, and yet her words fell like balm on Dora's heart. The good-night she uttered when her aunt left her had a tenderness in it which said much. Illusion or not, she felt she must believe Mrs. Mrs. Luan, or perish in her despair. Yes, she must believe that she was already dear to Mr. Templemore, and that she would grow far dearer still, or she could never face

duty and my right to charm my husband. I order, Mrs. Luan sitting alone, and a sealed must not iret, I must not be pale and look letter lying on the table, he understood all in heart-sick—I must be young, handsome, and a moment.

Green, Mrs. Luan sitting alone, and a sealed friend in this. How can I direct a letter to Miss Courtenay, London?"

Green, Mrs. Luan sitting alone, and a sealed letter to Miss Courtenay, London?"

Green, Mrs. Luan sitting alone, and a sealed letter to Miss Courtenay, London?"

Green, Mrs. Luan sitting alone, and a sealed letter to Miss Courtenay, London?"

Green, Mrs. Luan sitting alone, and a sealed letter to Miss Courtenay, London?" happy, and," she added, glancing at the mirror, before which she now stood undoing her long, bright hair, "I will!"

Easy resolve to accomplish when the brow is fair, and the eyes are bright; when the cheek is young and blushing, and, above all, when there is a girl's strong though modest love in the heart.

CHAPTER XXXV.

A DREAM, in which Mrs. Courtenay saw Dora presented with a pair of diamond earrings by her fond husband, was rather abruptly disturbed by Dora herself the next morning. Mrs. Courtenay sat up and stared ather daughter, who stoood by her side dressed, and

with her bonnet on.
"Why, Dora, what time is it?" she asked, "that you are already going out?"

"I am not going out-I have been out, and I have just come in," said Dora, who looked rather sad and pale. "Mamma, I have a great deal to say to you—will you hear me?" "Surely," replied Mrs. Courtenay, whose

mind was all running on the trousseau- "of course you have a great deal to see to-I could scarcely sleep for thinking of it—but there is an excellent shop in the Rue Imperiale, and-'

"You misunderstand me," Dora interrupted, with an expression of great pain; "what I have to say is this: I cannot become Mr. Templemore's wife."

"But my dear, you have promised!" cried

Mrs. Courtenay.
"True; and the breaking of that promise, which has cost me a sleepless night, will not cost him a sleepless hour," replied Dora, very sadly. "Mamma, Mr. Templemore marries me from honor, and I cannot, I will not be married so. I said 'yes' last night because I was mad; and I dare say I should say 'yes again if he were to urge the point-therefore I must go. I have been out this morning and made every needful inquiry. If we leave Rouen by twelve, we can be in London tomorrow.

Mrs. Courtenay was confounded. Here was a fall, indeed, from the diamond ear-rings of her dream to the departure of reality. When she recovered from her amazement, it was to argue against so sudden a resolve. Especially did she urge Dora not to go without seeing Mr. Templemore. "It will affront him

so," she said pitifully.

Dora hung her head. Yes, it would affront him; but it would not pain him. The sting could go no deeper than pride; even her childish, innocent mother, who saw so little,

could see that. "I cannot see him," she said, looking up; a I cannot say to him all I say to you, mamma. It would look like calling forth protestations which I do not wish to hear. He would have to tell me again that I am young, pretty, and amiable, and that of course he admires me, and must love me in the end. No, I cannot Bay all that, and hear him over again. Besides, he might not understand me. For, after all, I do not want my husband to adore me-I do not deserve or expect extravagant affection from any man; only no man shall marry me from honor-none !- none !" she added, her eyes flashing and her voige ringing as she

daughter, though she listened to her patiently was not moved by her arguments.

"I" cannot do it," she said, despondently "I do believe that if the feeling I have now should come to me at the altar when we both stood before the priest, and he had his book open, I do believe, I should say no even

then."
"My dear," innocently said her mother of a nlways thought you liked Mr. Templemore?" always thought you liked Mr. Templemores?"

Dora's pale check flushed; but she gave has Courtenay no direct answer."

Mrs. Templemore's rather scornfully echoed Mrs. Luan "Seen it, when you rather marry John Luan than become Mr. Templemore's wife on these terms."

Mrs. Templemore's wife on these terms." Dora's pale cheek flushed; but she gave rather marry John Luan than become Mr.

Templemore's wife on these terms." And do you think of John Luan, then! doubtfully asked Mrs. Courtenay.

"Think of him! think of any man with this burden of disgrace upon me!" cried Dora, with a sudden agony of grief. "Why, who would have me? No-not John Luan himself, though he has liked me years, and though I need only say, 'I am guiltless,' for him to believe me. He told me so last night: I can marry but one man."

"Well, then, marry him," promptly said her mother.

Dora shook her head. "Time is passing," she said, with a sigh, "and-oh! how I long to be gone—gone, and at peace!"
"But, my dear, Mr. Templemore will prob-

ably follow us, and—' "Follow us?" interrupted Dora; "no mamma, there is no fear of that; he will be affronted, as you said-besides, he need not

know where we are going." It was hard to give up so bright a vision as that which had not merely given Dora a pair of diamond ear-rings, but had seen her throned at Les Roches, and made her mistress of Deenah; it was hard, but it had to be done; and Mrs. Courtenay got up and prepared for the

approaching journey. Mrs. Luan, on learning Dora's determination, stamped her foot, and stammdered forth an angry remonstrance of " Idiot! idiot! you shall not, you must not!" but had to grow calm again before Dora's resoive. For she was resolute indeed. Pride, duty had been with her in the night, and both had forbidden her to become Mr. Templemore's wife. Mrs. Luan stared, then said sulkily, acknowledging

herself conquered: "You may go-I will not-why should I? -lohn is not in London-I shall stay here." "I hope you will join us later," replied Dora: " but it is better that you should not come with us now.'

"And what will Mr. Templemore say?" asked Mrs. Luan.

"Not much," answered Dora, "for he will not care much aunt. I shall write a few lines. which you will give him when he comes, and he will be angry at first-then forget it.

Mrs. Luan muttered something to herself, then was silent. No more, indeed, was said on the subject, and nothing occurred to delay and impede Dora's departure. As twelve struck, the tidal train left the Rouen station, and leaning back in the carriage, where she sat by the side of her amazed and dismayed mother, Dora could say to herself, with a bitter sigh, "It is all over!"

But when is anything over in life? The very step Dora had taken to escape her fate only precipitated its course, and made its accomplishment more certain.

It was barely two when Mrs. Luan, who sat plemore coming up the staircase. He came write to her, and surely you will help me to to spend an hour with Dora. He came in the knowledge, without which I can do more sober mood than he had left her the neither." night before, seeing the plain facts of his marriage more as they were than as they had seemed in that moment of seduction and fer- all." vor; but he came also as a lover to woo his to warn him of what had occurred when he

"Where is Miss Courtenay?" he asked, sharply.

·· Gone ? He took the letter, broke its seal, read it, | ton, which is it?' then crushed it angrily, and looking at Mrs. Luan, he exclaimed impetuously-

" How dare Miss Courtenay use me so?" Alas! Dora was right-his first feeling was not one of pain, but of wrath and offended pride. How dare she, the poor girl whom he had honored with his regard, jilt him. Richard Templemore, the master of Deenah?

"What has occurred since last night to justify so extraordinary a proceeding?" asked, after a pause, and, though still angry,

speaking more calmly.

"They tell me nothing," replied Mrs. Luan, sulkily: "I don't know anything. I would not go-why should I? John is not in Lon-

A light seemed to break on Mr. Templemore's mind. Had Dora repented and recalled her promise, because that John Luan, her cousin, her early friend, was secretly dear to her? He was amazed at himself never to have thought of this.

"Mrs. Luan," he said, looking hard at her. "I believe I can guess Miss Courtenay's reason for acting as she has acted. I forgive her freely: but why was she not open with me? Could you not have told her how willing I was to do everything-and I can do much-that would forward her happiness? Why did she not tell me all last night? he asked, a little indignantly. "Was it honorable, was it fair, to pledge herself to one man, when in her heart, she liked another "

The words roused Mrs. Luan "Who?-what?" she asked, with sudden

animation. "Who is it Dora likes?" Mr. Templemore remembered her old op position to the scheme he had framed for her

son and Dora, and he hesitated to reply. "I know nothing," he said at length, "I can only conjecture. If any one knows the truth of this, surely you do, Mrs. Luan; and surely, seeing how strangely I am treated," he added with some bitterness, "you might he felt now. Then every generous impulse enlighten me, that, once for all, I may know how to act."

Mrs. Luan rose and-confronted him.

"You want to know?" she said. he had been betrayed and sacrificed for a

"And you will not tell Dorn?" "No," he impatiently answered, "Why should I?"

"Well, then," deliberately cried Mrs. Luan, she likes you." Mr. Templemore looked on Mrs. Luan, as after uttering these words, she sat down again,

with amazement, on which followed incredulity.
"Nonsense," he said, with something like contempt for the attempted imposition. "I know you do not want your niece and your son to marry; but you need not say that, Mrs.

Luan." "You do not believe me?" she stammered angrily.

"I cannot-no, I cannot!" he answered, with slight hesitation, "Like me, and run away from me because I want to marry her! Mrs. Courtenay argued again; but her Whoever heard the like?"

manuscript and an increase of the graph of particular particular and an area of the sale o

"You do not believe me? said Mrs. Luan again. "Then why did you ask? Why did you want to know? Why did you make me tell vou?"

She shook with anger. Mr. Templemore looked at her, and felt strangely troubled. What if this sallow, heavy woman had spoken the truth What if Dora Courtenay loved him, and had fled because she loved him?

had fallen so easily into the snares she had laid for him, that she could not help despising him for his blindness, and, in the insolence of her success taunting him with it. Mr. Templemore turned sharply upon her. For a before, and fled that morning, loved him-and that the low-browed woman, who spoke to him with such strange insolence, was his betrayer, he saw by rapid intuition. But either one vision chased the other; either the intoxicating consciousness of his triumph over one proud woman's heart hid from him all trace of his humiliating defeat at the hands of another woman, or that integrity and ingenuproof, helped his undoing by telling him not to heed an angry woman's words.

"Mrs. Luan, I did not wish to offend you, he said, with a smile; "but your tale is so strange that I may well doubtit. Can you give me any token, any proof of what you

say?" "No," she said, sullenly. "Would Dora put it down in pen and ink, I like Doctor Rich-I may never see John again if it be not true?

The words "Doctor Richard" did more to There was strange magic in the name, and in each was eloquent, and had its own tale to tell. Many a blush, many a sudden paleness, looks both proud and shy, the happy glow which overspread her face when he entered the room, its seriousness when he rose to go, were now remembered, and for the first time understood. Had she, then, liked that poor careless Doctor Richard, of whom she knew nothing, save that he was poor? Had she liked him without thinking of the owner of Deenah, or the master of Les Roches? Mr. Templemore walked up and down the room yet still doubting.

" May I trouble you for Miss Courtenay's

or, at least, write." He uttered the last words slowly, like one whose mind is not yet made up. When he said that he must write, Mrs. Luan's face fell. Had she remained in Rouen—had she be-trayed Dora's secret for this? Write!—was Dora the girl to change her purpose for a letter?

"They tell me nothing," she said sulkily. "I don't know where they are." " But Mrs. Luan," he argued, a little impatiently, bit cannot end thus between Miss alone moody and defeated, heard Mr. Tern- Courtenay and me. I must either see her or

> "They tell me nothing," again said Mrs. Luan, stolidly; "they are in London-that's

With a mixture of pity and contempt for mistress, if not with fear and doubt of her her obstinate stupidity, Mr. Templemore sat had but to take a cab and drive through well-favor on his mind, at least with sufficient tendown by her side, and conceiving that he had remembered streets, now wearing a strange derness for her in his heart. Madame Ber- offended this foolish and sulky woman, he did trand was not below, and there was nothing his best to coax her back into a good-humor. "Come, my dear Mrs. Luan," he said, with "Aunt is right," she thought: "it is my entered the sitting-room, and seeing its dis- his most persuasive smile, "you must be my

> "But even Kensington will not do. I cannot, at least, trust to the chance of an unexceptionably clever postman in so important a

matter as this. There are streets in Kensing-"It is not a street-it's a terrace," sharply corrected Mrs. Luan.

"Come, we are getting on," good-humoredly rejoined Mr. Templemore. -Just tell

me what terrace, and I shall not ask for the number." " Number 5," said Mrs. Luan. "But what terrace?" asked Mr. Temple-

more, in his most coaxing tones. Mrs Luan turned up her eyes, and seemed to try and remember, then shook her head, in oken of denial.

"I have forgotten," she said, " but the postman will be sure to know."

"Sure to know, when I dare say there are a hundred terraces!" said Mr. Templemore, in a vexed tone. "Come, Mrs. Luan, you must really try and remember."

But he might as well have tried to move a stone wall as to move Mrs. Luan. She said was Number 5, and a terrace, and beyond this she could not be got. Vexed and wearied. Mr. Templemore left her at the end of a quarter of an hour, muttering, as he went downstairs, "There never was such a fool as that woman."

CHAPTER XXXVI. And now that Mrs. Laun's cross-examina-

tion was over, Mr. Templemore had leisure to think. Never in all his life had he felt so strangely perplexed and troubled as he did then. Should be write to Dora, or should be follow her?-or, in plainer speech, should he marry her or not? Even a man in love has been known to pause before so formidable an alternative as this. When his duty, as he conceived it-when his honor had made him offer his hand to the girl whose devotion to his child had in some sort caused her ruin Mr. Templemore had not felt the hesitation of his nature had urged him on, and given strange sweetness to the sacrifice of his liberty. But Dora had released him-she had released him in language so proud and so "I do," he replied, turning red with anger cold, that, unless it was the veil of a strong as he foresaw her reply, and felt certain that and secret love, it was offensive to his pride as a man. He was free-free in honor as well as in fact, since no man is bound to press himself on a woman to importunity. He was free, and Mrs. Luan might have deceived him, or been herself mistaken. It was quite possible that, though she felt no positive aversion against him, Dora recoiled from wedded life with him just as he now hesitated to venture upon with her. All this Mr. Templemore felt and knew, for the sweet visions of the preceding evening had rather paled with the morning sun; but something else, too, he could not help feeling. What if that idiotic Mrs. Luan, as he mentally called her, had spoken divine truths, like the ancient sibyls, who gave forth oracles, and strewed them to the winds of heaven, not knowing their worth? What if poor Doctor Richard had been fondly loved by one of the brightest and most accomplished girls he had ever met? What if the very sincerity of her feelings made her opposition. She sat down by the window, shrink from a union in which she could and he sat facing her, watching every motion.

heart? Here was a temptation, indeed!here was a strange unexpected triumph, made to intoxicate even a wiser man than Mr. Tem-

plemore. There was fever in the thought, and all the seduction of her paleness, of her sad looks, and low voice came back with it. Read by that light, these tokens had a dangerous meaning—dangerous, at least, to Mr. Templemore's freedom. As he walked through the streets of the old city he again seemed to see Dora Courtenay, In vain liberty beckoned on one side, and bade him beware how he lost her on the other there appeared a fairer vision by

far, and infinitely more alluring. "I am young," she said, "and attractive, a tender yet proud woman. Your marriage was the folly of a boy; your second choice did not prove the wisdom of your manhood; but what moment he had a double revelation: that the girl who had pledged herself to him the night could never have had with the other, I can could never have had with the other, I can give you. For I am youth and I am love, and I come but once in a man's life when I do come, and he whom I visit, and yet who why should I?" fails to keep me, was never worthy to have

me. A colder man than Mr. Templemore was, might surely be forgiven, if he listened to this temptress. He paused, he hesitated; should he write and trust to that anonymous terrace, ousness, which forbid us to suspect without and the number rive, for the safety of his letter; or should he seek and find the fugitive, and read, as he could surely read, with this followed her thus far in hot pursuit, had he clew to guide him, the truth in her face! He pleaded his cause for the last half hour with could not resist this desire. He could not resist the secret hope that the truth had been told to him that day. Above all, he could not resist the longing he felt to secure Dora Courtenay, and call her his. She was to him in more than by the eye: and if he had never this feverish hour as many an exquisite relic ard?' No, I can give you no proof, but I wish of ancient art had been for the last year-a wish to be gratified, no matter how extrava-

gant the cost might be. "I dare say it were better for me that I had convince Mr. Templemore than the impreca- never seen her," he thought, still pausing irtion which followed it. Doctor Richard! resolute on the threshold of his fate; "better for me that I had never gone to her house. the recollections it called up. Signs which and brought her to mine; but now it is too he had not heeded at the time came back, and late to think of this. She has lost all for me. Peace, fair name, the world's esteem, the chance of honorable marriage, everything pershed in one hour for my sake; but am I so selfish, and so cold that I cannot atone-that I cannot repay her tenfold, and turn her

wrong into unexpected happiness? There is something splendid in the power of giving; it is a glorious privilege, and makes us kings and sovereigns for the hour, as with the stroke of an enchanter's wand. Mr. Templemore could not help smiling to himself as he thought how he could change Dora's with irresolute steps, almost convinced, and desolation into joy. She would never tell him—never but surely blind though Mrs. Luan thought him, he could see it. He looked at address?" he said at length. "I must see her, his watch. It was not four yet. If he took the evening train he could be with her tomorrow.

"And why should I not?" he asked himself; "if she really likes me, ought I not marry a woman who has suffered so severely for my sake? And if she does not-ought I not know it, and be free in conscience and honor, as I am in fact?"

Mr. Templemore was no less prompt to act on his resolve, than Dora had been to follow up hers. He left that night, and was the next day in London.

Dora's first act, on returning to Madame Bertrand's rooms, had been to write to a widowed lady in reduced circumstances, and ask whether she would receive her. The reply had come that Mrs. Robinson no longer took in lodgers, but that she would accommodate Mrs. and Miss Courtenay for a time. Thus, on arriving at the station the two ladies look, after the absence of a year, to that quiet terrace with a garden wall in front, and nodding trees, where Mrs. Robinson resided. Mrs. Courtenay had been very ill at sea, and she retired to her room almost at once. Dora sat She had placed it as she thought, beyond the

reach of her own will, and she blest Heaven that she had had strength to do so. The day was now nearly worn, the gray English twilight was setting in, and she was looking at the trees before her, seeing them not-seeing in their stead a gray old church, with lilies growing midst its buttresses, and all in a dame with the red light of a rich sunset, when a tap at the door roused her. A demure parlor-maid looked in, and merely saying, "Please, Miss, Mr. Templemore wishes to speak to you," she showed him in, as a mat-

ter of course, and closed the door behind him. The cab that had brought him had put him down at the corner of the terrace; he had not knocked at the door, but rung, that she might have no warning; but now he stood before her, as if called up by that vision in which

she had been indulging. She rose and faced him, pale and trembling. It is dreadful to be forever struggling. Strength and courage may well fail us; well may we quail when the battle is perpetual. and never won. With a sort of despair, Dora the postman would be sure to know that it felt her heart going away from her, rushing back to its old servitude. She rebelled, she tried to brave this cruel subjection-one of the most humbling a proud woman can feel, and in that first moment, at least, she was powerless. The joy of hearing his voice, of seeing his face again, was stronger than

either will or pride. "Am I again going to be conquered?" thought Dora, with secret anguish. "Am I again going to do the very thing I condemn? -and has he but to appear in order to prevail

against me?" She could not bear the thought. Pity them whose conscience is ever striving against inclinations; pity them, if they succumb, condemn them not lightly. It is something to have striven; and the defeat which tells of a contest can never be all ignominious. Nevertheless, that habit of self-command which is at the root of a woman's nature came to Dora's help in this hour of need.

"Mr. Templemore," she asked, calmly though sadly, "is this well?" "Miss Courtenay," he replied gravely, "allow me to reciprocate your question: Is this well? Do you use me well?

"Perhaps not," she said, with some emotion: "but I wished to have it all over. It seemed

composure, which his unexpected appearance had somewhat disturbed, and she spoke very quietly. He felt disappointed and perplexed. Had Mrs. Luan deceived him? Surely he would soon know. "Your letter told me nothing," he said; "I

come to know your reasons. You cannot have changed your mind so suddenly without a reason." "I have no new reason," replied Dora.

"But you have some old reason," he persisted; "some old reason, which you had not told me."

"No-none." There was a sad passiveness in her tone, that told him nothing save that the subject was painful to her. He still felt perplexed, and more irritated perhaps than perplexed. He asked her to hear him, and Dora raised no

scarcely hope to have her husband's whole of her features as he spoke. He urged over again every argument for their marriage, and against her refusal, which he had already used but vainly. Dora leaned back in her chair with her hands clasped, on her lap, and her eyes downcast or fixed on vacant space, and with a face as pale and as changeless as marble. She heard him, she'did not contradict him much, but she said despondently, "No, Mr. Templemore it cannot be."

"Then I see what it is!" he exclaimed, red-

dening as he spoke, and speaking with more warmth than he was conscious of using-" you have a previous attachment, and will not tellme!".

Dora reddened too, but whether with resentment, shame, or any other feeling, it was impossible for Mr. Templemore to tell.

You are mistaken," she answered; "if I had any such feeling, I should not be ashamed of it, and I would tell you at once." "Then you dislike me!" he said with some

impetuosity.

Dora smiled, but simply answered: "No,

Mr. Templemore was confounded. He was stung too. All his fond visions had melted away, and he only saw a calm, proud woman, who did not seem to care much for him; and whom, spite her indifference-alas! perhaps on account of that indifference-he could not help wishing to win. Had he hesitated whether he should marry her or not, had he every subtle and varied argument, to be balked in the end? Mr. Templemore was not a handsome man, and he knew it; but he knew too that woman is won by the ear far guessed that Dora loved him, he had always seen that she liked him. Again and again he had prevailed with her, made her yield her will to his, and not quarrel with her subjection. And now, when he laid himself out to charm, he failed. When he offered her position, wealth, and what he justly thought most of, himself, he feiled. He was offended, he was hurt, but he was allured too, and that unexpected resistance was the last crowning seduction which rendered Dora irresistible, and made him resolve not to leave the room till he had conquered.

"And so," he said, with a mixture of pathos and anger in his voice, which moved Dora's heart-so that is your unalterable resolve, Miss Courtenay? We might be happy together-we must be wretched apart. Think of it well! You condemn me to solitude. You know I cannot. I will not in honor marry another woman whilst you live, I say it again-you condemn me to solitude!

He had risen and was pacing the room in some agitation; but he came back to her as he uttered the last words, and standing before her, seemed to appeal, more in sorrow than in wrath, against so hard a sentence. Dora felt much disturbed, but she tried to say comi posedly:

"I do not, Mr. Templemore. I trust.

hope you will marry as to that, so may I !"

Then you do want to marry!" he exclaimed, jealously: "you do want to marry?"
"Why not, Mr. Templemore?" she asked, lifting up her head proudly, for both tone and question offended her. "Then why not marry me?" he argued an-

grily; "you say you have no previous attachment, why not marry me?" "Because I will never marry a man who marries me from honor," replied Dora, with some energy. "I have said it, Mr. Temple-more, and nothing shall make me gainsay

Mr. Templemore looked amazed. "Honor!" he said, impatiently; speak of honor, Miss Courtenay?"

Dora felt troubled. He had not indeed, urged that argument. "You said you could not marry any other woman in honor, Mr. Templemore," she re-

plied at length. "Nor can I-but did I say that I wished to in the front parlor, sad, but calm, because her narry you from honor? On my word Miss fate, as she considered it, was now irrevocable. Courtenay," he added, with sudden emotion, "it is not honor, it is not the wish to right von that brought me here this evening. I know all you can urge. That a few days ago I was to marry another woman-I grant it: but I also know this, that I am here, and that, as I said before, it it is not honor that brings me. It is the wish-the irresistible wish

that you should be my wife."

Involuntary tenderness softened his voice and look as he uttered the word "wife;" and no lover's protestation could have moved Dora's heart as that word thus uttered by one so dear. It comprised all-every eloquence, every promise, every fond hope, every pledge, every bond. Without a word of doubt or resistance, with her whole soul in the act, she placed her hand in his.

"And this time," said Mr. Templemore radiant and triumphant, "I shall keep you to your promise!"

"You need not, Mr. Templemore," she said with the brightest smile he had over seen on her bright face; "nothing shall make me "Her aunt spoke the truth," thought Mr.

Templemore as he looked at her; "but what a strange, perverse creature to give me all that trouble?" Perverse or not, he loved her. Perverse or not, he grudged not the trouble she had cost him-he regretted not the strange turns of fate which had given him this prize. She was to him just then that something exquisite and rare, which in certain moods the best and the

wisest man will purchase, no matter at what

cost, ay, even though the price should be life-

long liberty. When Mrs. Courtenay, much recruited by a long nap, thought she should like a cup of ten, and came down for that purpose, she found the tea-things on the parlor table, two candles burning brightly, and by their light she saw Mr. Templemore looking perfectly happy, and her daughter as gay as a lark on a summer morning.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

Nothing occurred to delay the fate which one woman's folly and another woman's treachery had brought down on these two. Mr. Templemore wished for a speedy marriage, and he had his way. The morning on which Dorn was to become his wife was fixed. and in the meanwhile he came daily to see her. He came early and stayed late, and un-He looked at her. She had recovered her less when he was with her, he felt restless and unhappy. He did not know himself what ailed him. He seemed to be bewitched. It was as if he had never seen before that this girl was worth winning. He did remember having admired her, but he could not now be lieve in his past admiration-it seemed so cold, so dead. Sometimes he had gleams of reason, and wondered at himself; but they were gleams, and no more. They passed athwart his mind troubling it, and when they had departed, he only felt more strongly impelled to rush on this fate before him. He was like the fisherman in the ballad. The already done so twice; and, aunt," she added, very waters that were to devour him allured him irresistibly. Perhaps he could not help as happy as I am!"
it. Perhaps this sudden and vehement pas-

Dora's pride and won her consent. The feel. ing that turned his sacrifice into sweetness had vanquished all her scruples, and changed their bitterness to strange joy.

For, after all, she could not be blind, If Mrs. Logan had been loved, she was loved ten times more. If Florence had been dear, Dora was far dearer. He made no professions perhaps remembering his involuntary infidelity he was silenced; but there is another eloquence besides that of language, and a hundred signs betrayed him.

And Mr. Templemore was not more blind than his mistress. He kept his promise to Mrs. Luan. He told Dora nothing; he put

no questions, but before two days were over he knew more than Dora's aunt had betrayed. Mr. Templemore was too imaginative to be a clear-sighted man. He often remained blind to the plainest things, because he could not compel himself to see them under their real aspects; but once his penetration was awakened, it became quick and searching as lightning, and his very imagination coming to his aid, it left no recess unexplored. A sudden paleness which passed across her face as he recalled the past, and inflicted upon her the sting of a retrospective pain-who said that love was merciful? The glow which surrounded it when reminded of the time during which he came to her as plain Doctor Richard, and other signs as subtle, but as plain, convinced him that the poor struggling medical man had been as tenderly loved as the affluent gentleman, and that either had been infinitely dear to Dora's heart.

No man could remain indifferent to such a discovery, least of all a man who had a generour nature, and who was himself very much smitten. Passion softened into tenderness as he remembered all that this new happy looking girl had endured for his sake, and with silent fervor he vowed to atone for the sufferings of the past by the love and devotion of the whole future. Alas! how easy it was to Mr. Templemore to keep that yow! How swift, how invading, how all-absorbing was this new love which had conquered the old. and buried it fathoms deep! How is it that even fine and noble natures are subject to this lamentable inconstancy? We see it daily, but who shall venture to read a riddle soperplexing! Of voluntarily forsaking the woman to whom he had been pledged so long. for any other woman, Mr. Templemore was incapable; but honor is not love, and when he found how willing he was to take Florence at her word, and how eager he felt to do Dora justice, he did not dare to question his own heart. Had his affection for the one grown cool since he had known the other? that irresistible attraction which had drawn him to Dora day ofter day, made him bring her to his house, and delight in her society, been the guilty dawn of his present lawful fondness? It might be so: but another explanation as plausible, and more soothing to his conscience and his pride than this, was

also nossible. Mr. Templemore's nature was one of strong passions—as, indeed, his countenance expressed plainly; but though he was past thirty, though he had been married to one woman, and pledged to another, Passion had never had her day, nor even her hour. Now amongst the legends of science is one of historical truth. Every eighty or ninety years for the last three centuries a volcanic isle has risen in the Mediterranean, near San Miguel of the Azores Flames and earthquakes mark its birth. As it rises a burning stream dows down its sterile peaks into the sea. When it has reached its full height it remains motionless for a while, burning like a beacon, which ships can see miles away; then it slowly sinks back again into the deep waters, and a faint wreath of smoke shows the spot where it has vanished.

Such cycles of passion and fever there are n most human lives. The feeling may take the name of love, of ambition, nay of devotion itself-it matters not, forth it must come. Midst catastrophe and bitter throes it must rise from beneath those calm waters where it lay so falsely sleeping. This might have been Mr. Templemore's fate. He might have been destined to love a woman passion atcertain time of his life, and for good or for evil, as the future would show, that woman proved to be not Florence, but Dora. The suddenness of this new fooling carried with it a sort of intoxication, which was both sweet and dangerous, and against which it was very difficult to guard. Mr. Templemore did not seek to do so: he gave himself up to the love which there was no law human or divine, to forbid, and which the woman who inspired it

shared in all its fulness. And thus the brief days of the courtship went by, and ended in a marriage morning that made Dora Courtenay Mr. Templemore's

When Dora alighted from the carriage that brought her home, she felt as if she were reading upon air; and Mr. Templemore, as he led her in, looked as happy as a man who resolves to marry a woman from honor, but who has the good fortune to fall desperately in love with her, can well look. That their marriage was hurried, private, and contracted under the ominous cloud of disgrace, with no kind friends gathering round them to wish them joy, neither heeded in that hour. They were happy, and happiness, we fear, is rather a selfish feeling. Still Dora had one keen pang. Her aunt had promised to come and stay with Mrs. Courtenay, but she had not kept her word. Her mother must remain alone, for Mr. Templemore would have hishoneymoon to himself, and only smiled when Mrs. Courtenay grew querulous, and Dora looked imploring. He promised they should not long be divided, but separated it was plain

they must be. To Dora's great joy, therefore, though somewhat to her surprise, Mrs. Luan was found sitting in the bedroom up-stairs when the bride

entered in to change her dress. "Oh aunt, that is kind!" cried Dora-"But why did you not come earlier-why did

you not come to see me married!" Mrs. Luan looked at her; never did bride look brighter or happier than Dora, as she stood before her aunt, resting her two hands on Mrs. Luan's shoulder and gazing down

with the most radiant smile in her face. "I began to think you did not care about me," saucily continued Dora, putting on a frown.

"Are you married?" asked Mrs, Luan.

Dora laughed gayly.
Why, aunt, this is not my every-day dress-is it?" she asked. "You never saw me in white with orange flowers before to-day -did you?"

"Well, but are you really married?" insisted Mrs. Luan.

Dora took off her glove and showed the

wedding-ring on her left hand. "Now do you believe it?" she asked goodhumoredly; " besides, Mr. Templemore is below, and if you will but come down you will in the fulness of her joy, "I do believe he is

Everything in her betrayed joy and happision, following on a long quiet love for ness, not unmixed with triumph. She could another woman, was the only thing that could not help it. Some brides are pale and tearful, save him from the abhorrence of marrying a some are dignified, and some are simply girl his heart had not chosen; even as but for cheerful. Dora was glad, and her gladness, that passion, he could never have conquered which she never thought of concoaling from

her apathetic aunt's eye, which she scarcely thought visible to that cold blooded lady, now shone forth without disguise. With Mr. Templemore, with her mother, even, she would have been more shy, but with Mrs. Luan she was not on her guard, and she looked as she felt the happiest of women.

John Luan's mother stared at her moodily. It was she who had parted Mr. Templemore and Florence Gale; it was she who had given the rich man to her poor niece; it was she who had stimulated his liking into passiun, who had urged him on with the lure of Dora's love. She had done it, she felt, no regret, and not an atom of repentance, and yet this happiness of Mr. Templemore's wife irritated her. "How dare Dora be glad, when she must know that her bliss would be John Luan's

grief! How dare she!" She could not speak her resentment, but she was untying her bonnet-strings, and was going to display her wrath according to her usual fashion, when Dora nimbly took the bonnet from her hands and laughingly put it

away. "No. aunt," she said, "I cannot allow it I made that bonnet myself; and I cannot allow it. Besides, what is there to put you out on a day like this? Look, I have not forgotten you.

She opened a jewel-box, and produced a handsome ring, which she slipped on Mrs. Luan's tinger.

"That is our gift," she said, "his as well as mine: I need scarcely tell you so," she added with a smile, for the ring was evidently an expensive one, and you must look gladaunt. A romantic, high-minded woman, if she had celt what Mrs. Luan felt toward Mr. Templemore just then-namely, that he was robbing her son of his mistress, and making his wife of the very girl whom John Luan had chosen years ago for himself—such a woman, we say, would certainly have thrown the ring away, and probably have made a long speech. But Mrs. Luan, though she cared not one furthing for the gift, and hated the donor with all the unreasonable hate or a wrong-doer, who wants to vent on some one the resentment due to her own deeds, was neither romantic nor high-minded. She only looked angry and sulky,

Aunt, what ails you?" asked Dora. a What will John say?" inquired Mrs. Luan in her turn.

pora's color fled at the question. " I am sorry for John," she faltered-" very

soffy, aunt." "And where are you going to live?" continued Mrs. Luan, changing her theme,

- Here! Dora smiled. "ohl aunt, what a question!" she said

gayly: " is Mr. Templemore going to live in an eight-roomed house?"

"Well, but where is it?"-persisted Mrs. Luan-- in what square?" "In no square at all," replied Dora, still amused. Do you think, aunt. Mr. Templeone of his own that I know of—the house to

which we are going-and that is Deenah!" Mrs. Luan looked up with sudden interest. "Then you are going away?" she said. "Av. surely, after breakfast; and that is why, augt. I am so glad and so grateful, too.

left alone "And you will cross over to-day," continued Mrs. Luan-this very day you will be in

Ireland? "No. Mr. Templemore wants to show me North Wales. I do not know when we shall

reach Deenah. She looked in some perplexity at her aunt. She could not understand why this journey seemed to interest Mrs. Luan so much, that her face had cleared and brightened the moment Dorahad mentioned it. But it was so. Mrs. Luan looked quite brisk and cheerful now, and said that she would go down; and so

Mr. Templemore was alone in the front parlor waiting for his wife, when the lock turned, and the door opened. He thought it was Dora, and with that impulse which prompts us to go and meet whatever we love, he moved toward the door. When he saw Mrs. Luan's clumsy figure and saflow face, he almost stepped back, so unpleasant was the surprise. A feeling which could not be a presentiment, for it came too late, but which certainly partook of repulsion and dislike. sudden'y rose within him.

"I must get that woman's son some anpointment or other," he thought: "and she must leave Les Roches. I will not have her

He had not time to linger over the feeling. Dora who had quickly changed her dress, now entered the room, no more a bride, but a wife: and with her came Mrs. Courtenay, who in doleful and hysterical tones, informed them that breakfast was ready.

The meal was not a cheerful one; it was soon over. Mrs. Luan's presence seemed to Mr. Templemore to have brought a funeral gloom with it. He was eager to be gone, and pleaded that they would be late for the train if they did not depart at once.

Mrs. Courtenay heaved several deep sighs, and could not help remarking:

"And I shall not set you free," now said Dora, with a bright, fond smile; "I will be as exacting as any sorceress with any knight of romance. So let us go at once, and find Eva sound and well at the end of our journey."

"She is a sorceress," thought Mr. Templemore as he left her to give orders for their journey. . She is not beautiful, she is not even what people call very pretty, and yetand yet." He needed no words to complete the picture his fancy called up. A face bright as sunshine, happy, radiant eyes, a light young figure, told him Dora's spell was more potent

than mere beauty, and infinitely more seducing. But that bright face was clouded, and these happy eyes grew dim when he left her. Dora stood by the open window, and she looked out sadly on the verdant wilderness below her. She could not bear to leave that Eden-not, at least, to leave it so soon. Spite all her husband's fondness, Dora did not feel sure of him yet. She wanted time to become to him something more than a bright-haired girl, with fine eyes. She wanted to grow identified with and to be a portion of his daily life. She wished for notking and no one to break the fond spell she was weaving around him daily, alluring him from that other charm she had involuntarily cast upon him to a surer and more durable tenderness. Already she had by gentle arts won her way to some of the chambers of his heart. Already she knew thoughts which Mr. Templemore had never told another, and which had escaped him in fond and happy hours; but Dora felt that there lay more behind, and that a road, not arduous indeed, but mysterious, and with some perils, still divided her from the goal it was her fond ambition to win. She had no wish to rule, no wish even to influence, but she wished to be as near to Mr. Templemore as one human being can be to another, and it had rather disconcerted her to find that the very passion she inspired was an obstacle which retarded her progress. If even in perfect solitude, in unvestrained liberty, she could not have her husband as she wished to have him, how much harder would it be be to have him thus with Eva to share his love, and

Others to divide his attention! (To be Continued.) FAREWELL TO LORD AND LADY LUFFERIÑ.

Farewell, farewell, my lord and lady fair!
Farewell, farewell! Nor king nor queen
Could rule a people with a greater care,
Or be more loved than ye have been.

From east to west, from north to south. In wigwam, cot and mansion grand,
Thy names and deeds are in each mouth,
Thy footprints widespread o'er the land.

Farewell, my lord, farewell; but e're we part Be it ours to utter a word in praise Of you, the friend of science and of art, And all that tends the human mind to raise.

The friend of manty sports, genius of song, And of liberty, that thrice-blessed boon For which many nations have struggled long, But which was born with our birth full as soon

The friend of sweet peace, who would have us dwell.

In brotherly love in our wondrous land;
Love it with a zealous love, guard it well,
And share "the choicest glits at God's right
hand."

And O, thrice blessed would our nation be If it were its lot you to retain, To stand guardian of our people's liberty And guide our ship o'er Time's fitful main.

But Victoria lives, Victoria reigns, and lo! We of this great and wondrous land Bow in submission to the decrees that flow Forth from the throne of the motherland.

And if there is a higher, nobler place Within the gift of Britain's queen. May she give it you, who best can it grace With true wisdom and regal sheen.

Farewell, farewell, my lord and lady fair!
Farewell, farewell! a sad farewell!
"God be with you," is a nations prayer;
"Joy be with you wheresoe'er you dwell!" HENRY F. MCPHILLIPS.

LITERATURE.

"The Parson's Horse Race" is the title of a new story by Mrs. Stowe, to be published at an early date.

The Prince of Deucalion, a drama in verse by Bayard Taylor, will be issued from the press during the present month.

The "Vicar of Wakefield" is to be introduced as an English text-book into German Schools, and for that purpose an edition with notes has been issued.

"The Diary of the Czars Residence on the the Danube in 1877," recently published at St. Petersburg by Count Solloboub, is the first Russian contribution to the history of the Turco-Russian war.

Dion Boucicault's play "Clarissa Barlowe, supposed to have been dinamatized from Richardson's novel of the same name, is now said to be the reproduction of an old play, acted at the City Theatre, London, in 1846.

It is worthy of note, as an evidence that English is not the only language that con-tinually grows by accretion, that in the next tinually grows by accretion, that in the next have assented. Other tribes, with about 35.— This property was bought by Mr. Hewson edition of his Dictionary of the French Aca- one warriors, remain neutral. The Ameer has about a dozen years ago. German, I believe. demy 2,200 words have been introduced. more has a house everywhere? He has but | while 200 have been dropped as obselete. Of course, a large proportion of the new words, in French as in English, are scientific and technical.

A paper on "Ether Drinking and other Extra-Alcoholic Modes of Intexication," by Dr. W. B. Richardson, a well-known medifor your coming. Poor mamma will not be cal authority, is announced for early publication. It is said that ether drunkenness is very common in tashionable circles in England, and some interesting facts are expected to be brought to light by Mr. Rich-

Chas. Reade at Home .- Rose Eytinge, during her late visit to England, had frequent opportunities of meeting Charles Reade. She gives a somewhat different account of his life | land alone, will have a share therein. from that which, judging from some of his letters, we should expect to hear. He is a man. she says, whose life is given to the broadest, accordance with the Treaty of Berlin.

open-handed charity. He lives to do good.

Why, the people come to see him for everyof 1 field marshal, 1 lieutenant-general, 1 colshe did leaving Dora rather grave and pensive. thing, and out he goes to right their wrongs, onel. 1 ambassador, 7 ministers, 1) presidents tions and curses. visiting this man, remonstrating with that, of governments, 7 councillors of government. done some poor body, who has beet iustice is wronged in the matter of a shop-keeper's over- tors of circles). 13 professors. 8 burgomascharge he will run all day. Just now he is ters, 4 directors of gymnasiums (schools prebusily engaged in forcing the introduction of paratory for the universities), 5 physicians, 31 in charge of the deputy governor and two a safety lamp into the mines. His study or officers of various ranks, 24 clergymen, 26 warders. They proceede to Radley's Hotel looms out over Hyde Park. The ceiling is low, the walls are covered with family portraits, and in niches stand the entire series of Roger's statuettes in plaster. On his table, flanking an elegant Louis Quatorze clock. stand two unsightly coal-oil lamps of the kind he is trying to introduce into the mines. His house is a museum of bric-a-brac and curiosities. As I sat in his room and looked into his face, framed in white hair from the chin all round, I was deeply impressed as when I

read his "Cloister and Hearth." Indeed, more so. His apparently intuitive perception of the workings of a woman's mind are so deli-cate and exact. Well, he is a bachelor, and lives at home. but dines at the club a great deal. He is a man of large frame, and a photograph he gave me had written upon it :-This is the picture of a great man, now, thank heaven, much reduced!"-referring to the time when it was taken, when he was much stouter. I cannot sufficiently express my admiration of the man. He told me that he intended to continue to write for the stage entirely hereafter.

AMERICAN NOTES.

Indian troubles have caused a decrease of Oregon's exportation of wool from six million pounds to one million pounds. In 1878 she has lost, not found, the golden fleece.

Mr. W. F. Parker, of Nashua, N.H., puzzles the doctors with an annual attack of the measles. For twenty years they have broken out upon him, on the same day of the year, and precisely the same hour.

George French, a half crazy inmate of the Newton (Mass.) poorhouse, tried to poison his companions by putting about a pound of Paris green in a pail of milk, because he was jealous of another inmate.

The Rev. E. E. Lamb, of Collinsville, Conn. has been preaching against extravagance in dress with such success that now prominent female members of his congregation attend church in plain calico dresses, and without iewellery.

Mme. Rinehart, a lion tamer, came near being killed while she was performing in a cage one guinea." "But I haven't had any swans. of wild animals at Marlboro', Mass, an infuriated panther biting her on the arm and hip. Her coolness saved her, and she cowed the beast with a whip.

Chicago has a girl who barks like a dog Her name is Anna Klein, and the Inter-Ocean says " she is supposed to be the victim of hysterical mania. While in this state it is painful to hear her, as she lies in an unconscious condition, barking, whining, and suapping like a dog."

Last year in Massachusetts 12,737 couples were joined in the bond of wedlock. Of these there were 9,915 bachelors who chose maidens to be their wives, and 608 who chose widows: while 1,396 widowers married maidens, and 818 married widows. From this it appears that 788 more widowers than widows were married again, and that 1,396 maidens married widowers, when only 608 bachelors married widows.

FOREIGN NEWS.

PESTH, October 3.-At a Council of the Hungarian Ministers to-day, all resolved to support Herr Von Szell, and signed their resignations, which Herr Tiza, the Premier, will personally deliver to the Emperor.

VIENNA, October 3 .- The Cis Leithan Ministry, which tendered its resignation on the 30th of July, and has since only held office pending the decision of the Emperor, requested his Majesty yesterday to declare his decision, explaining that, having to prepare the budget for the Reichsrath, they were unable to concur on Count Andrassy's views respecting the means of raising funds for the Bosnian occupation. The Emperor left to-night for Godallo in connection with the Hungarian crisis.

London, October 3 .- The Manchester Guar dian's Vienna despatch confirms the report that the Emperor has accepted the resignation of the Hungarian Minister of Finance, and that the other Ministers will only withdraw their resignations upon the acceptance by the government of the following conditions: An issue of a joint Austro-Hungarian loan: the conclusion of a convention with the Porte, the reduction of the army in Bosnia, and the abandonment of the occupation of Novi Bazar. The latter condition has been already accepted; the second depends on the Porte. The Austrian Cabinet oppose a joint loan, which would reduce Austrian credit to the same level as the Hungarian, and therefore a conflict between the two Cabinets is imminent.

the Ameer's infantry regiments, with six guns, in front of Alimusjad, and says it is generally from Peshawur in the direction of Jamrood, Ameer is massing troops at Alimusjad and hostility exists between the Kyberee tribes and the Ameer.

The Times, summarizing its Indian advices comes to a conclusion, relative to the probable course of operations, similar to that in the Standard's article. It says it is not considered expedient to hazard an advance on Candahar at present, unless an opportunity for a compidmain offers, which is most imporobable.

Loxbox. October 6 .- A special from Bombay says troops have been ordered to advance from Deranghazikhan, thus threatening Afgreat Afghan Chiefs. The death of a powerbeen captured. Government will issue a proclamation announcing its intentions.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says if the Ameer is beaten and his territory annexed by England, Russia will occupy Mew and Balkh, in Southern Turkestan, near the Afghan frontier.

The Moniteur has reason to believe that administration becomes international, all the

3 directors of provinces, 15 landrathe (directunes, 106 landed proprietors, 13 authors and journalists, 34 manufacturers, and merchants. princes, 27 counts and 126 petty nobles.

One cause of the intense hatred of Lord Leitrim in the north of Ireland was the farms because one of her sons cut some timber on it. The widow and her two sons lately recovered possession by force, and threatened

Prof. Fischer of the Gymnasium at Prague thought that he had discovered a means of making cyanide of potassium harmless, but tasting what he thought to be an innocuous mixture proved a fatal experiment. He was only twenty five years old and a very promising chemist.

Albert Rogeat of the Paris Pays, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 francs, for comparing the conduct of Marshal MacMahon to that of Pontius Pilate, and recommending him to take his revenge of Sedan on the rabbits of his Laforest estate.

According to the London Truth. " Gambetta has put himself in training. at Ville d'Avray, to reduce his excessive embonpoint. He practices at dumbbells and throwing weights. follows Banting's regimen, takes Russian baths, and walks 20 kilometres a day between breakfast and dinner.

A confectioner at La Chatre, France, lately sprinkled with arsenic some cakes turnished for the communion service at school kept by Dominican nuns. About sixty persons were made sick. The man turned out to be a priesthater, and wished to have it thought the nuns tried to poison the school.

The Christian Signal Publishing Company, which advertised a hitherto unpublished poem by Tennyson. "The Confessions of a Sensitive Mind," apologized in court and submitted to an injunction. The poem had been found in a manuscript book of poems belonging to a deceased friend of Mr. Tennyson.

London Truth tells of a hotel keeper at Richmond who charged in his bill "swans protested the astonished guest. "It's the view, sir, from the hopen winder," explained the waiter pointing with a fork towards a Thames eyot." "We don't charge for swans in ı back room."

Eprs's Cocoa—Grateful and Comporting.

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

IRISH NEWS.

NEW WORK BY MR. JUSTIN M. CARTHY .-Messrs Chatto and Windus have at press and will shortly publish a" History of Our Times, from the ascension of Queen Victoria to the Berlin Congress, by Mr. Justin McCarthy. High anticipations are held concerning this work, which will be in four volumes.

The Marquis of Sligo is evicting his ten-ants in the west of Ireland by the score. His father was an expert at the business, and to him was addressed the ballad of the widow:

Pity, oh, pity! A little while spare me, My baby is sick—I am feeble and poor; In the cold winter blast, from this but if you

drive me,
My lord we must die on the desolate moor! The Daily News of the 18th September, says After six months of inactivity the committee

of the Irish Home Rule League has, at the instance of Mr. Butt. M.P., determined to call a meeting of members of the organisation for the 28th inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the position of the Home Rule movement and the desirability of summoning a representative "national" conference on the question. Although Home Rule representatives in Parliament are honorary members of the League, Mr. Butt, it is stated, will issue a personal circular to the supporters of the movement, and at the meeting on the 28th inst, will review the condition of the party and indicate its future policy.

THE COLONER LEONARD MONUMENT .- Mr. Nicholas M'Guinness, late secretary to the Loxpox. October 5 .- A Sima despatch monument committee, writes to the editor of confirms the report of the arrival of four of the Nation and Workly News as follows :beg to say that the erection of railings around the Colonel Leonard monument, as proposed reported that the British force is advancing on Sunday, cannot be allowed, as such a proceeding would be an infringement on the only with a view of attacking Alimusjad. The grave now left to the living representatives of the Leonard family, who are still to the Candaliar, and threatens Quetta. Strong fore, and whose headstone, erected in 1776, stands beside the monument. The ancient family have already lost two graves by the erection of the monument, and they will not submit to any further enroachment which would deprive them of all hope of a final resting place in the grave of their ancesters.

EVECTION IN NORTH KERRY-A MOST HALROWing Scene.-A correspondent of the Kerry Sentinel, writing from Ballybunnion of Thursday week, says :- An eviction of a most heartrending character took place yesterday evening at a place called Gortnaskehi, the property ghanistan from a new point. It is reported of Mr. George Hewson, J. P., Ennismore, that dissensions have broken out among the The place lies close to Ballybunnion, and the scene enacted on the occasion baffles descripful southern chief is also reported. The Ameer tion. The name of the evicted person i has asked tribal councils for assistance. It is Michael Gorman, who has a wife and five believed tribes mustering 1.566 fighting men children, the youngest an infant at the breast. freed from prison his son Yakoob Khan, who was born on the property, and married a niece is a noted general. The whole garrison of of a man named Kissane, who adopted her as Peshawur is marching against Mimusjid. It his child. Kissane's family I am informed is even reported to-night that the place has resided for generations in the place. What could be Mr. Hewson's motive in evicting preferred in Paris. this unhappy family it is not for me to conjecture, all I know is Gorman is an industrious and hard working man, and perfectly of silk or wool. able to meet his demands. At the appointed hour the sub-sheriff, Mr. Hartnett, attended by an escort of police and a gang of Mr. Hew- in India eashmere colors. son's men, was on the spot, and in a short Italy has made semi-official representations time had all the furniture thrown on the road. with a view to obtaining the Porte's assent to side, and finally Gorman, his wife, and five an arrangement by which, if the Egyptian young children were ejected. It was certainly a spectacle to move the most callous to pity Mediterranean powers, not France and Eng- to see this wretched family near a fire on the road-side without any shelter against the in-The town of Kalaschan was peacefully sur- clemency of a frosty autumnal night but the rendered to the Montenegrins on Friday, in | wide heavens above. Mrs. Gorman, who has all the appearance of a maniac, is still upon -rending the skies with her moans, lamenta-RELEASE OF THE MANCHESTER MEN-THEIR

Freeman, dated Southampton Tuesday, says:-· Condon and Meledy arrived at Southampton from Portland Prison by train this afternoon, writing-room-he calls it the garden-room- persons living on their incomes or their for- to await the sailing of the North German Lloyd's steamer Mosel for New York, on board which first class passages were taken I bookseller, I turner, I brower and I photo- for them, everybody concerned here being grapher. Among the members are I duke s pledged to and observing secrecy until they had embarked. The vessel will start shortly after midnight, and the Queen's parden will be handed to them immediately previous. eviction of the widow Algoe from one of his The London correspondent of the Freeman telegraphs on Wednesday morning :-The hint to the friends of the political prisoners-O'Meara Condon and Meledy-that they might be permitted to see some acquaintances in Queenstown has now turned out to the route originally laid down in the Freeman -the North German Lloyd steamer, from Southampton. Their departure was swift and secret; and yesterday afternoon the first intimation that Meledy's brother had of the release was from a short telegram in one of the evening papers. The sudden change in what was believed to be the determination of the produced in Milan. Government to allow a short call at Cork must be a cause of regret to the friends of Condon in the Southern city. The same corressays:-Through his friendly visitors Condon has asked me to convey to his friends in Ireland with whom he is at present unable to communicate-more especially Miss Murray and other relatives in Mitchelstown-the assurance that his first care on arriving in New York will be to write home; and Meledy, through the intermediary of his brother, and speaking on behalf of his fellow-prisoner as well, expresses their joint thankfulness for the solici tude and consideration of Messrs. Ryan and Collins. A cheque for \$30 has been received from Irish sympathisers in Manchester, and together with a grant of \$10 from the London committee, was forwarded by Mr. Ryan to the governor of the prison on Saturday for the use of the men. The utmost secrecy is preserved as to the time of their release and the mode of their passage, but I am informed that it is likely they will leave in a tender for Queenstown this morning, and that an opportunity may be afforded for a few friends to shake hands with them before they bid a long good-bye to the green shores of Erin.

> FRENCH AND GERMAN SOLDIERS .- The French military instructions provide that if the commanding officer or instructor who is drilling the troops makes a mistake and gives the wrong order the troops shall not obey it. The Germans, on the contrary, insist that no matter how unlooked for or absurd the order is it shall be obeyed, and their officers even make a point of sometimes giving wrong or-ders so as to test the men. The French argue that if the men halt the officer will immediately perceive that something is wrong and be able to give the correct command without having to straighten his company or battalion. The Germans declare that the commanwhat the consequence; also that if would be everything one way.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Daily News is informed that Kno-Sung-Tao, Chinese Minister to London and Paris, will shortly retire.

The whole cost of conveying Cleopatra's Needle to London and setting it on end has been between £16,900 and £17,000. Of this sum £10,000 is borne by Dr. Wilson, and the rest by Mr. Dixon.

The Hon. Constance Mary Germana Howard, fourth daughter of Lord Howard of Glossop, and sister of the Marchioness of Bute, is about to enter a sisterhood in connection with the Roman Catholic Church.

Says the London World :-- Our girls are certainly making progress in athletics. I know a merry young damsel who goes to a school in the West of England. Once at least every week the fair pupils, clad in short skirts and pantalettes, betake themselves to the manly game of cricket right girlfully.

The London correspondent of the Icish Times says that should the Prince Imperial of France marry the Princess Thyra of Denmark, they will probably live in Ireland, which the Prince visited incognito some eighteen months ago, and where he inspected with a view to purchase, a small but beautiful estate belonging to an absentee nobleman. The Empress. it is understood, has offered £20,000 for the property, but the owner wants £10,000 more.

A large number of the presents intended by the Duke of Connaught for the Princess of Prussia are being prepared in Paris. Among them is an opera glass which is the chetdirecte of silversmith's work. The crowned cipher of the Princess stands out in diamonds and precious stones, and the whole is covered with gems. Another object worthy of notice is the fittings in gold and turquoise for a parasol, with a handle of the same, and a similar article in lapis-lazuli and oxydised silver.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

GOSSIP ABOUT FASIRONS AND OTHER MATTERS. Travelling shawls of tartan are preferred to all others.

Striped satan underskirts are to be worn with gray brocades.

Fish scale flowers are the newest heads for

ornamental hair pins. Gauze and tulle ball dresses are draped in

small waves by clusters of tine flowers A new French kid glove has five buttons and then alternate bands of lace and kid.

Sacques for every-day wear, and mantles for full dress, is the prediction with regard to fall patterns. Camel's hair dannel in shaded dark strips

on a white ground is one of the new materials for wrappers. American jobbers are importing dark fancy plaids instead of the regular tartans, which are

The button dealers say that a gross of small huttons will be needed to trim winter dresses

The prettiest of the heavy square shawls for autumn wear have plain centres and borders

Japanese table napkins in paper are used at lunch parties, and at small dinners at which only intimate friends are invited. Mrs. Mary Millard, late business manager

of the Chicago Post, has a position in the United States Revenue Department at Chicago. Nilsson is not coming to this country this

summer; she says that her losses from the The present German Reichstag is composed the spot-twenty-four hours after the eviction depreciation of property in the United States have been greately exaggerated.

> onsidering that they cost \$16 a pair. Tweed walking suits for the fall are made

not be supported by wire or crinclino. It may be either a short upper skirt or a scart-like drapery. Black figured velvets are shown for car-

riage dresses, and white velvets for bridal robes. Some very handsome velvet brocades for evening dresses have a white ground and colored figures.

back tightly at the top and then allowed to be only a ruse, for the men were sent away by fall forward so as to make a loose fold on the side. This looks well with a train, but not with a short dress.

ART.

A new five act opera, entitled " Montezuma," has been completed by Verdi. It will be first

pondent, telegraphing a few days previously, a farewell tour of the United States and Can-

Nilsson, it is said, is growing coarse in features and gross looking. She has worn herself out by injudicious living. Often, after singing at the opera, she puts on a ball dress, goes to a party, and sits up till five o'clock in the morning. Her voice in consequence is sadly impaired, and critics assert that it will be entirely gone in five years.

All the doors in Boston school houses are to be altered so as to swing both ways.

Thomas Harden is one of the most eager drinkers in Ripley, Minn. He bit off the nozzle of a whiskey bottle, and the piece of glass stuck in his throat, choking him nearly to death.

A painting was stolen from the cabinet of Napoleon III soon after his disastrous defeat at Sedan. It was a valuable work, and was hung at the Tuileries. It has recently been discovered by a former chamberlain at Brussels and will be restored to the Empress Eu-

An extremely high-toned and chivalrous affair is reported from the Ninth avenue, New York, where a gentleman aged fourteen shot a gentleman aged nine, on account of the marked attentions shown by the gentleman of nine to a lady of twelve in whom the gentleman of fourteen aforesaid was particularly interested. The ball struck the victim's forehead, but failed to penetrate the skull, because the pistol, like the actors, was very small.

The tornado which recently visited Wallingford, Conn., seems to have previously. visited New Preston, in that State, where it committed some strange freaks. Among other things, it brought to a high hill in that town der is responsible, and his orders must at and landed there a large oak tree, from what once be obeyed without hesitation, no matter place no one can tell. It had not been growing near by, nor does any place show signs of dangerous to encourage the men to review its having been torn up. Some people think their orders or to get into the habit of doing they saw it in the air sailing over the town during the tornado's progress.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

-The pegs in a pair of men's shoes cost two mills and a half. -Scarlet fever is another disease in which

salicylica acid has been found useful. -Bats fly by night, because they live

chiefly upon moths, which are night flying insects. -A farmer in Westmoreland Co., Penn., has

discovered that he can make sugar for three cents a pound. -The mussel attaches itself to rocks by a long silky thread, which can be woven like

that of the silkworm. -Carbolic acid is now recommended for many forms of skin disease and especially for

for boils, carbuncles, etc. -Glycerine is said to posses in a remarkable degree the power of arresting fermentation, both lactic and alcoholic.

-Scientists affirm that the poison of the rattle-snake is even just as fatal to the snake itself, as to other animals. -Soap makes water tenacious and prevents

an accumulation of bubbles. -Poking a fire causes it to burn more brightly, because it opens avenues through which

the air may enter to supply oxygen.

its bubbles from bursting, hence lather is only

-The Downer well at Corry, Pa., is now down over 1,300 feet, and an oil bearing sand has been struck of about five feet thick-

the Continent of Europe, by Dr. G. Leipoldt, is 296,838 metres. Humboldt's estimate was -A fall one tenth of an inch per mile will

-A recent estimate of the mean height of

produce a motion in rivers. The greatest velocity is at the surface and in the middle, and the least at the bottom and sides. -The forging and tempering of iron and

steel may be greatly facilitated by dipping the metal in fused salt. In this manner steel may be annealed without oxidizing the surface. -A thick glass tumbler, now on exhibition

in London, has employed the time and genius of a young artist for six years. It has been sculptured into a bas relief, representing the training of the young Bacchus. -Improved points for the electric light

have been submitted by M. Regnier to the Societe d'Encouragement. Paris. The points are covered with a thin layer of nickel, and this is said to preserve and concentrate the electric action at the points. -The first album is said to have been kept on the Alps in the monasteries of St. Bruno. In this every traveller at his departure was asked to inscribe his name, and usually added

to it a few sentences of devotion, or of thankfulness to his hosts. -The carbolic acid used for disinfectants at New Orleans killed such quantities of tish in the basin that a new source of danger was created, and it was found necessary to carry them off and burn them with sulphur, at a safe

distance from the city. -A company has been formed to make use of the Falls to transmit to Buffalo twenty-two miles distant, a constant supply of compressed air, which, it is expected, will be used as a substitute for steam in the principal

establishments at Buñalo. -Though elephants, undergoing the process of domestication, have occasionally been known to stand for twelve months without lying down to sleep, yet when they are perfectly at ease, and reconciled to their fate, they will lie down on their sides and sleep, like

other beasts. -An elaborate model of the New York post-office, constructed on a scale of one thirtysecond of an inch to the foot, is exhibited in New York. It was built from the plans, con-White mitts in a new kind of lace have tains 284,000 pieces and occupied the time of been imported by some of the New York one man, working six hours a day, for six into offices and counting-rooms. To see that 41 judges, 5 crown prosecutors, 24 Parristers, Departure for America. A telegram to the houses. They are durable, as they should be, years. It will be taken to the Paris Exposi-

> About five-sixths of the weight of the human what is called the heather mixture, a body is water. The Rev. J. W. Bancroft has blending of purple, yellow and bronze, been ciphering on the problem: "If the producing the bronze shade of a Scotch bodies of all the dead are raised in the Resurrection, will not the amount of water thus with-The new panier will be a series of folds drawn from the earth be enough to exhaust a rying across the back of the dress, and will all the water on the globe. He writes to the New York Churchman that, having calculated how much water was comprised in the bodies of all who have lived during six thousand years, he is convinced that the amount would be only a little more than one cubic mile.

> VENTULATING SEWERS .-- The question, says the English Mechanic, of ventilating sewers by Some overskirts on fall dresses are caught means of furnace shafts is been seriously considered in Hull; but it appears that the system proposed would only provide for the discharge of the sewer gases at a considerable elevation, whence the "germs" would be brought down by the carbonic acid. The only effective system is one in which the sewer gases are drawn through the furnaces, as we believe has been done at Oldham; for under those conditions the gases are most effectually disinfected. It is usually con-Barry Sullivan, it is reported, will not | tended that if the sewers were ventilated by come to America this year or next. After a | means of furnace shafts, the air would merely two years' sojourn in England he will make rush in through the nearest ventilators: but a ventilator or two of the ordinary size could not possibly supply the large volume of air withdrawn by a furnace, and as a matter of fact the anemometer has shown that at Oldham a very preceptible indraught of air exists at ventilators a long way removed from the extracting shaft. In that town the furnaces of six mills have been connected with the sewers, with very satisfactory results as regards the removal of unpleasant smells in the streets.

> > THE VOLCANO IN THE MOON .- In December, 1366, says the Athenseum, that excellent ob-server, Dr. Julius Schmidt, Director of the Obsevatory at Athens, considered that he had discovered, by a comparison of earlier drawings with his own, that a crater named Linne, in the Mare Screnitacis of the Moon, had disappeared as a crater, leaving only a whitish spot in the place. The matter, of course, gave rise to a great deal of discussion, and continued examination of the spot in question and the suurounding region. Yet, after more than eleven years have elapsed since the announcement, we must subscribe to the opinion of Mr. Nelson, who in his elaborate work on "The Moon and the Condition and Configuration of its Surface," remarks, "It is impossible to come to any certain conclusion with regard to whether any change has occured in Linne." We have recently been confronted by an announcement of a different kind, that a new crater has appeared on the moon, near Hyginus, on the margin of the Mare Vaporum, a plain close to the centre of the visible hemisphere of the moon. This crater was the first noticed in May last year (but not called public attention to, after con-sultation with Dr. Schmidt, until last April) by Dr. H. J, Klein, of Cologne, and is about three miles in diameter; whether it is really a new formation cannot at present be decided with certainty, but it will doubtless be further observed for some time. The different appearance of lunar objects under varying illuminations invests questions like these with

peculiar difficulty.

The True Wituess.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, AND WEEKLY EDITION OF THE

"EVENING POST" S PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

761 CRAIG STREET. MONTREAL.

By M. C. MULLIN & CO., Proprietors. Terms (by Mail) \$1.50 per Annum in advance City (Delivered) \$2.00

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9.

CALENDAR-OCTOBER, 1878. THURSDAY, 10- St. Francis Borgia, Confessor FRIDAY, 11-Feria.

ATURDAY, 12-Office of the Immaculate Conception. Bp. McFarland, Hartford, died,

SUNDAY, 13-EIGHTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER PEN-TECOST. Epist. 1 Cor. 1. 4-9. Gosp. Matt. ix. 1-8. Cons. Abp. Purcell, Cincinnati, 1833.

Monday, 14-St. Callistus, Pope and Martyr. Tuesday, 15-St. Theresa, Virgin. WEDNESDAY, 16-St. Edward, King of England, Confessor (Oct. 13).

NEW AGENTS.

Mr. T. B. LEAHY is authorized to solicit and collect subscriptions for the Evening Post and True WITNESS.

MR. THOMAS MALONE is our special and agent for Kingston and Portsmouth. e is authorized to solicit and collect subcriptions for the Evening Post and True WITNESS.

Mr. THOMAS SHEEHAN, of Quebec, is our authorized agent in that city for the sale of the Evening Post and the collection of subscriptions for the Evening Post and Taue WITNESS.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

As the expenses attending the issue of such an enterprise as the Evening Post are necessarily large, and as for a while we shall rely upon the True Witness to pay a part, we trust those of our subscribers in arrears will forward their indebtedness, or pay it over to our agent, who will shortly visit them. We hope our friends will the more cheerfully do this and help us in our circulation by obtaing for us new readers, seeing that the price of the TRUE WITNESS has been reduced to \$1.50, while in size it has been enlarged four columns, and is now one of the best and chespest weekly papers on this continent.

GAMBETTA AND HIS FRIENDS.

The leading politicians of France to-day are simply charlatan phrase-makers. They would overturn a dynasty to turn a sentence pleasing to the academy. They pat the proletariat on the head with much effusion; but it is the cat's paw upon the poor victim mouse. Such professions as they make; such bombastic appeals to heathen antiquity; such a lugging in of Brutus, Leonidas, Cincinnatus & Co.; such silly atheism and absurd theories; such vanity of words, pomposity of fellow Gambetta, and see what kind of a thing good enough for the proletariat. Anarcharsis himself and Thyrsites combined shyster of the provinces, would hardly furnish the world with a suffi- knowledge was equal to a police ciently striking example of those politicians | court practice, Gambetta was noted for that they permit the honor of their country chattering idiocy and nonsense.

sian was a mixture of tiger and monkey. If let loose upon the bucolic intelligences sur-This be true, we can easily understand why rounding him, gave him vast renown with Parisians are never so contented as when the sans culattes and other vagabonds of the under a despot. Tigers and monkeys are in- department. It is well known that words teresting beasts, but they are best caged. The need not have a meaning with the sans keeper's whip is the one effective argument | culottes; a popular sentence and a cloud of whose logic is never questioned. However, nonsense are the necessary levers of such cious, tricksey little monkeys for a parallel to speedily became "un grand orateur," with a the "statesmen" who are furnishing mankind mission, a sublime mission, messicure, and at this hour with a "Variety" performance in that mission was the Republic. It was, how-France, of the first magnitude. Yesterday, ever, that hysterical petit maitro, Rochefort, who they were voting the "decheance" of Napoleon | gave Gambetta his first shore into wide-spread III., and clamoring for a Republic. Then, notoriety. Thiers, also-that little bag of cowering and whimpering in their cages, the | windy variety-served Gambetta, by reducing contemptible poltroons, they screamed for the impracticable principle and screaming to the strong military hand of McMahon all the world that Thiers, not Napoleon, was to save them from the Commune, which the friend of France. Thiers-the digression Commune, be it understood, consisted of is pardonable-was a very great mana few thousand tag, rag and bobtail, led by a in his own estimation, but, picking handful of bedazed theorists and dreamy flaws in the Napoleonic policy was the sole adventurers, and who did as they pleased sur- statesmanship he displayed under the Emrounded by a million and a half of said cow- pire. Perhaps he hadn't a chance, some may ardly poltroons and snivelling effeminates. Afterwards, "Vive la Republique!" once more consider whimpering at Bismarck's feetand the millenium generally. To-day "A bas | humiliating France, as if being humbled was MacMahon!" " A bas La Republique Conservatice!" " Vive P Anarchie!" and so on. The miserable, fickle, whimsical creatures! the did anything practical. He was one of the laughing-stock of the world and the scorn | "idealogues" whom Napoleon I. despised so of all honest men!

Tribune, and who should he be but Gambetta-We should have thought that France than his master. Pierre Bonaparte's murder it is likely to be extensively experimented had had enough of Corsicans for two of Victor Noir gave Gambetta a great lift centuries to come. The first little Corsican although mighty cautious of the Emperor's put her into a rather bad "fix;" heavy hand. So, haranguing at Bag from Hamilton, and the "sugar and syrup prothe last of the tribe left her in a worse. Waterloo and Sedan, as a couple of sourceirs ners and morals, bien entende, of the sufficient to encourage the experimenter to of the Corsicans, ought not, we should think | Rue St. Antoine,-fulminating blatherskite render the name of Corsica especially fragrant | theories to the sans culattes, golemouches of in the nostrils of France. But no catastrophe | Paris, - sneering at the head of the State, that ever marked the varied annals of France | vilifying the Catholic Church and her clergy, should be for a moment compared with the calamity which shall be brought upon that pettifogger intruded himself upon the notice to the limited supply given from their relative proportions. These men are anhappy land if she give her confidence to of the public, and became the worthy repre- maple trees or beet root. The news generally in a position above want, and many that political bandit, that champion of the sentative of the most worthless element in most advanced Radicalism, the infamous the nation. Then came the war with Prus-Corsican, Gambetta. He has all the venom sia. and hate that characterized the blood-sucker Robespierre. All he wants is the opportunity. row, and the crimson page of '93 will pale be- interests, he did all he could to embarrass importation of sugar into Canada will be side the bloody tragedy of his Radical rule, the French Government in that supreme

awake with a start some of these days, and Then the cowering villain, with the vision of Canada was too cold to be favorable to gernaut Car of the Revolution.

The one great grievance of Gambetta and his English and American newspaper advocates, is, it is almost needless to say, the Catholic Church, or, as they term it in their revolutionary, beer-shop slang, "Clericalism." If they came out boldly and said "the Catholic Church," stupefied consciences, not wholly dead, might be startled; but "Clericalism" is one of those vague, undefinable expressions which, meaning anything or nothing, just suits the revolutionary vocabulary, and quiets uneasy minds who retain some remnants of Catholicity, and a lingering attachment to that faith which made their childhood happy. In the metaphysics of Atheism obscurity of expression stands for reason and common sense. He who is the greatest master of jingling generalities will never want followers in this most enlightened of all enlightened ages. And so Monsieur Gambetta revels at the head of the blackguard indifferentism of France, just as Bismarck is "hail fellow well met' with the rascally German rabble, who will cut his throat at the first opportunity.

It is the misfortune of France, and some other nations to which we shall not more particularly refer at present, that she has never wanted a certain class of pinchbeck patriots who sneer at every conservative institution and seek their destruction, without having the slightest idea of anything with which to replace them.

They work intrigue, conspire against established systems and sometimes succeed, as Samson did with the palace of his enemies. Their short-lived triumph always involves their own destruction. They conspire for the sake of conspiracy, because their audacity gives them a momentary importance in the eyes of those restless spirits who, like the dog in the fable, are perpetually casting away the bone for the shadow,-seeking eternally for change. They are the petrels-the Mother Cary's chickens of Society, most pleased when the storm is at its height. They have nothing to lose, everything to gain, by intestine conflict. Their vanity is stronger than their cowardice, and they will shrick defiant chansons to Liberty and Patriotism on their way to the guillotine, even while their chicken hearts within them are cold and sick with terror. With the ferocity of tigers they conjure up the storm; from its furious presence they slink away to England or America like whipped hounds. Can one expect anything better from emasculated animals who spout sublime patriotism in sublime phrase during the day and pass their nights with the moral offal and sewerage, male and female, of the Therme of a great capital? The "future hope of Conservatism!" Bah! good Louis Veuillot! You are translated, Battom. But it is not the first time that Titania mistook an ass' head for beauty.

Now, just let us notice for a moment this declamation and imbecility of theory, that the mob worship in France. A pettifogging his brass and impudence. A certain and Church to be best irched by such miser-Voltaire was fond of saying that the Pari- wind-storm of words, on every occasion ables as Gambetta and his friends. say. When he had the chance, we do not heartily, and the Great Emperor was a shrewd But the mob of theorists must have a judge of men. Well, Gambetta is one of Thiers' chickens, with more advanced ideas and Famish Clubs,-affecting the man--the best friends of France,-the provincial

> Gambetta's career during the war was sufficiently bad to render fifty ordinary rascals

France seems to be mesmerized by the bold, complished his purpose, and France fell manufacturer, but the farmer as well. bad man and his friends. Well, she will prostrate before her triumphant foe. Hitherto it was thought that the climate of find herself bound hand and foot to the Jug- the guillotine before his eyes, suddenly encourage the growth of the sugar cane, but if changed his tactics. He became a furious experiments appears to prove otherwise, it patriot. Ordinary rules of civilized warfare were to be set aside. The Germans must be annihilated, mes amis! The wells must be poisoned, mes freres! France must write the doom of Berlin in petroleum, mes braves! He fled from Paris in a balloon—less gassy than himself-and took to scampering hither and thither, like a hotel-runner with "Dictator," self-assumed, on his hatband. He suggested strategy-this provincial pettifoggerto Generals grown grey on the battle-fields of four generations of the world. He harangued at railway stations, and dead-headed from post to pillar, vigorously engaged, like Diogenes with his tub, doing nothing. And, while the | madness to keep alive feuds which do none country was in her agony, this noble, self-sacrificing patriot was telegraphing to his boon companions :-- " Pate de foie gras, excellent; truffles fameuse; send me a few more boxes of those superb cigars!" Just so. In words, he was dying with his compatriots; in deed, he was rivalling the sensual beastliness of Vitellius. A roue, a glutton, a coward, to save France in the hour of doom! Non tali auxilio.

And all this time, our shricking hero took good care not to venture within leagues of the contending forces. He would enter a camp-swagger and order and insult,-but the moment he heard the enemy were advancing, la patrie had argent business for him elsewhere. Theoretically, he was as the religious opinions of either, we can all brave as a lion, but, practically, he afford to do without, no matter whether he is could not, alas! control his wretched body. Indiscreet in all things telse, he was perfectly discreet in keeping his precious careass out of danger. No doubt he was well acquainted with the prudent distichof Hudibras :-

" For, he whom fights and runs away, May live to fight another day."

only, Gambatta run away without fighting. He was quite willing, like Artemus Ward, to sacrifice all his able-bodied relations and compatriots, but to expose to vile, indiscriminating bullets Monsieur Gambetta-ah! that

was another question! And this is the fellow whom American and English editors laud to the skies! The reason is obvious. Gambetta, like all cowards, is a liar. In his latest bit of same culottes balderdash he says the mittriaeurs of the imperial coup-d'etat were blessed by the clericals, that is, the Catholic Church. It is not necessary to say that this is an infamous lie. The whole world knows what the Catholic Church thought of Napoleon III. and his career. The whole world knows what was was the status of Archbishop Darboy at Rome, when that prelate manifested an inclination toward les idres Napoleoniennes. The prelate condoned all by his heroic death, but it is none the less true that the immortal Pius IX. gravely reprimanded him for a want of firmness in dealing with the crowned trickster of the Tuilleries. But what cares Gambetta-what care the Able Editors-for truth? The mole neither reads nor reasons, and a Lie is good

The great mass of the people of France are commentary on their manhood and courage

JUDGE KEOGH. So the news is telegraphed that "Judge Keogh is dead." From a lunatic asylum to the grave! a sad fate for a brilliant mind. If the news is true, it is no time now to rake up his misdoings. Posterity will hold the actions of we must seek among the mischievous, mali- "popular forces." The Gasconading humbug | Judge Keogh in the balance, and it will pronounce political judgment upon him. While his remains are yet uninterred, it would not be becoming to review his career or to criticize his acts. In life Judge Reogh was not beloved of the Irish people, but in death they must forgive. It would not, indeed, be well for the political purity of the people of any country that the misdeeds of its great men should pass away with their breath. When the leaders of a people betray their trust and sell their country for a consideration, it may be better that posterity should condemn the conduct of those who have betrayed them, rather than be silent. Rowland York, who sold the pass at Leventer, is not even to this day spoken kindly of by English historians—just as the name of Castlereagh is regarded by Irishmen. But the death of not enough—a very lofty evidence of states- Judge Keogh is too fresh to justify a review manship. During his whole career he never of his career, and so we leave his memory for other times.

A NEW INDUSTRY.

We learn from a contemporary that a new industry has sprung up in Ontario, and that upon next year. Sugar cane has been successfully grown at Grimsby, eighteen miles duced from it are of a quantity and quality cultivate about forty acres next year." If this promised experiment is a success, we may look forward to the extensive cultivation of the sugar cane, and shall be no longer confined periment of sugar cane raising. If as successspent in the country. Montreal would in all

in order that he may the more securely en- intriguing against the patriotic men who if the new industry is the success it pro- could be drawn sufficiently large will be a source of congratution to us all.

ST. P TRICK'S DAY, 1879. The next "great day for Ireland" in Mon-

treal will, we hope, be the 17th of March,

1879. Some of us may not live to see it, but the world will, no doubt, keep rolling in space, and the majority of people in it will remain as they are. But this next "St. Patrick's Day" of ours should crown the work so well begun by the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society the other day. All that is required to make us good friends is that we should know each other better. It is social of us any good, and which do us all so much harm. Recent events in Montreal proved, not only that we can be friends, but that we have never been enemies. Now it becomes us all not to forget this, but to profit by it. The 17th of March, 1879, is a long time to look forward to, but on that day we hope to see our Irish Protestant fellow citizens march in the ranks-Catholics and Protestants Irishmen alike-each going to his own place of worship, and carrying with him the good wishes, and the familiar Irish "God speed" of the other. The fact of being a Protestant or a Catholic does not, or cannot, wine out one's nationality, and the man who could say one unkind word of upon our own side or upon the other. Let us unite to kill bigotry no matter where it comes from, and that it can be done we are assured, for after all bigotry is more a name than a reality. If there are any bigots amongst us the common sense of the community will soon find them out and relegate them to their proper place.

MR. COSTIGAN, M.P.

Le Moniteur Acadien, the Ottawa Herald, the Conservative ranks in New Brunswick, for no other reason. New Brunswick have heard, an admirer of Mr. Costigan's. As party man, and his character is sufficiently Independent to go with his party, just so long as his party acts in accordance with what his conscience tells him is right. His parliamentary record is free from stain, and his appointment would be accepted as a graceful recegnition of his worth. It would, too, make nine-tenths of the Irish Catholics of the Dominion recognize the liberality of the Conservative regime. Mr. Mc-Kenzie had Mr. Scott in the Ministry and Mr. Anglin in the Speaker's chair, it is now for Sir John A. Macdonald to do better. But we would urge Mr. Costigan's appointment upon the broadest grounds of his being, after the Hon. Mr. Tilley, the most experienced man in the Conservative party in New Brunswick.

TOLERATION. "We must tolerate each other," said Henry Grattan, the Protestant Irishman, when pleading for harmony among his countrymen. True in his time, it is true to-day. "We must tolerate each other." The tolerance or charity for those who differ from us in religion and the tolerance of citizenship for those who differ from us in public life. But how is that tolerance to be secured? How, but by avoiding the causes of insult. It may be a higher order of manhood not to notice an insult at all. It may prove more reasoning power to treat the offender with contempt, but it is far better to avoid it altogether. We may have Protection and all its beneficial surroundings, but unless we have tolerance, prosperity must be chimerical. So long as we remain the prey of faction, so long will we remain stationary in our commerce and palsied in our energies. And after all why have we been fighting? Is the triumph of one class of citizens over another worth the sacrifice which we made of peace, when we immolated it to the passions of the hour. Men cannot indeed be changed, and we ask no one to abandon principle or conviction, but to those who differ from us, we are prepared to exhibit a tolerant spirit, and to those who agree with us we would say avoid the causes of offence. Be not the first to cast the stone. Above all, remember your duties as citizens, and keep within the limits of the law.'

THE OLD PENSIONERS. There are 500 or 600 old Pensioners in Montreal. Throughout the Dominion, there must be as many thousands; and Toronto Kingston, Ottawa, Quebec, &c., must contain is important and Montrealers especially must of them are so circumstanced, that time is not

compass his destructive designs. Foolish stood in the bloody gap. He ac- mises to be, it will benefit not only the to do all this duty about protecting lately been so much used. If the old pensioners were organized into volunteer battalions, there is, we believe, no class of men in the community who could so well spare the time for casual duty as themselves. We know too that the recent calls made upon the sign, and if it is continued it must seriously interfere with the efficiency of the force. cannot afford the time to turn out for Quebec it is desirable to cultivate.

ABOUT LAW. One of the things that surprise an old coun-

ry person after a short residence in Canada is the absence of law. Not the absence of statutory measures for the good of the people and the preservation of the peace, but the absence of law as it is enforced in Great Britain and Ireland. In Canada men snap their fingers at statutory enactments, and they break the law with as much indifference as if no such law existed. We could give many instances of this indifference to constituted authority, and upon all occasions of public import, they come more glaringly to the surface. For instance, betting is supposed to be illegal, and during the late elections and during the boat race betting was openly indulged in and no one ever thought of interfering. When then we talk of the lawlessness of the community we must remember that the blame lies with those charged with the administration of the law and who fail in their duties and the Irish Canadian support our views as The community is not so much to blame, and to the claims of Mr. Costigan to a seat in the the men who, for some reason, wink at new Ministry. There is certainly no man in | illegality, thus bring their own authority into ridicule. It is a common argument to except Hon. Mr. Tilley, who has so much say that people cannot be made good, or right to a seat in the Cabinet as Mr. Costigan sober, or industrious by act of Parhas, and if he is passed over, it will be be- liament. But if it is a common cause he is an Irish Catholic, and argument, it is too, a common error. People have been, and can be, made sober and good must have two Cabinet Ministers, and and industrious by Act of Parliament. It is out of the four Conservatives, there are only by Acts of Parliament that education is entwo possible men—the Hon. Mr. Tilley and couraged, that drunkenness is, or is supposed Mr. Costigan. Sir. John A. Macdonald is, we to be, punished, that fraud is dealt with that in fact the honest are encouraged, and the dis-Speaker, Mr. Costigan would, no doubt, do honest made to experience the bitterness of well, but in the Ministry he would do better. | their acts. But if the authorities do not en-He has been a staunch, although not a slavish, I force the law, then it becomes another mat-

COURTNEY AND HANLAN. Friday night witnessed the closing scene of

the Courtney and Hanlan race in Montreal.

The reception the two oarsmen received at the rink was a becoming sequal to the great event, and the people of Montreal did themselves justice by the manner they carried it out. Courtney leaves Canada a defeated, but not an over dissatisfied man, and he carries with him the assurance that he has left a good record behind him, both as an individual and as an oarsman. But if he is not dissatisfied himself, his friends are dissatisfied for him. They still talk about the race being "sold," Courtney stopping, or slacking his pace, a few lengths from the goal. There were too many impartial onlookers to allow of much dispute upon ed his speed, but it was to avoid a collision, and not to "sell" the race. No doubt the finish was not satisfactory. The men hold to the opinion that there is very little odds between the men. There certainly never was three to one, and we would not be surprised to hear of another match before long. It is but natural to think that Courtner will try and bring about some opportunity which will give him a chance to wipe out his present defeat. Ross was not perfectly satisfied with his first or second discomfiture, and until he and Hanlan met at Barrie, and when Hanlan rowed away from all his opponents-not till then did Ross confess that he could not pull alongside Hanlan. But Courtney has proved himself a better man than Ross. Hanlan did not, and, we believe, could not, "row away" from Courtney, and we will not be sorry to see another tussle between them.

TRUE HEROISM.

There is more True Heroism exhibited by the nurses of the fever patients in the South, at the present moment, than was ever shown, or than ever could be shown, by an army, anything less than Bayards. What is heroism?, Is it to rush to death in the mad intoxication of a battles magnificently stern array?" At such a moment men forget the past and cease to think of the future. They live for the instant and for the instant only. They are in a delirium, and rush into the jaws of death with frantic joy. Reduced to a take more than ordinary interest in this ex- of very great importance to them. Many of moral, or a physiological calculation, these them keep small shops, their wives attending spasmodic efforts, is not true heroism ful as anticipated, it must give an impetus to to the business, while the Pensioners may, or at all. It is the cool, calculating mindour sugar refiners, and with Protection, may not, have some other employment. But the mind that faces death calmly and Bind France at the feet of Gambetta to-mor- infamous forever. To serve his own selfish the five millions of dollars now spent on the there are a great number of them living on deliberately for duty's sake, that is the some little means they have acquired, which, true heroism. A nurse who leaves a comside the bloody tragedy of his Radical rule, the French Government in that supreme probability reap some of the advantage of ency. Now, it occurs to us that this is where the little wants she may require are He lulis the conscience of France emergency, where the roat of the decimal relation of money with the people, and a class of men from which a force catered for, and volunteers to attend upon the where they are?

fever stricken patients of the South, is a true heroine indeed. The Howard Association has shown true heroism in its efforts to relieve the distressed, and if men and women ever deserved the applause of the public the members of the Howard Association deserve their share. Unknown and unhonored, these brave people have gone to the South and have given their lives where it is the noblest death-where volunteer militia has caused many men to re- man dies for man. No trumpet clarion Draclaimed their departure to the fever stricken land; they went almost unheard of-went to Young men engaged in commercial persuits die with a heroism which, if it animated an army, would make it irresistible. Men wear riots, railway troubles, etc., etc. They may be their decorations—their Victoria Crosses and allowed to do it once or twice, but, if con- their Legions of Honor, but there is more tinued, we are satisfied that it must do harm. true heroism in the delicate woman who But in the case of the old pensioners it is dif- leaves her friends to attend a fever patient ferent. A sufficient number of them could than there may be in the man who can always be relied upon to turn out without in point to the most brilliant record by any way interfering with their business, and flood and field. Not that a soldier cannot be their old habits of discipline would ensure a true hero. A soldier may possess as much that whatever duty they undertook would be heroism as a volunteer nurse in a fever ward. faithfully and impartially discharged. They | but the volunteer nurse faces death without would, too, furnish the volunteer militia with requiring what is called the "pomp and cir. a standard of efficiency in drill, and it would | cumstance of glorious war," while the soldier sustain that spirit of soldierly rivalry which needs all of that "pomp and circumstance" to make him face the Great Unknown.

THE EASTERN QUESTION

The "Eastern Question" will never be settled. We may as well make up our minds to the perpetuation of the "Eastern Question." in our time at least. After all the blood and treasure that has been spent upon it, the "Eastern Question" is no more settled to-day than it was before the Crimean war in 1854. Russia is not satisfied, Turkey is not satisfied. France is not satisfied, Italy is not satisfied. Germany is dubious, Hungary is angry, and Austria and England alone accept the situation. Again, this morning we learn that the Porte has declined to accept the Austro-Turkish convention, and has also declined to accept the British reforms in Asia Minor. In fact, the Porte declines to accept any reforms but those forced upon him it the bayonet. Russia has her grip, and she will hold it, in Belgaria. but the English, who are friends, are put aside, and Turkish demoralization and imbecility are to rule as hitherto. Then, England and the Ameer of Cabul are face to face, and the Khyber Pass is once more likely to become the scene of a conflict. Where the " Eastern question" is settled in one place it breaks out in another. In fact, there can be no "settlement" of the "Eastern question" so long as Russian ambition points the way to India or to Constantinople. But as Russian ambition aims at these two objective points-slowly, perhaps, but none the less persistently, the "Eastern Question" must continue to be abone of contention. It may rest for a while, as it did from 1856 to 1870; but chance opened it again, and the defeat of France gave Eussia her opportunity of tearing up the treaty which was made at the conclusion of the Crimean war. With all the promises Eussia is making about not interfering in the Afghan war, yet we will be very much surprised if thousands of her volunteers do not find their way into the territory of the Ameer, just to lend a helping hand, as they did to Servia. Nor can we forget it was through these volunteers that Russia was forced to enter upon the war against Turkey, and if Russia can raise the money, we shall be surprised if she does not have a finger in the pie some way or another

THE NEW CABINET.

The public take it for granted that the but they talk too, with more reason, about | Hon Mr. O'Connor will have a seat in the new Cabinet. He will be placed there as a representative of the Irish Catholics, a position which he before so worthily filled. We are not aware of any opposition to such a posithis point. Courtney did stop or slack- tion being assigned to Mr. O'Connor, and if there was an opposition, it would be unworthy as, we believe, it would be futile. Some people would, no doubt, like to see two had not room enough to continue their Irish Catholic representatives in the new course, and Courtney, seeing that Hanlan led | Ministry, but, if this is expecting too a little, slacked away, and let him win much, we at the same time believe that more, rather than collide. We, however, still | no man should be refused a seat in the Ministry, if otherwise qualified, because he happened to be an Irishman and a Catholic. Let us for instance take the case of New Brunswick. That Province will expect two representatives in the Ministry. The Conservative membersfor the Province are Tilley, Costigan, Domville and Cornell. Of those four Tilley is sure to be one of the two that will be selected for places on the Ministerial benches. Then the other appointment will rest between Mr. Costigan, Mr. Domville, and Mr. Cornell. New of those three gentlemen Mr. Costigan has, by far, the greatest claims upon his party. He has been in Parliament eighteen years, and the experience he has acquired during that time must have been considerable. He is a man of wellknown integrity, and his appointment would, we believe, give satisfaction in New Brunswick. We do not urge his appointment because he is an Irish Catholic, but we urge that his claims, as the best man, should not be overlooked because of his religion or of his nationality. We write of him as the next best available man, as the man with the greatest claims and the longest experience, and we are satisfied that his appointment would be popular and beneficial.

"FATHER" CHINIQUY.

We take the following moresau from a contemporary :---

The Christian at Work says of Father Chiniquy, who has been lecturing in San Francisco: A convert himself to Protestantism from the Roman Church, it is said that he has been instrumental in leading no less than 25,000 of his countrymen, once Catholics, to be followers of Christ.

Nothing less than "25,000." We wonder

SENSATIONAL.

The Montreal correspondent of the New York Star bas started a Fenian scare. The Harquis of Lorne and his royal wife are to be captured while en route for Canada! Such is the news, or rather such is the nonsense. Whoever this Montreal correspondent of the people of this country. He has started a sensation, for sensation sake, and which is calculated to create ridicule for the writer. He is trying to make Fenianism even more litical Python which pursues England with as much relentless hatred as Juno pursued Lareal correspondent of the New York Star. Huch as we differ from men holding Fenian views in the United States, we cannot forget pardoned if we do not indulge in the fierce citizens of a free land. denunciations which are flung at them. We take the same view as Lord Dufferin took when he said that he could not, and would not, speak harshly of his Irish fellow countion. Tramps are tramps, and being tramps trymen, but that Canadian soil must be defended against them if they crossed the bor-Canada were, and willing as loyal Irish should be our friends. Fenianism has already done the Irish people of this country incalculable harm, let it do no more! There must be no mistake as to the attitude of the hish Canadians towards their adopted country and the people of the United States had better know in time that the Irishmen of Canada live in a free land, that they have

THE BOAT RACE.

one of the most remarkable features in the buat race Thursday was the apparent ease with which both the oarsmen pulled over the course. They set about their business with a coolness which was commendable, and a looker on might not think that they were pulling as if for dear life. People who had never seen a boat race before expressed some rapprise at this and said that the men "were not doing their best." But this is one of the peculiarities of the sliding seat, by which rowers, while giving all their strength to the ear, do not appear to be exerting themselves over much. It is too fortunate that nothing excurred to mar the race in any way. It was splendid struggle, and Charles Courtney need not feel ashamed that he was obliged to succumb to such a man as Edward Hanlan. In style it appeared to us that at the start, and until near the finish, both were nearly perfect. Within a mile from home, however, Hanlan's right arm appeared to "waddle" a tittle, while Courtney pulled like clock-work. Yet Hanlan is a beautiful oarsman and, but for this apparently slight defect, his style was all that could be desired. But the race is a victory for Canada. It was unquestionably an international contest, and Canada may well pride itself upon carrying away the prize-But while congratulating ourselves upon the Svictory, we cannot forget that Courtney is accustomed to row in smoother water than that at Luchine yesterday. This is, no doubt, his misfortune, but we can understand some little dissatisfaction on his part at the fact of being obliged to row in water to which he was unaccustomed. But if the means to win races he must take lumpy water or smooth water, and make the best of it. He is beaten, but not badly so, and he may console himself with the reflection that the pushed Hanlan harder than any other man had ever done before him. Nor were the odds" placed on Hanlan warranted by the result. Given smooth water and Charles Courtney could still give Edward Hanlan all be could do to lead him to the goal.

CANADIAN NATIONALITY.

It is not fair to expect that the immigrant of this, or of the last decade, can at office become imbued with that spirit of Canadian nationality which it is considered so desirable o cultivate in "This Canada of Ours." To expect this is to expect too much. Men, fresh from their native sod, around which the temories of centuries linger, cannot wrench hemselves away all in a moment, and become at a spring "Canadian above all." He who can do this is destitute of all the nobler punlities of the mind, and he would sell his adopted country just as readily as he would cannot become at once a Canadian above all, in feeling, in character and in hope, he can at least give his first allegiance to Canada and to its institutions. The immigrant who has come here to make Canada his home, owes a duty to the flag that shelters him and the laws which give him liberty. His first allegiance is due to the country of his adoption, and no matter from whence attacks against that country comes, it is his duty to resist them. Men who have come here within a few decades cannot be expected they throw away their old coats. The Englishman, the Scotchman or the Irishman cannot do it with any degree of respect. Men with common feeling cannot forget old associations. It is the case all the world over. In New Zealand there is the Scotch settlement in Atoga, as Scotch to-day as their grand-Good Hope the English sottlers are more En- far from satisfied. For Montrealers it does 1,004 acres, 2r 11 p."

glish than Colonial, and in the United States | not matter much, but for those who come the same natural ties force men's opinions to from a distance this practice of postponing travel in the current of their original channel. But this feeling is not antagonistic | depends upon this race; and the rivals, as the to the cultivation of a spirit of nationality in Canada. A man may think kindly and even affectionately of the country of his birth, and New York Star is, he is no friend to the Irish | Yet give a loyal, a faithful, and a first allegiance to the country of his adoption. This as it is found, and thus proving that, rough or is particularly so with men who live under smooth, the best man is he who can win the flag under which they were born. In that case there is no transfer of allegiance, and as ridiculous than it is; in fact, to make it a po- duty is always the same, it simply becomes a question of bending with a will to harmonize the conflicting elements in our midst and lic will be found in the new Cabinet. This tona. Of Fenianism itself, there is none in doing what we can to bring us peace and is now generally understood, and the public Ganada. We do not believe that throughout prosperity. Men can be loyal Canadians the Dominion a corporal's guard of men could | willing to risk life and property in defence of | Mackenzie's first Commoner was an Irish be mustered who would not scout the idea of the institutions of the country, and anxious Catholic as well, and Sir John A. Macdonald such trash as that insinuated by the Mont- to cultivate a spirit of Canadian nationality, but it would be a mistake to expect men to forget the land of their origin. Duty is a plain word, and that duty means that our first that they are our countryman, and allegiance is here, and the men who fail in mistaken though they be, we may well be that first allegiance fail in their duty as free

A PLEA FOR TRAMPS.

Let us look at the other side of the quesare dubbed "vagrants," "vagabonds," and perhaps "robbers." They have no good name der. Wrong, nay wicked, as their attacks on and everyone's hand is against them. They are the parishs of our system, and so they (anadians are to resist any, and all, attempts go along scowled at by the many and pitied to lay hostile hands upon our institutions, yet | by the few. This is one side of the question. we prefer to have no quarrel with men who now let us look at the other. What makes a man a tramp? Choice? Certainly not! In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it is necessity. Why does he become a tramp? Why, but for the same reason that a man becomes a bankrupt, because he cannot help it. He may have been an honest, hard-working mechanic. The hardness of the times may have forced his employer to cease free Government and free institutious, and business, and after spending his time that they are resolved to do their best to in vain to secure any employment at all, maintain them at all hazards and against all he confides his wife and children to the care or some compassionate friend, and he "tramps." He is a bread seeker, and failing to obtain it one place he "tramps" to another. He may fail again and again, and the fault not be always his own. He may, indeed, become hardened, and perhaps vicious, and then he is lost, but when we turn the tramps from the door, we should remember that there is a great difference between the professional tramp, who is a thief as well, and who should be whipped at the cart-tail, and the poor man who is forced by circumstances to fly from place to place looking for employment. In the United States tramps have become a plague, and their outrages have caused a bitter feeling of hostility to everyone who is obliged to take to the road. For this feeling there is, no doubt, good grounds. Tramps require to be watched. Their poverty and their homelessness are incentives to crime in the best of them. That many of them are capable of outrage and robbery there is no doubt, but that there are some men more sinned against than sinning is very likely.

THE SEA SERPENT.

When Victor Hugo described the devil fish, | equal to the war indemnity paid to Germany, with its hideous mays and terrible arms, no one believed that there was such a thing in existence. To be sure every reader of classics remembers more than one description of the and more cheaply than at any time during the monster, but there is more in Horace, or Sallust or Virgil than the modern world believes, and so the devil fish was looked upon as a myth. But after Victor Hugo took up the cue, only a few years clapsed when a veritable devil fish was captured on the shores of Newfoundland, and then everybody remembered all about Hugo, and a great deal more than Hugo ever said. But if the devil fish has proved a reality after so many centuries of obscurity, why not the sea serpent? It is very hard to think that the captains, officers and crews of Her Majesty's ships, besides all the testimony that has been furnished by the mercantile marine, can be false or exagerated. No doubt the men who testified as having seen the Sea Serpent saw something very like the monster their mind conjured up. But we now hear of it again, and this time there must be two of them, one near the Norwegian coast and one off the coast of Newfoundland. Perhaps there are a family of them after all.

THE NEXT BOAT RACE.

It appears to be settled that whoever wins this race will have to go to England in order to meet what is conventionally termed "his match." In that case the winner of this championship must be prepared to row in rougher water than he is accustomed to on this continent. In England, when a day is fixed for a race, it almost invariably takes place, if the water is in anything like fit conforget his native land. But if such a man dition. It is there a maxim that the men must adapt themselves to the water, not the water to the men. If the water is smooth the | tied water is too rough for the lightest shells, then the rivals must get heavier boats. But unless the water is so rough that a fair contest is not possible, the men must row. American or Canadian oarsmen may find this somewhat awkward, but it is the custom; and it men from this side of the Atlantic mean to "whip creation" on the other side, they must no doubt the water yesterday at Lachine was not in a fit condition to row upon. The shells which the rival oarsmen were to use were too frail for the course as it was any time between three and six; but it appears to us that the English system of taking heavier boats would, in the end, be more conducive to the fathers were when browsing on the encouragement of aquatics than these post-Frith of Forth. In the Cape of ponements, which send many people away Buckingham:—"Disraeli, B., Hughenden,

races must be a nuisance. No doubt a great deal most interested in the result, naturally desire to have such a day as will leave no doubt as to who is the best man; but we contend that that can be best proved by taking the water

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

We take it for granted that an Irish Catholook upon the question as settled. But Mr. cannot well afford to be less liberal than his predecessor. We certainly do not desire that the Speaker's chair should be reserved for an Irish Catholic. Indeed, we would rather see men taken on their merits irrespective of race or religion, but there are causes at work which render it necessary that each element; in the community should have its share of representatives, and until those causes cease, we see no means of avoiding the advocacy of special interests in the House of Commons, and in the Cabinet itself. If then, the Irish Catholics had a representative in the Cabinet, and if the Speaker was an Irish Catholic under the Reform regime, will the Irish Catholics of the Dominion be satisfied if they have less under the Conservative power? This is a question which Sir John A. Macdonald will have to face, and it will be looked forward to with a good deal of anxiety by those who take a special interest in the result. Sir John A. Macdonald, we have heard, at one time expressed a desire to see Mr. Costigan in the Speaker's chair, provided the Conservative party was in power. Now that the Conservative party is in power, if Sir John made Mr. Costigan Speaker it would meet the situation exactly.

FRANCE.

Day by day France is taking her revenge of Germany. France is becoming hourly richer: Germany is becoming hourly poorer. At present there is a financial war raging between the two countries, and every day that France can force her rival to keep up a large standing army, is giving France the advantage. Le Grand Nation is ruining Germany by the wealth of her resources, and the two countries to-day present a great contrastone of resources almost unknown, the other impoverished in her exchequer and distracted in her social life. Since 1870, Germanyunited Germany-has gone backwards, while France-beaten, discommed, rnined Francehas once more come to the front rank amongst the nations. There are financial deficits in Germany; there is unprecedented prosperity in France. In the last session of the French Chambers the present Minister of Public Works "asked for and obtained the sanction of the Assembly and the Senate to a plan for expending on harbors, canals and railways no less than two hundred million sterling in the course of the next ten years." This amount is almost incredible. It is money is to be had from the Savings Banks, past thirty-five years. There appears to be a plethora of wealth in the country, and in all its phases France is to-day, what she has been of November. for ages, the foremost nation on the continent of Europe. Nor is this so only in her civil life, but even her army, that army that was "destroyed" in 1870, is now, according to the best military authorities, equal to the German in every particular. These facts are significent-they are more than significent-they are startling. After 1870, all the world declared that France could never recuperate in our time, and that many a decade would pass away before she would be able to meet Germany in the field. But she has left Germany already a long way behind in the race of civilization, and she could meet her on a fair field to-morrow, and it would be a toss-up which side would win.

THE SHAMROCK LACROSSE CLUB.

The fact of having a practice ground of their own has already told upon the Shamrock Lacrosse Club. They are scoring up a splendid record, and their play has so visibly improved that it has been the subject of general remark. Early in the season their play was by no means what was expected, but they always had the excuse that "they had no grounds to practice on." The Montrealers beat them in four straight games, and the play of the Shamrocks justified the belief that they were overmatched. But of late everything has changed. They are now virtually ernor-General. the champions, for they have beaten the Caughnawagas at Quebec, and they with them in Montreal. They men can take their lightest shells, but if the took three straight games from the Montrealors the other day, and they beat the St. Regis Indians Tuesday, as they liked. With the exception of the first game they played at the opening of their new grounds, the Shamrocks have beaten the present champions, the Montrealers, the Cornwall team, and the St. Regis Indians. Out of six games since the opening of the grounds, including be prepared to take the water as it is on the day | the first, the Shamrocks only lost one, and to shuffle off their native habits and ideas, as fixed. According to the custom in this country, had one game a draw, thus giving four victorious. The Shamrocks should take the championship this year yet.

> Earl Beaconsfield is reputed a rich man by marriage and otherwise, although before obtaining his pension of \$10,000 a year he had to make a declaration of poverty. In the last Domesday Book of England he is thus entered

CORRESPONDENCE.

in yesterday's issue on " the new Government." We are as one, you, myself and the whole Irish Catholic population of the Dominion, as to the propriety, nay, the necessity, of an Irish Catholic representative in the Cabinet. That Ontario, with her numbers, both in members and population, is entitled to that distinction, all the circumstances would seem to point to. This much being admitted, however, I would take exception to the placing of a man of Mr. Costigan's well-proven ability on the floor of the House in the Speaker's chair—the more especially if such appointment were to be intended as a compliment to his people. Mr. Costigan is essentially a representative of the Irish Catholics of Dominion—one who was never found wanting-and were a compliment to be paid them through him, his place is in the Cabinet and the Cabinet only. On the other hand, his own Province of New Brunswick is entitled to two members in the Cabinet, and as she sends only three supporters of the Conservative party to the House, (Mr. Connell having declined to run the "straight" ticket and preferred the Independent vote,) who, after Mr. Tilley, more available than Mr. Costigan? The only objection that could be raised to Mr. Costigan would be that he is "an Irishman" and "a Catholic." But let it be remembered that as an Irish Catholic be is perhaps the best known public man throughout the Dominion, and that the population of New Brunswick is one-third Catholic. Your obedient servant,

SHINFANE Quebec, October 2nd, 1878.

DEATH OF MRS. KIRWAN.

(Mayo Examiner, Sept. 7th.) The death of this respected lady, mother of Lady O'Donell, took place at the residence of her son-in-law, Sir Geo. O'Donell, Newport House, on Wednesday last. The deceased lady was relict of the late Euseby Stratford Kirwan, Bawa House, Co. Longford. Her demise leaves many aristocratic and noble families in this country, the sister islands, and abroad in mourning. A superior lady in the high sphere in which she moved she was honoured and loved by her family and all who approached ber, for her great piety and humility and thought for the poor. The people of the West naturally concern themselves in an event which brings sorrowful recollections, grief, or mourning to Sir. George O'Donell or his

CANADIAN DESPATCHES.

Special to the TRUE WITKESS and Post, FROM BRANTFORD.

amiable ladv.—R.I.I'.

Brantford, Oct. 2 .- Messis. Serivner and Jones, two of our local gunners, started last Friday for a few days shooting in the Drumbo swamps. Not having returned, and nothing being heard from them, a number of men from the city left this morning in search of them. To-night they telegraphed that they had found the dead body of Scrivner. To-morrow morning they resume the search for Jones. scrivner's dog was found nearly starved.

The house of Phillip Tilett, Cainsville, was entered by two robbers this morning about three o'clock. Mr. Tilett heard them, and got up in time to see them go in a buggy. This is the third attempt to rob Mr. Tilett.

SARRIE.

BARRIE, Ont., Oct. 2 .- The result of the ecount of the voter in the late North Simcoe election has been the return of D. McCarthy by 49 majority.

HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N.S., Oct. 3 .- There was considere excitement this afternoon in front of the telegraph offices during the Lachine race, tional debt of Great Britain! And all this and much satisfaction was exhibited at the success of Hanlan.

Notwithstanding the report to the contrary, it is well understood in official quarters here that the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise will leave Liverpool for Halifax on the 14th

OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Oct. 3.—A meeting of the Cabinet Council is being held this afternoon, at which business of importance is under consideration. It is understood that the resignation of Hon. Justice Taschereau of the Supreme Court has been placed in the hands of the Minister of Justice.

The County Electoral Association have determined on sending out lecturers into the County of Carleton for the purpose of preparing the way for the submittal of the New Temperance Act. To-night a meeting was held for the purpose of considering the advisability of taking immediate action.

Hon. M. Langelier, Commissioner of Crown Lands of Quebec, Hon. Mr. Joly, Premier of Quebec, and Hon. C. S. Wood, Provincial Treasurer of Ontario, are in the city, and will be joined by the Treasurer of Quebec. They are here, it is said, on business referring to the settlement of the financial arbitration between Upper and Lower Canada.

OTTAWA, October 7 .- Mr. Delorme, ex-M.P. and Dr. St. Jean, of this city, are applicants for Senatorships.

It is said in official circles to-day that the resignation of the Ministry will be in the hands of the Governor-General by Wednesday.

QUEBEC.

Quebec, October 3.-Vice Admiral Inglefield, of the English fleet, landed at 11 o'clock this morning, under a salute of fifteen guns from the Citadel, and paid a visit to the Gov-

The police and firemen have not been paid for three weeks, and unless paid up will likely resign. The contractors for the construction of the

new graving dock have just got down from

the West a new steam drilling machine and a steam pumping machine. These machines are now in full operation, and work is being prosecuted with vigor. A cablegram to the Governor-General last night announces that the Marquis of Lorne ly a church, an academy, an hospital, or a leaves for Halifax on the 14th of November.

by the Allan mail steamer "Sarmatian." which has been chartered to convey him and his suite out. Sir Garnet Wolseley has ordered, through one of our local carriage makers, a doubleseated covered Canadian waggon and two

day shipped on board the outgoing mail steamer, en route for Cyprus. James Maguire has been awarded the contract for the prolongation of Durham Terrace at \$12,000.

Quebec buckboards. The vehicles were to-

A very large number of ladies and gentleas a landed proprietor in the County of men, including Admiral Inglefield and the officers of the English fleet, attended Lord Dufferin's reception this afternoon.

CATHOLIC PROGRESS.

To the Editor of the True Witness and Post WHAT THE IRISH PEOPLE HAVE Sir,-I have read with attention your leader ACCOMPLISHED.

(From the Dublin Freeman.)

The Very Rev. Monsignor de Haerne, Rector of the English College at Bruges, has published in pamphlet form a series of articles which have been recently contributed by him to the Revue Catholique of Louvain, on the progress which Catholicity has made since 1857 amongst nations of Anglo-Saxon origin. The distinguished writer is a member of the Belgian Chamber of Representatives, and one of the ablest defenders of Catholic interests in that Assembly. To English Catholics he is well known from his connection with the College over which he pre sides at Bruges, and from the fact that it is to his zenlous and disinterested exertions they are principally indebted for the establishment of the only Catholic Institution for Deaf and Dumb in England—the school at Boston Spa, near Tadeaster, in Yorkshire, The marvellous rapidity with which the Church has progressed within the present generation in English-speaking countries has ABRESTED THE ATTENTION OF CONTINENTAL

which Monsignor de Haerne has given us we find the question treated with masterly ability. The extent of that advance is noted, its causes examined, and an array of facts adduced to indicate the gains which Catholicity has made within definite periods. The scope of the author's inquiry leads him to investigate the past and present condition of the Church in those countries where the English language and English influence have penetrated, and more especially in those nations that claim a common ancestry with the inhabitants of those islands—as the United States, Canada, Australia, &c. To the part which our own country has taken in planting and propagating the Catholic Church in America and Australia and in Great Britain itself. Mer. de Haerne bears eloquent testimony; and though from the title of his dissertation he seems to be considering the influence of the Anglo-Saxon race, he is mainly occupied in reviewing the propagandism which has been effected by

and in the exhaustive and voluminous essay

THE SCATTERED AND EVER FAITHFUL CHILDREN OF BRELAND.

On such a question statistics afford the most convincing testimony, and the very reverend author furnishes us with an abundant array of figures taken from the latest and most reliable sources, and so judiciously arranged that we can see at a glance what has been done at successive periods in every department of Catholic effort. Contrasting the state of the Church in England in 1857 with its condition in 1877, he shows what a rapid and almost incredible growth there has been within that comparatively brief neriod. In the former year the number of churches chapels, &c., in England was 894, whilst in 1877 it was 1,315; the number of priests, secular and regular, at the former date was 1,115, and in the year 1877 it was 2.088; the number of religious houses of men rose from 23 in 1657 to 73 in 1877, and within the same period there was an increase from 97 to 239 in the number of religious houses for women. A corresponding progress has been maintained in the number of schools, or orphanages, and other establishments devoted to purposes of a charitable and religious character. Of colleges and seminaries there has been an increase of 15 within the last twenty years: in 1857 the number was 11; in 1877 in was 26. In considering the future prospect of CATHOLIC DEVELOPMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN

Monsignor de Haerne is confidently of opinion that the day cannot be very remote when the numerous conversions now taking place in the upper ranks of society and exerting such an influence on the class immediately beneath them must powerfully affect the mass of the common people, and lead them into the Church which was once the pride and the glory of the English nation. But it is in the history of the Catholic Church in the North American continent that we find the most striking illustration of the rise and rapid progress of Catholicity amongst Englishspeaking people. Nor have we far to seek for the instrument or agency of the splendid results which have been accomplished in the New World. Irish emigration has mainly built up the Catholic Church in the United States and in British North America. We cannot follow Monsignor de Haerne in the exhaustive details he has given to exhibit the

amazing growth of THE CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES, but the facts which we are about to mention will suffice to indicate the rapidity and extent of the work which Irish Catholics principally have been instrumental in effecting for the country which took them to her arms, when by misgovernment they were driven from the land of their birth. The North American Review of January, 1876, says that "from the year 1790" (the date of the establishment of the Premier American diocese. Baltimore. whose first Bishop, Dr. Carroll, was descended of an Irish stock) "until 1876, no fewer than 4,000,000 of Irish emigrants landed in the United States." They became the foundationstones of the American Church. Irish Catholics were amongst the pioneer planters and founders of Arkansas, Kentucky, Californis, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Mi-chigan, Missouri, New York, of the two Carolinas, of Pennsylvania, and several other States. They have been the builders of churches in America. 'They built churches, says Archbishop Lynch, 'before thinking of erecting grand houses for themselves. Their motto was, 'The House of God before all.' The same Review reckons the number of Catholics at present in the Union, either of Irish birth or descent, as nearly 4,000,000. The late Dr. Brownson in his Review for October, 1873, in speaking on the subject, says: "The Irish have been long preserved, and destined by Providence to be a missionary people, principally in the Anglo-Saxon world of our time." Monsignor de Hacrne has no hesitation in stating that, notwithstanding the very great influx into the States of German Catholics, it is the Irish element which has mostly—almost entirely—contributed to

THE SELF-SACRIFICE OF THE IRISH have not left their mark. A century ago, what was the numerical strength of the Church in America? In the year 1776 there spiritual needs of 25,000 Catholics. Fourteen years later, in 1790, there was one vicarapostolic, the number of priests had increasd to thirty-four, and the Catholic population was estimated at about 30,000, when the total population of the States amounted to 3,200,000. ifty years afterwards, in 1840, there were sixteen bishops, 482 priests, 454 churches, &c., whilst in 1876, we learn from reliable sources, there were fifty-six bishops, 5,353 priests, and 5,046 churches, or, including loss \$115,000.

refuge where the picty, the learning, the zeal,

oratories, stations, 8,755. Of these fifty-six bishops, it may be observed that thirty, at were Irish by birth or of Irish descent. least, In 1840 the Catholic population of the States numbered 1,500,000; in 1855 it was about 2,000,000; in 1876 it amounted to 6,500,000, and there are some writers who hold that it is not under seven million. Of Catholic colleges and seminaries there were but two in the year 1800; there were, in 1876, as many as sixty-four; there was one female academy in 1800, and 400, at least, in 1876. From the American "Catholic Directory," it appears that in 1855 the number of religious houses of men was only fifteen; in 1876 it was ninety-five. At the former date the number of conventual institutions was fifty; in 1876 it had risen to 225. The educational establishments which are in connection with the various convents in the States, enjoy the very highest reputation for the excellence of their moral and literary training; they are attended by the children of well-to-do Cathelics, and young ladies from the best Protestant families are to be found receiving their education in those abodes of innocence and refinement. Such is the truly marvellous progress which Catholicity has made within the past century in the United States. It is a fact, the significance of which cannot be over-estimated, reminding us, as Mgr. de Haerne says, of the propagation of the Gospel in the early ages of the Church: and there are those on both sides of the Atlantic who, noting the signs of the times, predict for Catholicity in America a triumph which will more than counterbalance the losses and defections which the Church has suffered on the Continent of Europe. FROM THE UNITED STATES

our author proceeds to consider the progress

which has been made since 1855 in the Col-

onies and dependencies of Great Britain. He tells us that the number of episcopal sees in British America, Australia. India, the West Indies, etc., in 1855, was forty-four: in 1876, or twenty years afterwards, there were eightyeight, or double the former number, a sufficient indication of the growth of Catholicity within the interval. To illustrate the advance which has been made in Canada he selects ten dioceses, and the progress which he notes as having taken place in them he regards as indicative of what has been effected in the remaining ecclesiastical divisions of that country. In these ten dioceses the number of churches in 1869 was 779; in 1876 it was 913; the number of priests was 768 in 1869 and 1, 171 in the year 1876. The number of religious houses for men and woman was, in 1869, 73; and in 1876 it had risen to no fewer than 195. Apropos of the very striking increase in the number of religious houses in the short recent American publication that the most remarkable feature of Catholicity in Canada and in the united States is the great number of conversions and of religious vocations amongst the female sex. The noviatates are crowded with postulants. We learn that the number of parochial schools in Canada was 3,135 for a Catholic population of 1,882,000—or one primary school for every 600 persons—a proportion much above that to be found in the countries of Europe, higher even than that existing in Prussia, where there is a school for every 810 of the general popylation. In Canada and through British America generally the great progress which the Church has made is due in a large measure to the influence of Irish emigration. We regret that we cannot enter into a more detailed analysis of Mgr. de llaerne's very valuable work. The author has collected from many and various sources a mass of most useful and interesting information, which he has arranged and tabulated in such a manner as to render what is ordinarily a dry subject rather pleasant reading. As we have before observed Mgr. de Haerne recognizes

IN THE IBISH RACE THE GREAT AND PRINCIPAL PAG-

in the progress which he considers at such length. Without the concurrence or co-operation of the Irish," he says, "the action of Catholicism in Great Britain and her colonies, as well as in the great American Republic. would have been slow and of comparatively little importance. The Irish, obliged to expatriate themselves on account of the misery resulting in great part from the policy of Great Britain, have introduced themselves, together with the English language (become also theirs) in every country where that language is spoken, and have carried with them the Catholic faith to which they are inviolably attached. We may apply to Ireland, allowing for the difference in religion and the arts, the following lines which refer to Greece:

Gracia victa suam victorem vicit et artes Intulit in Latium.

L'Irlande vaincue a vaineu son fier vainqueur et a introduit chez sa religion.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

The Ottawa Free Press says that Parliament s to meet on the 21st November.

The grand jury at the sitting of the Court of Queen's Bench have found true bills against the Orange leaders.

A locomotive and fifteen flat cars for use in the construction of the Pembina Branch arrived at Winnipeg on Monday.

The Winnipeg Free Press states that nine hundred tons of freight had accumulated at Fisher's Landing last Saturday.

The Customs returns at Beleville for September shows an increase of \$169,996 and of dnties \$1,080, as compared the same month last year.

F. Toms, of Ottawa, have been awarded the contract for the new post office at Windsor, Ont., a building which will cost about \$20,000. Work will be commenced immedi-

A Battleford telegram says that a lunatic named Smith escaped from the police barracks chose the best horse in the stables, and got away, and would have escaped if the horse had not thrown him.

Mr Kittson, general manager of the Red River Transportation Company, announces that after this date all special rates on carloads lots as per classification will be advanced to fourth-class rates.

Mr. A. N. Charland, Q. C., has been appointed Police Magistrate of Montreal, District Judge of Sessions of the Peace, and Chairman of the the progress of Catholicity; and he quotes Court of Quarter Sessions. Mr. W. E. Brehaut from Maguire's " Irish in America," " that in and Mr. C. E. Schiller have been appointed the whole extent of the Union there is scarce-Joint Clerk of the Crown and of the Peace for

the District of Montreal. The Ontario Field Battery, composed of the students attending the Ontario School of Agriculture, goes into camp, at the Model Farm, on the 7th October, Major Macdonald Church in America? In the year 1776 there and Captain McCrae commanding. The were twenty-five priests ministering to the uniform and carbines for the Battery have arrived, with a full supply of ammunition. The men have made rapid progress in their drill under the instruction of Staff-Sergeant Andrew Rae, and will, no doubt, do credit to themselves and instructor while in camp. A number of the Wellington Field Battery will go to camp with them.

> The entire business portion of the city of Palestine, Texas, has been destroyed by fire;

ALL ROUND THE WORLD.

- -Paris owes 1,285,634,100 francs.
- -Austrian ladies wear glass slippers.
- -The government has not yet resigned. -Kearney is on the stump in East Boston. -Members of the French Assembly receive
- -Pictou, N. S., shipped 6,855 tons of coal
- -Mary Benton, of Elton, England, is 148 years of age.
- -Scientists say smoking arsenic is good for lung disease.
- -Stanley is about to deliver one hundred lectures on Africa. -Emperor William is about to re-assume
- the reins of government. -Cholera has broken out in Sweden and
- Morocco simultaneously.
- -Four millions of dollars are deposited in the Italian savings banks.
- -Friendship between two women is merely a suspension of hostilities.
- -The Memphis Appeal has only one of a staff: all the others are dead.
- -Several arrests have been made for a new conspiracy against the Kaiser.
- -The man oi destiny, General Butler, is vigorously pushing his canvass.
- -In the Vanderbilt contest, Mrs. Lillian Stoddard's veracity is impugned. -three farmer out of every three goes to
- church in Western Massachusetts. -The books that are to testify against Samuel J. Tilnen have not been found.
- -Propositions for heating the city of in Lambton county just now, for which good New York by steam are under consideration. prices are paid by American buyers who pur--It is rumored that Mr. Walter, of the London Times, is to be raised to the peerage. - Ireland Severing her Chains" is the name of a new play brought out in New
- -A judge complains of being unwell as he has had several attacks of sleeplessness on the
- -Language was invented by Adam and Eve. They quarreled, and one word borrowed another.
- -The body of a missing man. Dr. Peter H Sheridan, has been found drowned in the East River, N.Y.
- of the Gipsies during a drive and had a formal reception. -Steamers "Saratoga" and "Siegel" collid-
- ed on the North River, New York, and one man was drowned. -There is not such an article in existence
- as a sewing machine that did not take the first prize at Paris. -The Pope is in possession of a vast con-
- spiracy in Italy to prevent the restoration of the temporal power. -In the past eight months the French
- imports were 2.144.674.000 francs, and the exports 2,338,151,000. -Cashier Calder has victimized the Gro-
- cers and Producers' Bank of Providence, R.I., to the tune of \$70,000. -The Grand Jury in the case of the Metro-
- politan Elevated Railroad, report it as an unparalleled public nuisance. -An excellent divine has discovered that
- Cyprus is mentioned in Genesis; this places its respectability beyond doubt. -Emigrants at Castle Garden, New York,
- complain of ill-treatment by the officers of the steamship "Alsatia," of the Anchor line.
- -The Montreal correspondent of the Toronto Mail regrets the absence of the bandsome men and fair women seen at the Thames

NATURALIST'S PORTFOLIO.

THE BEET .- The original stock of the beet occurs wild on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, in Greece, and grows wild in some of the islands of the Atlantic Ocean. This is the common mangold, of which there are two subspecies. It was cultivated for food by the Greeks, as it is at the present day by the Persanitary matters generally, sians and natives of India. The Romans were acquainted with two varieties. Charlemagne ordered the cultivation of the beet on his estate, and from this it was distributed throughout Europe, and has extended to North America

INTELLIGENCE IN A RAVEN .-- A rather singular exhibition of intelligence in a raven occurred at Barricane, near Morthoe, a few days since. The stately bird had secured a mussel, which had been lodged on the rocks, but whose bivalvular case was too tight to be sundered by the peck of the bill. Finding this, the wise hird carried its unconscious prey up up in the air and let it drop on the rocks, but even that was not enough. The raven then carried the mussel up to a far greater height, and now falling from thence the shell was opened, and the tenant quickly devoured.

The Musk-ox.—Like most bovines the musk-

ox is gregarious, associating in troops of from twenty to fifty or even more, Sir John Franklin and Samuel Hearne remark having seen herds numbering from eighty to one hundred. One peculiarity of the droves is the being but two or three to the largest herd. Numbers of dead bulls are found each season, and as they are known to be extremely pugnacious it is safe to assert that the lords of the herd have attained their positions only by many fiercely-contested engagements.

THE BONES OF A SKELETON.—The relations between the bones of the skeletons of various animals are at present being studied by M. de Luca. In the case of a three-year-old goat he finds the bones of the head equal in weight to the vertebral column (including the sacrum), and they form a fifth part of the entire weight of the skeleton. The bones of the right side weigh heavier than those of the left. The bones of the four limbs are about half the total weight. The two interior limbs weigh less than the two posterior. The 26 ribs weigh as much as the two shoulderblades. The weight of the eight incisors is exactly the tenth of that of the twelve molars,

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WASPS AND BEES. -Wasps differ from bees in one important point, viz., that while bees are purely vegetable feeders wasps add to a vegetable diet by preying largely on insects smaller than themselves. The keenness of vision which enables a wasp to see its prey at a distance, aided by its acute sense of smell, are characteristics which distinguish it from the bee. Throughout the animal kingdom carnivora are endowed with keener powers of vision and scent than vegetable feeding creatures. The wasp also gains an advantage in seeking for honey on account of its being better endowed than the bee with the powers of scent and

-Well-made bread is full of holes or eyes, because the fermentation of the dough throws up little bubbles filled with carbonic acid gas : and when the dough is baked these bubbles are made permanent in the bread.

MISCELLANEOUS.

-An Indiana man has invented an instrument superior to the telephone.

- -Three railroads are being built towards the new silver mines at Leadville, Ont. -The Jewish Advance fears that the Jews will ultimately disappear from the world.
- -M. P. Ryan is spoken of as a Cabinet -A Greco-English journal has been started
- in Cyprus. -A railway is to be started across New
- Foundland. The average rate of assessment in St
- Thomas is under 12 mills on the dollar. A large grain storchouse is to be built at
- Lippen, on the Great Western Railway. The Roman Catholic Church at Lennoxville has been cased with brick and much improved
- Halifax and the surrounding country 'are suffering from want of water. Nearly all the wells have dried up.
- A team belonging to a Canadian farmer was seized near Richford, Vt., a few days ago for smuggling 42 gallons of high wines across the lines.
- The erection of the new High School at Walkerton is progressing rapidly, and it is expected will be ready for occupation at the beginning of January.
- The farmers surrounding Seaforth talk in a very discouraging manner of the potato crop this season. They give the wet weather as the cause of the failure. Large quantities of hoops are manufactured
- chase all they can get. Mrs. Cogan, the woman who unfortunately fell off the railway bridge at St. Catharines and received such injuries as were supposed to be fatal, is still alive, and some faint hope
- is now expressed that she will recover. Last week a "Dr." Macleod, of Clinton. was fined \$25 and \$13 costs, by Mr. Crabb. J. P., at Goderich, at the instance of the Medical Society of Ontario, for practising medicine | put in hot water. without having a diploma, and being duly
- legistered. J. C. Miller, M. P.P., has forwarded to the Minister of Education a petition sent from Huntsville signed dy 200 electors asking that three or four in each one and drop in the jar. -Queen Victoria encountered Queen Esther | Government aid be extended to villages in unorganized parts that desire to form mechanics
 - D. W. Higgins, editor of the Victoria(B. C.) Colonist, was arrested on Sept. 18th on charge of having assaulted Robert Holloway of the Standar I, with a cane, in front of the Supreme Court room, about two o'clock that afternoon. It is understood that the assault was provoked
 - by an article which appeared in the Stanlard. The whiskey buisness is still reported lively on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. One man was recently arrested for selling liquor on contract 14, taken to Rat Portage. tried, and the case fell through for want of evidence. He was arrested a second time and fined \$59. But if report is true, he is still dealing out the curse of Canada on the
 - Capt. Horsey, No. 1, 14th P. W. O. Riffes Kingston, has received a challenge from Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbour, to put a company of American Artillery against the first named Volunteer Company, for a contest in arms and bayonet exercise, to take place about Christmas, either in Kingston or Sackett's Harbour. The challenge will be duly considered and probably accepted.

SCIENTIFIC.

- The Paris Academy of Sciences has at last
- A new weekly journal will shortly be published in Edinburgh, which will devote special attention to the best mode of parifying rivers, the ventilation of places of amusement and
- A French chemist has discovered that a breakfast. single drop of alcholic extract of campeachy wood, placed upon pure flour or bread, will cause a brownish yellow stain; whereas, if the flour contains alum to the amount of one or two per cent., the colour will turn a grayish blue or violet. One-half per cent, alum arcotic poisoning. None of these things will make the flour reddish-yellow.
- When the Westinghouse air-brake was placed upon French railways, the engineers at first used to put on the whole force of the brake at once. The result was a general bumping of heads and promiscuous embracing upon the part of passengers. They have now learned how to use them and bring the cars to a gradual stoppage, even when the stations are not a stone's throw from each
- The Gazetta d'Italia recounts a very novel terrestrial phenomenon. At Ortali, a small township containing a few houses, near Quarata, in the province of Arezza, the earth has gradually fallen until it is now twelve or fifteen feet below the original level. In conexceedingly small proportion of males; there sequence of this strange freak of nature, which no one explains, the houses of the village have lost their equilibrium, and threaten to fall asunder. The authorities have ordered the inhabitants to remove to huts which have been set up in the fields, and thither they have fled with their families. What seems still stranger is that about two hundred yards from Ortali the earth has risen instead of fallen off, and the rising of the ground has been visible at times.
 - -The hot winds of the Arabian deserts, which are called simoons, scatter death and desolation in their track, withering trees and shrubs, and burying them under waves of hot sand. When camels see the approach of a simoon, they make a rush to the nearest tree or bush, or to some projecting rock, to escape its terrible violence. The traveller throws himself on the ground on the lee side of the camel, and screens his head from the fiery blast within the folds of his robe. But frequently both man and beast fall a prey to the terrible
 - -Among the conclusions arrived at by M. Le Bon, who has been making researches on the variation in size of the human skull, are the following: A superior race contains more voluminous crania than an inferior, and stature has only a slight influence upon the volhas only a slight influence upon the stature ume of the brain. Woman has a much less heavy brain than man of equal stature, and this difference is found constantly increasing as with two grains there is rather more bitterness, civilization advances. The averege difference oferania of the present Parislan men and women is nearly double that between the an unpleasantly bitter taste; and, if the same crania of the ancient Egypsian men and quantity be put into a tumblerful of milk, the women. With the same circumference of bitterness is all but lost. This method of adcrania, there may be differences in volume of ministering quinine must in some cases be over 200 cubic centimeters. The cranium is preferable to the ordinary way of dissolving it

or intelligence.

USEFUL DOMESTIC RECIPES.

- Save all the tea grounds to sprinkle on the carpets on sweeping days, and save much trouble in dusting.
- CANNED QUINCES .- Pure them, put them in water, boil them till you can pierce them with a straw; skin into a can, fill it with hot syrup and seal.
- GRAPE CATSUR.-Take five pounds grapes boiled and colandered, two and one-half pounds sugar, one pint vinegar, one table-spoonful each of cinnamon, cloves, all spice and pepper, and one-half tablespoonful of salt. Boil until a little thick.
- CANNED SWEET APPLES .- Ten pounds of apples (after they are pared and quartered) to five pounds of sugar, one pint vinegar, spices to suit the taste; steam the apples till they are soft; put them in the sugar and vinegar; cook a few minutes and then
- To SET THE COLOUR IN STOCKINGS .- When washed for the first time use a little ox gall (which can be procured at the druggist's); use it in the first water only, also have a teaspoonful of powdered borax to every pail of hot water; use very little soap, after the first use of ox gall; borax will answer every porpose; do not let the stockings remain long in the water. Hang up in the shade to dry.
- To Colour Lithus-Paper .- If seeds-barley, wheat, &c., be placed between moist pieces of litmus-paper, the roots will stick to the paper, and colour it so intensely red that even on the back of the paper their course may be traced in red lines on a blue ground. If tincture of litmus be repeatedly added, the intensity of the red colour is increased. M. Cohn thus demonstrated lately the separation of a strong non-volatile acid by the roots.
- CEMENT for fastening knives and forks into their handles; — Take one pound of rosin and half a pound of powdered sulphur; melt together and mix in about twelve ounces of fine sand or powdered brick. Fill the cavity of the handle with this mixture, melted. Make the shank of the knife or fork quite warm, and insert in place and let it remain until cold, when it will be found to be firmly fixed. The handles of knives and forks should never be
- Pickled Pracues .- Rub the down all off with a course towel; steam in a steamer until they can be pricked with a straw. Have ready a jar, and some whole cloves; stick To every quart of eider vinegar put one pint of white sugar, one ounce stick cinnamon; wil all together one-half hour, then pour on hot peaches. If the vinegar is good these will keep nicely all winter. Those which are to be saved for use during the next spring and summer put in fruit can and seal.
- VACCINATION.—The most crucial evidence in favour of vaccination is that furnished by the experience of the small-pox hospitals, where every nurse is revaccinated before she is permitted to enter upon her duties, and where no nurse has ever contracted the discase. If it were possible now to render revaccination compulsory, small-pox might be extinguished in the course of a few weeks, and would have no remaining foothold in the country, save among the infants who had not come under the operation of the law.
- Take pear shaped or small single potatoes, scald and skin them, then to half a peck or eight pounds, take three pounds of brown sugar. Cook them with sugar over a fire they are clarified. Take them out and spread on dishes, flatten them and dry in the sun. Sprinkle on them a little syrup whilst drying. When dry, pack down in boxes, treating each layer with powdered sugar. They will keep from year to year, and retain their flavour,
- which is very much like that of figs. elected Mr. Darwin a correspondent member pound of Java, one-quarter pound of chicory, in the section of zoology. Prof. Asa Gray Have it mixed and ground together. This will say disagreeable things. If you have nothing has also been elected in the section or cost twenty-live cents. The night before pleasant to say keep silent. A fourth is using, mix three tablespoonfuls with half an cold water and let it just come to a lively or four persons. If there is any left, use it
 - syrups of various kinds, depend for their should be used. If a chi d cries, it is usually because it feels pains: and, instead of making it so stupid with narcotics that it cannot feel the pain, it is better to go to work and find syrup, and similar preparations, are doing
 - their children irreparable injury. FECIT.-Fruit in its season may be safely valetudinarian, if discreet in the timing and dose of the fruit he takes, it will be alike livin dar?" Sentence was suspended. grateful and restorative. He must, however be careful not to cat any quantity on a loaded stomach, as it is too frequently done in the shape of dessert after dinner. Farinaceous fruit, as the molon, is the least digestible: so also are the common stone fruits. The peach and apricot, however, are as light, and digestible as they are delicious. Cherries are less digestible. Apples and pears are next in point of digestibility. The small seeded traits, as grapes, strawberries, raspberries. gooseberries, and cranberries are the most
 - Exercise.—Walking is the most agreeable and natural of all exercises. In walking the body is free and unconstrained, most parts of it are subjected to gentle action with but a slight degree of expenditure of muscular or nervous, force these powers being economized to the greatest extent, and the action consequently may be continued for a longer period than almost any other that engages the will. Walking causes the blood to circulate freely in the extremities, skin and lungs, to refresh, nourish, and invigorate these parts; strengthens the spine, and relieves all tendency to the congestion of the internal organs and head. It also supplies the most perfect condition for mental action and enjoyment. It is an exercise that all invalids can engage in without running a risk, provided it is not
- taken to excess. MILE AS A SOLVENT FOR QUININE .- Milk is an elegant and convenient solvent for quinine, and disguises to a great extent its bitterness. If one gratn of sulphate of quinine be dissolved in an ounce of milk, we shall find that the bitterness of the draught is hardly perceptible; but it is not at all marked. A dose of five grains may be taken in two ounces of milk without unequally developed as to the sides, but this in acid or spirit, especially where the bitter -or where the required dose is large.

FIRESIDE READING.

- Jonquin Miller says of one of the tanglehaired heroines that "she swept the lonesome sea." It would have been more to her credit to have been at home sweeping the lonesome kitchen or helping her poor old mother to wash up the supper dishes.
- The little wee bit of a girl wanted more buttered toast, till she was told that too much would make her sick. Looking wistfully at the dish a moment, thought she saw her way out of the difficulty, and exclaimed: "Well, give me annuzer piece and then send for the doctor.
- A few years ago, a gentleman who had lost his nose was invited out to tea. "My dear," said the good lady of the house to her little daughter, "I want you to be very particular and make no remark about Mr. Jenkins' nose.' Gathered around the table, everything was going weil; the child peeped about, looking rather puzzled; and at last startled the table: Ma, shy did you tell me to say nothing about Mr. Jenkins' nose? He hasn't any."
- A young woman recently answered an advertisement for a dining-room girl, and the lady of the bones became manifest. I have now of the house seemed pleased with her. But before engaging her there were some questions to ask. "Suppose," said the lady, "now only suppose, understand, that you were carrying a piece of steak from the kitchen and by accident should let it slip from the plate to the floor, what would you do in such a case?" girl looked the lady square in the eye for a moment before asking, " Is it a private family. or are there boarders?" "Boarders," answered the lady. " Pick it up and put it back on the plate," firmly replied the girl. She was en-
- gaged. "When I was a boy," said an old man, "we had a schoolmaster who had an odd way of atching boys. One day he called out to us, Boys, I must have close attention to your books. The first one of you that sees another idle. I want you to inform me, and I will attend to his case.' 'Ah.' thought I to myself. there's Joe Simmons, that I don't like. Ill watch him, and if I see him look off his book, I'll tell. It was not long before I saw Joe look off his book and immediately I informed the master. (Indeed! said he. and how did) you know he was idle?' 'I saw him,' said I. You did; and were your eyes on your book when you saw him?' I was caught, and never watched for the boys again."
- NOT CAUGHT .- Patt Evans, a stuffering joker, ived in Cincinnatias long ago as the time when it was considered capital fun to send a countryman from store to store inquiring for things he would be certain not to find at the places to which he was sent. One day a country fellow came, as he had been directed, to Patt's store to buy a Jew's harp. Patt was a merchant tailor. peared, but observing that several of the boys" had dropped in at the door, just to see what Patt would do. he "took" at once, and stretchers and approached the rural melodist with, "L-1-let me in-m-measure your m-mmouth," and introducing the stretchers, manisulated them so as to transform the aperture into a horizontal yawn awful to see, and caparious enough to hold a dozen Jew's harps. Removing the apparatus, he examined it carefully and deliberately, as one might scrutinize a thermometer or pocket compass, and then dismissed the successful searcher for Jew's without water until the sugar penetrates and harps, as he said in a tone of well feigned disappointment, "W-w-we hain't g-g-got any vour s-s-size!"
- Advice .- I want to give you two or three rules. One is-Always look at the person you speak to. When you are addressed look straight at the person who speaks to you. Do not forget this. Another is-Speak your words To Make Excellent Coffee.—Get a half plainly. Do not mutter nor mumble. If words pound of the best Rio, one-quarter of a are worth saying, they are worth pronouncing and, oh children, remember it all your livesegg in cold water; in the morning add more Think three times before you speak once Have you something to do which you find boil. Too much boiling lessens the strength hard and would prefer not to do? Then and the our. This will make enough for three listen to a wise old grandmother. Do the hard things first and get it over with. If you to mix with coffee for the next morning's have done wrong, go and confess it. If the garden is to be weeded, weed it first and play * INFANT CORDIALS."—Many popular nos-frums, as "Infant Cordials" and soothing
- George W. Ebbetson, a stalwart negro, was before Justice Riley on the charge of having assaulted Simon King in front of a tenement house in Hudson Avenue, of which King has charge. Ebbetson was sitting on the stoop when King accosted him, and he told King that he lived there. King said that this was false, out the cause of the pain, and remove it. and a scuttle followed, in which Ebbetson Mothers who use Mrs. Winthrops soothing knocked him down. "Now where do you live?" and a scuffle followed, in which Ebbetson asked Justice Riley. " At 385 Gold street, Judge, sah." said Ebbetson. "Then you told a lie when you said to King that you lived where indulged in by the strong according to their he found you," said the Judge. "No, sah, I discretion, taste, appetite, or thirst. To the | didn't," said Ebbetson ; " I wasn't dead, Judge, and as I was dar, I was livin', Now wasn't I

ODDS AND ENDS.

- \$2,500 a night have been paid to Nicolin and Adelina Patti at Kroll's Theatre at Berlin.
- A sailor visited a city where they, he said, copperriottomed the tops of their houses with sheet lead." What is the best time of the day to act on a
- good impulse? Why, of course, whon it has just "No noose is good news," exclaimed the fellow who was about to be hanged, when the Sheriff informed him of his pardon.
- Distinction between man and the lower animals—Animals like each other from a motive of affection; the reverse is generally the case of man.
- "I wish you had been Eve," said an urchin to a stingy old anut, proverbial for her meauness. "Why so?" "Because," said he, "you would have eaten all of the apple instead of dividing it."
- A little boy was sent to a store for some eggs. Before reaching home he dropped them. In answer to his mother who asked; "Did you break any?" he replied; "No, I didn't break any, but the shells came off of
- Claiborne F. Jackson, who was once governor of Mississippi, married five sisters in a wealthy and distinguished family. When he went to ask for the last one, his venerable father-in-law replied: "Yes. Claib, you can have her. You have had them all. For goodness sake, don't ask me for the old woman.
- Not so very long ago the son of Mr. Mapleson married Mdlle Marie Rose, one of the most charming of the soprani who sang at Drury Lane during the previous season. Mr. Gye's son took the hint and followed the example set by the son of his father's rival; and next was married to Mdile Albani. There is no rest however for the opera singer. Mdlle does not appear to have any relation to race taste is objected to—as in the case of children Albani is going to sing in the provinces even during the honeymoon.

AGRICULTURAL.

EFFECT OF DIFFERENT MANURES ON GRASS LAND.

A Yorkshire correspondent of the London Agricultural Gazette gives the following bit of experience, which shows that one should not be too hasty in judging of the comparative effects of different kinds of manure: "Last January I dressed a very poor plain, or sheep run (21acres), with about 14 loads of farmyard manure (not very rotten) on 4 acres. The rest of the pasture was sown about three weeks later with special dissolved bones, at the rate of 4 cwt. per acre. The effect of the first dressing was soon visible, and the 4 acres were distinctly marked out from the rest, showing where the manure was applied. As this result remained unchanged till the beginning of April, and the artificial manure then appeared to have been used in vain, judgment was given in favor of the yard manure. After this, however, we had some warm weather, with fine growing showers, which soon altered matters, and the line of demarcation became each day less distinct till at length the superiority (June 19th) got a most luxuriant mixture of grass (chieffy red and white clover) from the portions sown with artificial manure. On the I acre piece there is scarcely any clover, and only a poor share of rye-grass and other common varieties. I have used dissolved bones on a good deal of grass this year, and the

STAY ON THE FARK.

a strong doamy clay.

Stay on the farm. There, at least, you have plenty to eat and wear. You can tine something to do there which will pay you better than anything in a city, where for every place vacant there are a hundred young men and women. In such circumstances it is a manifestation of folly for people to crowd into the city, there to scramble for the little employment that is going. Every charity has more recipients than it can provide for, and more suffering than its funds can provide for. and more suffering than its funds can alleviate. You can't live by picking pockets, for there is nothing in them, and burglary is dull. I you are a young man, stay where you are. If a young woman, one peep into the many employment offices in the city, where day after day young girls sit almost vainly waiting for a chance for honest labour that will save them and their honour, will cure you of any desire to come to the city.

WEANING COLTS.

The colt may be weared at the age of five or six months, according to the development and growth of the foal. If the latter is strong and healthy, it should not be allowed to run with He was busy with a customer as the man ap- its dam longer. It then should be separated some distance from the stable compartments of the dam, and turned out into a large rickyard with a house attached. The colt should responded to the inquiry for the musical in- by all means be housed on cold nights and in strument, "W-w-wait a minute." Having cold stormy weather. No quarters are better served his customer, picked up a pair of glove-adapted or can be furnished the young foal than the above described, of affording without trouble a run at will on succulent and grassy diet so peculiarly adapted for the general health and welfare of the young weanling and at the same time a shelter to protect the system from all sudden climate disturbances of the atmosphere. The dam should be put to more laborious work in the meantime, and ted on dry diet, such as good sweet hay and oats, and if the secretions of milk should be of any great degree troublesome after occasionally emptying the mamma by drawing the milk with the thumb and finger, or should the dam fret or pine after her foal for any length of time after it is separated from her, a mild dose or two of laxative medicine should be administered: but these difficulties very rarely occur at weaning the foal. There is no principle of greater importance, or that should be more strictly observed, than the liberal feeding of the young colt upon good, sweet and holesome diet, of easy digestive properties. during the entire growth of the animal. More particularly should this attention be given to the food in the early stage of the weaning Bruised oats or oatmeal, the last named being porridge, made thick and thinned with equal quantities of milk and water, well sweetened with sugar, and given in a milk-warm state, with a little salt mixed in the food, should form a considerable portion of its dails

The Country Gentleman is positive that the best time, as well as the cheapest, to spread manure is in the winter. "1. It saves labor in handling but once. 2. It does not cut up the soil with waggon-wheels, the ground being frozen. 3. The first rains or thaws carry the soluble parts into the soil, and they become more thoroughly diffused than if the manure is spread in spring." As a general rule. it does best when applied to grass to be inverted for corn in spring or to remain in sod.

The law prohibiting vessels sailing for Europe with deckloads of more than three feet comes into force, and owners at Halifax were yesterday making great exertions to get their ships away with full cargoes.



LACHINE REGATTA

I. A. BEAUVAIS

190 St. Joseph Street. Invites strangers coming to the City of Montreal to visit his Establishment of Gentlement, READY-MADE CLOTHING.

which is one of the largest in the Dominion and CHEAPEST. I will offer for next week a great REDUCTION in all my garments. PRICE LIST.

Good Pants, worth \$2.10 Good Pants, worth 2.75 Good Pants, worth 4.00 reduced to \$1.6 reduced to 200 reduced to 200 SUIT IN TWEED. offered now at \$5.00 offered now at \$6.00 offered now at \$6.00 Good Suit, valued \$3.50— Good Suit, valued 11.00— Good Suit, valued 12.50—

SUIT IN TRICOT DIAGONAL. Good Diagonal Suit with \$11.00—at sacrifice \$3.00 Good Diagonal Suit \$15.00—at sacrifice \$15.00 Good Diagonal Suit \$15.00 Good WINTER OVERCOATS.

Good Heavy Winter Overcoat, valued at \$9.79, n. Good Heavy winter overcoat, valued at 59.20, h.
duced to \$6.00.
Good Heavy all shade "valued at 10.75, to
duced to \$8.00.
Good Heavy Fancy Nap "valued at 12.00, to
duced to \$8.50.
Good Tricott, Fancy Binding valued at \$15.00, heduced to \$10. Good Diagonal, Fancy Trim. valued at 1800, to duced to \$12.50.

result in each case is astonishing. My land is Good Nap Ulster, worth \$9.00, offered now, Good Nap Ulster, worth \$9.00, offered now a \$8.00.
Good Nap Henry Ulster, worth \$19.5c, offered now at \$8.00.
Good Nap Fancy Trim., worth \$12.0c, offered now at 9.50.
Gentlement's Colored, White Shirts and Underclorhing at a great reduction. Goods show, with pleasure at

ULSTER.

I. A. BEAUVAIS'

190-st. Joseph Street-190 July 23

PHELAN.

MANUFACTURER OF PRIME SOAPS AND CANDLES

Orders from Town and Country solicited, and promptly attended to. Nos. 299 & 301 William Street, July 22. MONTREAL.

MULLARKY & CO..

MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES. No. 8 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

Pogarty & bro.,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS. 245 St. Lawrence Main Street. CORNER ST. CATHERINE STREET.

W. E. MULLIN & Co., MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES.

14 Chaboilles Square, near G.T.R. Ing. MONTREAL. WE KEEP IN STOCK AND MAKE TO ORDER THE LATEST FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN STYLES. Hell

STAFFORD & CO.,

WHOLESALE MANUFACTUREES OF BOOTS AND SHUES, No. 6 LEMOINE STREET, MONTREAL, P.Q.

RICHARD BURKE,

Custom Book and Shoe-Maker, 680 CRAIG STREET,

(Between Bleury & Hermine Streets) Montreal. All Orders and Repairing Promptly Attended to

TAMONTAGNE.

46 DONSECOURS STREET. Painting. Glazing. Paper-Hanging White-Washing Coloring Done on shortest notice at moderate prices

723" Leave your orders for HOUSE CLEAN-ING early. FERON, Undertaker, 21 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

DORAN, UNDERTAKER AND CABINET MAKER.

186 & 188 ST. JOSEPH STREET. Begs to inform his friends and the public that he has secured several ELEGANT OVAL-GLASS HEARSES.

Which he offers for the use of the public at ex-tremely moderate rates. WOOD AND IRON COFFINS Of all descriptions constantly on hand and sapplied on the shortest notice.

ORDERS PUNCT UALLY ATTENDED TO.

WILLIAM HODSON, ARCHITECT. No. 59 & 61 St. Bonaventure St. Montreal Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attenden to. 414

DAMPHLETS, DEEDS OF SALE LAW FORMS, &c.,

PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE "EVENING POST," 761 CRAIG ST., West of Victoria Square.

NEW EMPORIUM

CHURCH ORNAMENTS

C. B. LANCTOT,

No. 270 Notre Dame Street 270.

Having returned from Europe, I am now receiving at my Old Stand a complete and varied assortment of Embroidery, Chasubles, Bronzes, Olive Oil, Night Lamps, Tapers, Incense, &c FOR SEMINARIES, COLLEGES AND CONVENS, &c

Merino for Soutanes, Sashes, Barettes.

Black, Red and White Surplices, in Linen and Cloth RELIGIOUS STATUARY AND STATIONS OF THE CROSS.

Everything has been bought in the best factories of Europe at reduced prices, and will be sold at excessively moderate prices.

Being desirous of increasing my new es ablishment, I have opened a department for Artistic Painting, and have engaged first-class Artist: to fill the orders which may be entrusted to me. I can thus give a guarantee for the excellence c. all work, such as: Statue and Church Decorations, Church B. ndows, Banners, Flags, Paintings, Stations of the Cross, &c. In a word, everything int e line of Artistic Painting and Decoration.

A VISIT IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED. C. B. LANCTOT,

270 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

September 13

DOHERTY & DOHERTY,

ADVOCATES, &c. No. 50 St. James Street, Montreal. r. J. Doherty, B.C.L. C. J. Doherty, A.B., B.C.L.

JOHN D. PURCELL, A. M., B. C. L., ADVOCATE.

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

For Sale.

PLANING,

SAWING, MOULDING,

other MILL MACHINERY, for sale at half price, or exchange for Lumber. Address box 1188 P. O. Montreal. DSTABLISHED 1864.

W. P. NOLAN & CO., PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ST. ANN'S MARKET, MONTREAL

advances made on consignments of advances made on consignments of Enter, Obeese, Eggs, Apples, and all kinds of country produce.

1-DDD

DIRST PRIZE DIPLOMA.

DUEBEC PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, SEP-THE

MPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE, FOR HOTEL AND FAMILY USE. OVER 200 IN USE IN THIS CITY. FOR SALE AT

JOHN BURNS, 675 Craig St. MPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE.

HENCHEY'S HOTEL, CUEREC, ISth October, 1877.

B. JOHN BURNS:—
BEAR SIR.—The COOKING RANGE which I be purchased from you has given me the stentire satisfaction. I can highly recomind it to persons who may be in want of such, the Broller, which I am much pleased by You can use this certificate with my enamendation.

hation. Respectfully yours, P. HENCHEY. LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS, 91 BLEURY STREET.



CUNNINGHAM PROS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Cemetery work a Specialty. MANTLES AND

PLUMBERS' SLAES, &c., MADE TO ORDER.

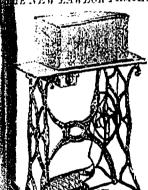
OWEN McGARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF

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

Montreal. rders from all parts of the Province carefully euted, and delivered according to instructions e of charge. 14-g

AWLOR'S CELEBRATED

SEWING MACHINES. Price \$35 with attachments. HE NEW LAWLOR FAMILY MACHINE



Machine, most durable and the least liable to get out of order of any Ma-chine now be-

ing manu-factured. A tachments with each Machine. zamine them before you purchase elsewhere.

J. D. LAWLOR, Manufacturer, ew York and Paris Fashion Co's

"Recherche" Paper Patterns. 7-g 305 Notre Dine Street Montreal

MPLOYMENT AT HOME, or State which preferred; also annount wanted per month for services and expenses. Implies honomable, permanent, and easily operated. Write us. SLOAN & CO., 306 George Street, Cincinnati, Onio.



lained for mechanical devices, medical or her compounds, commental designs, trade-arks and labels. Cavents, Assignments, In-ferences, Infringements, and all matters reing to l'atents promptly attended to. We take preliminary examinations and furnish minons as to pacentability, free of charge; and whe are incrested in new inventions and dents are ip-lited to send for a copy of our builde for Citaining Patents," which is sent to to any aidress, and contains complete in-mettions iow to obtain Patents, and other hable matter. During the past five years we except and nearly three thousand Patents in the present and Foreign inventors, and can be satisfactory references in almost every unit in the Union. to l'atents promptly attended to. Wi

iddress: LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solici of Patents and Attorneys at Law Le Drott T)-tf ding. Washington, D. C.

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dame ANNIE KEENAN, wife of Donald-ean, of Verdun, in the District of Montreal, ler, has this day, the Twenty-seventh day of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, insti-dan action ugainst her said husband for fallon as to represent

CONVENT -OF OUR-

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

Studies will be resumed at this Institution, for Boarders and Day-Scholars, on the 1st of SEP-TEMBER.

The Convent is situated in the most elevated part of the City, and offers rare advantages to parents desirous of procuring for their children a solid, useful and refined education.

For particulars, please address

THE LADY SUPERIOR,
July 25, '77-1y. Loretto Convent, Belleville.

DR. A. C. MACDONELL, 90 CATHEDRAL STREET,

MONTREAL

CITAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES, ETC.

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

PRIZES RECEIVED: LONBON 1871. PHILADEPHIA 1876--FIRST PRIZE.

(LATE OF LONDON, ENGLAND). Studio and Works, Stapleon, Staten Island, 45-27-y

The MIC-MAC REMEDY

A SPECIFIC FOR

SMALL-POX. ANOTHER VICTORY FOR MAJOR LANE. A HOPELESS CASE OF SMALL-POX CURED BY THE MIC-MAC REMEDY,

To Major Juo. Mane. GREENFIELD, Mass To Major Ino. Pane. GREENFIELD, Mass. DEAR SIR.—I telegraphed for a package of your Small-Jox Remedy on last Monday, which I received the following day. I would have instantly responded and forwarded the money, but thought I would walt the result of its trial. I prepared the medicine myself so as to render everything secure; and I am proud to be able to state that it produced almost instantaneous relief. It was a milignant case of Small-Pox—in fact, there was no hope of recovery expressed on any side; int by the application of your famous Remedy it asily yielded. Enclosed I send you a five dollar UII. Please acknowledge.

You truly, Rev. W. A. RENNEBERRY.

Trae. 25 der dekkage.

Prce, \$5 per package. Sen to any part of the Dominion, post paid, on script of page-a liberal discour to Clergy-en, Physicians and Charitable institutions.

B. E. MCGALE,

Dispusing Chemist, 301 St. Joseph St.

(From la Commercial Review.) THE REMEDIES OF J. EMERY. CODERRE, M.D.

The business that in connection with repared prescriptions approaches more closely to manufacturing pursuit, and, therefore, thoughout the schools as irregular, is for depositive the most regular in the manufactiff purposes the most regular in the manufactiff of medical preparations. The individuals and firms engaged in this business are both enterprising themselves and the promoters of enterprise in others. When we consider that the preparations in many instances are beneficial, and, as respects almost all, entirely harmless, the manufacture would seem to be entitled to a larger share of respectful consideration than it has hitherto received. The remedles of the established firms have much weighty testimony in favor of their excellence, and the popularity and consequent alcability of a few are truly remarkable, with special reference to the following Remedles:—

Dr. Coderre's Expectorating Syrup. For the last thirty years the Expectorant Syrup has been known and used with never-failing re-sults, for Coughs, Bronchitis, Catarrin, Affections

Dr. Coderre's Infants' Syrap Can be given with impunity to infants in cases of Colles, Diarrhow, Dysentery, Painful Dentition, Inability to Sleep, Coughs, Colds, &c., and is now regarded as the standard remedy for the phoye.

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

Flixir, Expectors in any Syrup.

We, the undersigns Physicians, after carefully examining the dove Proprietary Remedies fully examining the J. E. Codderre, M. D., 40 as manufactifies are carefully prepared with certify time and substances suitable for the treatment of the disease for which they are recommended.

E. H. RUDEL, M.D.,

E. H. RUDEL, M.D..
Professor of Midwifery.

HF FOR PELTIER, M.D..
Professor of Institutes of Med.
F. E. C. MUNRO, M.D.,
Professor of Surgery,
TIOS. D'GDET PORSONNENS, M.D.,
Professor of Chemistry & Pharmacy.
PERAUBIEN, M.D.,
Frofessor of Theroic and Practical Med.
P. ROTTOT, M.D.,
G. PIBAUD, M.T.,
Professor
A. T. EROSSEAU, M.D.,
Professor of Ecgal Medicine.
Professor of Formal.

---)o(----Fo sale by all the principal Druggists in the Domalon at the following prices:

Domaion at the following prices:

DR. CODERRE'S INFANTS' SYRUP, 25c p. beTONIC ELIXIR. 50c p. 50c

Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics Vic-toria College, Montreal. 321 DORCHESTER COR. ST. DENIS STRETS. WHOLESALE AGENT FOR THE DOMNION.

B. E. McGALE, Chemis 301 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Amtreal.

THOMAS HERMODE, WIRE WORKER,

30 DEURY STREET. Flower Baskets, Flower Starts, Bird Cages, Window Guards and Sleves, ways on hand. All kinds of WIRE WORK mae to order on the shortest notice and at lowest pssible prices.

REMEMBER THE PLACE: -3 BLEURY ST. 33-1 POPE LEOS Photograph. Enclose 2 Stamps for postage. Kendall & Co, Boston, Mass. 44-3

Pianos Inother battle on high prices Raging War on the monopolist renewed.

AN ScoBentty Slatest Newspaper full reply teent tree) before buying Piano or Organ. Heading latest War Cheuler. Lowest prices ever given Organs to Alross Daniel E. Beaty, Washing 32L

ded an action against her said husband for paration as to property.

Montreal, 27th July, 1878.

Els L. N. BENJAMIN, District of Montreal, Wile of Canadam, and C

STILL GOING ON!

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

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

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. LADIES, DO NOT FORGET THE CHEAP SALE

THOMAS BRADY'S,

400 ST. JOSEPH STREET. June 20-1y] HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

FOR THE MILLION, AT EDWARD STUART'S. Corner Notre Dame and McGill streets.

The best and most reliable place to get cheap,

stylish and serviceable Hats. Come and see my DOLLAR HAT. Furs at wholesale prices. Alterations and repairing in Furs thoroughly

nd promptly executed. THE MAMMOTH.

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

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

" Value for Value Received." CATALOGUE OF PRICES: Flannel Department. Canton Flannels, 10c., 13c., 14c., 15c., 10c., 17c. White Saxony Flannels, 17 c., 23c., 25c., 27c., 30c.,

32c. White Welsh Flannels, 25c., 39c., 23c., 35c., 38c., 40c, 45c. Scarlet Saxony Flannels, 17je., 20c., 25c., 25c.,

Scarlet Saxony Frannels, 17-12, 1982, 1982, 276, 386, 386, Sec. Scarlet Laneashire Flannels, 36c., 37c., 38c., 38c., 48c. Grey Flannels, 28c., 33c., 35c., 37c., 32c. Plain Colors, in Blue, Pink, Magenta, Amber,—all selling at 28c, and 32c. Fancy Shirting Flannels, selling at 28c., 28c., 29c., 36c., 35c., 46c., 45c., 45c., 56c. The 55c. line measures I of a yard wide.

Blankets for Man and Beast. Stocks of White Blankets, selling from \$1.75 to \$0.50.

Piles of Grey Blankets, selling from \$1.25 to \$4.

Large lot of Horse Blankets, from \$1.25.

Table Linen Department.

Grey Table Linen.—price from 14c, to 50c. Unbleached Table Linen.—price from 25c, to 60c. Half-bleached Table Linen,—price from 27c to

White Table Linen,—price from 35c, to 75c, Napkins in endless variety,—price from 75c, y dozen.

Roller Towelling. teavy Stock of Towelling,—prices: Sc., Te., Hillic., 12.c. Graz dack Towelling.—price, 12.c., 14c., 18c. Graz dack, checked and plain,—price, 8c., 12c.

Huck Towe, by the dozen, selling at 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 20c., 25c., enem.
Bath Towels, 85c., 20c., 25c., enem.
White is direy Cottons.
Horrockses White Cons.—full stock.
Water Twist White Cons.—full stock.
Grey Cottons, Hochetages.—price from 5c.
England,—price from 52 Dundes, Cornwall,

Tweeds, Coating dec. Tweeds, Coatings, &c.

Large lot of Tweeds for Boys, onl., oc.
Large lot of All Wool Tweeds, only oc.
Large lot of All Wool Tweeds, only oc.
Good line of Tweeds, only oc.
Extra large lot of English Tweeds, only oc.
Extra quality English Tweeds, only Stc.
Extra quality English Tweeds, only Stc.
Ral English Buckskin, only Stc.
Sacks of Small Cneck Tweeds, only \$1.
Sacks of Small Cneck Tweeds, only \$1.
Sacks of Small Cneck Tweeds, only \$1.
Hast West of England Tweeds, only \$1.
Extra Heavy Worsted Coatings, \$2.75.
Extra Heavy Worsted Coatings, \$2.75.
Extra Heavy Worsted Coatings, only \$3.15.
Eurge lot of double width Tweed Closhings,—
prices, 75c., 90c. \$1, \$1.20, \$1.35, \$1.35.

(vercoatings in Enever, Waitney, Blackets,
Cloth, Pilot, Naps, in endess variety,—price,
90c.

Endless Variety of Ladies' and Gents' Bid Mitts, Gloves, we. Prices low. Call early and secure the Bargains.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

A large Stock just received. To be sold cheap. -11-

MEILLEUR & COS, 652 CRAIG STREET NEAR BLEURY.

P. O'NEIL,

---DEALERS IN-Hay, Oats, and General Feed Store. The best quality of PRESSED HAY always or hand at Reasonable Prices A CALL SOLICITED AT 273 WILLIAM STREET.

All prms of Kidney and Urbary diseases, Painsp the Back, Sides and Loins, are postlivelylured by

CRANT'S REMEDY.

its ebets are truly marvellous in Dropsy, Grave Bright's Disease, and lost vigor no matter of pw bng standing the case may ic, positive reef Ishad in from one to three das. Do not don't liesitate or doubt, for it is rally a specifianenever fails. It is purely a vegtable enses at lave been considered incurablely the mt emnent Physicians have been peragnentlures

ALL (DERS TO DE ADDRESSED TO Grant's emedy Manufacturing Co., 554 Aln Street, Wordister, Mass. July v-inor

A NEW EXPLOSIVE.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

(From Galignani's Messenger.)

The eagerness of inventors and chemists o discover new and more powerful explosives than any previously known continues unabated. And though many of the fresh substances never realize the claims put forward on their behalf, they are constantly succeeded by others equally pretentious. Thus we now hear of a new explosive material called tonite. or cotton-powder, which is stated to possess peculiar properties. Ordinary gun-cotton, or the waste of that substance, is steeped in nitric acid and left in a moist state to disintegrate passed between heavy rollers, and then subjected to frequent washings. Tonite consists of that macerated pyroxiline or gun-cotton, intimately mixed up in a rolling-mill with about an equal quantity of nitrate of baryta. The compound is then compressed into candle-shaped cartridges, formed with a recess at one end for the reception of a detonating fulminate of mercury, which can be discharged by any of the ordinary appliances of fire-arms. Among the advantages claimed for the use of the nitrate of baryta are those that it contains a great amount of oxygen in a small volume; that it is very ready under the detonator, while its great density makes it comparatively inert under the influence of ordinary combustion. The assertion is made that, by the emplyoment of the nitrate, this explosive material can be made much cheaper than ordinary gun-cotton, and that, weight for weight, it is 30 per cent. stronger. The fact may seem incredible, the statement is made that a cartridge of tonite is no more likely to catch fire from flame than a piece of soap—which it very much resembles
—its great density causes it to burn slowly if explosive powers with a proper fulminating charge are remarkable. The tonite cartridges are generally water proofed. The density is such that it occupied the same space as dynamite-the power of which it surpasses, without its terrible danger-and only two-thirds the bulk of gun-cotton.

THE UNHAPPY OLD BACHELOR'S

ADVICE ON MARRIAGE. I have just returned from visiting a friend suffering in the agonies of pain. He was reclining upon a couch, and there at his head was his devoted wife watching every throb, smoothing his pillows and sharing his pain. As I passed along the road the other day, I nearly ran over a merry little fellow who was in eager haste running to meet his father returning home in the evening. I watched the intense delight with which that father clasped his darling in his arms and pressed the kiss upon his little rosy lips. I thought of the happy home that man possessed, of the blessed comfort he must enjoy, in retiring after the toils of business to a little world of his own, where he would find the cheerfu light of a warm fireside and the more cheerful looks of affection from her who stirred up the glowing coals when she heard his well-known foot-tread. Not long ago I looked in upon a venerable friend of mine. I was delighted with his calm and solid joy in the evening of life. He sat by the side of one who had been his companion in life for forty years, who had mingled his sorrows with her own, and shared in all his comfort; and now in the sun-set of existence, they were calmly declining together on the verge of the horizon. I said to myself that domestic happiness is enviable in every period of existence. It is happy and honorable in early manhood, where a man has been compelled to use extraordinary means to obtain Is unequalled in fight running, beating \$5 stitch in any five continued without any inconvenience, in complaints sach as Chirosis, or Green Sickness of motion and a reputation attained by its own merits. It is the cheating to merit is come in failly e on structed Machines to astronomery means and altered against of setting and the least made to the continued without any inconvenience, in complaints sach as Chirosis, or Green Sickness; and go of the load; the continued without any inconvenience, in set of tonics and alterant agents. Its use can be continued without any inconvenience, in complaints sach as Chirosis, or Green Sickness; and the least of the load in the state of by its own merits. It is the cheating to the comment in failty of the load somest, best technically enough to other instituted by its own merits. It is the cheating to the load of the loa please, as much as I generally do; but I can also sicken and die in a hotel, with plenty of attendants about me, like so many cormorasts waiting for their prey. Alas, what a missirtune, how sad the thought. I can never know what it is to be loved, and to live and die amidst a loving circle. I can never know the comforts of a domestic fiveside. I have spent my youth badly, and now in old age I have nothing to look forward to but a mere toleration in the community when I should be an ornament. Friends in my despondency; noto wife to cheer me me; no virtuous householden to amuse to the joys of life. All is a blank and ve zest for the securing of the crops.

> effect than my advice. AN OLD BACKELOR.

> ASSV. MAN EXCAVATIONS. THE TEMPSES OF KALAKH—SENNACHERIB'S PALACH

no hope or succour, except that which is give?

me by the hands of strangers. I do not won-

from holding any public office; and if the

Conservative party would only imitate Augus. tus Casar and lay a heavy tax on all incomi-

gible old bachelors, it might have a better

_ VALUABLE HISTORIC DISCLOSURES. on the cast banks of the river Tigris, twenty miles below Mosul, the traveller sees a long range of rarrow grounds, terminating at one extremity by a lofty pyramid. Beneath this range of water-worn and at times grass-covered heaps are buried the palaces and temples of Kalakh, one of the greatest cities of the old Assyrian empire. When George Smith died, about a year ago, the trustees of the British museum commissioned Hormuzd Rassam to carry out the explorations. A writer in the London Times relates what has been found. Mr. Rassam soon laid bare a temple 150 feet long by 90 feet broad, and at the further end he found an altar 18 feet in width. From the inscriptions he discovered it is evident that the temple was built to the Assyrian Aphrodite in her character of the goddess of love and pleasure. It was the festivals which were performed in this temple of pleasure that afterwards spread themselves into Phonicia prepation by its timely use thousans of and Cyprus, and on into Greece. Two large bronze trophies covered with basreliefs in respouse work · were found elsewhere, and in a large stone chest three long tables which re-It is no morsed by the regular Physician corded the boundries of the empire as it then and Mical Scientes throughout the country existed under the great monarch Assur-Nazirand Month State throughout the country of the great monarch Assur-Nazirsold ii bottles h. Two dollars each, or three pal (B. C. 885), the builder of these palaces
bottles which is chigh to cure the most aggra- and temples. Assur-Nazirpal was a faithful
wed cke, set to by address on receipt of adorer and servant of Aoar, the war god, and
type dollars Small kind bottles One dollar if Istar, his queen. To them he built a temle in the suburbs of the city, and on these these are records of that work. One of them

TRANTE DODE - TWO-LOLD

this tablet shall see and shall take it up, the faces he shall clean and the victims he shall slay before it, and then to its place shall restore, Assur, the great lord, his prayers shall give ear to, and in the battle of the kings in the place of the onset the courage of his heart he shall find for him." Mr. Rassam made excavations on the site of Nineveh. There in the places of the Sennacherib and Assurbanipal he found more than 1,400 portions of cuneform inscriptions, and, buried in a recess, a terracotta cylinder covered with more than 12,000 lines of writing recording the events of 20 years of the reign of the Assurbanipal, king of Assyria This cylander is in perfect preservation, and records all the wars against Egypt which the king engaged in for the supremacy of western Asia. Fragments of cylinder inscriptions of Sennacherib and Esarhaddon were also found. This discovery will greatly increase men's knowledge of the zenith period of Assyrian history.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES. An English critic in the Saturday Review, in the Park seeing the Princess of Wales. says :- " As you reflect, a sleepy feeling seems to come over you. The endless roll of carriages, all going at the same pace, all going the same way, is as soporific as the manipulations of a mesmeriser. Suddenly a thrill seems to go through everybody. Every carriage draws to the side. A policeman in very white gloves trots past. Then comes a little phaeton drawn by two gray borses. A lady divinely tall and most divinely fair," bows and smiles. You see a charming vision of children's faces; the carriages close in behind, and it is not until the round has begun again that you are fully aware that you have indeed seen the set fire to, so slowly that all danger from a too Princess. She is so truly well dressed that the color of her bonnet strings."

> FAITHFUL TO HIS END. Prof. Brewer, of Yale College, told this droll

story in a recent lecture :--A Connecticut dog had suffered an injury to his tail which would not repair itself. His owner believed that an amputation of the extremity would produce a fresh wound which as a likeness. would easily and quickly heal. He gave orders to have the operation performed as

the astonishment of the owner when have been very well contented heretofore the dog presently appeared before him, carrying the excided member in his mouth, and laying it down at his feet, as if to say, See what has been done to my tail! Hav-See what has been done to my tail! Hav- The British troops are accompanied by chaping thus presented his case, he carried the lains of the Church of England and the Presfragment out and buried it. Shortly after, he byterian Church, and the Bishop of tilbraltar repeated the operation, as if to emphasize the will visit the island this autumu. The Intreatment he had suffered. Finding that he made but little impression upon his master, he repeated it again, and then abandoned his

claim for indemnification. "You see," said

Prof. Brewer, "he was faithful to the end."

COMEAT BETWEEN A DONKEY AND A RAM. The other afternoon at Fulwood, near Preston, a fight, which proved fatal to one of the combatants, took place between a donkey and numbers of lives recently lost through the inn ram, in a field in the occupation of Mr. Wilkinson, tarmer. The ass, belonging to Mrs. Kellett, had been in the habit of visiting one of its own kind, which grazed on Mr. Wilkinson's land, and his trespasses had often Swimming may be taught in two days in this been resented by an old black-faced ram, one simple and inexpensive manner. A pole cight of a flock of sheep pasturing in the same feet or ten feet long is secured and projected field. The next day the ram seemed to have it out with Neddy, and attacked him | the end of the pole. A man rows the boat furiously, goring him grievously with its for-midable horns. The ass, however, met his in the boat and supports the learner by a girth assaults bravely, plunged round with astonish- round the chest and a rope passed through ing agility, kicked out at the old ram with the ring of the pole. He directs the learner terrible force, and sometimes with stunning how to make his strokes with his arms and effect. At last he seized the ram by the nose legs (frog-like), supports him easily in the and shook him as a dog worries a rat, bit him water, and gives him confidence. The third about the head and neck repeatedly, and left | day he may dispense with the support. him weltering in his blood, marching off vichalf an hour. Shortly afterwards the rate died from loss of blood and the injuries he

YELLOW FEVER.

AP PAILING ACCOUNTS-THE FEVER SPREADING. Vieksburg, October 1 .- Warm: thermometer 93; slightly cloudy to night; 12 deaths to-day. The Howard Association make another appeal, in which they say the fever is spreading with fearful rapidity through this county. On farms there are 8,000 cases in the country, and outside the city many deaths have occurred: 6 deaths at Bovina yesterday, a village of not more than 75 inhabitants.

Cotton remains unpicked in the fields. Porr Guson, Miss., October 1 .- The epidemic is spreading to an alarming extent in. are gone, onlidence gone, and I have no home to fly to hen wearied with the struggles incidental to he waried with the strugout of the remaining population of 700. the country, forcing refugees back to town. Deaths number 116. Great concern is felt for the safety of the country people, as well as

"We love the Catholics because they fear was anger, and do their whole duty." That was to significant ending of an Associated Press deeparch from the Howard Association of Holly Splings, Miss., on September 23d. This despatch, after magniting the death of the Secretary of the State, Col. Falconer, and chronicling forteging new cases of the secretary of the state, and the secretary of the state, and the secretary of the state, Col. Falconer, and the case of the splings, and while it lasts the sufder that by the Roman laws all such as I were punished as criminals and were prohibited chronicling forty-one new cases of fever on

that day, ran as fallows:—
Out of thirteen Sisters of Charles - Pathlehen of this place only one is left in health. There good people have done so much to alleving the sufferings of our people we mourn to see them fall. No matter what duty they were called upon to fill they have performed it with a cheerful smile and without complaint. The Rev. Ben. Black having fallen vesterday, leaves us with only one minister, Father Lamy, of New Orleans, to visit the sick. We love the Catholics because they fear

no danger, and do their whole duty.

[Signed] A. J. L. HOLLAND. Among the deaths since our last report vent of Mercy, Vicksburg, who died on Sunday, September 22; Brother Cyprians, of the Order of the Holy Cross, at New Orleans; Rev. Father J. J. Moore, who died at Memphis, whither he had gone to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Father McNamara; Rev. Father Ryan, of Chattanooga; Sister Felicite O'Malley, in New Orleans. Our readers will see that the need of their charitable contributions still continues. The public has been very liberal; but they must still make further efforts. New York city alone has up to this time contributed \$362,914. But it is probable that she will have to raise the sum to a

million ere the distress is all relieved. Holly Springs, October 6.—Total number of deaths by fever, 238. New Orleavs, October 6 .- For 24 hours

ending noon: deaths, 59; new cases, 182. MEMPHIS, October 6 .- One hundred and one new cases; 83 deaths in city, 12 outside the

CHATTANOOGA, October 6 .- Two deaths dur-

ing the past 24 hours; 9 new cases during the

cacludes as follows: "Who this tablet shall | last six hours. See and many curses shall utter, Istar, the lad of war and battle, his weapons shall break, shall injure him, and spoil him. He who GENERAL NEWS.

The herring fishery on the coast of Labrador, up to Saturday last, was a complete failure.

A waiter at one of the Atlantic City hotels, 1 Dane, converses with the guests in five European languages: but unless he can carry a plate of soup without immersing his thumb two inches in the liquid his education is far from complete.

Henri Rochefort is likely to be nominated for a seat in Lyons, a fact which is a source of great delight to the Bonapartist organs, which look upon such an event as involving an amnesty, the return of the Communists and the erection of a red republic, to be speedily followed by the empire. However, as a nomination isn't equivalent to an election, and as M. Rochefort would not be allowed by the Chamber to take his seat even if he were elected, their fears and rejoicings are prema-

A trial just ended in Portland revealed that Joseph L. Clement, who had his life insured for \$15,000, started with a friends in epar ate vehicles for his home. Near the river his friend heard a splash and saw Clement's team struggling in the water. Clement was miss-ing from that time. His wife applied for the insurance money, which was not paid, the averment being that Clement was not dead. The insurance men obtained Clements mothers affidavit that he pretended to be drowned, and fled to the West, whither his wife was to follow with the \$15,000.

A portrait of very great interest has been offered to the trustees of the British National Portrait Gallery. It is nothing less than a likness of Charles Lamb, painted by William great generation of gases is obviated, while its | you have not even been able to distinguish | Hazlitt. The picture was presented to Coleridge, who left it to his friend, Mr Gilman, from whose widow it has come to its present owner, Mr. Moger. It is half a length, representing Lambat the age of about thirty, in a sixteenth century Spanish costume. The picture has been engraved, but the original is said to be very much better than the print, and Crabb Robinson, in his diary, especially commends it

The British occupation of Cyprus has aroused a new interest in the religion of the humanely as possible, and it was done by a sland. There are existing there several servant with an axe on a block. Judge of Christian churches, but the members of them with what is known as the Syro-Maronite rite. Already the church of Rome has taken steps to secure the introduction of Catholicism. dians who are there have very loose motions of Christianity, and the natives may be as ignorant of it as are those of Malta. It is related that a party of Maltese soldiers, in returning thanks for a reception once given them, remarked that their guests were all Christians except one, who was a Presbyterian.

ONE WAY OF LEARNING TO SWIM LIGHT. General J. E. Alexander, in view of the great ability of the unfortunate persons to swim, advocates the adoption of the following plan for teaching swimming which he says he has himself employed successfully. He writessimple and inexpensive manner. A pole eight from the stern of a boat, an iron ring being at

A European Christian has been converted to toriously, their combat having lasted nearly Buddhism in Siam and formally installed into the priesthood. A writer in the China Mail sayshe is an Austrian, and, as to sect, was a Catholic. He is described as a superb scholar a man of rare attainments in the various walks of science, literature and art; a perfect draughtsman, and accomplished linguist, and a thorough scientist, with powers of memory and acquisition so strong that he picked up the Siamese language in a very few months, although it is notoriously the most difficult of all the Eastern tongues, not even excepting the Chinese." Indeed, he avowed to his friends, as an excuse for his extraordinary act, that his sole object was to obtain a more thorough knowledge of the Bali language, which was impossible outside the higher grades of the priesthood. This was suspected by the Buddhist hierarchy, who refused for a long time to admit him to a temple, but the King, taking compassion on him, admitted him to his own splendid temple on the palace grounds. The ceremony of installation was celebrated with more than the usual barbar grandeur.

A DREADFUL AUSTRALIAN EPIDEMIC .-- A VETY singular form of epidemic has broken out, we learn from Australian correspondence, at a compound of epilepsy and hydrophobia, if, case of epilepsy, and while it lasts the sufferer is subjected to the most violent and distressing bodily contortions, as though he were where the effects of a powerful dose of strychine. There is no relief possible, and no one know, anything of the nature of the malady or resuntidote, and the fit must be suffered to exhaut itself, which it does not do in some cases for many hours, often for a whole day or night. Water appears only to aggravate the virulence of the malady, whether it be given as a drink or dashed on externally The disease appears also to be highly infectious, as it is people who aid in holding suf ferers down who are generally attacked There appears to be no doctor in the district a fact which is greatly to be regretted, asia have been :- Rev. Father Desoles, of the Con- skilled investigation into the symptomsof this strange malady might be productive of a remedy, and would certainly be of much intrest to the medical profession.

A NEW ENEMY OF VEGETATION .- A correspondent of the Boston Journal, writing form Cambridgeport, Mass., says :- "This preent season I have seen the ravages of an insert on vegetation which is not mentioned in the excellent work of T. W. Harris, M. D, describing insects that injure vegetation. A had for ornament planted a row of large carlet colored beans near the end of a barn The ground being rich they came up rank but I found the leaves all cut to shreds as fast as they came on. I examnied the vines daily, early and late, but failed to find any insect that could injure them; and feeling assured that it must be some nocturnal insect, one night at 10 o'clock I took a light and examined the vines. To my astonishment I found them thickly covered to the height of three feet with creeping snails of all sizes varying from one and a half inches long down to half, an inch, all eagerly eating the bean leaves. I have also found them to eat my lettuce and cucumber plants as soon as out of the ground. Without doubt many have seen their not knowing what to attribute it;to?

1 1 1 1 219 1 0277 **1**99

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS

FOR THE

SCHOOL TERM OF 1878-79.

Young Ladles' Reader.

Speller Speller and Definer.

do with analysis

do for the Diocese of Toronto.

Do Spener and Denner.

Do Catechism of Sacred History.

Do Hustrated Bible History.

Do Key

Brown's First Lines of English Grammar.

Do Institutes

Murray's Grammar abridged by Putnam

Murray's do revised by Kearney

Murray's Large Grammar.

Keenan's Doctrinal Catechism.

Stepping Stone to do

Metropolitan

Do

CHEAPSIDE

(ESTABLISHED 1819.)

437 & 439 NOTRE DAME ST.

HOSIERY.

COTTON, ERINO, LAMBS WOOL

ants White Sox, Nos. 1 to 6.

ants White Sox, Nos. 1 to 6.

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

"Colored Sox, 1 to 6.

"Colored Sox, 1 to 6.

"Colored Sox, 1 to 6.

"Seal Brown, Navy Blue, Gray and Faney, Seamiess, no lumps in the toes or heels, from 15c to 35c per pair.

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

Girls White Hose, 7c up to 80c per pair.

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

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

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

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

Ladies Balbriggan Hose.

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

Per pair.

Gray, Oxford State, best make from 15c to \$1.25
per pair.
Ladies Fancy Hose in great variety.
Gents Half Hose, 7c to 75c per pair,
Gents White Sox.
1s Unbleached Sox, 10c to 50c.
Gents Colored and Fancy Socks
ents Balbriggan Half-Hose.
Gents Merino Half-Hose
Gents Cotton Socks, with Merino feet.

Underclothing.

Canadian Hosiery.

We are now offering an excellent make of Cotton Hoslery, of Canadian manufacture. We desire our customers to examine these goods carefully, and give them a trial, for the follow-

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.

ANTLE DEPARTMENT, Up-stairs (West side)

Style and Fit Warranted.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT Up-stairs

Dress Goods.

New Canterbury Cords, in seal brown, green, navy blue and olive green.

Perslan Cords, all colors, 15c, 29c, 25c, 30c, etc.
Debeges, grey and brown (all wool), 30c to 50c.
Cashmeres, all wool, in checks, all colors, 30c up.
Homespun, all wool, 20c up.
Lustres and Brilliantines, all colors, 121c, 15c, 20c, 25c to 50c. 25c to 50c. Figured Lastres, quite new, 20c, 25c and 30c. Seal Brown Lastres, all prices. Silver Grey Challies. Silk and Wool Mohair, beautiful shades.

Grenadines.

Plain Black Iron Grenadine, 20c to 40c. Black Glace Grenadine, all prices.

Small Wares.

Pins, Needles, Buttons, Braids, Thread, Tape, Silk Spools, Silk Twist.

Corsets-Crompton Make.

Queen Bess Corsets, with shoulder straps and skirt supporters. Corsets for Children. Children's Bands.

Corsets, French Goods, at 50c each.

Domestic Goods.

English Prints, from 6e to 17c per yard.
Brown Cotton from 5e up.
White Cotton from 7c up.
An extra bargain in 36 in. White Cotton for 10c, worth 13c per yard.
Twilled Cotton, a good make, for 20c, worth 25c; sold elsewhere for 25c. Table Linens, in all makes, from 30c to \$2.50 per

yard. Towels, Brown and Bleached, a splendid assort-ment, from 7c each to \$1.00 each, Oxford Shirting, from 10c to 40c per yard; are splendld value. We believe in the best goods always! White Shirts—a good time for 75e each, warranted full finish for evening dress.

A good assortment of White Bress Shirts, from 75e to \$1.25 each.

Our 75e White Shirt is the best value in the

trade.

Regatta Shirts, assorted.

Oxford Shirts, assorted, for \$1.50 each, two collars, same as sold elsewhere for \$1.75 and \$2.

Chintz and Alexandra Quilts, at greatly reduced

A good 10-1 Quilt for 85c. Gents' Ties and Scarfs. Gents' Collars and Cuffs.

Gloves.

The best assortment of Gloves, all kinds and makes at CHEAPSIDE.

ALEXANDRES! IOUVIN'S!

JOSEPHINES!

Best Makers. Silk Thread Gloves, all colours, 5c up. Plaited Silk Gloves, all colours. Pure Silk Gloves.

Umbrellas.

Cotton, 30c up. Zanilla. Alapaca. Silk.

Ladies' and Gents' Umbrellas.

Ladies' Silk Scarfs and Ties.

A magnificent assortment GO TO

CHEAPSIDE,

437 AND 430 NOTRE DAME STREET,

BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

A. A. MURPHY,

PROPRIETOR.

[ESTABLISHED 1810.]

DAMPHLETS, DEEDS OF SALE. LAW FORMS, &c.,

PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE "EVENING POST,"

761 CRAIG ST., West of Victoria Square.

FINANCIAL.

MONTREAL, October 8. The money market was active to-day. Good mercantile paper is discounted at 7 per cent.

The following are the sales at the regular Stock

COMMERCIAL.

Grocery Markets.

TEAS.—Business is still confined principally to the wants of regular dealers buying for imme-diate wants. A fair sort of movement has taken place, however, and, covering back sales, we learn of 800 Formosa, 1,400 Amoy, 950 Japans, and 700 Greens.

diate wants. A fair sort of movement finstaken place, however, and, covering back sales, we learn of 800 Formosa, 1,400 Amoy, 950 Japans, and 700 Greens.

Coffee. The market for Brazils was again pretty slow, and this commences to show more plainly upon the tone of the market, as the feeling for the day was weaker than at any time since the opening of the month, and the quotations are reduced jc, per lb, making 16jc, a top rate on fair cargoes. Java is dull and nominally unchanged, and additional arrivals of 6,000 pleuts are reported.

Sugais,—On Baw the tone is a little unsettled, and values slightly nominal. A portion of the trade, and probably some of the largest holders, continue to talk very firm and keep their limits of valuation right up to the former extreme range of quotations, but are not selling many grades; and other holders say they cannot effect a movement of stock, except at a fractional shading.

Molasses.—Foreign stock of destrable quality continues under good control, the quantity here and to arrive not amounting to a very full total. The holders naturally look for extreme rates, with some degree of steadiness. The demand, however, is not of a very encouraging character; as boilers and grocers are not in need of supplies and could hardly be reached, except at a shading from former rates.

Frutt—Foreign dried.—Raisins are moving fairly, but rule somewhat irregular in price, with Valencias particularly easy. Recent sales embrace 1500 boxes layers at \$1.72 to 1.75 for new and 1.70 for old; 13,000 boxes loose muscatel at \$1.72 for new and \$1.72 to 1.75 for new; and 1.70 for old; 13,000 boxes loose muscatel at \$1.72 for new and 1.70 for particularly easy. Recent sales embrace about 1,250 bbls mostly at 41 to 41c, with some small lots at 41c. Nuts rather quiet as yet boxes have been shaded about te to 2 in price, which has led to a fairly active business. Sales embrace about 1,250 bbls mostly at 41 to 41c, with some small lots at 41c. Nuts rather quiet as yet but full former prices are generally rea 100 hoxes 80s to 100s 60 c, to 110s at 71 to 81c. COFFEE.

Java (Govt) 0 27 0 30	Ĺ				
Rio 0 19 . 0 21	1				
Ceylon	1				
Singapore	ł				
Mocha 0 50 0 33	ı				
	ĺ				
MOLASSES.					
Sugar House 0 26 0 29					
Muscovado, per gallon 0 30 0 321					
Barbadoes 0 371 . 0 40					
Porto Rico 0 35 0 37	ł				
Trinidad 0 32 0 34					
,					
FRUIT.					
Muscatel Raisins,per box [Loose], 1-65 1-75					
Do new 2 10 2 15					
Layer do old					
Do do new					
London Layers new 2 30 2 40					
Valencia Raisins,new per lb 0 05 0 05					
Sultana Raisins, old 0 05 0 05					
Seedless Raisins per lb 0 04 0 05					
Currents 0 03 0 05					
Do Tarragona 0 15 0 16					
Po Provence. 0 60 . 0 00					
Do lyica	1				
Paper Shell 0 00 0 00					
[Jordan 0 42] 0 45]					
Nuts, Fifberts 0 06 0 0 08					
Brazil Nuts 0 00° 0 06}					
Walnuts 0 062 0 11					
Sardines, quarters					

bo halves...... 0 16) 0 17. City Retail Markets.

e attendance at our city markets was not The attendance at our city markets was not very large to-day owing to the threatening appearance of rain, but the gardeners and farmers were well supplied with all classes of produce. PollThy—Was in large demand, and prices remain firm. Spring geese, soc to \$1 per pair; spring turkeys, soc to \$1.0 do; spring chickens, \$25 to 100 do; wild pigeons, 90c to 1.25 per dozen; black duck, 55c to 10c per pair; live chickens, 40c to 50c do. o 50c do. - GRAIN-Flour, \$2.55 to 2.50 per bag ; onts, 75c to

to 50c do.

GRAIN—Flour, \$2.55 to 2.50 per bag; onts, 75c to 80c do; peas, 80c do; Indian meral, \$1.20 do; bran, 80c do; corn, 50c to 52c do; buckwheat, 50c do; noutle, \$1.20 do; grue, 80c to 80c do.

FRUIT.—The market is completely gutted with all classes of fruit, and prices are very low. Apples are selling at from \$1.00 to 2.00 per barrel. Some Montreal Beautles sold as high as \$3.00 per barrel. Grapes, \$5 per pound, and 10c per pound for Delaware do. Peaches have been a failure throughout this season, and bring as high as \$3.00 per barrel. Pears, \$6 to \$9 per brl. Oranges are very scarce, and sell at 75c per dozen. Quebec Damaisons Plums, \$2 per bushel, or \$6.00 per barrel. Blueberrles are very plentiful at 50c to 60c per box. Cranberrles, \$3.50 per barrel. Preserving Tomatoes, 50c per bushel.

VEGETABLES.—Vegetables are very plentiful, and prices very low. Red cabbage, 40c per dozen; turnips, 50c per bushel; tomatoes, 25c per bushel; celery, 40c per dozen bunches; carrots, 15c per dozen; sweet corn, 6c to 7c per dozen; on 40c per bushel; red beats, 7c to 8c per dozen; beans, 40c per bushel; cauliflowers, \$1 per dozen; beans, 40c per bushel; cauliflowers, \$1 per dozen; beans, 40c per bushel; cauliflowers, \$1 per dozen; cucumbers, 50 per bushel.

BUTTER.—Common, 11c to 12c per pound; fresh prints, 15c to 22c per pound.

Leather.

Leather.

\mathbf{m}	ost	activ	€,	an
ng	ore	lers.		
0	23	(ii)	0	24
0	20		0	21
0	20		0	21
()	-18		0	19
0	24		0	25
0	22		0	23
			0	30
0	34		0	37
()	30		0	34
0	14		0	16
Û	14		ø	16
0	22		0	30
0	40		0	50
0	45		0	55
0	08		0	08
		ng ore 0 23 0 20 0 20 0 18 0 24 0 25 0 34 0 30 0 14 0 22 0 40 0 45	ng orders. 0 23 @ 0 20 0 20 0 20 0 18 0 24 0 22 0 31 0 30 0 14 0 22 0 40 0 45	0 23

ļ		lish Tweed, all-wool, for \$13.50.
	LINDSAY MARKETS. A considerable quantity of grain has come in,	BEAUVAIS will make to order a Sult of Scotch
	but the fine weather has kept farmers at out- side fall work. It will be seen by the quotations	BEAUVAIS will make to order a Suit of Tricot
1	that barley is worth more than wheat at present. Fall Wheat	BEAUVAIS will make to order a nice Beaver Overcoat, all shade and style, \$10.
	Spring Wheat	BEAUVAIS will make to order a fine Nap Overcoat, Velvet Collar, for \$12.00.
ī	Oatmeal, per 100 lbs 0 00 to 2 75	BEAUVAIS will make to order a Splendid Ulster, heavy Frize or Nap.; \$12.50.
	Cornmeal 0.00 to 1.75 Bran, per ton 0.00 to 14.00 Shorts 0.00 to 16.00	BEAUVAIS will make to order a very fine Ulster Chanchetta Beaver for \$15.
	Barley, per bushed 0 50 to 0 90 Peas 0 00 to 0 55	BEAUVAIS will make to order a fine Diagonal Overcont for \$15.00.
	POLALOES "	BEAUVAIS
- [Butter per ib	1
	Stilton Cheese, per lb	has on hand the finest Stock of Clothes in the
•	Lard, per lb	Dominion and Trimming to match.
•	Eggs, fresh, per 1b 0 8 to 0 9	THREE CUTTERS, always steady.
ĺ	Mess Pork, per barrel 0.00 to 14.0	Suit or Overcont made in TEN HOURS.
	i Solit, nei borrei o do to lo l	— AT —
•	Hay, per ton	I. A. BEAUVAIS.
	Calliskins, per to 0 8 to 0 10	
ı	Lambskin	190-ST. JOSEPH STREET-190
		•

Viger Cattle Market.

There were a large number of cattle offered for sale at the Viger Market to-day, and met with fair demand. Common to medium cattle brought \$2.50 to \$3 per 100 lbs. and fair to

good beasts \$4 to 4.25.

Milen Cows.—There is very little doing in this line of business and prices remain firm; common small cows sell from \$12 to \$18; fair to good \$19 to \$25; choice \$30 to \$50. SHEEP AND LAMBS-Are in fair demand lambs selling from \$1.75 to 2.50; sheep \$2.25

to 5.00. CALVES sell at all prices according to quality; two calves were sold this morning at

\$8 each. LIVE Hogs .- This line is active and several

sales are recorded at \$4 to \$4.25 per 100 lbs.

BIRTHS.

HENDERSON-On the 28th September, at 652 Dorchester street, Mrs. Peter Henderson, of 2 daughter.
WARD.—On the 1st of October, at 167 Craig street, Mrs. H. J. Ward, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

VAUGHAN-McCARTHY-At Toronto, on the 20th September, by the Rev. S.J. Hunter, Robert Vaughan to Miss Minnie Blanchard McCarthy, third daughter of D McCarthy, Esq., of Bally Island, Skibbereen, County Cork, Ireland. MARRIAGES.

ABOT-ECKART-At the Cathedral, Quebec, on the 1st Instant, by the Rev. G. V. Housman, M.A., assisted by the Rev. C. W. Rawson, M.A., R. E. Abbot, Esq., of Grand Rapids, Michigan to Mary, youngest daughter of the late J. R. Eckart, Esq., of this city.

DEATHS.

TROUDE-In this city, on the 1st October Judith Deschamps, wife of P. H. Troude, aged 40 years.

BRADY—On the 19th of June, at Bradford York, England, P. A. Brady, Esq., M.D., a native of Dublin, Ireland, but for over thirty years a resident of Bradford. May his soul rest in peace. McDonell.—At Bridge End, Ont., on the 28th ultimo, Elizabeth McGillis, beloved wife of Angus A. McDonell, and sister to the postmaster at Bridge End, Ont., aged 56 years. R. I. P. RONAYNE—Suddenly, of disease of the heart, at Chicago, Ill., on the 21st September last, Patrick Ronayne, aged 63 years, formerly of this city.

this city. O'GORMAN—In this city, on the 4th instant, Mary Ann, only daughter of James O'Gorman, aged 1 year and 11 days.

DION—Suddenly, in this city, on the 2nd October, Cyrille Dion, of New York city, aged 35 years.

DION—Suddenly, in this city, on the 2nd October, Cyrille Dion, of New York city, aged 35 years.

LOVE—In this city, on Thursday, 3rd Instant, Thomas Francis Love, infant son of Robert Love, aged 5 months and 14 days.

McCORMICK—In this city, on 2nd inst., Sarah Isabella, youngest and only surviving daughter of the late Jus. McCormick, II. M. Customs, aged 38 years and 11 months.

BALL—At Colorado Springs, on 18th Sept., of hemorrhage, Whitling Rexford Ball, son of E. G. Bail, of Bolton, Que., and son-in-law of Dr. Cutter, of Sutton, Que., aged 33.

CHAMBERLAIN—On Tuesday, the 21th inst., in Granby, Que., at the residence of James A. Downs, Esq., Gertrude, only daughter of the late Wright Chamberlain, Esq., of Stanstead.

MOONEY—At Ulverton, on the 2nd inst., Mary Eva, infant daughter of John and Mary Mooney.

KELLY—In this city, on the 24th instant, Joseph Kelly, son of James Kelfy, aged 28 years.

KELLY—In this city, on the 23rd instant, Martin Kelly, native of the Town of Boyle, Roscommon, Ireland, aged 48 years.

CUMMINGS—In this city, on the 23rd instant, Patrick Cummings, a native of County Silgo, Ireland, aged 45 years.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY TEST.

Increase..... S. CARSLEY'S

NEW WALL PROTECTORS. New Wall Splashers for 10c each. Handsome Wall Splashers for 25c each. NEW ANTIMACUASSERS at S. CARSLEY'S.

New Antimaccassers for 28c each. New large size Antimaccassers for 43c each. New Antimaccassers, splendid value, 65c each. NEW TOILET SETS at S. CARSLEY'S. New Toilet Sets, braided, only 30c set. New Toilet Sets, braided, only 40e set. New Marsella Toilet Sets, only 46e set. New Toilet Mats, 10c, 12c and 15c each. Brush and Comb Toilets, only 5c each. Watch Pockets sold for only 7c each.

NEW QUILTS AT S. CARSLEY'S. New Toilet Quilts for \$1. New Toilet Quilts for \$1.40. New Toilet Quilts, large size, \$2. New Honey Comb Quilts, \$1.55. New Honey Comb Crib Quilts, only 36c.

NEW TOILET COVERS AT S. CARSLEYS. New Tollet Covers, 24c. New Toilet Covers, 30c. New Toilet Covers, embroidered scarlet, 53c. NEW TABLE NAPKINS AT S. CARSLEY'S.

New Table Napkins, 68c dozen. New Table Napkins, large size, \$1.15. New Table Napkins, all linen, 90c dozen. New Table Napkins, large size, all linen, \$1.25.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS, our English buyer having recently made some purchases at an immense reduction from the cost of production in the following new and sensonable goods, namely, 50 pieces Black Lyons Dress Silk, worth 60c for 70c

50 pieces Choice Patterns Striped Silk, worth 55c, for 49c.

51c, for 49c.

100 pieces Cholce Patterns Striped Silk, worth 65c, for 54c.

200 pieces Plain Colors, in all the new shades Silk, worth 85c, for 70c.

75 pieces Plain Colors, in all the new shades Silk, worth \$1.20, for \$1.05.

10 pieces Black Silk Velvet, worth 85c, for 60c. 12 pieces Black Silk Velvet, 20 inches wide, worth \$1.90, for \$1.50.

5 pieces Black Silk Velvet, 20 inches wide, worth \$2.25, for \$2.

4 pieces Black Silk Velvet, 25 inches wide, worth \$2.20, for \$2.

S. CARSLEY, 393 AND 395 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

And S PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON,

ORDER!

BEAUVAIS will make to order a good and all-wool Suit for \$10.50. Sheepskins, Russets..... 0 20 ... 0 25 BEAUVAIS will make to order a Suit of English Tweed, all-wool, for \$13.50. BEAUVAIS will make to order a Sult of Scotch Tweed for \$15.75. BEAUVAIS will make to order a Suit of Tricot Fancy Trimming for \$15.00. BEAUVAIS will make to order a nice Beaver Overcoat, all shade and style, \$10. BEAUVAIS will make to order a fine Nap Overcont, Velvet Collar, for \$12.00.

CATHOLICS! ATTENTION!

POPE LEO XIII.

The finest Picture (Chromo) of his Holiness, POPE LEO XIII., sent to any address in the Dominion of Canada for

ONE DOLLAR.

This Chromo is 24 x 30 inches, and it has been pronounced by those who have seen his Holiness to be a very correct likeness, and

Far superior to anything now in the Market.

NO CATHOLIC SHOULD BE WITHOUTONE.

Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.

Address EMMET & CO., Publishers' Agents, &c.,

Box 1758 P.O., MONTREAL 8-tf

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL ;

TN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR LOWER CANADA

The second day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present: The Honourable MR. JUSTICE MACKAY.
WILLIAM ISAAC FENWICK, of the City and
District of Montreal, Stock Broker, carrying
on business there as such under the name,
style and firm of "FENWICK & BOND,"

Plaintiffs, HOZEN B. BIGNEY and CHARLES RICHARD LUTTLE, both heretofore of the City and District of Montreal, and now at parts un-known, and DONALD DOWNIE, of the sald City of Montreal, heretofore carrying on business at Montreal aforesaid, as General Publishers, under the name, style and firm of H. B. BIGNEY & CO., and the said CHARLES R. LUTTLE, also individually, Defendants.

CHARLES R. LUTTLE, also individually, Defendants.

If Is ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. Monk and Butler, Advocates, of Counsel for the Plaintiffs, in as much as it appears by the return of P. Archambault, one of the sworn Bailiffs of said Superior Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendants have left their domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendants, by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the English language in the newspaper of the said city, called the TRUE WINNESS, and twice in the French language in the newspaper of the said City, called L'Aurore, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendants to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By the Court.)

(By the Court.) HUBERT, HONEY & GENDRON.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

The second day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight. Present : The Honourable Mr. JUSTICE JOHNSON. The Honourable Mr. JUSTICE JOHNSON.

JOHN MONK, of the City of Montreal,
THOMAS PAGE BUTLER, of the Town of
Longueuil, in said District, and WILLIAM
G. CRUICKSHANK, of said City of Montreal, all Advocates, heretofore Conartners,
practising together as such at said City of
Montreal, under the name and firm of
MONK, BUTLER & CRUICKSHANK,
Plaintiffs,

JAMES E. McCLEES and EDWARD B. McCLEES, both of Philadelphia, in the United States of America, dealers in Pictures and Copartners, trading together as such at Philadelphia, under the name and firm of J. E. McCLEES & SON,

Defendant.

firm of J. E. MCCLEES & SON,
Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of their Counsel, Messrs, Monk & Butler, in as much as it appears by the return of William Conway, one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montireal, written on the writ of summons in this cause issued, that the Defendants have no domicile in the Province of Quebec, and cannot be found in this District of Montreal; that the said Defendants by an advertisement to be twice inscred in the French language, in the newspaper of this City called L'Amore, and twice in the English language in the newspaper of this city called the TRUE WITNESS, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendants to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial and Judgment as in a cause by default.

(By the Court.)

ment as in a came
(By the Court,)
CHS. BONACINA,
Deputy C. C. C.

NEW DAIRY BUTTER.

Received daily by Express from the Eastern Townships, very choice,

AT THE EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE.

DRIED BEEF,
BEEF HAM,
SUGAR CURED HAMS,

PICKLED TONGUES, CAMPBELL'S BACON (in select cuts.) EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE,

APPLES (very choice, for table use.)
ORANGES (Algeria, very sweet.)
LEMONS.
BANANAS, and all kinds of Fresh Fruits and

AT THE EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE THOMAS CRATHERN, 1303 St. Catherine Street.

MENEELY & KIMBERLY, Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells.
Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS.
23 Illustrated Catalogue sent free.
Feb 20, 78-28 ly

Meshane Bell Foundry

Manufacture those colebrated Bells for Churches, Academies, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free.

HENRY Meshane & Co.,
Aug 27, 1875.[

Baltimore,Md.

BURY & MCINTOSH, ASSIGNEES AND ACCOUNTANTS, MOLSONS' BANK CHAMBERS, Corner St. James and St. Peter Streets.

(Entrance on St. Peter Street.) GEORGE RURY, Official Assignce. John McIntosh, Accountant.

CANADA.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal. No. 1141. Dame Marle Louise Deschamps, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Louis Dolphis Charbonneau, butcher, of the same place, duly authorized to ester en justice,

Plaintiff; The said Joseph Louis Dolphis Charbonneau, Defendant. The Plaintiff hath, this day, instituted an action en separation de biens against the Defendant, her husband.

Montreal, 28th Sept., 1878.
L. O. TAILLON,
74
ZHEAttorney for Plaintiff.

The Loretto Convent Of Lindsay, Ontario.

Classes will be RESUMED on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2nd.

In addition to its former many and great advantages there is now in connection with the Convent a beautiful beech and maple grove, invaluable as a pleasing and healthy resort for the young ladies in attendance.

Board and Tultion—only ONE HUNDRED DO Speller DOLLARS A YEAR—including French.

Address,
LADY SUPERIOR,
Lindsay, Ont., Canada.
Aug. 28.

The Metropolitan Primer.

Do 3rd "Do 3rd "Do 3rd "Do 3rd "Do 3rd "Do 4th "Do 5th "Do 4th "Do 5th "Do 4th "Do 4th "Do 5th "Do 4th "Do 5th "Do 6th "Do

Aug. 28.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, DUKE STREET, Toronto, Opt. DIRECTED BY THE

BROTHERS of the CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS.

This Establishment, under the distinguished patronage of his Grace the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the Archbicoese, affords every facility for a thorough Educational Course. The Institute offers particular advantages to French Canadian young gentlemen who wish to acquire the English language in all its purity.

COMMERCIAL STUDIES FORM A SPECIALTY.

Board and Tultion, per Session of ten months, (payable quarterly in advance.) \$130.

For Circular and further particulars, address BRO. TOBIAS, 51-g. Director.

51-g. .-REPAIRS OF REFRIGERATORS.

Now is the time to leave your orders, which will be properly attended by

MEILLEUR & CO., MANUFACTURERS, 652 CRAIG STREET, Near Bleury.

Italian Warehouse.



STATUARY,

SUCCESSOR OF C. CATELLI ET CARLI 66 Notre Dame Street. Third door to the right, near Bonsecours Street

Mr. T. CARLI has the honor to inform the Clergy, Religious Communities and the public generally, that he will continue the business in his name, and that in his Store will always be found the best assortment of Religious Statuary, Paintings and Decorations, Architectural Ornaments, Rosettes, Cornices' and all executed at the shortest notice.

Statues made with Cement on which the temperature has no effect.

PRICES MODERATE. A visit is respectfully solicited.

OTICE!

THE COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA BUILD-ING SOCIETY will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, to obtain a special act of incorporation, giving it power:

Ist. To become an ordinary loan and investment society, with the psivileges accorded to Permanent Building Societies according to the laws in fosce.

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 borsowers, who will remain shareholders for the full amount advanced to them. And if they psefer 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 increase its capital stock from time to time; to create a seserve fund: to continue to issue to present a seserve fund: to continue to

4th. To increase its eaplial stock from time to time; to create a seserve fund; to continue to issue temporary shares, if thought advisable; to create a lien on the shares for the payment of claims due to the Society; and to invest its moneys in public securities, and to accept personat, in addition to hypothecary guarantees as collateral security for loans made by it.

And generally for any other powers necessary for the proper working of the said Society.

H. JEANNOTTE, N. P.

tf See.-Treas

[From the Cleveland Herald, June 8.]

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Sam-Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Malne. 4-g \$66 a week in your own town. Terms that Lett & Co., Portland, Maine.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

THRASHING MACHINE.

DRIVEN BY HORSE OR STEAM POWER.

OVER 3000 IN USE IN CANADA.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO DELIVER, ON RECEIPT OF SATISFACTORY VV orders, our Celebrated Hall Champion Thrashing Machine, to be driven by Horse or Steam Power. These machines have been without a rival for the past FIFTY YEARS. Nearly all the other Thrashing Machines are imitations of the Hall Machines, and have failed to give entire satisfaction. The Hall Machine has been

In the United States and Canada ever since introduced by the late JOSEPH HALL in 1828. The Hall Champion Thrashing Machine has been gradually and carefully improved each year as experience proved wise and desirable. No changes have been hastily made and called improvements. The greatest possible care has been exercised in the construction of all the working parts of the machine so as to save the necessity of repair and prevent annoying delays which are caused by breakages. Nothing but the very best of material has been used throughout the machine, and the workmanship is unsurpassed. Our machines are supplied with our

Patent=Diamond=Pointed=Cylinder=Teeth!

WE CAN SUPPLY PITTS, PLANET, OR HALL HORSE POWERS!

We are building a special machine for STEAM THRESHING—with 38-inch cylinder and 42-inch grain belt, and we also supply a Steam Engine which we guarantee to drive our Thresher in # first-class manner as rapidly as it can possibly be fed. Our Engine is made from the most improved model used throughout the United States, and gives universal satisfaction. It is simple in construction, easily and perfectly governed, and not liable to accidents or to get out of order, and all danger from sparks entirely removed.

Advanced Course of Composition and Rhetoric.

Bridges' Algebra. A Treatise on Mensuration for the use of Schools. Sangsters' Elementary Arithmetic. Sangsters' National Arithmetic.

Packards' Complete Course of Business Training. do with Key for Teachers and Private Studnts.

Bryant and Stratton's High School Book Keeping. Bryant and Stratton's Counting House Pools Keeping.

Day Book Journal

Do Large Worcester's Primary do

Chambers' Dictionary of the Latin Language, containing Latin and English, English, and Latin, by W. R. Chambers. Introduction to English History. History of England for the young.

Fredet's Modern History. Do Ancient History. The Child's History of Canada, by Miles. The School History of Canada.

Northen's History of the Catholic Church, with Questions adapted to the use of Schools. Mitchell's New Series of Geographies. First Lessons in Geography. New Primary

Stepping Stone to Geography. Lovell's Easy Lessons in Geography.

Do General Lessons in do. Guy's Elements of Astronomy. Smith's Illustrated do.

Catholic Youth's Hymn Book, paper covers. Bound and set to Music.

Catholic Youth's Hymn Book, paper covers.

Bound and set to Music.

Westlake's How to Write Letters—A Manual of Correspondence.
Jenkins' Students' Hand Book of British and American Literature.

Botany—How Plants Grow.
Paterson's Familiar Science—School Edition.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy—Part I.
Parker's Natural Philosophy—Part II.
Parker's Natural Philosophy—Part II.
Parker's Complete Philosophy.
Hill's Elements of do.
Balmes' Criterior, or How to Detect Error and Arrive at Truth.
Balmes' Elements of Logic.
Doublet's Logic for Young Ladies.
Fasquell's Introductory French Course,
Complete Course.
Ollendorff's New Method of Learning French.
Magill's French Prose.
Dinsmore's Spelling Blanks in three numbers.
Sadlier's Headline Copies in eleven numbers.
Square of Penmanship in 15 numbers.
New York Edition of Payson, Duntin and Scribner's System of Penmanship.
Primary Course in seven numbers.
Advanced Course in 13 numbers.
Advanced Course in 13 numbers.
Palent Cover and Blotter for Copy Books with Oblique Lines indicating the Slant of Writing.
Small for Peimary Course.
Large for advanced Course.
We have also a very large and complete assortment of Exercise Books, Composition Books, Drawing Books, Note Books, Poolscap, Note and Letter Papers, Slates, Slate Pencils, Pens, Holders, Lead Pencils, Ink, Chalk, Ink and Pencil Erasers. Black Board Cleaners, Rubbers, Blotting Paper, Covering Paper, School Pocket Penknives, &c.

Catholic Publishers and Booksellers. 275 Notre Dame Street,

THE CELEBRATED HALL "CHAMPION"

Improved for 1878.

THE STANDARD THRASHING MACHINE!

Worth three times as much as the ordinary teeth.

-Eight or ten horse-either DOWN OR MOUNTED ON TRUCKS, as Customers may desire. Also, Trucks built specially for Separators, with broad tires.

Circulars sent free upon application. For further particulars address

Oshawa, Ontario.

Joseph Hall Manufacturing Company,

Catechism of Perseverance Boyd's Elements of Rhetoric. Quackenbos' First Lesson in Composition.

Butler's Catechism for the Diocese of Quebec.

Sadlier's New Book Keeping Blanks

Cash Book Ledger National Pocket Dictionary

Nugent's Improved French and English, Euglish and French Dictionary.

Spiers' and Surrenne's French and English Dictionary.

do for the advanced Classes.

New Intermediate do. New Physical do. Pinnock's Catechism of Geography.

Pocket Edition of the New Testament. Large Type Edition of the New Testament. Epistles and Gospels for Sundays and Holidays

COLD Any worker can make \$12 a day at home. Costly Outfit free, Addres TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 4-g Montreal.