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. XXVIII.—NO. 53

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. AUGUST 14, 1878.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum
In advance.

THE POPE'S DELEGATE.

(From the Catholic Review.)

DEATH OF HIS EXCELLENCY, MOST REV. GEORGE CONROY, BISHOP OF ARDAGH AND CLONMACNOISE AND DELEGATE-APOSTOLIC OF THE HOLY SEE-A GREAT LIFE CLOSED AT AN EARLY AGE.

With profound sorrow we have to announce to-day the news of the death of his Excellency Mgr. George Conroy, Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise and Delegate of the Holy Sec.

As special telegrams to The Catholic Review have already made known, his Excellency was struck down some weeks with a severe attack of pneumonia—a fatal disease, which seldom spares its victims. He passed the crisis of the disease, and, as was telegraphed to us last week, he was recovering. On Sunday last, as we learn from three telegrams, he died from

disease of the heart.

How noble a life and what a brilliant career, so full of promise of usefulness to the career, so full of promise of usefulness to the Universal Church, has been thus cut short, our readers can appreciate, for it was our dinal and professor were made more intimate our readers can appreciate, for it was our privilege to keep them supplied with full information of his work in the Dominion of Canada, as Delegate of the Holy Sec. It is but a year ago, on his first visit to the State of New York, at Niagara, that we briefly a great churchman and statesman is almost sketched the outline of his life. We reprint sketched the outline of his life. We reprint boundless. It is not ten days ago since we these notes now, feeling too deeply moved by heard from the first president of Clonliffe, now the unexpected shock to add anything to the Bishop of St. John's, N.F., Most Rev. Dr.

[From the Catholic Review of July, 7, 1877.]

"'You are going, my son, as I went, to America while a young man,' said the Father of all the faithful not many months since to the gifted and youthful bishop whom he was taking from the Church of Ireland to represent the fulness of his authority in the largest, if not the most powerful, country of this western world. It is impossible not to recognize in this prophetic comparison, made by Pius IX. himself, remarkable evidence of the profound favor in which the Church holds Bishop Conroy, successor of the sainted bishops and abbots of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise—Clon-macnoise, the cloister of the wooded banks of the Shannon, which the Charlemagne of Alcuin loved so well and prized so highly. But it is not by such words alone, brimful as they are of paternal affection, that the Holy Father has indicated his opinion and approval of the remarkable career of Bishop Conroy in the past, and the expectation of even increased services in the future, which has been based upon that distinguished past. Calling him to the mitre directly by his own initiahim to the mitre directly by his own initia-tive, finding him returning three talents gained for three intrusted to him, he has given him many opportunities of winning five and of being placed over many and responsible things, not the least of these opportunities things, not the least of these opportunities being his mission to the Canadian Church, in which, as the representative of the Sovereign jurisdiction of the Holy Sec, he takes precedence of the oldest Bishops even of the most ancient Sees of New France. The Catholic Church being one fold, and in its affection knowing no bounds of territory, Americans of the same faith and the spiritual obedience as their Canadian and their Irish brethren may share in their just pride that the rulers of the Church are of such an eminent order of intellect and of vitue as the Apostolic Delegate, and that Catholic education, and the various Pius IX. has such men at his command. As other causes in which the Church uni-Pius IX. has such men at his command. As this eminent prelate has within the past week favored this State and ecclesiastical province by stepping aside from his appointed work to visit one of our principal colleges -Our Lady of the Angels, at Niagara Fallswe may take the opportunity of noticing the labors of his life, so that our own young. men may find in it the stimulus of a great example, seeing once more an illustration of the old truth that the democracy of the all classes of the spiritual life. It was Church is nobly crowned by an aristocracy which is in truth a government by the best, the best intellect and the highest virtue that she can develop. The humblest soldier of France sleeps with a marshal's baton in his knapsack. The humblest soldier of the Church has open to him her highest opportunity of service, which after all is what her brightest purple signifies; and this every one of her sons may aspire to if they seek to crown themselves with what Bishop Conroy at Niagara, last week, so beautifully termed "the triple aureola of priestly power, holiness of life and learning." As St. Augustine said to himself when he put his hand to the plough, never to turn back: "These could do this, and why not you." For our young men we can re-echo: These could deserve the favor and the employment of the Holy See,

why not you? The mitre and present delegation of Bishop Conroy are but new stations along the road of a life which, as yet not far advanced, has been marked yearly since boyhood by severe tests which uniformly resulted in qualifying him for new labors and fresh successes. Like the Roman orator and consul, he might point to the fact that he had won each honor in its year. Not merely this, but also that in his college course he had won every honor open to him, so that, except Cardinal Cullen himself, he was the most distinguished student the Propaganda ever had. Of a consular house, or, more accurately, of a Levitical race which had given priests to Ireland and archbishops to Armagh, he won, before he was sixteen, the favor of Cardinal Cullen, then recently appointed Archbishop of Armagh, and fresh from the expetience of a college president and from the traditions of his own friend and teacher J.K.L. the great Bishop Doyle of Kildare and Leighlin, which made him keen in discovering the nascent talent of young ecclesiastics. After a severe concursus through which he passed with great honor, the Archbishop changed the prize which he had won from an Irish college to the Propaganda, where he himself had been trained. In the years which passed over young Conroy in Rome his college distinctions fell thick upon him, and at the conclusion of his course, the Archbishop who had first discovered in him the

merit, so remarkably manifest, having been transferred from the Sec of St. Patrick and St. Malachy to the nearly as ancient and in modern times more important see of St. Laurence O'Toole, with the functions and dignity of a Delegate Apostolic, immediately secured his services as a professor and director in the great missionary college of All Hallows, Dublin. What America owes to that college and what it owed to Dr. Conroy in the nine years of his connection with it from 1857 to 1866, will be known only when the world can estimate what benefits to it a holy and a trained priesthood bring. The Irish Cardinal, at least, esteemed his services so highly that he sought them for the benefit of his own priests.
During Dr. Conroy's stay in All Hallows the
Archbishop's friendship and appreciation of
him so steadily increased that the Cardinal was almost a daily visitor to him, when in Dublin, as we have heard from an All Hallows student now on the American mission, no small part of whose own training was that he in turn by Dr. Conroy's appointment as professor of theology in the diocesan seminary of the Holy a great churchman and statesman is almost Power, how Dr. Conroy won the hearts of all the young students who, by what is the most singular suffrage of merit that a Catholic college can supply, almost unanimously

selected him as the director of their vocations and spiritual life. Thus it was that qualified by the highest col-legiate training and success, by experience in guiding ecclesiastics, by knowledge of affairs acquired in a position of great difficulty under a churchman and a statesman whose abilities recall Consalvi and Ximenes, and still further fitted to those qualities of soul which even the young students are so keen to recognize and so quick to refuse to see if unreal, in every one set before them as an example, Dr. Conroy was chosen by the fully informed Pope, of his own motion, to succeed in a difficult time, to the crosiers of St. Mel and St. Kieran. Perhaps as we are Catholic journalists it may be permitted to us to dwell on the fact that not the least of the public services which Dr. Conroy, as secretary and professor, rendered in his time to the Irish Church, tholic writers, who, by their devotion to history, science, eloquence and theology might be worthy o the genius and learning of the Irish Church. The chief ruler of an Irish see being a leader in that Israel which has kept the faith so well and diffused it so widely, has a position of prominence in the Church far exceeding that of the prelates of other dioceses of even greater extent and wealth, for the Irish Church is in the forefront of the battle for versal has to fight against Protestant heresy, infidel secularism and red revolution. And she is not behind in the struggle which that Church is also making in her moments of hardly-won truce, for the higher education of the laity. the discipline of the clergy, the permanent foundation of her great institutions and the diffusion everywhere and among to a See among the hierarchy of that land of saints and of the learned that Bishop Conroy was called. Has he rested on his laurels? Has he merely been the gentle pastor of "the loveliest village of the plain," situated at his door if not actually within his rule? Thecolumns of The Catholic Review, which necessarily can record only the ecumenical work of the bishop of so distant a See as Ardagh and Clonmacnoise, can answer, and during the last six years has answered that question by its abundant record of the great

year it was his masterly exposition of the rights of the Holy See; in another it was his defence, in the name of the bishops of Ireland and of Christianity itself, of the very bases of the Christian belief against the coarse and as Dr. Conroy showed, the neither very skillul nor very novel as-saults of the sceptics of Britain, assembled in the capital of Ulster,—a defense which has been since read in every language of civilization. In a later year it was his services at the great Council of Ireland and his address to her people in the name of her archbishops and bishops, which, as we quoted in The Catholic Riview some months ago from the Official Acts of that Council, was received with the unrestrained applause of the Fathers in whose name it was put forth, and which, as our own readers know, was read with joy and profit by the Catholics of every corner of the Englishspeaking world. Then again, the other day, it was Bishop Conroy who made one of the most masterly claims for free Catholic education which has been put forth by a country whose claims on that subject already wanted nothing that either justice, or reason, or sur-passing eloquence could supply. All this was done without neglecting the obligations he had contracted to the see which he had espoused, within whose bounds he has sustained discipline and fostered education. Under him St. Mel's College has progressed towards a fame which may yet equal that of Clonmacnoise, and communities or religious again make blooming with their virtues a diocese which was at one time a garden of

cenobites. Such a prelate, surely, was one whom the Holy See might send to a great Church like that of Canada, investing him with plenary jurisdiction to deal with all matters pertaining to the well-being of the Catholic religion, an authority which gives him in each diocese and province of the country to which he is sent ordinary jurisdiction and precedence of every local prelate, metropolitan or sulfragan, rrespective of the title or dignity with which they may be invested. Of such a prelate it is easy to believe the information which we

have from Rome, that, on his return from this delegation, the very highest rank which is in the gift of the Holy See will be conferred on him, so that he may perform new services for his mother Church, and add new lustre to the great priesthood of Rome.

We have intimated that we dwelt on his career to stimulate our young scholars, by showing them the services which one, who

was once such as they are now, has wrought for Church and fatherland. If imitating his efforts and struggles, let them also imitate his motives. When they are older they will know that his honors never would have supplied the motive or sustained the struggle for the Church which they represent. Those of them who saw him at Niagara last week need not be told that if it were not that some of the noblest bishops of the land yielded him their homage, they would hardly suspect at once the eminence of their visitor. Those who think that the easiest way to win happiness here and reward hereafter is through the pallium and the crosier, will do well to reflect that three times the Pope's Delegate to Canada has avoided the archi-

episcopal rank-twice in his native Ardagh

mission was accomplished, he took a brief vacation and journeyed to these States. Here, in New York and Brooklyn, he delayed for some weeks; and here, as well as in the Eastern States and in Maryland, he renewed with warmth many old friendships and won innumerable admirers. The demonstration in his honor by the students of All Hallows will still be fresh in our reader's minds. We know that it gave him special joy, and was the reward of many years of toil in behalf of his students. The private character of his visit prevented him coming prominently before the public, but in Catholic circles he made, universally, a profound and singularly pleasant impression. In Baltimore he took part in the ceremonial of the investiture of Archbishop Gibbons with the pallium, and a few days after, invited to preach before the American bishops, assembled at the opening of the new Sulpician seminary in that city, he delivered, although only at an hour's notice, a discourse which even to the present hour is ringing in the ears of those who heard it. It was only last week that one of the oldest of our American bishops regretted that the address had not been reported. The Delegate travelled overland to California, and his journey was marked everywhere with honors, and on two or three public occasions he made addresses which have been reproduced in almost every quarter of the

In May he participated in the translation of

the relies of the first Bishop of Quebec, and assisted at the Provincial Synod of Quebec. His later journeyings have been so recently recorded in these columns that we need



ARCHBISHOP LYNCH, TORONTO

New

Same with side

Brunswick

There the same

work of Bishop George Conroy. In one and once when Pio Nono sent him, as he not remind our readers of his almost triumphal progress from Quebec through

went himself to America, when a young We may briefly add now that the colossal work which was entrusted to Mgr. Conroy was performed with singular success. brought him into all parts of the Dominion and into communication with all classes. From the highest ranks in the State and Church, to the humblest walks of life, the Irish Bishop and Papal Delegate won not to Rome and raised to the Cardinalate. Of alone the respect due to his rank and talents, but still more, the affection which is only bestowed on high virtues and a genial and magnetic nature The most difficult questions of ecclesiastical affairs were submitted to his decision, and that decision not alone brought peace to Canada but won the high approval and ratification of Rome, in whose name he spoke. "Canada Pacificata" wrote an illustrious Canadian ecclesiastic to the editor of The Catholic Review, "may now be the legend of the Delegate's escutcheon," and still another glory was his, to have founded a new university in the name of his august master. Not alone was the delegate a man of affairs and of high politics in the settlement of tangled questions. but in the hardly less difficult duty of displaying the honors and privileges of the rank which he represented he showed that they were wisely entrusted to him. Scholars of his order are often more potent in the closet than on the rostrum, but the Delegate, no matter what the public occasion or how short the notice, was ready to sustain with eloquence and grace the honor of his position.

ter of open secret that after two or three years devoted to it, he was probably to be recalled his last moments our telegrams say nothing. He was accompanied by Father Ryan, S.J., of St. John's College, Fordham, who had been his pupil in Ireland, and was acting as his secretary. Sharing the profound grief with which all Catholics will hear of his death, we cannot record it without a personal sorrow, yet it is some satisfaction to know that, as he was to die at this side of the western ocean, far away from Aran and Clonmacnoise, he died nearest to the land of his birth, and consoled by the presence of friends, as well as of the venerable Bishop of St. John's, with whom he had labored in his early manhood for the priesthood of Ireland. May he rest in peace! Sir George Owens, at the meeting of the

to

ularity awaited him. Of the more extended

mission which Mgr. Conroy was to undertake,

at the conclusion of his work in Canada, it is

not now necessary to speak, but it was a mat-

Newfoundland.

honors and pop-

Dublin Town Council recently asked leave to propose "That the thanks of the Council be given to Lord Beaconsfield for his successful exertions in the Berlin Congress to maintain the peace of Europe and the honour and interests of Great Britain and Ireland." The proposition, however, was received very coldly, one member saying it would not be at all right to compliment "the man," and the Council refused to allow the necessary suspension When, last January, the first stage of his of the standing orders.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

XVIII.

(FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.) HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.) July 26, 1878.

The United States make a very creditable lisplay of the products of photographic art. There are ten exhibits of photographs and acressories of such uniform excellence that it is hard to choose between them. James Landy, hard to choose between them. James Landy, of Cincinnati, shows very fine potraits, amongst which one representing President Hayes is as the close of the lecture, in responding to the close of the lecture, in responding to the good a specimen of photography as I have ever seen. The remarkable feature of Mr. Landy's exhibit is a series of large photographs illustrating Shakespeare's seven ages of man. The artistic grouping is The first of the series, the baby "muling and puking in his nurse's arms," is a masterpiece of lifelike expression. Besides i good show of photographs, Sarony of New York exhibits some beautiful specimens of charcoal drawings. Gutekunst, of Philadelphia, also shows some very fine charcoal and fusian portraits. Joshua Smith, of Chicago, makes a specialty of photographing and this had been done by a lecturer. He children, and the remarkable portraits of babies of all sizes, ages and descriptions, who have the contraction of the subject would be properly taken up. have come all the way from Chicago," is a sufficient proof that this artist has been thoroughly successful in a difficult branch of photography. J. Gurney, of New York, shows some excellent specimens of his permanent souvenir colored photographs. The colors are fixed, and do not fade either from

time or exposure to the air. The Centennial Photograph Company exhibit some very large and excellent photographs of Philadelphiaand of the Centennial Exhibition. In short, whether in portraiture, composed subjects, or landscape, the American photographers have, I think, shown themselves, as a rule, far ahead of their European competitors. The American photographs, are far superior to the general run of European portraits in pose and expression, a point which depends entirely on the artistic skill of the operator.

The Shah of Persia, who has just left Paris, recently went to Fontaine bleau, and his little bill has been published in the papers. It amounted to only 14,200 fr., but, aftersome expostulation in Persian, it was reduced to 11,000 fr., or \$3,000. In this bill the item "Flowers" figures at \$300, twenty fowls at \$40, a cigar at \$1, four bedrooms at \$45, two boxes of cigarettes at \$10, twelve

descends to them is in the Ruc de la Tombe-Isoire. Armed with can-dles and pasteboards of authority from the Prefect of the police, we were admitted to these gloomy depths. The galleries and the different compartments are completely led in with human bones, arranged with great care fand intermingled with rows of skulls. The catacombs were formerly quarries, worked as far back as the Roman period, yielding a soft kind of limestone, which hardens on the exposure to the air. During the several revolutions and reigns of terror in France, immense numbers of bodies and bones have been brought here from various quarters, and thrown in confused masses into these cavities; but in 1810 a regular system was organized for the more seemly disposition of their resting place. New pillars have since been erected to support the roof, excavations made to admit more air, and channels dug to carry off the water. Paris has more than three times as many inhabitants underground than overhead, still they come, and the number is continually increasing. This reminds me of my recent visit

to Cologne, where, in the ancient church of St. Ursula, are displayed, in about the same manner of grouping as are the swords and bayonets in the Tower of London the bones of some 11,000 virgins, who, on a return from a pilgrimage to Rome, were mercilessly slain by the hordes of Attila.

THE HAMILTON "SPECTATOR" ON THE ORANGE RIOTS.

In an editorial of the 7th the Spectator says "Judging by the unfortunate occurrences of last night, on account of the Emerald Society's celebration, there is reason to fear that the disgraceful party troubles which have won for Montreal such an unenviable notoriety may be repeated here. Hamilton has, for a long time, been able to boast of the tolerant spirit animating all classes of her citizens-a spirit so widespread that anything like a collision between people of different creeds was considered well nigh impossible. The conduct of the rabble which gathered on King street last night, however, and the outrageous proceedings they indulged in subsequently, were such as to reflect very little credit on the community. The affair is the more to be regretted because there was really no excuse for it. Those of our Roman Catholic citizens who chose to celebrate the anniversary of O'Connell's birthday had a perfect right to do so, and, so far as we have been able to learn, they did nothing to arouse the ire of any party; hence the proceedings of the opposing faction are all the more worthy of condemnation. To be sure, it was composed almost entirely of young men and lir to boys, but they were all old enough to know a mob better, and they should be taught, by severe cent.

measures if necessary, that in our law-abiding city such conduct as theirs cannot be allowed to go unpunished. And the lesson cannot be inparted too soon, if we would escape the discord which has worked so much trouble in at least two other cities of the Dominion .- Hamilton Spectator.

MODERN EXTRAVAGANCE.

The Duke of Devonshire presided at a large meeting held in Buxton, to listen to a lecture vote of thanks accorded him, remarked that the lecture treated on one of the greatest evils of the day. It was an evil that had not been contined to the present time, but had been handed down from a very remote period. It only equaled by the wonderful execution. was, he thought, open to much doubt if the evil had ever been so rife as it was at the pre-sent time, or if it had ever been so prevalent among all classes of society. The results of extravagance were so manifest, and led to such required. It was requisite that not only the cause but the cure should be pointed out,

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The report of the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, which was appointed to visit Berlin and urge upon the Plenipotentiaries the importance of declaring that the slave trade is considered as piracy, and that their respective Governments would not recognize the legal status of slavery in their relations with the States in which that institution may still exist, has just been issued. The Committee found ready access to the representatives of France, Russia, Germany and Italy; but they complain that Lord Beaconsfield and Salisbury confined themselves to an official acknowledgment of the memorial. Nothing was achieved by the deputation so far as practical results are concerned. The foreign Plenipotentiaries admitted all the arguments against the continuance of slavery, but were of opinion that it properly belonged to England to take the lead in dealing with this question. As England was not prepared with a proposal, there was nothing more to be

ESCAPE FROM THE LYNCHERS. ... A NEGRO MAN, HUNG UP BY A MOB, LOOSENS TEE ROPE AND GETS OFF-GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFAIR DY THE VICTIM.

boxes of cigarettes at \$10, twelve carriages at \$25, a melon at \$11, and three carriages at \$160. No wonder night last, 7th instant, by a mob to lynch. the Shah made a clean bolt of it. him for alleged outrage upon the person of a The coolest place in Paris just now | six-year old girl, was brought here this evenis in the Catacombs. These subterranean galleries, which extend under a
great part of the city, have upwards
body by 100 No. 3 shot and in the wrist by a of sixty entrances in different sub- pistol ball. His condition is such that it is urbs. The principal staircase which problematical whether he will live or die. He was much exhausted when he reached here, and talked with great pain.

STORY OF THE ESCAPE.

He, however, gave the following graphic

story of his miraculous escape:—
When they rushed me outside the jail, they put me up behind a man and rode rapidly away. When we came to a tree one said :-Here's a good place; let's hang him here," but the others said, "It's too bushy here; let's go further on." So they rode on until the man who had me said :-

"Here, fellows, let's hang this damn nigger. I don't want him to ride behind me all

night; I'm getting tired of him."

So they stopped at a hickory tree, one of them climbed it, threw a rope over a limb and placed the noose around my neck. The man in the tree then fetched it a jerk and choked mighty bad. The moon was down, and twas very dark. Between fifty and sixty men were around me. I got my right hand out of the rope to which my left hand was tied behind me, and slipped it easy like up to the rone on my neck and worked it unbeknown to them until I got it around my ears and off my neck. Then the man in the tree says :- "What you standing away off dar for, you damn fool? Come close!" and the man kicked his horse and made him get close to the tree, and the man in the tree threw the end of the rope down and said, "Ketch hold dar." They ketched the rope and I looked around to see where to jump. So when the man rode off to let me swing I fetched a big lunge and lit right among the horses. The man up the tree says :-

"The damn nigger is gone, look out dar." I got down among the horses and they were afraid they would shoot one another, and at last I saw an opening and darted through. One man says, "Here he goes," and then they began to shoot, and that blinded me. They shot in my face and all around me; never heard the like. While they were shooting I ran against an old stump and fell just as a heap of them shot. At last one man shot me in the hand and just before I got to the fence another man shot me in the side. He galloped up close to me and fired. I fell and he says "I'se get him;" but that made me jump again, and then I come to a rail fence and I saw dar was a rock fence by it and I jumped over that, and I got mighty weak and didn't go but a few steps before I fell in the clover patch, lay still and heard them hunting and shooting all around, but they didn't find me. I lay dar until ten o'clock yesterday morning, and I got so bad off for some water I walked and crawled through some beech woods and got to a black man's house; told him not to tell where I was, but he got scared and said if I died there the white folks would get after him. New York Times.

The army worm has made its appearance on the outskirts of Yreka, Siskiyou county. Ir turns out that two men lately hanged by a mob in Gallatian, Tenn., were entirely innoTHE DOOM OF TURGESS [For the Post.]

Turgess, the Dane, his Raven wing O'er Erin spread, and all beneath Obeyed him as their lord and king, Except brave Malacht, of Meath—He scorned to bow his haughty head Before the Northern Vi-King's power; "The Dane shall see me lying dead Ere his base flag pollute my tower!"

Each church a guard of Normans had; The Priests said Mass deep in the wood; The people's sorrows drove them mad,— (Ah! Erin, of the heavy Rood!) Like locusts from Egyptian sands. The rovers poured down from the coasts Where Desolation gloomy stands. And icc-bergs tower like misty ghosts

Fair are thy maidens, Innisfail!
Their checks like roses on the snow,
Pure are ye, daughters of the Gael
And bright with youth's fair, radiant glow!
And Meicha of thy royal blood,
O, Malachi, was fair to see!
Great chiefs before thy proud gates stood,
But none could take thy child from thee.

"By Thor and Woden!" Turgess swore,
"No maid Valhalla's halls doth grace
Like Melcha. Who hath ever bore
A form like her's; so sweet a face!"
So, swift of foot, he sent an earl
And these his words:—"Turgess, the Dane,
Wants Melcha from thee, Celtic churl.—
Turgess, the scourge of land and main!"

King Malachi thought for a while.
And, sullen, stroked his royal beard.
Then, sudden, with a curious smile
He answered low, like one a-feared:
"Lough Vair is beauteous to the eye,
Let it be Turgess' trysting place:
With fifteen maids, my daughter I
Shall send to wait upon his grace!"

Through Menth he sought for youths fifteen. Beardless, though warriors scarred in fight; Enrobed as maids, each bore a skene. Than Damask blade more sharp and bright. With fifteen chieftains Turgess came, His golden collar on his breast. His banner bore the Raven's name,—The evil bird flashed on his crest.

VII On fair Lough Vair night's shadows fall
And hill and dale are wrapt in gloom,
Diana's melancholy spell
Hid 'neath its charm the summer bloom.
Hark! 'its the night owl's sombre cry,
Like a sad heart's when hope is fied.
The light is gone; the night is nigh.
And fifteen Danes lie cold and dead!

Turgess, thy chains shall bear thee down Lough Alnan's waters wait thy doom; Thou sought's ton Erin's soil a crown And Erin gave thee but a tomb!
And Malachi the collar wears
Which once the haughty Viking wore!—
His fate, may it be his who dares
Pollute dear Erin's holy shore!

FR. GR

FR. GRAHAM.

DORA

By JULIA KAVANAGH. Author of ' Nathalic." Adel c.' ' Queen Ma b,'&

CHAPTER XVIII .- CONTINUED. "Fame for writing about Rhodopis," he

good-humoredly replied. "There are other subjects," she urged.
"So there are—'Red-iRding Hood,' Beauty

and the Beast, and others; and to tell you the truth, I have written about them too. A set of gypsies! There is no knowing where they came from. They are here, they are there, in every point of the compass do we find these pretty Zingari. A world of trouble they gave

"And so you do not care about fame?" re sumed Dora, who would not be baulked of an

"Verily, Miss Courtenay, I do not. I admire the man who first said, What has posterity done for me, that I should do anything | not help looking toward the lame teacher's for posterity?' Think, moreover, how fragile a good it is! Think of poor Ptolemy and his eleven ethereal regions. For a thousand years and more he reigns supreme in astronomy, then comes a Copernik, or a Galileo, and Ptolemy may sleep in Rgyptian dust for ever-

"Ah! if one could rouse him out of that apathy to generous ambition!" thought Dora,

with a secret sigh. But of that there seemed little chance. Doctor Richard looked too good-humored, and too well-satisfied with his poverty to be easily roused. But however deficient these genial natures may be, they have a charm which is irresistible. When Doctor Richard, noticing how languid Eva began to look, spoke of going, it seemed to Dora that his three hours' stay had been too brief, and she longed to join her entreaties to Eva's prayer to be allowed to remain. But she did not-perhaps she dared not. Doctor Richard looked, moreover, as if he would have been inexorable, so Eva submitted, threw her arms around Dora's neck, and said, kindly,

"Do come and see me-do!" "Miss Courtenay has no more time to lose, Eva," said her father. "She lost yesterday in dressing your doll, and to-day, in receiving you; it is out of the question that she should sacrifice a third day.'

Eva looked rather crestfallen, but Dora whispered:

"Never mind; you will come and see me again," and the brightness returned to the child's face, and with a look of intelligence she nodded, adding in Dora's ear, "I love you, Miss Courtenay. Oh! I do love you so!"

A fond parting followed, and Dora went to the window and looked out, and saw Doctor Richard and his little girl walking down the street. Ere they turned the corner, Eva looked up at her, and gave her a last friendly

When Doradrew her head away, and looked in, she found her aunt in a towering passion. Whenever Mrs. Luan was angry, speech failed her utterly. She stammered through her wrath, and became almost incomprehensible. Dora looked at her flushed and agitated face, then glanced to her mother for explanation.

"Your aunt is angry with poor Doctor Richard," said Mrs. Courtenay.
"A low, vulgar upstart!" stammered Mrs.

Luan—"How dare he?—How dare he?"
"Why, what has Doctor Richard done? asked Dora, with indignation.

"No Doctor!" said Mrs. Luan-"not he.

know a Doctor."

"Aunt, what is the matter?" "Don't tease her," whispered her mother.

"She is in a rage because she considers that Doctor Richard has retracted his invitation." "Oh! Aunt," remonstrated Dora, "Is it possible you do not see that Doctor Richard spoke so to surprise Eva to-morrow? He

looked at me quite significantly all the time." This did not mend matters. "Why does he look the beggar?"

Poor Mrs. Luan! she was nearly a beggar herself, yet in her wrath she could find no keener word of reproach for the offender than this. Dora blushed a little, but was mute. "Why does he come here?" angrily con-

tinued Mrs. Luan. "He is old, he is poor!you can't want him!"

gan, but Mrs. Courtenay interrupted her a lit-

comes here for her sake—which I do believe all—if he but knew it!" Dora could not do betfer than to receive

Now, the idea of Dora being provided for and she put Doctor Richard's note with by the beggar," as she called him, added fuel them. handed to Dora. It was from Doctor Richard, and reminded her of her promise to meet Eva the next day. He also intimated that, "in case they did not find ten too early, the carriage of the lady with whom Eva resided, and Mrs. Luan, at that hour."

Dora's bright face took a flush of pleasure and triumph as she read this note aloud, and it was with the mildest reproach that she

said, "There, aunt!"

room to read it again.

Mrs. Luan was silent and sulky, and Mrs. Courtenay full of childish glee.

"A carriage!" she said. "Then I suppose the lady is quite rich. I should not wonder if she had really adopted little Eva. Poor dariouth. ling! It is an injudicious plan, I think. How will she like poverty when she has to go back to it? Parents should think of these

things. She shook her head, and breathed a philosophic sigh over Doctor Richard's imprudence. Dora folded up her note, and went into her

There is a rapid downward path in all things, and Dora Courtenay was going down very fast to the dangerous depths whence it is all but hopeless to look up to the free level world again. She knew it, and yet she went on and never cared to stop or to look back Doctor Richard was free, that was enough for conscience. He was free, and though it might be a misfortune to love him, it could no longer be a sin. Foolish girl, as if a misfortune to which our will says "yes" were not almost always guilt more or less deep, but guilt none the less. Her aunt's jealous observation of Doctor Richard, her mother's fond comments on his frequent visits, were as music to her ear, siren music, wondrous and strange, that made her reckless of the breakers and sand-banks to which her poor bark was rapidly steering. Oh! if it were true! If he really liked her! If he came to the house for

If he had brought h:s child because he wished her to become that child's mother! If he hoped to bind her to himself by the closest and the dearest ties known to man! She was alone now, yet at the thought she hid her flushed face in both her hands. She was and Eva waiting for them. so happy that she could scarcely bear it. It "I have called her Minna!" cried Eva, dart did occur to her, indeed, that she might be mistaken—that Doctor Richard had no such

intentions as her mother and her own secret hopes attributed to him. But even if he had not these wishes now, might they not come with time? Few women who have the power to fascinate do not know that it is theirs. Dora Courtenay had charmed many hearts in her day. She knew she had the gift to attract even those for whom she cared little: was it presumption to think that she might

do so? "I will be good!" thought Dora. "I will try and conquer my faults. If I reach his liking it shall be through his esteem, and then I can at least look back on the attempt without self-reproach or shame. Perhaps he is too poor to marry. Perhaps, seeing aunt and mamma almost dependent upon me, and having a child himself, he will not be so imprudent. If so, I cannot blame him, surely. And yet people can be poor and very happy!"

As Dora came to the conclusion, she could window. It was open, to let in the pleasant autumn heat; and Dora's eye could dive down into the clear dark room, dark not because it her side. was gloomy, but on account of the surrounding brightness of the street. It was very neat though poorly furnished; the beeswaxed floor shone again, the distant bed looked snowwhite, and the lame teacher's wife sat mending linen with a work-basket on a chair by her. Presently she put down her task to peep out of the window. She gave a long, wistful look down the street, then she glanced toward a little clock on the mantel-piece. Was her husband late?—was she getting anxious at his delay? But there was no need—a door opened, and Dora saw him coming in. He went up to his wife and kissed her. She took away his hat and books, made him sit down in her chair, and brought him a glass of wine. "Yes, one can be poor and be happy," thought Dora, turning away from the little homely picture, "but I could be happy also even though I should never marry him, or though we did not marry till we were both as day. It would be strange indeed to marry at

past forty, and yet I know I could be happy still-very happy. His hair would be quite gray, and mine would be turning fast. I should be rather a faded old maid, such a one as people speak of, " she must have been good-lookng when she was twenty." He would be brown and rather thin, and Eva would be a young matron with children on her knee—but should be happy, very happy. We should have a little money then—not much, but just a little; a cottage near Dublin, too; and he would be out all day, and would come home to me of an evening a little tired, but cheerful. 'Dorn,' he would say, as we sat and talked by the fire, 'do you remember when you were young? You had bright hair and brighter eyes, and a blooming face enough then, and now they are gone.' I shall answer, You should have come earlier, sir, and you

should have had them all.' Ah! what will he say to that ?" Poor Dora! Her dream from subjective and contingent has become future, so swift is the transition. She stands in her room with Doctor Richard's note in her hand, and happening to raise her eyes, she sees her own image in the greenish glass above her mantelpiece. It is a dull plate, tarnished and gloomy, but Dora's radiant face shines from its depths with the glorious light of hope and young love. And Dora is not forty yet, but twenty-three, and she barely looks beyond her teens. There is not a silver thread in the rich brown gold of her hair, nothing has yet dimmed the brightness of her happy, radiant eyes. With that pure, fresh bloom on her cheek, and that smile of delight on her ripe lips, Dora looks enchanting just then. Mere beauty would seem cold near her, for beauty is not always a light from within; and the fervor of her dream, and the consciousness that she is still young and pleasant to look at, make Dora's heart beat with secret rapture. past, indeed, but it was far too luxurious for a

of thirty-odd ?-and how many men could help

but I must say that even if Doctor Richard knows it, and is diffident. Ah! if he knew

But on reflection Dora thought it was as well that he should not know it. She opened this argument, but failed. Doctor Richard's his addresses. He is a most delightful man," well that he should not know it. She opened she added, emphatically; "and I should like a drawer, took out a little inlaid mother of to see my dear Dora provided for before I pearl casket. In which she kept her Even Mrs. Luan perhaps under the influence die."

Choicest treasures—memorials of her brother of such unwonted good cheer, relaxed from

to the fire of Mrs. Luan's wrath, and there is "Paul would have liked him," she thought, no knowing to what a height it might have the tears rushing to her eyes. "Oh! if I "Paul would have liked him," she thought, risen if Madame Bertrand had not just then could but have seen these two together—if I made her appearance with a note, which she could but have sat and listened to them, how

happy, how very happy I should have been!"
But sad and troubled are the dreams we indulge in when we remember the dead. We cannot, if we have truly loved them, let fancy free where they are concerned. The gloom, which had been placed at his disposal, would the sad austerity of the grave, its silence and come round for Mrs. and Miss Courtenay and its hopelessness, ever come between us and our reverie. The remembrance of her brother, ever leved, ever lamented, fell like a pall over

Dorn's happy imagining,
"I must not think of these things," she thought, rather sadly; "if Doctor Richard wished to marry he need not have waited so long to do so; and if he does not care for me, why should I be ever thinking of him?" But she left his note where she had put it

with the treasures and the mementoes of her

CHAPTER XIX.

At ten exactly a handsome carriage drew up before Madame Bertrand's door, and Madame Bertrand herself came up with the tidings, looking both charmed and puzzled as she delivered them.

"Such a pretty carriage," she said; "such handsome horses, too!"

Mrs. Courtenay smiled mysteriously; and Dora went to the glass, tied her bonnet-strings, and, without looking round, said:

"Are you ready, aunt?" Twenty times since the morning Mrs. Luan had declared that she would not go, and twenty times she had retracted and said she would. As her last declaration had been one of denial, her present one was naturally one of assent. Rather shortly she answered that she was quite ready. They went down at once and entered the carriage; whilst Madame Bertrand stood on the doorstep to see them drive away.

The morning was one of perfect beauty Mrs. Courtenay's raptures were spoken; but though Dora was mute, never, it seemed to her, had earth and sky been so full of happy promises as they were then. Through the city they went; beyond the track of the railways, through a green and fertile landscape, up a winding road that overlooked the silver Seine, till they came at length to a little wood, on the skirt of which they saw Doctor Richard

ing forward to meet Dora as she alighted.
"And I have already broken her nose, added Doctor Richard, completing the infor-

mation. "Why did she fall?" argued Eva, looking

injured. "Oh! Doctor Richard, what a charming place!" cried Mrs. Courtenay, looking round; "and we have a carpet too," she added, seeing one spread on the grass within the shade of the trees. win a heart so dear ?-was it wrong to try and

"And partridges in the hamper!" said Eva. "Eva!" Doctor Richard said no more; but

Eva was mute and looked abashed. The spot was pretty, sylvan and quiet. stone cross rose at the angle of the wood; close by it a little stream murmured through the grass; below lay a wide and rich landscape, and the winding road up which they had come passed through the wood and be-came an arched avenue. Dora watched the carriage, which, after bringing them thus far, now entered that shady path, and was soon hidden from her view, and she wondered whither it was going. Doctor Richard, who

"Do you like this spot?" he asked. "How could I fail liking it?" she replied smiling; "it is charming!"

"Yes, and I brought Fido," said Eva, who could not bear to be silent. "Oh! do look at

him, Miss Courtenay!" A pretty King Charles, who lay licking his paws on the carpet, now interrupted the task in order to look at the new-comers. On Mrs. Courtenay and Mrs. Luan he bestowed a lazy, good-natured look; but Dora he eyed more shrewdly. After a few seconds given to deliberation, he rose, came up to her, sniffed her

flowing skirts, then pawed her with a familiarity that looked like recognition. Dora stooped and patted his silky head, whilst Doc-or Richard smiled significantly. "Fido is a shy, reserved dog," he said

and yet, you see, Miss Courtenay, he acknowledges your power at once."

"Oh! but they all like Dora!" cried Mrs old as that poor teacher and his wife. I could Courtenay; "Madame Bertrand's cat dotes wait twenty years for him and think it but a on her; and it is a most intelligent cat, and never could endure Monsieur Theodore, who ran away without paying the poor old thing!' "What a remarkable cat!" gravely said Dr. Richard. "I hope it clawed Monsieur Theo-

dore and spit at him." "Yes, it did," innocently replied Mrs. Cour-

tenay; adding, while Mrs. Luan looked daggers at her, "but it loves Dora so." Doctor Richard did not answer that every

thing and every one must love Dora, but his look and smile implied it as plainly, that Dora thought with secret joy, "Well, I believe it is so-I do believe that everything and almost everyone likes me!"

"Come and look at yourself in the water!" cried Eva, impatiently; and taking hold of her hand, she led Dora away.

The little stream flowed slowly, and proved a fair mirror. It gave back the gray old cross, all mossy with age, and a quivering aspen-tree, and Dora's laughing face as she bent over it; and it soon gave back Doctor Richard's face, too, for Dora remembered later that he kept very close to her that morning But a sudden breeze rippled the water, and every image within it was broken.

"A pretty looking-glass, forsooth!" said Doctor Richard-"is it an image of life, Miss Courtenay?"

"I hope not," she replied quickly. "You prefer a smooth, unruffled surface?-

so do I; but who has it? So let us make the best of the present time." "It is time for luncheon," said Eva.

"Well, I believe it is, you little torment!" Mrs. Luan and her sister-in-law were already seated on the carpet. Dora and Eva-joined them-Minna was by Eva's side, and Fido nestled on Dora's skirts-and Doctor Richard unpacked the hamper, and laid the cloth. Alasi how extravagant that Doctor Richard was! This was not a sumptuous re-She knows, too—how can she help knowing man in his circumstances. Dora did not dare it?—that she has more to give than to receive to say a word, but Mrs. Courtenay assumed in the exchange she is contemplating. How the privilege of her years, and lectured this many women would care for the poor widower prodigal entertainer. He heard her with his usual good-humor, but attempted no justifica-

ceteras. I contend that we could not enjoy

the landscape upon less."

Mrs. Courtenay tried to find an answer to geniality was communicative this morning. of such unwonted good cheer, relaxed from the usual severity of her demeanor. Dora did not care to hide her happiness. When the meal was over, she went with Eva to sit by the stream, and she there enjoyed herself silently. The sweet autumn breath from the little wood sit thus, forgetting the world, and looking at the dark through clear waters rippling along, and seeming to carry away in its waves the woodland green and the blue sky, was en-chanting. This little bit of Norman landscape was Eden to her, and everything in her aspect said so. Doctor Richard looked at her even while he talked with Mrs. Courtenay, and as he looked he thought:

"If ever a girl was made for happiness, this is she. Happiness is her calling, her vocation, just as ill-temper is her precious aunt's."

Unconscious of the severe sentence, Mrs. Luan, who could enjoy the good things of this world when she had not to pay for them, was wondering whether she had really done justice ate reproach in her eyes, that Mr. Templeto Doctor Richard's luxurious cheer, when a fit of drowsiness that came upon her seemed to answer the question satisfactorily. Doctor Richard, who saw her struggling against sleep, smiled and walked away to smoke a cigar, whilst Dora rose and went away with Eva to wander in the wood.

"I shall stay and mind Mrs. Luan," whispered Mrs. Courtenay to her daughter. "Ido believe she is overpowered with the champagne; you know how I was for just one glass of cider."

Dora laughed, but willingly enough left Mrs. Luan to her mother's care, and walked away, as we said, with Eva, leisurely followed by Fido. They went along a narrow winding path, where the shade was thick, and where a sunbeam could scarcely pierce the heavy boughs. Many yellow and withered leaves already strewed the grasss, and crackled under their feet; but the air was warm, and a gentle breeze scarcely moved Dora's muslin dress. She felt vaguely happy, and holding the child's hand, hearing her chattering without listening to it, she felt as if she could walk on thus nor think of stopping, when she suddenly stood still on seeing Doctor Richard. He was leaning against a tree smoking, and throwing away his cigar, he came toward them.

put on your hat." "There is no sun."

"Do as I bid you." Eva pouted, but obeyed. Dora and Doctor Richard remained alone. Dora felt tonguetied; sudden shyness came over her, and kept her mute. Doctor Richard did not appear to see her embarrassment. He only smiled as he saw Fido standing in the path looking after Eva, but remaining after evident consideration of the matter, with Dora.

"Eva," he said, without preamble, "go and

"Fido has decidedly given you his heart!" he said.

"Does he not stay with you, Doctor Richard?"

"No, I have the slightest share of Fido's regard. Yet he owes me much. A poor English lady died here, and this little fellow was her great trouble during her last illness, for as she said to me, 'No one will have him for his own sake, he is too old, and no one here can value him for mine.' I set her mind at rest by promising to take him; so when the poor thing died, I put Fido in my pocket and brought him to Eva. But there was grief and trouble in Fido's little heart, and he never could take kindly to us. He lies on his cushion licking his paws, and sometimes seeming to wait and listen for a footstep that comes not, and will never come again; and he lives a good deal within himself. like a philosopher. Poor old Fido! There is something pathetic to me in the old age of animals. We are still in all the early exuberance of our youth when decrepitude steals upon them. But all this Eva does not suspect, and she petulantly wonders that Fido will not play with her, and murmurs because he walks in-

stead of running along the avenues." "What avenues?" thought Dora. "How do you like this little wood?" suddenly asked Doctor Richard, changing the

subject rather abruptly. "Very much indeed!" "Yes, it is pretty enough; but you and I, Miss. Courtenay, have seen spots more beau-tiful by fargin another land than this!"

"You mean in Ireland?" replied Dora. "I do. We had not there indeed that clear brightness, the attribute of the Continent; but there is a western softness which has its charm, sometimes mysterious and sweet, like what we imagine of fairy-land. If there be a country in the landscape of which poetry has chosen to become visible, it is surely Ireland. In other lands—I speak of the most favored climate, ruins, and famous old names lend their beauty to spots which otherwise might not be much heeded; but in Ireland it is not so. There the spell is unalloyed. We need no heathen temple to grace the waterfall. We do not ask what poet's villa once stood by the lake-what battle was fought on its banks. We have a sad story which we would rather forget than remember, so we look at this beautiful Ireland, and think her a free virgin still, for though many have been her masters, she has preserved the grace and wildness of

liberty through all the bitterness of her servitude. He spoke with some emotion, and tears rushed to Dora's eyes as she heard him. A | the competition were therefore an injustice to vision of the past-not of her lost home, but me, which I felt and resented. I won the of Deenah as she imagined it, with its shining race, indeed, but I only won back what I delighted with the change in his circumlake, its wide waterfall, and its sweet sylvan | should never have risked to lose." landscape—rose before her as he spoke.

"I have pained you," he said. "Yes," she answered, " for your words made me think of places which I shall never see." "Oh! how can you tell?"

" I do not wish it," she very sadly said. "Oh! but I do," he ejaculated with sudden fervor. "God forbid that I should stay forever in this pretty Normandy-so pretty, but

"He does not mean to stay in Rouen," thought Dora, with a pang. "I might have known it. What brought him here." Doctor Richard unconsciously answered.

that question by saying :
"I came for Eva's health. She required this keen air-for a time, at least. This is a very elevated spot."

"They had reached a narrow platform be-yond the wood. On their left stood a little brick chateau, of gay and cheerful aspect. Its high slate roof and tall chimney-stacks were cut sharply in the blue air. Its many windows were framed by white stone carvings. Behind it spread a green mass of trees, with many an autumn tint softening their verdure. In front a blooming flower-garden sloped from the flight of stone steps that led to the porch down to the handsome iron gates that closed

the entrance to the pleasant domain. The flowers, stirred by a soft breeze, were dancing in the sun, the window-panes shone ou can't want him!"

ition.

ou can't want him!"

o

every page with a 100k!"
"Say but sesame; and the gates shall open and the whole place bid you welcome," gayly

exclaimed Doctor Richard.

Dora turned round with a startled look.

"It is mine," he said quietly. "Yours!"

"Mine, at least, on a long lease." filled her with a vague delight. There was "Dora's blooming face grew ashy pale, and music in the soft rustling of the trees, and to her hand grasped one of the bars of the iron sit thus forgetting the world and local and to her hand grasped one of the bars of the iron gate with unconscious force. Who?-what was Doctor Richard? He answered the question she was unable to put, and said, gravely: " My name is Templemore-Doctor Richard

Templemore." If he had led her mind back to Ireland, that this revelation might prove less startling, Mr. Templemore failed in his object. The name he uttered seemed to tear her heart asunder. This man who stood by her side was her lost brother's happy rival. His success had been Paul Courtenay's death; his triumph had helped to fill the lonely grave in Glasnevin. She clasped her hands together in a mute agony, and looked at him with such passionmore colored deeply. His lips parted to say something, but Dora did not give him time to speak.

"You are Mr. Templemore!" she cried, stepping back from him; "You are Richard Templemore!" And she uttered the name as if it were of itself sufficient denunciation.

"I am," was his brief reply. "What had I done to you that you should inflict this upon me?" vehemently exclaimed Dora, speaking with mingled sorrow and amazement; "could you not be satisfied with your triumph over my brother? Is he not dead, and forever out of your way? What had

I done to you to deserve this?" Her passion confounded him. He looked at her pale, troubled face, and vainly attempted to fathom its meaning. Was this anger caused

by his long concealment of his identity? "Believe me," he said vehemently, "I never meant to deceive you—never! I have long known what your feelings toward me were, and if you had not sought me as Doctor Richard. I would never have intruded myself lost her two little sisters, and felt, as I buried upon you. This mistake was involuntary on them on one day, May God give me the my part; and since I have seen how painful grace not to hate the rich! Ah! you have it would be to you, it has become insufferable never known what it is to see a loved creature it would be to you, it has become insufferable

turned her head away, for her heart was full— Courtenay, I often fear that even for my last full almost to breaking. This man, this child they have come too late. Pity me!— Richard Templemore, her brother's successful competitor, was also a wealthy man, who had practised on her credulity. She had been his toy, his plaything, and when she remembered the fond dreams into which her ignorance had led her, dreams which had haunted her this very morning, and given common pleasures the sweetness of Paradise, she could almost have wished to die, so keen was the sorrow of that moment.

"Ah! you are angry-very angry indeed," said Mr. Templemore, in a tone full of concern. "And yet you must hear me—you must indeed! I could not bear to relinquish

your regard!" "There is nothing to be heard or spoken," sadly answered Dora, walking away from the gates of the chateau; "nothing, Mr. Templemore—you succeeded, my brother failed, and failure was death! You were called Doctor Richard by people who seemed to know you

more to whom you owe a bitter grief.' " "Will you hear me?" persisted Mr. Templemore, walking by her side, and entering the with her; "surely in justice you

and you never said, "I am that Mr. Temple

must.! She was silent—he continued: "Allow me to ask if you considered Mr Courtenay's decision an unjust one?"

Dora colored, and turned upon him almost angrily. "I consider the competition to have been an unjust one," she said, with ill-repressed indignation; "I consider that my brother having done nothing to forfeit, but everything to deserve his uncle's good opinion, ought not to

have had this stigma thrown upon him." Mr. Templemore looked at her keenly. "And perhaps you think," he remarked, "that I, a stranger as it were to Mr. Courtenay, took advantage of an old man's weakness

to deprive the lawful heir?" "Mr. Courtenay's legal right to give away his fortune, and yours to accept it, I do not question," replied Dora, with a touch of bitterness in her tone, and without looking at Mr. Templemore as she spoke.

"Then that was your impression of the case," he said, very gravely; "a severe one, Miss Courtenay, but which I can bear, for I do not deserve it. You know that I was the nephew of Mr. Courtenay's wife; but are you aware that his fortune-all his fortune," he added, emphatically, " was derived from that wife?'

Dora turned upon him with a startled, amazed look. "No," she said, quickly; "he made it in the Funds. He told Paul so" "He may have increased it by lucky hits,"

composedly replied Mr. Templemore; "but I say it again—he derived it from my aunt." "Then it was yours, after all!" exclaimed

Dora, confounded. "It should have been mine," he corrected, but my grandfather's caprice bestowed it on my aunt, in preference to my father. She promised to make amends to me, and I was did not solicit. Mrs. Courtenay looked at brought up in that belief. Mr. Courtenay her daughter's face, and seeing peace and himself helped to deceive me. The catalogue,

Dora heard him with mingled mortification and shame. So her long resentment was groundless, There was no foundation for that passionate dislike which she had nursed up against Mr. Templemore. Her past disappointment rested on an erior, and was both futile and childish. Neither she nor Paul was the wronged one, as far as money went, since to see it, for, as she innocently added, that which they had received at Mr. Courtenay's death had been actually taken from Mr. | ful tumble-down old place in our street, Doc-Templemore's legitimate inheritance. There | tor Richard!" was something in the thought which Dora could not endure. She turned upon Mr. Templemore, and exclaimed in the bitterness

of her heart-"If Paul and I had known this, we would not have accepted Mr. Courtenay's legacy. Paul would never have competed with you,

still." She could not utter the last words without a quivering of the lip, which betrayed the keenness of her sorrow. He took her hand and pressed it between both his own with mingled tenderness and respect.

"Heaven alone knows how much I feel for your grief," he said with much emotion, surely you must see now that I am guiltless of it? Surely Mr. Templemore may hope to aged woman and the genial, imaginative Mr. Templemore.

Templemore. your grief," he said with much emotion, "but

ard ?" But the question awoke a new storm in Dora's heart. Let it be that her resentment had been groundless, that Mr. Templemore was innocent of all wrong to her dead brother, that Paul had been the victim of an old man's whim and a seifish girl's ambition; let all through speech in a silly fashion, very like the

this be-and Mr. Templemore spoke with a "Oh! what a place to live in " sac to live many frankness which her own integrity for claimed. "What sunny rooms those must be manly frankness which her own integrity for within it, rooms in which it is delightful to sit bade her to doubt—let all this be, we say, still and read by the open window, and alternate something was left—something that made her match her hand from his, and turning upon such a look!" him with flushed cheeks and sparkling eyes exclaim almost passionately

"Mr. Templemore, who bought my draw. ings from Monsieur Merand?" He blushed, but he was too honest to deny

"I did;" he said.

That too, was gone—that dear illusion of her little pride in her own worth! That, too, was gone, that fond belief in her little skillthat innocent joy over gold won by labor both pleasant and beloved. She had been living on Mr. Templemore's bounty all the time! She, Paul Courtenay's sister, had been eating Mr. Templemore's bread! The bitterness, the humiliation were both too much for her pride. She buried her face in her hands, and even through her slender fingers her tears fell fast.

"My dear Miss Courtenay," he said, cagerly, do not wrong us both—do not!" By a strong effort Dora compelled her tears

Mr. Templemore was dreadfully shocked.

to cease flowing. "I beg your pardon," she said, looking up again, and trying to speak calmly, "but that was too much for me."

" Indeed-indeed!" said Mr. Templemore. carnestly, "if you think that I bought your drawings simply to oblige you, you wrong me.

I value them highly—more than I can tell. Their merit is of the highest order. I hope

you believe me?" Dora was silent, but she did not believe nim. She had some talent, of course she had, but her drawings had found but one purchaser, and he was Mr. Templemore! Oh! bitterness-bitterness that could not be put into words!

"Mr. Templemore, you meant well," she said, at length, "but you are a rich man, and you cannot understand how your kindness has

given my poverty a bitter and needless sting. "Miss Courtenay, do not upraid me with my money. It is not so long ago since I was a struggling man, with a sickly child, in London—it is not so long ago since I had to see her wasting away before my eyes for the need of that pure air which I was too poor to purchase for her. It is not so long ago since I die, and to lack the means that could save it. Dora grew more calm as he epoke. But she These means have come, indeed, but. Miss

spite all my money, pity me!" The sorrow in his looks, the pathos in his voice, went to Dora's heart. Amazement had given place to resentment, that had yielded to wounded pride, and now this melted away as she heard him remind her of his past poverty -that poverty which seemed to make him Doctor Richard once more. It vanished as he bade her pity him, spite the wealth which had come too late. She forgave him freely, fully, the past and the present all in one moment. She forgave him, and forgot, for a while, at least, that she loved him, and what she had felt keenly in the first moment of the discovery-that since Doctor Richard had not wooed the poor girl, Mr. Templemore surely never

would. "God save you both from such a sorrow!"

she said, fervently. "Amen!" he no less fervently replied; then, with his serene, genial smile, he added I knew you could not cherish resentment against me, and of Mrs. Courtenay, I believe, am sure."

Dora was silent; she felt languid and depressed. It seemed to her as if Mr. Templemore had given her a chance of liberty, and as

if she had volunlarily cast it away "Doctor Richard," she began-"Mr. Templemore, I mean." "No, do call me Doctor Richard," he in-

terrupted-" I like it dearly. I was forced into my profession by a severe father : I hated it years, and now that I have relinquished it I love it, and I regret it. Often, when I am seated in a warm room, with every comfort around me, I remember some of the scenes I witnessed in London when I was obliged to reside in the neighborhood of St. Giles, and I feel a longing upon me to go back amongst those starved, squalid wretches who are the pariahs of civilization. There are plenty of them in yonder old Gothic city down below

us. Vice, woe, disease are there, asking for mercy, and getting it, and alast deserving it very rarely. There I am Doctor Richard, Miss Courtenay; and do you wonder that, having been a poor man almost all my life. I like a name which helps to remind me of a port safely reached after a long, bitter jour-

Dora did not answer. They had reached the end of the path, and they stood once more within view of the spot where they had spent the morning. Eva was there, between Mrs. Courtenay and Mrs. Luan, talking volubly; and Mr. Templemore, seeing the amazed faces of the two ladies, had no difficulty in guessing that the little chatterer had been unable any longer to keep the secret.

"Are you, too, a true woman, Eva?" he said. "Well, it does not matter now. I have been making my peace with Miss Courtenay, and I trust Mrs. Courtenay will likewise be good enough to forgive my unintentional

cheating."
Mrs. Luan's forgiveness Mr. Templemore good will there, though with the traces of recent tears, she frankly accepted Mr. Temple more's extended hand. Indeed, she looked stances, for if he was Dora's admirer, was it not all the the better that he should be a wealthy man, and not a poor doctor? Mr. Templemore promptly followed up his advantage with a request that the ladies would spend the rest of the day at Les Roches; and Mrs. Courtenay, understanding that this was his abode, candidly expressed her willingness

"I am so glad you do not live in that dread-

"I keep it as a storehouse for my purchases, Mrs. Courtenay, but I seldom sleep there. reside here with Eva and my sister-in-law, Miss Moore. Eva, go first and tell your aunt we are coming."

Eva, who looked much happier since she was no longer bound to secrecy, obeyed gladly, Mr. Templemore, and I should have him and vanished down the path. In a few minutes they had all reached the chateau; the gates were open, and a lady with a green parasol, who was walking in the flower-garden, came forward to receive them.

Some secret apprehensions which Mrs. Courtenay had conceived on hearing of a sister-in-law vanished as she saw that lady. None save a strictly Platonic friendship could

"I am so glad the sun is shining !" was her welcome, "because Les Roches wants sun, you know. Which will you see first, the house or

the grounds? Is it not a hotday?" Her face was plump and foolish, and her manners were awkward. She blundered

flight of a reckless butterfly, so heedlessly were the words uttered and constructed into sentences. Mrs. Courtenay, who longed to scrutinize Mr. Templemore's domestic arrangements, asked to see the house first. Dorafelt no such curiosity. Every new proof of Mr. Templemore's wealth only reminded her of the distance which separated him from poor Doctor Richard.

The chateau of Les Roches was, however. as pleasant an abode as she had conjectured it to be from its external appearance. It had large, sunny rooms, some still hung with tapestry, and all bearing tokens of Mr. Templemore's tastes and purchases. Many a relic which she had seen in Monsieur Merand's shop Dora recognized, and in Mr. Templemore's own sitting-room, or study, she saw her copy of the Music-Lesson hanging in the frame which had led to the exposure of the Dubois. But she felt no pride, no joy in seeing it there. She remembered the little comedy Mr. Templemore and Monsieur Merand had acted about that drawing; she remembered how he had helped her to pick up the five-franc pieces, and how his dark eyes shone with pleasure as she gathered her little hoard. But she could not bear to recollect these things-they seemed to put her on a level with little Catherine and his other protege; and when Eva, pulling her skirt for the twentieth time since they had entered the house, whispered again, "Do come and look at the rocks," she gladly yielded.

Scarcely had they entered a winding path behind the chateau, when Mr. Templemore was by her side.

"This place was laid out a hundred years ago," he said; and it has false ruins and artificial rocks, which have grown old and venerable, and in which Eva believes implicitly." "Here they are!" cried Eva, springing forward.

Dora heard a sound of water, a few steps more showed a green bank, against which rose brown rocks, covered with ferns, ivy, and a world of creeping plants and flowers. From a gap above came a silver thread of water. which was broken in its fall by a projecting stone, and bubbled away in light white foam in a marble tank below. Blue forget-me-nots and white daisies were set around its edges, and formed a flowery wreath to the crystal waters. Beyond this the shady path they had followed wound away through a green and tangled wilderness of underwood, with tall trees shooting out. Not a sunbeam pierced the leafy dome, or fell on the brown earth. The wild vine went from tree to tree, and mingled with the honeysuckle and the ivy and in a hollow of the path appeared an old stone bench, mossy and broken; it looked ages old, a relic of the past surviving midst the eternal freshness of nature. Dora felt troubled, languid, and depressed. Everything she saw said too plainly, " You must not hope This is the home for love, but not for you!

But it is very hard to resist the magic of a loved voice. Mr. Templemore was bent on winning back Dora's lost favor, and Dora was not quite so heroic as to remain obdurate. Something of her cheerfulness returned, and when they joined the rest of the party, and Mr. Templemore persuaded them to stay to dinner, she yielded almost as willingly as her

The meal, though not sumptuous, was lux-urious enough. It had plate, and crystal and every attribute of wealth. Dora remembered with a swelling heart how much her simple mother had thought of the couple of fowls and the tart she had provided for Doctor Richard and his child. She remembered her own little folly about the doll. Alas! what was Minna's bridal finery to the rich man's indulged daughter? What she herself had been to the father—the amusement of an hour -no more. Yet she compelled herself to talk, to laugh, to look happy and pleased.

After dinner Mr. Templemore drove them home. As he parted from them he wrung from Dora the confession that, though she wished to cherish no resentment against him, yet something remained which she could not

"Then I must," he said, looking a little vexed, yet smiling good-humoredly—" I must prevail over that something; we must have a lasting peace!"

The warmth and carnestness of his manner sent the blood to her heart. They might mean much or nothing, and hope and reason alternately inclined to either surmise.

"Oh! what a delightful day!" cried Mrs

Courtenay.

Dora, who sat with her elbow resting on her hand, was the table, and her cheek on her hand, was mute. Mrs. Luan had been remarkably silent all day; but she now spoke:

"Dora, when is Mr. Templemore going to marry you?"

"What!" cried Dora, turning crimson. "Has he really asked you?" eagerly said

her mother. "No," answered Dora looking displeased.

"He will then," muttered Mrs. Luan, nod-

ding grimly. If she had said "he shall" instead of "he

will," Mrs. Luan would have been nearer to has meaning. "Aunt, you are mistaken," impressively said

Mrs. Luan never argued; but she was ten acious, and never disheartened. She had parted from John to separate him from Dora; and when Dora had grown rich, she had re-united these two, then parted them again,

still faithful to John's interests and her own ends. Doctor Richard was giving her a world of trouble, for she did not want him to have Dora, when, by turning into Mr. Templemore, he had set all right. He was in love with Dora, no doubt, and he should marry her. Her niece would have a rich husband, which would be a good thing for the family; and John would not marry a poor girl. H had talked of coming to Rouen, " but it would be all over then," coolly thought Mrs. Luan.

Dora little suspected what an ally her aunt meant to prove; but her mother was more

"I think I shall get out the cards, and have Louis Dix-huit's patience," she said significantly. "I could not sleep, so I may as well do that, may I not?"

Dora did not answer. But when Mrs. Courtenay began to deal out her cards, and to exclaim triumphantly, "It is going on beautifully! Well, I never had so many twos and queens all at once! It is quite remarkable, and so encouraging !" When we say she gave vent to such exclamations with an emphasis and an eagerness which betrayed that she was secretly indulging in a wish the success of which the cards were to tell, Dora would hear no more. "And yet such things have been," she thought, as she retired to her room, and looked at the patient Griselidis on her bedcurtains; "such things have been in song and story, a long time ago, when the world was younger than it is now; but even then they were not always blessed, Poor, patient Griselidis, you paid dear for your honors." But need that price always be paid?

Dangerous question, which comes like a temptation, and to which, in her pride, Dora would not even listen.

CHAPTER XX.

We cannot live without hope. It is the

mother's questioning look was as the token of a great coming joy. The thought haunted her dreams, and she found it on wakening, though somewhat shorn of its glow; but the spell was broken when her mother said at breakfast:

"Come back early from the Musee, will vou ?"

Dora put down her cup and turned pale The Musee-what should take her there Were it but for pride's sake, she must finish the drawing she had begun, take money for it from Monsieur Merand, and pretend nothing to the dealer; but after that, what should she do? A blank followed this question. Mr. Templemore was the real purchaser of her drawings, and now that she knew it, could she live on his generosity? In a moment pride was in arms, and uttered as fatal a " never' as was ever spokeu. But unluckily pride failed to say how Dora was to live. Hope so strong with the young, might have lent her some illusions concerning labor and its re-wards; but the fact that her little independence had all rested on a rich man's kindness, silenced such pleasant dreams. The will to work no longer implied success; and as Dora put down the cup, it seemed to her as if the shares in the Redmore Mines were lost anew But as Mrs. Courtenay evidently had no sus-

picion of the truth, and still believed in Monsieur Merand, Dora smiled, looked cheerful and went to her task as if nothing had occurred. Yet her heart was very heavy. Her pencil flagged, her hand seemed to have forgotten its cunning. She leaned back in her chair, looking at the picture she was copying, and seeing it not. Every now and then, indeed, she woke from her dream, and started at the sound of a step, and felt her cheek flush if the door opened; but there was no need for these signs. Mr. Templemore did not come to fill up Dr. Richard's vacant office. Dora was glad of it; she did not wish for or expect it, and yet, if she had questioned her heart very keenly, she might have found disappoint-

ment there. But Mr. Templemore had called on her mother during her absence. He had come with an invitation for a week's stay at Les Roches, which Mrs. Courtenay had accepted.

"The carriage is to come for us next Mon-day," resumed Mrs. Courtenay, Dora was silent. She was happy, and she could not help it. But when Mrs. Courtenay resumed as a matter of course, "When you are Mr. Templemore's wife," Dora rebelled and interrupted her hastily,

"Mamma, you must never say that!" "Nonsense! You never can do better-and

any one can see that he wishes it !" The truth was, that Mrs. Luan and Mrs. Courtenay had so talked the matter over during Dora's absence, that had any one told Mrs. Courtenay Mr. Templemore had no thought of marrying her daughter she would have felt both indignant and aggrieved. Of the three Dora was by far the less sanguine; for, after all, such was the thought that ever came back -if Mr. Templemore wanted her, why did he not speak? He could have spoken as Doctor Richard, and he had been mute! Was not such silence significant? Was it not also very significant that he neither came near them nor dropped in upon Dora at the picturegallery? He came not to cheer or to interrupt her with his comments. She went on with her drawing, she finished it, she took it to Monsieur Merand, and was paid for it, without having once seen Mr. Templemore. Ah! how heavy her heart felt as she left that quiet gallery, and thought, " I shall need to come here no more!" How sad and depressed she was when Monsieur Merand put the money in her hand, and looking at the gold, she no longer felt. "I, too, have a gift, and, lo! it has brought me in this!" He had meant well, no doubt; but how sadly it had ended! And next Mondayt hey were all going to his house! What for? Doctor Richard had been their friend, but there was, there could be, nothing

between them and Mr. Templemore. "Does not Monsieur Merand want any more drawings?" asked Mrs. Courtenay, when Dora

"No, mamma, he does not—and how are we to live?" Mrs. Courtenay looked bewildered, Mrs Luan's sallow cheek flushed as she said,

"Mr. Templemore will make him take them!"

"Aunt, you know Monsieur Merand was no one.'

"My dear," airily said Mrs. Courtenay, "I feel quite sure of Mr. Templemore's intentions! Never mind about the drawings! Dora would not argue. She went to her room. The lame teacher's window was open.

She could see him and his wife taking their frugal dinner. There was a look of calm content about them, too, which stung Dora, and made her think—

"Oh! why have I been mad? Doctor Richard is dead, and comes no more!"

But she would not be weak, she would not remember that there had been a time when she had watched this domestic happiness as something that might one day be within their She glanced up toward Nanette's

"I, too, may live a poor lonely woman like you," she thought. "I, too, may need a pound of candles to cheer me through the long dark night. Well another pound, the last, perhaps, I can afford to give, you shall have.

She slipped out unseen, made her little purchase, then stole up to Nanette's room. door was ajar, Dora pushed it open and looked in. Neither welcome nor token of recognition came from the low bed on which Nanette lay. With a doubtful look at the pale, sunken face resting motionless on the white

pillow, Dora said gently, "Nanette, I bring you candles." "Nanette needs none, Miss Courtenay," replied Mr. Templemore, whom the half-open door had concealed from Dora's view. brighter light will soon, let us hope, be shin-

ing before those poor wearied eyes of hers." Dora, who had given a nervous start on hearing his voice, now entered the room. Nanette lay in a sort of stupor, and Mr. Templemore stood by the bed, looking down at the sick woman with a grave, attentive

"Has she been long ill, Doctor Richard-

mean Mr. Templemore " asked Dora. "Call me Doctor Richard here, Miss Courtenay. Nanette has been ill two days, She sank into this stupor an hour ago. Till then she was quite conscious. Poor old Nanette That woman had a fine, proud nature, Miss Courtenay. Her incessant lament all night was that she had not been able to work to the last. But she had her weakness too. She begged hard not to be taken to the hospital, and when I gave her my word of honor to save her from this calamity, her gratitude knew no bounds. She actually gave me that fine enamel which is so like you. Do you know if she has any relatives to whom I can make

"No, she' has none. But Doctor Richard, is she dying?" "She is, Miss Courtenay. You surely do not regret to see the prison gate opened, and the poor captive set free? Think of her sad, lonely life, and say if it be not an act of God's

compensation for a gift so valuable?"

mercy to call her away to liberty!" "Why did I not come near her all this very condition of our being. Dorn was time!" thought Dom with keen self-reproach and being that had been made would The report of the last-mentioned present and we like em. haunted by Mrs. Luan's words, and her why was I absorbed in my own thoughts. ate, by resolution, any personal responsibility result in an increased interest being before the meeting—it was indeed before the

and did I forget this poor creature whom God seemed to have thrown on my kindness l"

"I might perhaps have saved her," resumed Mr. Templemore, after a pause ; " though illness at her age is too often fatal; but Petit had heen with her. Petit," he continued, answering Dora's questioning look, "is a man whom science has licensed to kill. In plain speech, he is a doctor by his diploma only, but in nothing else. Miss Courtenay, I do not exaggerate when I say that this man deals out death. I have seen his handiwork, and I have often thought with horror that my little Eva might fall into his hands. It is not likely, to be sure: but I once saw a child-a beautiful child whom that man had murdered, lying dead before me in this very city, and the mother's cry of agony I never shall forget." "And is there no means to prevent that?"

"What means? He is well known to medical men; but, like all false prophets, he has his disciples, chiefly amongst the ignorant and the poor : and as the man is not really cruel or bad hearted, but simply stupid and ignorant, he cheats himself as well as his adherents."

"And did he kill this poor creature too, Mr. Templemore!" indignantly exclaimed Dora. "That I dare not say, but I should not wonder if he did. However he affronted her and

CHARGES OF MISAPPLICATION OF SEPARATE SCHOOL MONEYS-THE MATTER DISCUSSED AND THE PARTIES IMPLICATED ENGINERATED,

A meeting of Catholic gentlemen was Archbishop's Palace, Church street, ronto, to consider the charges which had been made to the effect that moneys which belonged to the Separate Schools had been appropriated to other purposes. Among those Rev. Vicar-General Rooney, Very Rev. Vicar-General Laurent, Rev. Fathers Bergin, Frank Smith, Charles Robertson, John Shea, Captain Law, Thomas Barry, W. Guimane, W. Barron, P. Hynes, J. Wilson, J. Herbert, W. Mitchell, M. Healy, M. Flannery, P. Doyle, M. O'Connor, M. Myers, P. Lynch, J. Monaghan, W. Burns, M. Cashman, J. Desmody, D. Farpy, J. McCann, M. Nelan, P. McCrosson, Mr. Franklin, Mr. Dolan, Mr. Russell, Mr. Boudidier, Mr. McCarthy, W. J. Smith, John Herbert, sr., T. Henry, Mr. Kelly, Jas. Mr. Duffy.

His Grace the Archbishop suggested that a

Mr. E. O'Keefe proposed Hon. Frank Smith The motion was carried, and Hon. Mr. Smith took the chair. Mr. James Mason was appointed secretary:

The Chairman called upon his Grace to

explain the object of the gathering. His Grace said the object of the meeting was to hear and give explanations with reference to the state of the Separate School difficulty. A good deal of calumny had been heaped upon him with reference to that matter. As his hearers knew, the dishonor of the father was the dishonor of preserved. (Hear, hear.) The charges of misappropriation of the school monies of misapplication of grants, and of being obstacles to the cause of Catholic education were very serious charges affecting the honesty of the Archbishop and priests, and they should be considered calmly by the Catholic people. They commenced in Bishop Charbonell's time, and he was sorry to say that there was a little conlegiil He would commence by saying that the statement that the Episcopal corporation ever mismanaged or misappropriated any school fund was quite false. On the contrary, the Episcopal corporation had advanced money for school purposes. had built schools, purchased school buildings, and had paid for fuel and other necessaries when the Separate schools could not meet their expenses, to the extent of \$3,000, which sum had never been charged to the schools. Lately, however, the Catholics of the city had grown more wealthy, and the schools were able to meet their expenses; it was since then that the loudest grumbling had taken place through the newspapers. Perhaps it would be well for him to say something with reference to the history of Separate schools. The Separate School Bill was procured in 1853, and as soon as the law came into force the duty of establishing schools were felt. There were no funds on hand, and the school trustees commenced on nothing because they were not entitled to any taxes, or to the Government grant, until the end of the year. Bishop Charbonell, therefore, commenced to advance sums in support of the schools. Even before that he had brought Sisters from Philadelphia and Montreal, and had procured for them a house and furnished The sisters made great sacrifices, and had only \$80 a year, while the Brothers had only \$140 a year, a sum which no one would think of offering to a clerk in a store. The Brothers lived in the upper story of the building on Richmond street, in the lower story of which they taught school, and the Sisters, before St. Paul's and St. Patrick's schools were built, taught in a very poor school-house. There were, in fact, sacrifices made on all sides, but he looked upon the sacrifices made by the Brothers and the Sisters as the greatest. The Separate Schools were commenced with six or eight Brothers and eight Sisters; now there were something like 23 Sisters and over 30 Brothers, so that there were a very large number now, although the commencement was small. The schools were well managed, on proof of which he might give the opinion of the Minister of Education who, when he visited the schools, accompanied by the Mayor and representatives of the press, was taken by surprise at the pro-ficiency of the children, their general demeanour—(hear, hear)—and the condition of the schoolhouses. Under the system of school management the schools could be well attended, because the priests reached the poorer classes of the people; and the schools could be more numerous, because the salaries of teachers were not large. The School Board could not call upon the Corporation to advance \$15,000 or \$16,000 at any time for school purposes, but it had to depend upon the Catholics of the city, who had done much to build up the schools of the city. Regarding the schools and their teachers, he could say that the Brothers were highly educated, and they were in a most excellent condition, with the exception of one-Richmond street-which was in

need of repairs. His Grace called upon Rev.

asked Dora, horrified.

so she sent for me; but I am powerless.'

(To be continued.)

THE SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

on Thursday night last in the present were the following:-His Grace the Archbishop, his Lordship Bishop Jamot, Very Conway, Brennan, Morris, McBride, Hon. James Britton, F. Rush, M. Mooney, J. Ryan, Masson, John Cosgrove, Eug. O'Keefe, Mc-Carville, John O'Donohue, R. Elmsley, P. Small, Peter Ryan, Mr. Cassidy, Mr. Murray,

chairman should be appointed.

the children, and it was highly important that the good name of the clergy should be

Father Morris to read extracts from the minutes of the proceedings of the Separate School Board, of which the following is a summary:

for the debts of the School Board, and to call upon Bishop Charbonell to take the responsibility and to advance money to meet present

contingencies. September 11th-Motion passed stating that the accounts paid by Bishop Charbonell were correct, and should be refunded, which was followed by another motion asking the Bishop to advance £5 for necessary repairs and fuel.

1854-December 11th-The accounts and receipts for 1854 adopted as correct. Expenditure, £401 6s. 91d.; receipts, £299 2s.; the balance, which was £172 4s. 91d., advanced by the Bishen. 1855-Reported that there was no fund

from which to furnish fuel, and the matter dropped. Motion read, showing that the de ficiencies were always met by the Bishop The same year there was a deficiency of £334

Mr. Charles Robertson here said that to save time, he could vouch, during the time of his Incumbency of office on the School Board, there had not been a year in which the expenses were met, and that Bishop Charbonell advanced money every year. (Hear, hear.) His Grace thereupon continued his extract

from 1859. 1859-His Lordship respectfully requested to advance sums for the repairs.

1860, January 3 .- Motion made that dis bursement made by the Episcopal corporation during the last half year should be paid out of the next available monies received by the Secretary-Treasurer.

January 24 .- The trustees of St. David's Ward appointed to call upon His Lordship to advance money for St. Paul's school.

October 9.-His Lordship called upon to provide for the digging at Richmond street and St. Patrick's schools.

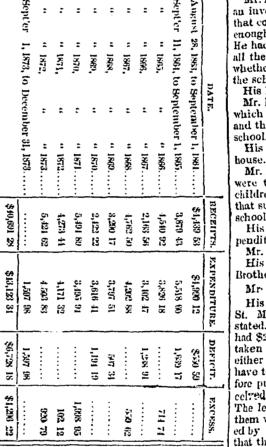
1862, January 6.-The Secretary presented an account of the disbursements made by the whatever in fact,-Carried with two dissenting Episcopal Corporation for the year ending December 31st, which were passed.,

July 26.—The Secretary instructed to pay the Episcopal Corporation the sum of \$1,328 out of the next school moneys coming into his hand.

1864, January 8.-His Lordship was at the Board meeting and explained the working of

the schools, which was very satisfactory. His Grace said that up to the last date deputation after deputation had waited on him, asking for advances, so he instructed his Chancellor, the present Bishop Jamot, to advance what money was asked for, and to get as much back as possible. His Lordship was present, and he would no doubt give the explanation made in 1874, with reference to the Separate School moneys, when there was some grumbling, and in reference to which explanation Mr. Remy Elmsley moved its adoption.

His Lordship Bishop Jamot, after a few introductory remarks, gave the following statement :-



In ten years there was a deficit altogether of \$2,431.96. The receipt came from two sources, the Government grant and the taxes, certificates with reference to which, from the Education office in one case, from the City Treasurer in the other, were appended. He briefly explained some small disturbances which had occurred originally, and he pointed out that in consequence of the deficits it was thought that the priests should subscribe something, and the parish priests did subscribe for prizes and other school purposes. The taxes commenced to increase in 1873, and a vote was taken to refund \$2,000 of the money advanced by the Episcopal corporation, but none of the

money of the priests was repaid. His Grace—I forgot to mention that the accounts of receipts and disbursements were examined every year and passed by the Board, and signed by the chairman according

His Lordship-That's correct.

His Grace-So that it is quite false to say that we never gave any account of receipts and disbursements. As to the charge of mismanagement, he stated that the Separate Schools were conducted at so moderate expense that the cost per head for educating the children was only \$3, while in the Common Schools the rate per head was from \$6 to \$10, and in the United States as high as \$35. So that the charge of mismanagement was a complete falsehood, as also was the charge of applying some of the money to churches. It was impossible to apply any of the money to churches, and instead of doing that the facts of the case were quite the other way.

Mr. Robertson said that when the trustees accepted the statement of Bishop Jamot in 1874, the public had nothing to go behind— (hear, hear)—and he was sure the Episcopal corporation had a right to be refunded the \$2,400 which had been advanced.

Mr. O'Keefe asked if the money advanced by the priests was reimbursed?

Rev. Father Conway-No, sir.

Mr. O'Keefe-How much was it? Rev. Father Conway-\$3.000.

Mr. John O'Donohoe expressed himself as well pleased with the results of the meeting. and stated that he felt sure that those who had made groundless statements with respect to this matter through the press—if they had, and he believed they had, nothing but the conscientions in their work; the schools were public good in view-would be pleased also, and would do all they could to make amends for the statements they had circulated, although they could not altogether wipe them out. In referring to the history of Separate Schools, he said that in early days the people did not take a very active 1853—June 28th—Organization meeting, part in school matters, and he felt that The first action of the trustees was to repudit the little stir that had been made would

caused. In considering the matter, it was to be remembered that there were three periods in the history of the schools :- The first under Bishop Charbonell, during which time the Episcopal Corporation advanced money; the second while Bishop Jamot was Chancellor, whose statement with respect to the finances the end of the statement to the present time, during which time the Board had had control of its own money. There had been no surpluses, and if there had been any, and money had been applied for a start for building a place of worship, he did not son, he thought the meeting should record its opinion, and that it might do so he would move:-"That this meeting, having heard the ex-

planation of his Grace, the Archbishop, and of his Lordship, Bishop Jamot, and the refer- the Bishop. ences made to the several yearly financial reports of the Separate School Board, extending from the establishment of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools, in 1853, to January 1, 1874, when, on the 31st of December, 1874, Bishop Jamot, in pursuance of a resolution of the Board, made a financial statement covering the preceding ten years; it was then and there moved by R. Elmsly, Esq., and seconded by Mr. John Marvyn, and unanimously adopted that the financial report as read from 1873 to 1874 inclusive, be adopted;' this meeting, therefore, feels assured and satisfied that the rumours and reports of misappropriation Separate School funds, put in circulation by certain newspapers and misinformed persons, are wholly groundless, and have no foundation voices.

Mr. O'Keeffe in seconding the resolution had been circulated about the school funds. He fully agreed with Mr. O'Donohoe's remarks, and seconded the resolutions with great plea-

Mr. Remy Elmsley said he understood a report was to be sent in by a committee of the Separate School Board on the matter at the next general meeting of that Board, and he thought it might be advisable to wait until that report was presented. He therefore moved the adjournment of the meeting for a fortnight.

Mr. W. J. Smith seconded the motion. Mr. O'Donohoe said this meeting had no concern with the committee of the Separate School Board; it had reference to rumors made concerning the head of the Church, and the meeting desired to express its judgment the whole Catholic body, and not affecting any corporation and should be decided by the meeting composed as it was of Catholics.

Mr. Elmsly said His Grace had consented to an investigation by the committee, and after that committee had reported it would be time enough to carry the motion now proposed. He had no doubt that Bishop Jamot had paid all the money correctly, but the question was whether it had been paid out to the benefit of the schools.

His Lordship-You ought to know. Mr. Elmsly said he could mention one sum which was not paid out for school purposes, and that was \$700 to the Sisters at St. Mary's ichool. His Lordship-It was for repairs for their

were to take care during the day of little children whose mothers were at work, and that sum was actually put down to the separate

Mr. Elmsly said it was because the sisters

His Lordship-I certainly admit that ex enditure. Mr. Elmsly said there was another item.

schools.

His Lordship-Was it for enlarging the Brothers' school.

Mr. Elmsly said he could not remember. His Lordship explained that the St. Mary's did not take care of children as stated. They taught in the school; they only had \$200 a year amongst them; they were taken ill, and Dr. Cassidy said they would either have to be removed or the house would have to be repaired. The house was therefore put in repair. The Brothers only recelved \$140, and their house was also remired, | York Herald. The least the School Trustees could do for them was to give them shelter. He concluded by stating that he very much deplored that the honesty of any of the clergy should be questioned, and he was only glad that his Grace had called the meeting to get an expres-

sion of opinion upon the matter. His Grace the Archbishop said that Mr Elmsly was mistaken in supposing that he had consented to the overhauling of the books. He had thought that to go back for years was quite out of place, and he appealed to gentlemen to say whether it was customary in societies or companies years after accounts had been audited to have them overhauled. (Several voices, "no, no.") However, when he found there was so much grumbling, and when the committee was appointed he permitted an examination of the books.

Mr. James Britton was sure that Catholics would defy the attempts of any people to libel the fair name of their prelate. (Hear, hear.) For his own part he was sorry to see the way in which the name of the Bishop had been used in the School Board, and he was sure the meeting would sustain the Archbishop.

Rev. Father Morris, as a member of the Committee appointed by the School Board to examine into the question, felt that Mr. Elmsly's motion was out of place, especially in view of the manner in which Mr. O'Donohue's was received.

Mr. Hind supported Mr. O'Donohue's mo-

Mr. O'Keefe said Mr. Elmsly moved a motion in the School Board in 1874, giving a clear sheet to Bishop Jamot, and it was a strange thing that now he should move an amendment to the motion of Mr. O'Donohue, having an effect entirely opposite to his own previous motion. He (Mr. O'Keefe) was sorry the Archbishop had not called the meeting be-

Mr. Elmsly said he would withdraw his motion, as the feeling of the meeting was against it. He would say, however, that he had been told that, according to the sheets; sent to the Education Office, there should be a balance in favor of the Board. name.") The gentleman who told him that

lived outside of Toronto. The Chairman-Then we cannot accept any such statement. Mr. Smith said he would withdraw from

the room, as he did not wish to be offensive by voting against the motion. The Chairman said there was no necessity for him to do that.

Mr. Smith took his seat. The chairman said that charges of misappropriation had been made against the Episcopal corporation; he never believed that any misappropriation had taken place, for both His Grace and Bishop Jamot stood above the reproach of anyone in the city. (Hear, hear.)

Separate School Board, by which, on motion of Mr. Elmsly, it was adopted - and it was entirely satisfactory. There was no necessity to go behind that, and he was sure that as everything was so satisfactory his Grace would forget and forgive those who had maligned him. There were not five Catholics was received by the Board, and the third from in the city who believed the charges, and he was satisfied that none of the Protestants did. (Hear, hear.) But supposing some money should have been used for providing a shelter for the good sisters, was the Episcopal corporation to be blamed for that when so much money was owing to that corporation for know that the Archbishop would be open to school purposes? (Hear, hear.) However, he blame. In view of the statements which did not wish to say anything with respect had been made by such gentlemen as the to the Separate School Board not paying Archbishop, Bishop Jamot and Mr. Robert- what the corporation had lent. From what had been said it was evident that if there had been any misappropriation it must have taken place after 1874, but the people could settle that at the proper time. He was sure the meeting would uphold the Archbishop and

> Rev. Vicar-General Rooney said that from 1875 to 1877 every item was entered in the book, and he was sure they were correct. (Hear, hear.)

> Rev. Father Conway remarked that while the Archbishop and the clergy were charged with embezzlement, they were saying nothing about the money that should be paid back to the Episcopal corporation.

The motion was then carried, Messrs. Elmsly and W. Smith voting against it.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting was brought to a close.

LORD DUFFERIN'S SUCCESSOR.

The New Fork World says;-It is very natural that the Canadian press should hail "with effusion" the announcement that the Earl of Dufferin's successor at Rideau Hall will be the husband of the Princess Louise. The sentiment of personal loyalty to the said he had felt ashamed at the reports which members of the royal family is, if anything, stronger in the colony than it is in the mother country. The appointment is a flattering testimonial of royal regard to a Dominion that has already been the residence of one of the brothers of Her Royal Highness (as it was of her grandfather the Duke of Kent) and has been visited by two others of them; finally the prospect of a quasi-royal court at the capital is an alluring one in a new country. It is not the first time that the Marquis of Lorne has been spoken of in connection with the Governor Generalship of the Dominion. In the summer of 1871, immediately after his marriage, it was expected that he would succeed Baron Lisgar (then Sir John Young,) the appointment being mooted as a popular method of checking the independence agitation which Sir John's appointment had rather on those rumors. This was a matter affecting helped, in as much as it was not so long since the fact had come out (thanks to another Marvin transaction in state secrets) that he had been secretly working to secure the abandonment of the Ionian Protectorate while openly urging quite other views upon the islanders. Lord Dufferin, however, was preferred to the Queen's young son-in-law-wisely, too, as the event showed. The present Governor-General has in one sense made easy the task of his successor; in another made it most difficult. He has had none of the unpleasant party strifes that marked the administrations of Lord Elgin, Sir Edmund Read and Lord Lisgar, and he has attained a personal popularity and imbued the Governor-Generalship with a dignity and character unknown during the administration of Viscount Monck. The office now has a popular signification, and the people are prepared to receive its incumbent with esteem and affection. At the same time, as " pity the man who has to come after Abercorn" was said when he quitted Dublin, so "pity the man who has to come after Dufferin" may be said of Canada. The requirements of the position are very high. In those of a social character the Marquis will be most efficiently aided by his wife. As for the graver duties of the office, he has fair abilities and honorable ambitions, and as in the Dominion (while there may be some drawback through the absence of an aristocratic class to form a court) he will be freed from the annoyance his marriage has brought to him at home, he is likely to fulfil the high hopes entertained of him some years ago before he was extinguished by the honors of his connection with the royal circle.—New

A FRENCH FIGHTING EDITOR.

(Cornhill Mayazine.)

Barbelard, sub-editor, was a literary curiosity, for he could read only with difficulty, and spelled no word of our language correctly save his own name. He had been appointed subeditor by reason of his gigantic stature and his power with all duelling weapons. An old sergeant of the Cent Gardes, who had been decorated for carrying off two Austrian colonels prisoners—one under each arm—in the Italian war, he stood six French feet in his socks, and had a pair of bristling red moustaches, which, when he was angry, looked as if they were aflame. It was Barbelard who assumed all the responsibility of all the unsigned articles in the Republican journal which employed him; and if any stranger came to ask explanations about personalities, this imposing sub-editor was there to answer him in the correctest language of chivalry. He tendered no apologies or explanations, but would forthwith be ready to accept a challange to fight next morning early with swords or pistols, according as might be most convenient. This often led to little dialogues, somewhat in the

following fashion: Stranger (bouncing in furiously with the offending journal in his hand)—Sir I want to see the man who wrote this article.

Barbelard (rising with dignity from the subeditorial seat with a pipe in his mouth)— Young man, its me as wrote that article. If you want to objectionize, name your friend

and we'll have it out at day break. Stranger (growing civil)-Ah, no-I have merely come to renew my subscription to the paper. What a warm day it is-Goo-o-d morn-

-(and exit). Sometimes, however, aduel would arise, and then Barbelard always showed himself magnanimous in inflicting only flesh wounds-just mere flea bites, as he called them, ripping up the arm for twelve inches or so, or carving off an insignificant little piece from the aggressor's calf. Barbelard had fought a round dozen duels; but he owed another duty to his newspaper besides fighting, for he appeared in the correctional courts to answer all charges of attacking the government; and underwent the sentences of imprisonment to which members of the staff were condemned. He had come to look upon the jail of Stc. Pelagie much as a second home, and was not sorry to go there for a few months, for he got double pay, unlimited allowance of tobacco and excellent meals sent in daily from the restaurant at the expense of his employers as long as his incarceration lasted.

ALITTLE girl was reproved for playing out door with boys, and informed that, being 7 years ld, she was "too big for that now." But, with all imaginable imnocence, she re-The report of the last-mentioned prelate was plied: Why, the bigger we grow the better

The True Witness.

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, AND WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING FOST"

> PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY. WEDNESDAY,

--AT--761 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL

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

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 14.

CALENDAR-AUGUST, 1878. THURSDAY, 15-ASSUMPTION OF THE B. V. M. Holiday of Obligation. Less Ecclus, xxiv. 11-20; Gosp. Luke x. 38-42. Cons. Bp. O'Connor, Omaha, 1876.

FRIDAY, 16-St. Hyacinth, Confessor. SATURDAY, 17-Octave of St. Lawrence.

SUNDAY, 18-TENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST St. Joachim, Confessor, Father of the B. V. M. Less. Ecclus. xxxi. 8-11; Gosp. Matt. i. 1-16; Last Gosp. Luke xviii.

MONDAY, 19-Of the Octave of the Assump-TUESDAY, 20-St. Bernard, Abbott, Doctor of

the Church.

WEDNESDAY, 21-St. Jane Frances de Chantal, Widow.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr. T. HAYES, of this office, is authorized to solicit subscriptions and collect accounts for the EVENING POST and the TRUE WITNESS, through the Eastern Townships. He will call upon those of our subscribers who are in arrears.

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 Taue 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 to some other dove-tailed quotations, make it this and help us in our circulation by ob- appear that the British Government had at taing for us new readers, seeing that the one time the power of nominating the Bishops price of the True Witness has been reduced of the "Church of Rome." Then we have a to \$1.50, while in size it has been enlarged | tirade against "priestly rule," etc., and it four columns, and is now one of the best and cheapest weekly papers on this continent.

MONTREAL CENTRE.

We are glad to be in a position to state that the electors of Montreal Centre have decided to hold a public meeting, in order to nominate a candidate, or candidates, for the representation of the Division in Parliament. This the electors of all creeds, to nominate an Irish Catholic. This will be the best answer to the outsiders who have thus far presumed to dictate to the men of Montreal Centre what they should do.

PROTESTANTISM AND ORANGEISM. The Montreal correspondent of the Toronto National did us justice when he said that he never saw anything against Protestantism, as Protestantism in the Post. Nay more, if he searches the TRUE WITNESS for the last eighteen months, he will not find one word that could offend Protestant susceptibilities. We neither offend nor speak harshly of Jew or Gentile, Protestant or anybody else. We have often said that we would as soon insult a Catholic for being a Catholic as a Protestant for being a Protestant, but there we halt. As we offend no one, we think no think of taking a receipt from a poor charone has a right to offend us, and we are just as ready to resent an insult as we are slow to give one. With our Protestant fellow citizens we have no dispute, and if this is taken in the spirit in which it is intended, some little good may be done. As for Orangeism, with that we never can have peace, but to Protestants we have neither enmity or ill-will, and we desire to do all in our power to close the unhappy breach which exists between them and their Catholic fellow-citizens.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

far from satisfied at the turn affairs have but the Telegram itself. taken in the East. They appear to think that Cyprus will be a white elephant, and that THE SEPARATE SCHOOL QUESTION. the defensive alliance between Great Britain and Turkey will but all the sooner bring Engto be that Cyprus will be an expensive item, and the question of a good harbor on the Island is still doubtful. It may, too, be said that now Russia and England face each other divide them. No doubt the rivals are nearer to each other, and are all the better prepared for the conflict. Russia, with Kars and Asiatic Sea, while Turkey is strengthened by her | alliance with England, and England is strengthened by her acquisition of Cyprus. war that is some day sure to come.

THE ORANGE TRIALS.

would be declared illegal. In that case there third page.

would be an end to it. But in a criminal trial it may be different. There is a loophole for escape, because a jury may disagree, and the Orangemen may be discharged. In that case the question will remain as it is. Thus by showing up the personnelle of the organizathe Orangemen prefer the choice of a criminal tion; by pointing out the character and the conviction rather than test the illegality of position occupied by the chiefs of the order, their order in the manner most likely to that more could be done to injure it than all settle the question. This is in itself a proof we could say about its vicious principles. that they see the order is illegal, and that a But we think otherwise. As we never attack "test" trial would go against them. We are the "editor" of a paper, so we never attack not surprised at this, for it is, undoubtedly, the leaders of a movement. We take the the best way for them to fight what they must know to be a losing game.

DON'T PROMISE.

If report is correct, we have still a month pefore the elections take place. Meanwhile we venture to advise the Independent electors of Montreal Centre not to promise their votes to any man. There is as yet only one candidate who has publicly announced himself, and it is time enough for men to make a pledge when they have a choice. No doubt the old game of Divide and Conquer will be their heads, but we would poison their prinattempted, but we hope for good results for all that. The electors may depend upon it that at the present moment party politicians are not their friends. Both parties have swindled the country, and both parties are simply working to place themselves in positions from which they can best benefit themselves. And are there no lessons to be taken from history? Are the teachings of so many a decade to be lost? Is it not now as it ever has been, and are not politicians—aye, mere politicians endeavoring to fool the Irish Catholics by party lies? We advise the Irish Catholics to trust them not. They are false, root and branch, and they are simply duping the Independent electors, to whom we once more venture to say-Don't promise.

"PRIESTLY RULE,"

The Witness appears to think that the time is come when the State should take upon itself the appointment of the Bishops of the Church, and it quotes a lot of obsolete trash to sustain its views. The latest quotation it chiefs of Batoum held a council on Wednesmakes is as far back as 1788, when somebody said something to somebody else, which, added winds up with a general recommendation to the Hierarchy to "reflect upon these facts, and to consider what will be the probable result of a continuance in the course they have been pursuing for some "years back." It is scarcely becoming in the Witness to think that the men who are charged with "priestly rule" would hearken to the advice of their insulter. [If the Witness could learn to discuss such questions meeting, we think, should not be confined to as it propounds in the article we refer to, in Irish Catholics, but it should be a meeting of a becoming manner, we could give reasons against the views it adduces, but so long as it writes about "priestly rule" we must only allow its remarks to pass us by as idle words which we heed not.

"MR." LYNCH.

The dispute about the Separate School uestion in Toronto is far from being settled. The Irish Canadian and some Catholics in Toronto have opened fire upon the Archbishop and the clergymen in charge of the Catholic Separate School Fund. All the money, it appears, cannot be accounted for, and charges and insinuations of foul play have been pretty widely circulated. The Archbishop says that vouchers are held for all the money expended. except a few items for "washing, cleaning, scrubbing, and the like." Now who would woman? Is it not the height of nonsense to expect such a thing? The word of Archbishop Lynch is worth something. Few people will be prepared to say he lies, and yet this is just what the Toronto Telegram insinuates. Well, the Telegram may have a right to question the truth of His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, but it exhibits bad taste and vulgarity when it otherwise insults him. Instead of using the title by which he is universally recognized, the Telegram writes of the Archbishop as "Mr." Lynch. This has not even the merit of being smart, while Many of our English contemporaries are its offensiveness will harm no one, or nothing,

The Separate School bubble of Toronto has burst, and the calumnies which have been land and Russia into war. The fact appears | flung at his Grace the Archbishop and the Episcopal corporation, have fallen a long way short of their mark. On Wednesday evening a meeting of Catholic gentlemen was held at the Archbishop's palace, and at that in Asia Minor, while in Asia 1,000 miles still meeting everything was explained. The report of the meeting occupies more than two columns of the Mail, and so far from misappropriating money, it was shown that the overawes a great part of Episcopal corporation had advanced money Turkey and finds a port to the Separate Schools to the amount of not the way to make people have much conon the south shore of the Black about \$3,000, which sum had never been charged to the schools. After the explanation of his Grace and his Lordship Bishop Jamot, the financial report as read from 1863 As we said before in these columns, England, to 1874 was adopted by resolution, with two Russia, and even Turkey are all strengthened, dissenting voices. There were fifty-seven and can the more easily prepare for the big gentlemen present, so that the vote was almost unanimous. It is thus falsehoods are the same time. Let us, for instance, take the answered, and the miserable insinuations of a St. Henri shooting affair. Our citizens are hostile and venomous press are refuted. shot down by Volunteers, or rather by men The Orangemen through their lawyers have After such an expose, if the press that has almost admitted that their society is illegal so industriously assailed the honesty of a is strong presumptive ground for supposing in the Province of Quebec. They have refused dignitary of the Church had one spark of de- that some of them were not sworn in, and the "test" case, and are now determined to cency they would be ashamed to mention the forthwith the Conservatives blame Mr. Joly be tried as criminals. The cause of this is question of the Separate Schools again, but and the Reformers defend him and blame evident. As a "test" case, in a civil court, we expect them to set about picking holes in Judge Coursel, who is a Conservative. The the question of the illegality of the order the report, and under the plea of the "public Reformers day that Judge Coursol wanted too would be quickly disposed of. There can be interest" to be as rabid as ever. It is one of much money to conduct the investigation, no doubt that the court would suitain the the penalties we have to endure for being and the Conservatives say that he did not, but

PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN.

We have often been advised to single out individual Orangemen, and to attack them and their surroundings." It has been urged that principles they advocate, and have up to the present refrained from attacking the individuals. This is, we know, a piece of journalistic courtesy which has not been extended to ourselves. The press hostile to our opinions have, in all cases, attacked the "editor"—that terrible "editor"-but have not al rays discussed the principles that "editor" advovocated. To Orangemen, individually, we wish no harm, and we shall certainly not pick individuals among them out for attack. Individually, we would not touch a hair of ciples if we could.

THE EASTERN QUESTION. The Eastern question is assuming a new phase. Now it is a war in Bosnia, where we learn that the insurgents, aided by regulars, are fighting the Austrians with some show of vigor. Already the Austrians have lost one thousand men, and there is no appearance of the resistance to the occupation of Bosnia being at an end. Again, we learn this morning that the Russians do not expect a permanent peace, for they are fortifying their positions. From Trebizonde, too, the telegrams inform us that the native tribes are mustering in great force in the defiles leading to the interior, determined to oppose the carrying out of the decisions of the Berlin Congress. It is estimated that their numbers will soon reach 15,000. From Batoum too, news comes that the Turks refuse to abide by the decrees of Congress, and that they will not give up the place. The local day and decided to fight, while it is said that there are 20,000 mountaineers prepared to assist them outside. Altogether, it looks as if the trouble was about to be renewed. All parties have had their hands strengthened, and what the result will be no man can say.

ORANGEISM IN QUEBEC. According to a telegram in the morning papers we hear that "since the twelfth of July, several citizens suspected of being Orangemen are unable with safety to leave their homes, while others have had to move to new residences. To aggravate the matter it is said that Catholic Union party are circulating rabid party songs." We hope that this news is not true, and certainly we believe, if there is any shadow of truth, that it is exaggerated. Our friends in Quebec may rest assured that it is not by continued violence that we are to triumph. It is not by imitating the insult and the wrong which is a part of the history of Orangeism, that we can best prove to the world the justice of our cause. Catholic can. without disadvantage, imitate, and least of all can we imitate the ribald song or insulting language with which Orangeism abounds. It is the principle we must fight, and not the individuals, and if there is any truth in the report we publish we hope that the men in authority will put a stop to it. If they do not they cannot be surprised if fair minded people think that Orangeism has had a bad effect upon some Catholics as well as upon the Orangemen themselves.

A CALUMNY REFUTED.

The other day we wrote a short article about Orangeism in Quebec. The article was written in reply to a statement found in the Montreal papers, to the effect that individual of truth in it. It is a pure fabrication. This on Saturday, and we have otherwise been con vinced that the statement is false. Now, we in question with having invented this sensation. These charges we leave for our enemies fly about, and we know too, how easily it is of telegraphing a falsehood without intending it. In the rush for news such things will same correspondent should make some effort to put himself right. The calumny upon the Irish Catholics of Quebec was circulated in the Montreal morning papers, but no contradiction of it has yet appeared in the same journals. This is not fair, and it is certainly fidence in that amende honorable which should rule all journalistic enterprizes.

THE ST. HENRI SHOOTING AFFAIR. What a study politics are! How each side tries to throw the blame upon the other side, and tries to throw dust in the people's eyes at wearing Her Majesty's uniform, for there

capital out of the occurrence. Now, to us it is not a question of money at all. Our citizens are shot down, and we want to know by threatened riots, we are justified in holding whom, or by whose order, the shooting takes place. We want an enquiry, and no amount of wraggling about money can blind us to that fact. Judge Coursol denies that there was any question about money between himsimply political huckstering on both sides that is causing the delay. But, meanwhile, what about the enquiry, for that is the point upon which the public is interested?

THE "OPPRESSED" CATHOLICS.

The Toronto Telegram is a paper after the

fashion of the Witness. Harnessed, they would with some ability, and they are enterprising Irish interests. It is no use of talking of to boot. They make their antagonism to Free Trade or Protection, until we settle the "Jesuitry" and the "priest-riding" ultramontanes no secret, but, strange to say, they occasionally champion the "oppressed" Catholics. Here in Quebec the solicitude of the Witness for the habitant is touching; while, in Ontario, the Telegram is equally affecting in contending for "respectable Catholics" in the matter of the Separate School question. The report of | particular. the meeting at the Archbishop's palace so completely upset the wild theories of the Telegram and its abettors, that the Telegram lost its sense of decency and inserted a most offensive and insulting article against his Grace Archbishop Lynch. The article occupies half a column of the Telegram, and it is written in language which, for moderation sake, we will call intemperate. It abuses the Archbishop; it says that the spirit of his officials is cowardly and contemptible, because the reporter of the Telegram would not be permitted to attend the meeting, and it speaks of Catholics putting up with the "grinding tyranny" of the Church. And then it is all because of its love for Catholic rights, as against the "trickery" of "Mr." Lynch and his surroundings. It may be as well to notice, but it would be unbecoming to attempt to reason, with vulgarity such as this. The Telegram and the Witness have large circula. tions, and they commit more sin in the name of religion than it would be easy to account

IMMIGRANTS AND EMIGRANTS.

There are, it appears, 660,000 Canadians now residing in the United States. The Conservative papers blame the Free Trade policy of the Mackenzie government, and the Reformers retort by saying that the great majority of these 660,000 went to the United States during the long reign of the Conservative party. There may be a little truth on both sides of the question; but it is very odd that, while Canada has only succeeded in inducing 35,000 immigrants from 1874, that 660,000 born Canadians should have emigrated to the United States within, we must suppose, a period of say forty years. This would prove that the emigration is far greater than the immigration. If we take 35,000 as the total number of immigrants for four years, it makes say, a rough total of 9,000 a vear. But if we take 660,000 at forty years. Orangemen of Montreal were treated by Mayor There is nothing in Orangeism which it makes a rough total of 16,000 a year, thus Beaudry on the last anniversary of the "immaking the emigration nearly twice as great as the immigration. This is a significant fact, and if the figures, as published, are true, it is a question of grave import to the people at large. American theorists have, we hear, lovalty and announce themselves in favor of said that an immigrant is worth \$1,000 to the annexation. This is the sum and substance country, and while we take no party view of the question, yet the fact, if it be a fact, that 660,000 native-born Canadians are now living in the United States, forces us to enquire how much they would have been worth if they had been induced to stay at home?

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC. The Orangemen of Ottawa and Toronto, it appears, are determined to celebrate the closing of the Gates of Derry on Monday next. Beaten Orangemen were being subjected to attack and in Quebec, they avenge themselves in Ontario annoyance from, we presume, the "Quebec by "celebrating" all the anniversaries in the Roughs." We doubted the statement at the Orange calendar. Well, if we were living in time, and we now find that there is not a word Ontario, we would let the Orangemen celebrate their anniversaries until doomsday, and our Quebec correspondent telegraphed to us | during our time of it, treat their celebrations with stern contempt. In Ontario, Orangeism has unfortunately obtained a firm foothold. do not charge the correspondent of the papers | and Catholics look upon it as something not worth noticing. Living in Ontario, every reasonable man would think the same. If they to hurl at us. We know too well how rumors like to insult their neighbors, well let them. It may be hard to stand, but it is better to stand for a correspondent to be led into the mistake it than be at perpetual war. No doubt it may be, and indeed often is, carried to the limit of endurance, but prudent counsels prevail, and always occur, but when they do occur, the peace is secured. This being so in Ontario, and while such a policy may be prudent there, yet a totally different state of affairs exist in the Province of Quebec. Looking over the fyles of the Witness for 1876, we find that the Orangemen appeared to think they had driven the thin end of the wedge in and they think it will be their own fault if they do not drive it home." Now, this is just what we will try and prevent them doing. We know how persevering they are, and we want to draw that wedge out again, and we think we cando it. At all events we are trying.

FREE TRADE V. PROTECTION.

to take place at all, and so it goes tection in the world would not restore the people.

on, each party trying to make political trade of the city. When we look back to the past twelve or eighteen months, and when we see the paralysis to trade caused by riot and the opinion that the fate of our city depends more upon a satisfactory settlement of the Orange question than it does upon anything else. No doubt candidates for Parliament will try and shirk the question as allow them. The Irish Catholic vote, at least the great majority of it, will go for the man who is most hostile to Orangeism, and who will fight it in the House of Commons, if necessary, as well as out of it. The people should see that they are not deceived upon this question. They should get public pledges and not private promises of total Independence pull well together. Both papers are edited first upon any question affecting Catholic and greater question of Orangeism. That is the subtle enemy of all our liberties, and of the prosperity of our city as well, and we must fight it to death's door, and then into its grave. In this Province we can do this, and having done it, we will be doing good work for the world in general, and for Quebec in

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

The Spectator some time since said that unless Montreal improved in its customs, the best thing Protestants could do would be to emigrate. A writer of the Witness last evening combats this idea, and suggests that Protestants should be induced to come to Montreal, rather than those in Montreal to desert it. Now, we may suggest a better way still-why not get rid of a few thousands of the Catholics? It will not cost much, and the Catholics are, we believe, willing to go. The colonization scheme which promises to settle about 500 families in the Valley of the Ottawa is now actively at work trying to carry out the idea, and as there can be no doubt that the majority of those 500 families will be Catholic, a good opportunity offers itself, to people who may be inclined to bigotry of charity, either to get the Catholics out of the way, or to do a Christian work in helping the poor. We believe that Mr. Joly has offered to give \$20,000 if the corporation of Montreal give \$20,000 more,—and if the people add another \$20,000, which will make \$60,000 in all. With this it is proposed to give each family \$120, which is considered sufficient for a family until the farm can be made self-sustaining. We recommend this view of the situation to all those who are dissatisfied with the state of affairs in this city,-amongst whom, no doubt, will be found enough of men who, seeing the benefit that this emigration scheme would result in, will give it their hearty support.

ANNEXATION.

T. H. Dickinson, from Roxham, one of the volunteers who came to Montreal on the 12th of July, writes to the Witness of last evening, urging annexation. The reason, and the only reason, he gives is the manner in which the inson and a number of his co-religionists and brother volunteers are dissatisfied with the laws, and forthwith they proclaim their disof the letter, and it is simply another illustration of that conditional lovalty which Orangemen have ever given to the laws and to their Sovereign. A little circumstance goes wrong with them and-ho! for annexation-Suppose the Catholics behaved this way. Suppose we said that were denied the right to carry arms; that our lives are at the mercy of Orangemen who come here vowing vengeance; that 200,000 of our people in Ontario are unrepresented in Parliament: that we are merely the political scavengers of the Dominion, taking the crumbs of office thrown to us to keep us quiet, and that then we went for annexation But that is not the way we teach what is a subject's duty. Whatever we may have to complain of, we appeal to the Dominion and not to aliens to do us justice. But then, we are unconditionally loyal—the Orangemen are not.

THE ELECTIONS.

If the Irish Catholics of Montreal are not now determined to return an Independent member to the House of Commons, let them hold their peace for ever. Let us hear no more talk about Irish this, Irish that, or Irish the other, but let us all go in as Canadian citizens and forget the land we came from, or the insults we receive because of our faith or nationality. If the sophistry of the up." Quite the contrary, it appears to us, that Gazette or the mourning of the Herald is to on all hands the utility of the volunteer force baulk our resolution of standing together now, is admitted. It is necessary for defensive then the cause of unity is dead, and it is bet- purposes, and it cultivates that love of arms ter for us all to take our place as ordinary citizens, refusing to fight any battles of Orange or Green, and simply becoming Reformers or Conservatives, according to our conscience. Let us at once "pluck the Shamrock from our for instance, think it far from perfect. We hats and throw it on the sod," or let us like honest men prove that we mean The other day we wrote a short leader on to stand together in this trial as we have in Free Trade v. Protection. We then declined the trials through which, for some time, we to commit ourselves in any opinion upon the have passed. The time will soon come when question. We are in fact anxious to see the we must either "shame our boasts or prove addresses of the candidates who desire to them true," and in that hour of trial the man represent Montreal before doing so, and for who stands by the sworn Orangeman, Sir John this reason: In our opinion neither Free A. Macdonald, or the abettor of Orangeism, Trade nor Protection will ever bring prosper- Alex. Mackenzie, will prove that he is the ity to Montreal, while the Orange question stuff of which traitors are made. There is no is left in doubt. That question is now, we use in mincing this matter, for both sides are believe, settled; but until it is finally settled, hostile to us, both sides have proved themand in such a manner that an Orange parade | selves hostile, and the men who say otheropinions of the four lawyers, and Grangelsm "Papiets." The report will be found on our that Mr. Joly did not want the investigation is impossible, then all the Free Trade or Pro- Wise are not the honest friends of the Irish for a better man. We wish to see the Volus-

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The suppression of Orangeism in the Pro. vince of Quebec appears to have made the brethren more demonstrative and offensive in Ontario. This is not to be wondered at, for opposition has, we know, the effect of temporarily galvanizing the order into vitality The Toronto Telegram, a paper well known to be in sympathy with the Orange order, a few was any question about money between that was possible, but the people will not days ago cautioned the authorities against the dangers of Young Britonism, and its caution did not come too soon. From the morning telegrams we learn that the Young Britons of Hamilton wantonly attacked the Emerald Society because that society would not play God Save the Queen " at a time when the bandsmen were dismissed, and they had, it appears, gone home. This is just the way to force men not to play "God Save the Queen," for the rowdies of Hamilton may be assured that conduct such as they have been guilty of, will only result in making the "Emerald Society" refuse to play any tune whatever at the dictate of roughs, who care no more about the Queen than they do about religion, but whose loyalty and Christianity are simply "No Popery" in another form. We always suspect these demonstra. tively loyal craw-thumpers, and if we inquire who played "God Save the Queen" when the Prince of Wales was in this country, we will find that it was not the men who are to-day loudest in their sycophancy. Loyalty is one thing, servility is another, and to an old country people coming to Canada there appears to be a great deal of the latter indeed.

ORANGE ON BOTH SIDES.

According to a report in the Orange Sentinel. a paper whose opinions we would never think of fighting, we find that

H. Merrick, M.P.P., Conservative, M. Bowell, M.P., Conservative.

John White, M.P., Conservative, and many other "brethern" recently attended a meeting of Orangemen held in their hall in St. James street, Montreal. At that meeting it was decided "that if a parade be held in Montreal at any future time, it shall be under the direction of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of British America." This is to say, that if the Orangemen decide upon a parade "at any future time" we may have civil war in Canada. The excitement caused by such an act would, we fear, call the Catholic population to arms and no man could predict the result Well, this is how the Conservatives would treat us. They would trample upon us, and we are now asked to put them into power in order the better to enable them to do. The Orangemen of Ontario are Conservative almost to a man, and if they once more get the upper hand, then "Woe to Montreal," Sir John A. Macdonald the other day, at a meeting near Kingston, said "I am an Orangeman." There is no use telling us that he behaved well to the Catholics when he was in power. Times have changed, and, if in power last month, the Orangeman-Sir John A .- could not, by his oath hesitate to "protect" the Orangemen through our thoroughfares. We must remember when Sir John A. Macdonald was in power there was no Orange question to disturb the harmony of Montreal, and we see in the fact. that already the Orange vote is looked upon as safe for the Conservatives. Again, what are we to think of the Reformers. At the same meeting we see the names of

Dunbar Brown, P.D.G.M., Montreal, and Mayor James Bennet, D.G.M., Toronto. These two gentlemen are Government employees, yet they attend Orange meetings make Orange speeches, and go on the business of the Order from one end of the Dominion to the other. Couple this with the eagerness of the Mackenzie Government to pour troops into Montreal and what are we to believe? What should we believe but that both are almost alike, and that we deserve all we get unless we are men enough to send to the House of Commons a man who will fight our battles without pinning his fortunes to

the coat-tail of either one party or the other COLONEL FLETCHER.

At the annual inspection of the Victoria Rifles on Saturday last, Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher, D. A. G., is reported to have used some extraordinary language. The part we consider as extraordinary reads as follows:-"I am aware that there are some who would like to see the volunteer force broken up, (vokes, 'They will not see it;' 'no, no,' etc.,); but juding from the spirit which I see here manifes, they will be disappointed."

We are afraid that the gallant Colonel's perspicuity must be as bad as his hearing. We have some opportunities of seeing public opinion, as reflected through the press, and we have never yet seen the wish expressed that the "volunteer force should be broken which is, in these days, necessary for all people who are determined to relain their independence. But still the Volunteer Militia may not be perfect. We, think it, in fact, more deficient in its internal economy, its staff, and its war material, than the first reserve of any nation in Europe. If Colonel Fletcher is satisfied with the present condition of the Volunteer Militia, it is good reason why he should retire in favor of a younger and a more active man. There are plenty of young men who have been eight or ten years in the Volunteer Militia who could fill his position to the advantage of the service. Again, if Colonel Fletcher thinks that the party spirit which is so glaringly manifest in some corps is no reason of complaint, that is another reason why he should make room teer Militia freed from all internal source of

turmoil, and for this Colonel Fletcher charges "some" people with a desire to see the force broken up. We advocate Reform; Colonel Fletcher is satisfied to allow "come day, go day, God send Sunday." We want to have a perfect, or almost perfect, Volunteer Militia. We want to build up a bulwark that will have the confidence of all the people, but Colonel Fletcher wants nothing of the kind. The Volunteer Militia of this country belongs to no section of the people—it belongs to all. Protestant and Catholic should alike be welcome to its ranks; and until they are, the country never can be at rest.

THE RIOTS IN OTTAWA.

The Orange riots will lead to civil war in Canada unless they are stopped. Of this we have very little doubt; for anyone who reads the signs of the times can see it as plainly as noon-day. The Catholics are ripe for it, and the Orangemen are ready, and all it wants is a spark to alight just where the magazines are Ottawa yesterday are another indication of the smouldering elements which are at work. Catholics will never stand Orange ascendancy. It is useless to philosophize, or to preach, or to entreat-for Catholics do not discuss the question at all,—they have had the iron in the flesh, and that is their philosophy. It is idle to talk, or write, or reason, we have suffered, and that is our reply. But the danger of civil war appears be more than probable, unless something is done to put a stop to Orange assumptions. Now, this "Closing the gates of Derry" was never, we believe, publicly celebrated in Canada before. At least the celebration of it was not customary. So this " anniversary " is another attack upon Catholic feelings. It is a new challenge to fight, and, we fear, fight it will be. Well. a celebrated statesman has said that there are evils to which war is a blessing, and unless the Catholics of Canada are freed from the offensive aggresions of Orangeism, we fear we may soon have an opportunity of judging. At the present moment it is impossible to say who is most to blame, nor indeed does it matter much, for the feeling is so intense upon both sides that the question of blame appears to be regarded as a secondary consideration.

THE INSTALLATION OF MGR. RACINE .- Le Journal says that the ceremony of the installation of Mgr. D. Racine, in the cathedral of Chicontimi on Wednesday last, was very solemn. It is said that over 7,000 people from all parts of the new diocese were present to view this imposing ceremony, the first of the kind ever held at Chicoutimi. Amongst them were 125 priests. Rev. M. A. Gingras, cure of St. Fulgence, delivered an eloquent address.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

BT. PATRICK'S CHURCH, OTTAWA. To the Editor of the Evening Post.

DEAR SIR,-With your permission, I would like to say a few words concerning St. Patrick's Church here. It is in debt \$40,000 or thereabouts, and the difficulty is how to liquidate it. I may say, en passant, that a piece of ground adjoining and belonging to the church was a few days ago sold for taxes, which is a sad state of affairs. The principal source of revenue is the amount realized from the sale of pews. This sale came off last Sunday, and although I was happy to observe new purchasers, still there might have been more. We have a great many French Canadians in this parish who go to the cathedral and to St. Joseph's Church very naturally, but this deprives St. Patrick's of its proper revenue. I think St. Patrick's should become the Irish parish par excellence of Ottawa and I am sure our beloved bishop would not object. It is only by some such method our enormous debt can be paid off. We have now a gentleman as parish priest who is capable of almost achieving impossibilities, but even Father John will find it hard to get along with all the good management and economy at his command, and although he makes every dollar to the church and none to the pastor.

I think, Mr. Editor, it would not be out of place if your paper advocated the interests of St. Patrick's Church.

Yours respectfully, E. CORRIDAN.

THE CANADIAN PAPAL ZOUAVES.

To the Editor of the Evening Post.

DEAR SIR,-A friend sent me a few days ago

the following paragraph, taken from the Witness (of July 18th, I believe):

"The Canadian Papal Zouaves this year,
went to Sorel for their annual excursion. The Sorel Gazette contained a long account of the procession and banquet. They drank toasts to Leo XIII., and to the Canadian Episcopacy, but none to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Why should they, since no one can serve two masters? The procession is said to have been a grand affair. And, by the way, it is a question whether Mr. Taillon's Party Processions Bill, if it should become law and were enforced, will not prevent all processions of the Papal Zouaves in future in this Province. Mr. Wurtele, who was so solicitous about the friars and nuns schools, seems to have completely forgotten l'Union Allet of Montrealbut there will be time, enough to amend the bill in their favor at the next session of the Legislature, and before the ex-Zouaves will want to make another excursion. This is a Catholic Province, and men who haul down | Mass and venerated the relics. Those relics the British flag and assault British steamboat captains must, by all means, be allowed to parade the streets in procession. But loyal Protestant Orangemen-never!"

A few words in answer:—
1. We pip drink the toast of Her Majesty's health, with the usual honors. The Witness therefore publishes a lie—not the first as everybody knows-and attacks our loyalty, which we allow nobody to suspect.

2. As to serving two masters, this is an absurd and exploded sophism; for we Catholics have always, according to the Gospel, been taught to obey the words of Christ : Reddite que sunt Casaris, Casari, que sunt Dei, Deo. may not be the Witness's mode of obedience—

religious censor and judge. This may be the reason why truthfulness is so often worried and disfigured in the columns of the Witness. 3. The question whether we will be allowed our processions henceforth is easily solved. If our Society resembles in the least the Loyal Protestant Orangemen's Association, the officers of the Union Allet will call on Mayor Beaudry to arrest us without calling out the Sherbrooke, Richmond, Hemmingford, or city battalions to protect us.

4. In this Catholic Province we find British Orange Captains hauling down Catholic emblems, and insulting Catholics; but the Witness lies again when it says that the Canadian Papal Zouaves have hauled down the British ensign. The Witness must know the facts of the case, and we cannot characterize otherwise this paragraph but by giving it its proper qualification.

I avail myself of this, the first occasion I have had to write to your esteemed paper, and congratulate the Posr on the fair and unswerving stand it has taken on Catholic rights. I hope the Catholic population (both | performed and no Catholic doubt that miracles French and English-speaking) will give you a

to be found. The rows which took place in and Irish Catholics in this city, I most particularly and sincerely send the best wishes of a descendant of old France to an Irish "adventurer," who, with a couple of hundred of brave Irishmen, fought and bled in 1870 for our ancient mother country.

Thanking you for the kind insertion of this correspondence.

I remain, dear sir, yours truly, ALFRED LA ROCQUE, JR., P. Z. Knight Pio Nono, Secretary Union Allet. Villa Mentana, Waterville, P. Q., Aug. 4th,

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

Pilgrimage to St. Anne de Beaupre

EDIFYING SPECTACLE

ARRIVAL AT ST. ANNE'S

MIRACLES.

Magnificent Reception at Quebec.

The Annual Pilgrmiage of the Catholic

Young Men's Society to St. Anne de Beaupre, has come and gone, and once again a brilliant success has crowned the undertaking. In Irish Catholic circles "the Pilgrimage" had been the topic of the day for some time past, and age and youth were alike elevated at the prospect of kneeling before the sacred relics of she who was the Mother of Mary. And so the "Canada" was hired, and on Saturday about 4 p.m. 600 pilgrims paced the deck, the flag of the Society floated at the mast head, the moorings were cast loose, and we were away for St.Ann's. And there that beautiful and touching hymn, " Ave Maris Stella" was sung as the boat swung into the stream, and thus the pilgrims left Montreal with a becoming prayer to herald the good work they had bent themselves to perform. Sceptics may sneer, enemies may frown, while the Atheist's smile is but a poor exchange for a Deity offended; but yet there it was Christian belief and in niety in face of all. Open frank and manly piety was visible in the clustering throngs that raised their voices in that beautiful hymn; and if the same exhibition of piety was made by Mussulmen or Hindoos by Bosjosmen or by Cherokees, it would be lauded to the skies. But the "Canada" sped on, and the voyageurs passed the time with becoming occupation-not, indeed, with wry faces and sober sides, but with mirth and pleasantry, and with prayer. The moon, sole arbitress of night, lit up a liquid pathway athwart the St. Lawrence; the band occasionally made merry the listening throng, and song and repartee, jest and music, passed away the first evening until prayers, and then to rest. But rest was not for all, for the state-rooms were all full and the cabins were converted into what had the appearance of hospital wards, by the number of mattrasses strewed around, and the weary forms of sleepy passengers were scat-tered all over the place. The night was beautifully calm, and the weather was neither oppressively hot nor unpleasantly chill, and tht morning came finding all hands as merry as larks, as we pushed under the frowning heights of the Rock City, and passed the tragic spot which records the heroic death of chivalrous Montgomery. But we had all to reembark at Quebec, for the channel on the north side of the Island of Orleans is shallow, and so for twenty miles we sped past scenery which may be well called

beautiful
Montmorency, backed by ranges of lofty
mountains which break into irregular beauty,
came boiling over its precipitous steps, and,
even at our distance from the spot, the noise of the furious plunge of water sounded clear upon the air. The mountain streams that feed it, swelled by the late rains, had given volume to the falls, and they were not often seen to greater advantage than they were by the pilgrims of yesterday. But we had about twenty miles to make from Quebec before we reached our destination, and arriving we found and the plane tree, and the palm tree, and the that the wharf had been improved, and that sycamore, sprang up from its fruitful banks; that the wharf had been improved, and that landing accommodations had been made much better than they were last year. The landing over, the pilgrims crowded into the village, and then into the church, where they heard consist of a part of a finger-bone of the Saint, which was sent to Mgr. de Laval in 1663, and it was solemnly exposed for the first time at the Church of St. Anne de Beaupre, on the 12th of March, 1670. Thus the devotion for St. Anne dates from the cradle of the colony, and the fervor with which the kneeling multitude kissed the precious casket in which the relics were preserved, pro-claimed that the fidelity of the early settler has not been weakened by the wreck of ages of "free thought" and of many a decade of demoralizing literature. The new church is plain and spacious, and I found that the beautiful old church had been We can obey and serve under civil and demolished, and the ruins acted as grim rereligious authorities when the former does not tyrannize over the latter, and we cheerfully obey the kings and rulers of this world when a higher authority in its town and proper sphere does not forbid us to do so. It to the body, and that many men may have had mental deformity cured as well as others it is made to obey civil authorities willing or | may have had physical ailings relieved. Dur-

piled inside the railings of the altar I could not help thinking that man is either astonishingly incredulous or that he is astonishingly a cheat. Perhaps some people may think that he is something of both, but why should he, or how could he, cheat men who know as much, nay more, of the world than he does himself. If men say the age of miracles is past, then they say that God has altered. If they imply that there are no miracles now, then they imply that what all Christians admit have been are no more-that God is not what he used to be. Does not the inspired writer tell us, "and signs shall follow them that believe," said the Lord, "in my name they shall cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents; and if they shall drink of any deadly thing it shall not hurt them; they shall lay their hands on the sick and they shall recover." Now, did Christ speak for a day or for eternity? No Christian doubts that miracles were may be performed any day. The centuriators of Mayenburg, John Calvin, Osiander and Whihearty support.

Of Mayenburg John Calvin, Osiander and Whitelesirous of strengthening the bond of taker ascribed miracles to the agency of the devil, just as the Scribes and Pharaises ascribed the miracles performed by our Lord to the same agency. The facts are not denied, but the agency by which they were accomplished was questioned. If it be true that faith can move mountains, we see no reason why it cannot move an infirmity. But this will not get me from St. Anne's, the charms of which yesterday attracted about 3,000 pilgrims from different parts of Quebec. A little after twelve we took the boat again, and were soon rolling back to Ouebec, where Father Burke, with the clergy of St. Patrick's and the Irish Catholics of the city, met us on the wharf, and gave us a similar "hundred thousand velcomes" to what we received at his hands last year. The Irish Catholics of Quebec are magnificent fellows. We saw it in every act of theirs on Sunday. We saw it in the order and magnificence of their procession, in the decorum of their ranks, and in the bursting enthusiasm of their feeling. Yes, for good men and true give me the Irish Catholics of Quebec, as inferior to no class of escorted by the Irish Catholic societies with bands playing and banners fluttering, made straight for St. Patrick's, where Father Burke repeated his welcome, and in the name of the Irish Catholics of the City opened "hearts and doors" in granting hospitality. Benediction followed, and after spending two hours in Quebec, we once more crowded to the wharf to board the "Canada," and leave for Montreal. Father Callaghan gave a short address and his blessing to the assembled multitude, who knelt to receive it. The quay, the passages leading to all the wharfs, the house-tops, the windows for a mile along the river, the boats were crowded with FRIENDLY GREETINGS - HOME | friendly faces; and when the signal for de parture was given, cheer after cheer rent the air, and, passing like a rumbling echo along the base of the rock, those cheers sounded again and again, and peal after peal told how firmly the "sea-divided gael" of Quebec Montreal are united in feeling. Thousands of handkerchiefs were waved, and about three-quarters of a mile up the river we were pleased and startled to hear the booming of cannon, as some enterprizing friend had fired four guns as a parting salute. Then we took "one long last, lingering look " and after registering many a promise and expressing many a hope that if the Irish Catholics of Montreal are ever called upon to receive the Irish Catholics of Quebec, that they will make an attempt to return the sterling hospitality which vesterday marked the conduct of the day. The weather held fine, and nothing occurred to mar the serenity and pleasantness of the journey home. We left Quebec at 5:30, and went through the same

FATHER BURKE.

the Catholic Young Men Society Ascassmed

edified by all the circumstance mand sur-

rounding events must have a 100 effect

upon all who were fortunate er agh to be

among those who participated in them.

HIS SERMON IN CHARLEVILLE. THE CHURCH, THE SPOUSE OF CHRIST."

The following sermon was delivered by Very Rev. T. N. Burke at the reception of Miss Slattery and Miss Kelly, in the Convent of Mercy, Charleville, on Thursday, July 18, in presence of Archbishop Croke and a large as-

semblage of the clergy and laity:—
In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

" Oh! how beautiful is the chaste generation with glory; for the memory thereof is immortal; because it is known both with God and with men."

Words taken from the fourth chapter of the

Book of Wisdom. May it please your Grace, dearly beloved-In the days when King Assuerus reigned over the land, Mardochai, the Jew, had a vision from God in his sleep. It seemed to him that he beheld a little stream going forth from a tiny fountain on the hill side, an insignificant little stream, not of much use or of much good. And whilst yet in his sleeping thoughts he despised it, behold, suddenly it became a mighty river; enlarging its channel it flowed down from the mountain side, irrigating the whole land, spreading itself around on every side, bringing vegetation and life everywhere the people drank of its waters, and blessed the Lord God for this mighty river that flowed into the midst of them. Now, a change came over the spirit of the sleeper's dream. The Angel of God explained this vission to him, and he saw what that little streamlet and that mighty river meant, for he beheld in the next part of the vision his own niece, Esther, the simple, humble maid; he beheld her no more as he was accustomed to see her in his own humble house, but he saw her radiant with a royal crown upon her brows, and robes of samite and of gold falling from her queenly shoulders, and everything speaking of royalty upon her. The little fountain that grew into a mighty river was Esther, whom the king wedded and made his queen. To-day we, with waiting eyes, beheld something like the vision that glory, has chosen two maidens for Himself, and to-day he is about to robe them in the garments of their royalty, and to set the sign spouses and the queens of the Great King.

than mention it. But as we looked at the in the glory of royalty? Oh, no; it was be-pyramids of crutches and sticks that are cause he knew that Esther, now a queen, would have power to save her people, to destroy her enemies, and to be a mother to Israel. And even so, dearly beloved, the change that is about to take place in the external raiment is but symbolical of the still greater change that is about to take place in the soul, wrought by the hand of the Almighty God, by whom alone those chosen ones shall be led into the glories of that "chaste generation' spoken of in my text. "Oh, how beautiful is the chaste generation with glory; for the memory thereof is immortal!" It is imperishable; it must remain forever, acceptable before God and the eves of men! Let us consider in what that royalty and beauty consist, into which they are about to be admitted, and with which their Spouse is about to clothe them

to-day. Dearly beloved, when we consider the constitution and the idea of the Church, the Spouse of Jesus Christ,-when we behold her as she comes forth in that immaculate conception in which she was conceived in the mind of our Lord,-when we behold her robed in all that beauty, that captivated the eye of the Apostle when she cried out, "She is all beautiful, without spot or wrinkle, or any such thing, because Christ our Lord has loved her, and has laid down His life for her that she might be fair and beautiful," we see that the highest beauty of the Spouse of God is the religious life—the life which—not content with mere observance of the commandments which form the staple elements of ordinary Christian holiness-goes far beyond these landmarks of duty, goes into the pure realm of spontaneous devotion, and effects a perfect union with God. This life is the highest perfection of the Church of God; it consists in the entire renunciation and surrender of all that the eye can rest upon with pleasure upon earth-of all that the heart and mind desire and crave-of all that men spend their lives in efforts to attain; the brilliancy of riches and all such things. This higher and holier life renounces them all, and clothes itself first of all with evangelical poverty, possesses nothing, renounces everything, and, that the heart may be freer and more devoted to God, casts off those ties that their co-religionists in any place wherever it bind ordinary souls to earth. There remains has been my fortune to be. The pilgrims, the other strong bond of the earth, the bond of the heart of human love, of domestic and family ties and affections, that strong love which, without at all degenerating into passion or sinfulness, still ties down souls to this earth with so firm a bond—that love that makes home and the narrow circle of domestic ties and affections a very heaven to the truly christian mother, the love that makes one spot of earth so dear that it is heartrending to leave it. This is another great sacrifice that, in the plan of life, has to be laid down at the feet of Jesus Christ. As the vow of poverty keeps the heart from all contact with worldly riches, so the vow of chastity takes the heart away from all earthly affections and binds it to Jesus Christ-a vow which gathers up all the elements, all the faculties of life, all that is in the imagination, yea, in the very sense and body of the consecrated one, binds them all and offers them to Jesus Christ. So that no shadow or thought to earthly love allied is ever again to sully the heart of the being consecrated to God. No earthly love is to enter into that heart, which is filled to overflowing with the love of the

Snouse of the Lamb. But though the hand be cleansed by the vow of poverty, and the heart he cleansed by the vow of chastity, there still remains to be subdued the higher and nobler function of the will. There remains the will-the will, with its noble, though tatal, attributes of freedom; the will, with its power of decision, and acting upon that decision; the will, master of itself, which mastership often turns out to be a heritage of wee. It may be easy to renounce all the external things of the world, and by poverty to despise them-it may be routine as the evening before-winding up easy when one catches a glimpse, in prayer, with prayers, which were said by Father of the infinite beauty of Jesus Christ to cast Sheridan was on board. We arrived in to lay hold of that proud, imperious, free, inMontreal this morning at 7.30; this leased dependent will, and to bind it and enslave it,
with the second pilgrimage un staken by and bring it to the altar, and lay it there at the feet of the Lamb of God. And yet this is the third and final sacrifice to be made, and it is effected by the vow of obedience. And so the whole being is consecrated to God-every thought of the mind, every affection of the heart, every wish, every scheme of the imagi-nation—all that is in the consecrated being belongs entirely and solely, and in the highest form, to God. And this life is the highest

that the Church recognises or knows. Now this life, dearly beloved, forms the grand, perfect outcome of the Church's sanctity; and it must remain until the end of all time, this life of consecration. And why? Because the Church,—gifted as she is, and endowed with immortality, with her imperishable existence, with the life that no enemy can ever rob or deprive her of,-the Church must remain, as Christ Our Divine Lord made her, unto the end of time,—until everything around her shall have faded and passed away: and hence, when the wise man celebrated the beauty of the chaste generation, he immediately added that it is immortal, that it can never fade away; that it must remain for

When, therefore, we consider what is this royal state, this queenship, into which these children are about to be admitted, and the robes they are about to clothe themselva in to-day, we find that this royalty consist in the inherent and intrinsic perfection of the life they are about to enter upon. It is the most perfect life, because it approaches most nearly to the life of Jesus Christ, who is perfection itself. Esther was robed in her royal garments, for the king loved her and wedded her, and even if she had done nothing more than sit upon that royal throne for the rest of her days, yet would she command the estimation and regard of all the people, from the intrinsic excellence of the state she had passed into from her pure, humble maidenhood. But she did more. She destroyed the enemies of her people; she saved all the Jewish people; her sceptre spread over the whole land; her influence was no longer confined to the narrow circle which domestic and social ties had thrown around her as a simple maid in Israel. Now, her voice was heard from end to end of the land, and her edicts went forth through the world. And so, my dearly beloved, the life so perfect in its intrinsic excellence is this life; and it is also most excellent when we consider the purposes for which it was instituted in the Church of God, and to which it lends its laborious existence from day to day. For, remember it is no idle dignity that is conferred in the Church of God; every degree in the order of Christ; every degree in the order of destination in the Church of God has its correspondpresented itself to Mardochai of old. The ing obligation and labor; and therefore, when King of Heaven, the Lord of all Majesty and we behold this religious life as the choicest gem in the crown of the Church's glory, we must also look for some high and noble purpose for which this life is consecrated. It is of their queenship upon them, so that before for no idle or self-indulgent purpose that God and His angels in Heaven, and before those children cross the threshold of the men upon earth, they shall be known as the cloister to-day. They leave, it is true, many spouses, and the gueens of the Great First of the cares of this earth, behind them. Sor-

ស្ត្រាម្ចាស់ ស្ត្រាំង។

never shall know. Tears from out the bleeding and broken heart they shall never shed. He whom they love shall never disappearno hand of death will ever take Him awaythey will never have to feel the bitter memory of a happy past. No day will ever find them weeping for hopes destroyed, for joys for ever gone.

But the life they enter upon is not a selfindulgent or an unlaborious life. Consider the life-the work to which they pledge themselves to-day. First of all, it is a worl that regards Almighty God Himself, directly and personally; secondly, it is a work that regards Almighty God universally on this earth. So far as regards Almighty God personally these consecrated nuns give themselves up to life of laborious prayer. Among the beauties of the Church of God which we see, there is this, that our Divine Lord set upon her lips the voice of perennial praise. The Church is triumphant in Heaven; the Church is militant on earth; the Church is suffering in Purgatory. Trlumphant in Heaven, her life is to behold, to comprehend, -that is, as far as the finite can comprehend the Infinite-to enjoy and to praise the Almighty God. The voice of praise is ever upon the lips of the Church triumphant; it never can cease for one instant the rapturous expression of joy, that never comes from our lips except at some unexpected, sudden delight. That rapture of praise shall ever remain in the Church triumphant, and expressions of the voluntary, free and almost unconscious expressions of delight will ever go forth from their lips. Prayer and praise there are natural. The Church on earth must also praise; but the difference between the praise of the two is this, that praise in Heaven comes naturally, freely, joyouslyand why?-because in Heaven there is no veil of sense to separate the Church from her God; while here on earth the Church militant is living under a cloud; she realizes her God only by laborious effort to overcome the evidence of the senses, and consequently prayer and praise on earth is somewhat tinged with labor. That praise is taken up by the religious orders in the Church. The sun never rises, but his first beams are saluted by the voice of prayer. As he rises and leads the hours up to high noon, still the voices of that tuneful choir mark his progress and follow him through the heavens; in every land, in every clime the voice of praise is ever on the lips of the Church militant, so that as far as she can she makes this earth a heaven, by filling the whole world with praise of her God. (1) This is the first great labor on which they enter,—a life of prayer. "Seven times a day I will praise Thee," says the Psalmist. Elsewhere he says—"In the morn and at midday,

and in the evening, I will sing and recite my

psalm." And so, dearly beloved, the moment

they clothe themselves in the habit of the

Sisters of Mercy, the first thing they do is to

cital of this office, that shall never for a single

take up that song of praise, to begin the re-

day be silent on their lips, until in their old age they go down in their graves. Morethan this-God is not only to be praised by them, and they are not only to be as the angels of and to honor Him wherever He is upon the earth. And here it is that we see the grandeur of this life of the Sisters of Mercy. Here it is that we see the magnificent triumph over the whole world of this life-namely that it is pre-eminently a life of faith—the triumph of faith. Faith is declared in the Scriptures to be the victor of the conqueror of friends of God live by faith. We are told that this faith is the root of justification, and that joined with divine charity it becomes the grandest of all virtues. Now, what is this faith of which the Holy Ghost speaks? Faith is, in reality, a form of divine grace that brings to us the faculty of realizing the Almighty God where he is not seen. Our own Irish people, no matter how many faults they may have, have pre-eminently the gift-the the unseen. attached to the sighing of the night-wind as it passes by the cabin-door; they may fancy sight and sounds, invisible to the eye, inaudible to the ear; but this excess after all only proves that the glorious faculty of faith is there. When the Almighty God takes the place of the unseen, realizing the sound of His voice in the teaching of His Church, realizing Him in the Eucharist, in spite of shape and form disguising Him, there is real faith, and that united with divine charity, promptthese nuns, these young maidens have before them. From this day on which they clothe themselves in the habit of the Order of Mercy, they are to lead a life pre-eminently of this faith and charity united. They are to not; and the moment their eyes of faith rea-

lize His presence, they are to go and sit down at His feet and minister to Him in the fullness of love. Where is He to be found? of holy Baptism, His impress, His likeness, His image is there. Nay, more, the theologi-cal virtues are there, graces are there, Christ one should recognize Christ in them, should in them to mark out the lineaments, the features and the beauties of our Divine Lord in the young soul, and make it grow with its shadow looming in the distance; all is bright growth. And how is this done? By the work of education, the work of Christian, but the ante-chamber of heaven.

Catholic, pious training—the glorious work

And you, my dear children, one parting by which that which was begun in Baptism is made perfect in the school; in which the young soul, receiving the first graces at the Apostles was this :- " Into whatsoever house baptismal font, and through the representa-tive and ministration of the Church, comes thence." How much more strongly does not prepared to receive higher graces in the adorable sacrament of the Eucharist and the strengthening graces of the Holy Ghost in Confirmation. This is secured by the preventing graces which hedge round the young soul with purity, like the purity of the angels of God. Thus by the Sisters of Mercy Christ is seen in little children. What wonder then is it that they labor here in their schools? What wonder that in the Winter's cold and in the Summer's heat they are to be once more the raiment of this world, and part found, day after day, forming the image of from the Sisters in sorrow, it would only come Christ in the young souls? What wonder if through your own infidelity to the grace of such glorious results should be the crown of God. Be faithful to that which God has given such glorious efforts? God who so loves you; abide in His house and depart not this ancient race, who so richly dowered this thence, until some future day, when, ancient Celtic race of ours, — God who defended our race so that all the powers of with the labors of the school and the defended our race so that all the powers of with the labors of the school and the defended our race so that all the powers of with the labors of the school and the defended our race so that all the powers of the school and earth and of hell were not able to tear the hospital, and the labors of attending on the precious gem of our faith from us,—gave, as the guardians of that faith, the strength of Ireland's womanhood; and the preservation of humble as children in mind, although old land's womanhood; and the preservation of that womanhood is the office of the Sisters of

His poor. He tells us that they represent not; as to any religious authority it may have to look up to, where can it find it? It is its own enquiry, but at present we do not care to more look up to, where can it find it? It is its own enquiry, but at present we do not care to more look up to, where can it find it? It is its own enquiry, but at present we do not care to more look up to, where can it find it? It is its own enquiry, but at present we do not care to more look up to, where can it find it? It is its own enquiry, but at present we do not care to more look up to, where can it find it? It is its own enquiry, but at present we do not care to more look up to, where can it find it? It is its own enquiry, but at present we do not care to more look up to, where can it find it? It is its own enquiry, but at present we do not care to more look up to, where can it find it? It is its own enquiry, but at present we do not care to more look up to, where can it find it? It is its own enquiry, but at present we do not care to more look up to, where can it find it? It is its own enquiry, but at present we do not care to more look up to, where can it find it? It is its own enquiry, but at present we do not care to more look up to, where can it find it? It is its own enquiry, but at present was given by his Grace the Archlook up to, where can it find it? It is its own enquiry, but at present was given by his Grace the Archlook up to, where can it find it? It is its own enquiry, but at present was given by his Grace the Archlook up to, where can it find it? It is its own enquiry it is a look up to the cares of this. Such as the look up to the cares of this look up to the cares of the cares of this look up to the cares of the cares of the cares of the cares of this look u

and the sick. When poverty is aggrevated by sickness, when fever is in the blood and faintness in the heart, when the drooping head requires some strong and tender hand to uphold it, when the dying lips falter out the thirst of death that is upon them—then, dearly beloved, is Christ is lying hidden in the afflicted, in the sick, and in the poor. The eye of the world, because it is not the eye of faith, refuses to recognize Him there. If these poor are relieved, it is upon some principle of political economy, but not at all for God; or even if it be from a higher motive, from human benevolence and pity if you will there appears to be something like a stooping down from the higher level to the poor. But the Sister of Mercy recognizes God in the poor man; goes to him as from a lower level to a higher, ready to spend her life in his service, because she recognizes Christ in him! But what wonder is it that we find the Sister of Mercy, after her hard day's work in the schools, out among the poor, undismayed even though the breath of pestilence may come, as if on the outspread wings of death, upon her? No hideous deformity, no dreadful form of human disease or misery can frighten her or make her for one instant turn away her head. Oh, no. There, at the feet of the leper, if such there were—at the feet of the plague-stricken she sits down almost in the same spirit as Magdalen sat down at the feet of the Lord; she takes upon her immaculate bosom the throbbing head, and she is willing to let her hands be wet with the death sweat of the dying!

And is not this one of the standing, living

glories of the Church of God? It is this work of mercy which has extorted from the unwill-, ing lips of the Church's bitterest enemies their admiring tribute of wonder and of praise. Go where you will, wherever the Angel of Death is abroad, wherever sickness and sorrow are to be found, wherever there is a grieving heart and a languid spirit, there is to be seen the form of the Sister of Mercy, strong in her purity, her love, and her charity. Strangest of all, my dearly beloved, she has a glance so keen, by the power of her faith, that the Sister of Mercy is able even to recognize the presence of Jesus Christ under a veil of sin and degradation. Who but she can help the most fallen of all sinners, the most helpless of all the stricken, the woman who has forgotten herself and lost her virtue,-who goes out accursed of Heaven and branded as a degradation on earth? Who would believe that Christ is there? But yet, the moment that the poor, reckless, heart-broken, desperate sinner turns one glance toward the altar of God, the moment those eyes, hardened by their infamy, are softened by some recollection of early grace, some passing of the Spirit of God,-that moment the Sister of Mercy recognizes the lineaments of her Spouse in that fallen soul. Oh, if she can only bring forth the precious tears of repentence !-- if she can only touch that hardened heart, if she can only draw to her own sinless bosom that miserable sinner. then Christ will come out in all the beauty of His restored purity and loveliness. There will Christ be, as the poor creature lies pros-God, offering direct praise, but they are also to find Him, to realize Him, to see Him, stones of the sanctuary are wet with her tears. like the woman of old who knelt down a sinner and rose up like an archangel of God in the grandeur of her purity. The triumph of faith and of love is that the eyes of the Sister of Mercy can detect Christ, even though disguised, and bring Him forth.

Is not this a glorious life? Who can measure its glory—who can tell what its actions the world. Elsewhere we are told that the are before God? Compare them with the acts of the glorious woman of old. The strong woman of the Gospel is the greatest of all. It is true that Esther saved the lives of her people; but it was only for a short time, for that brief spell of indulgence and mercy was soon forgotten by a succeeding tyrant. But here the lives of the people's souls,-the immortal, imperishable, and eternal life,-are preserved, not for a day, not for a time, but for all eternity. It is true that Esther, robed Callaghan. On the return trip a lady out every other affection of the heart, and took sick, but fortunately Doctor fill it with that one love; but it is not so easy the unseen. This may sometimes grow even held her; but what was her beauty com-This may sometimes grow even held her; but what was her beauty cominto superstition; there may be a meaning pared with the beauty of the King's daughter and of the Spouse of the Lamb, which is from within; the beauty of the soul, the beauty of "a chaste generation." It is true that Judith came down from her upper chamber, where, dedicated to God, she had fasted all the days of her life; and going forth in all the terrible power of her beauty, she smote the tyrant with a glance of her eyes, and then with a terrific hand she cut off the head of Holofernes, who came to invade her people. But does not the Mercy nun go forth, in all the majesty ed by that faith; there you have the most and strength of her spiritual beauty, to meet glorious life aman could live. This is the life Holofernes of heresy and proselvthe Holofernes of heresy and prosely-tism, and all such enemies as in-vade the citadel of our people's faith, and with hands as strong as that of Judith of old she cuts off our enemies. She is the instructress and protectress of those nearest realize Christ Our Lord where others see Him and dearest to our national life. Compare her with the very angels of God, and you will find St. Bernard saying, "They are somewhat more than the angels, those con-secrated ones." Let us, therefore, rejoice Christ, Our Lord, my dearly beloved, is to be found, first of all, in little children. In virtue self in all the grandeur of her consummate sanctity in the face of a sucering and unbelieving world. Let us rejoice and be glad, His image is there. Nay, more, the theological virtues are there, graces are there, Christ is there, but He lies hidden, and He is yet unformed in that young life. But He is there. And what is necessary? That some tear, what shall we say of the joy among those angelic spirits to-day when the robe of one should recognize command from that Divine image prayer and sanctity is put upon those chil-in them to mark out the lineaments, the feapair the joy of consecration. There is no

> And you, my dear children, one parting word, and I have done. One of the last admonitions that Christ, our Lord, gave His this apply when it is the house of God? Truly, those who enter there should abide there, and depart not thence. This place is holy; it is none other than the house of God and the gate of heaven. Abide here and depart not thence. You need never depart from it if you are only faithful to the graces with which God will dower your souls to-day; and if ever the sad day comes when you put off the sacred weeds of your profession to put on women—you shall hear the voice say, "Be-hold the Bridegroom cometh," when you shall Where else is Christ to be realized by the eye of faith? Oh! my dearly beloved brethren, He tells us Himself that He lies hidden in

> At the conclusion of Father Burke's beau-Him, the Man of Sorrows, the Man who tasted -tiful discourse, Benediction of the Blessed

March Burn

IRISH NEWS.

CATHOLIOS IN THE ARMY.—The Army and Navy Journal admits that the great majority of our soldiers are Catholics, but does not see how priests can be appointed as chaplains.

THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP .- The health of the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin is considerably improved. He is taking some much needed rest from his constant and severe labour, and is stopping for a while in the neighbourhood of the sea at Kingstown.

The extensive corn stores of Messrs. Bannatyne, at Limerick, have been destroyed by The stores had only recently been completed and were the finest in the South of Ireland. About £40,000 worth of grain were destroyed, the entire damage being estimated at over £60,000.

THE Assizes.—The most gratifying spectacles are afforded at nearly all our assizes. There is an utter absence of anything like serious crime, and the state of the country is most tranquil. It is, therefore, no matter of surprise that the Government announced last night in Parliament that they do not propose to bring in any Coercion Bill this session. There are a great many strangers here at present, and many more are expected with the coming of the British Association about the middle of next month.

Another death has taken place in connec tion with the affray that occurred at Tirgarvil, county Derry, Ireland, on the 12th July. Alexander Montgomery, aged twenty-one years, a linuenlapper, son of Shaw Montgomery, has died at his father's house from injuries which he had received on "the Twelfth." It appears that deceased was one of the members of the Orange procession.

MR. JUSTICE KEOGH.—As the health of Mr Justice Keogh has for some days, both in town and country, been the subject of anxious inquiry, our reporter preceeded to his residence at Roebuck, and was informed that his lordship had gone to Germany to meet his son. No apprehensions whatever are entertained respecting him, as he had been improving in health since his return from circuit.-Irish

Amongst the "promotions" which have recently been announced as having taken place at the Phoenix Depot of the Royal Irish Constabulary, we read, "Acting-Constable Sir Thomas Echlin, Bart., is now enlisted and serving as a common policeman. The Echlins have been amongst the Euglish-in-Ireland, and amongst the aristocratic English-in-Ireland, for more than two centuries and a half.

The commission for County Tyrone was opened at Omagh recently by the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald. The Grand Jury having been sworn, his lordship addressing them said—It is gratifying to me personally to find that your county is in the same state of peace and prosperity which prevailed in it when I last had the pleasure of sitting here some eight years ago. The calendar is a very light one.

IRISH TOMBS IN LOUVAIN.—A subscription has been set on foot for enabling the Fathers of the Franciscan Convent in Louvain to restore the fast decaying names and inscriptions on the tombs of several Irish worthies-both clerical and lay—who are interred in the vaults of the church. Only a few pounds are asked for, and I am sure they will be easily got. The Rev. Mr. O Hanlon, C.C., SS. Michael and John, the erudite and hard-working author of ladies called, and then the doors were shut. The Lives of the Irish Saints, and the Rev. F. The street outside the Civil service Com-Carey, O.S.F., Merchant's Quay, Dublin, are missioner's office was blocked for two hours taking charge of subscriptions.

GREAT BELL FOR ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, POS-TADOWN, DIOCESE OF ARMAGE.—Within the last formerly manager, and Col. James Patrick few weeks a bell of unusual size and weight Mahon (The O'Gorman Mahon) and Captain has been cast for this church byorder of the Roy Richard Sleeman, two of the directors of the Laurence Byrne, the respected administrator, at | Lombard Bank, were committed for trial on the foundry of Messrs. Sheridan, Church-street, | charges of falsifying the books of that con-Dublin, and in the interval previous to its rement. It weights 31 cwt. 1 or. and 17 lbs. (exclusive of mounting), and as might be expected from such a huge mass of metal yields a powerful yet most melodious sound. The high character maintained by the eminent bell founders is not likely to suffer by this latest specimen of their skill and enterprise. A competent judge has expressed his belief that of the many bells east by this firm in latter years for churches throughout Ireland, America, and the colonies, there are few to surpass this one in point of calibre, quality of tone, or workmanship. In a short period the lofty tower overlooking the Bann will be ready to receive its intended occupant, and it is not indulging in too bright a hope to expect that the sweet flood of sound then issuing from St. Patrick's will derive a pleasing and distant echo from the neighboring hills, and be wafted in mellow wavelets for many miles over the extensive plains that lie beneath. The eost of this splendid bell, including its mountings, is something under £300, and amongst the many generous contributors stands conspicuous Mr. James Grew. The bell bears on its face the following inscrip-

"Laudo Deum verum, plebem voco, congrego clerum, Defunctos ploro nimbum fugo festaque honore, Requiem Caroli Grew moesto cantu sono: Et zelum fratris sul, laudis voce tono."

IRISH EMIGRATION.

The Registrar-General of Ireland (Mr. W. M. Burke) has presented to the Viceroy de-tailed tables, showing, by ages and occupations, the number of emigrants from Ireland during the year 1877, with the ports at which they embarked and their intended destinations. The number of emigrants who left Irish ports in 1877 was 41,225, an increase of 2,910 as compared with 1876. The number of males who emigrated in 1877 was 22,829, being 2, 303 more than in the previous year; and of females 18,396, an increase of 607 as compared with 1876. Of the 41,225 emigrants in 1877, 38,503 were natives of Ireland, and 2,722 were persons belonging to other countries. Of the 38,503 persons—natives of Ireland—who left in 1877, 5,142, or 3.8 per 1,000 of the population of the province in 1871, were from Leinster; 13,602, or 9.8 per 1,000, from Munster; 16,723, or 9.1 per 1,000, from Ulster; and 3,036, or 3.6 per 1,000, from Connaught—the total number being equal to 7-1 per 1,000 of the population of Ireland in 1871.

The following is the number of emigrants, natives of Ireland, in each year, from the 1st of May, 1851, to the 31st of December, 1877:— 1851, 152,060; 1852, 190,322; 1853, 173,148; 1854, 140,555; 1855, 91,914: 1856, 90,781; 1857, 95.081 : 1858, 64,337; 1859, 80,599; 1860, 84,621; 1861, 64,292; 1862, 70,117; 1863, 117,229; 1864, 114,169; 1865, 101,497; 1866, 99,467; 1867, 80,624; 1868, 61,018; 1869, 66,-568; 1870, 74,855; 1871, 71,240; 1872, 78,-102; 1873, 90,149; 1874, 73,184; 1875, 51,462; 1876, 37,587; 1877, 38,503—total, 2,453,481. This total of 2,453,481 represents a proportion of 42.3 per cent of the population. Munster having contributed 856,598 persons, or 56-6 per cent. of the population of the province; Ulster, 716,567, or 37.4 per cent.; Connaught, 305,195, or 33 4 per cent.; and Leinster, 464,-506, or 31.9 per cent. of its population. In 110,615 instances the county from which the persons came was not specified in the returns. The Junon, a Frenceh steamer under the The ages of the emigrants in 1877 are given command of Lieut. Biard, is about to leave

cent, of the persons who left Ireland were the world. The expedition is under the ausbetween the ages of 15 and 35 years, the per-centage over that age being 16.9 and of child-five persons are taken at about \$4,000 each, ren under 15 years, 15.9. The corresponding with three professors, who will lecture on percentages in 1876 were 66.2, 18.2, and 15.6 natural history, geography, physics and meteor respectively. Tables showing the destinations ology. Of the eleven months during which the of the emigrants are given, and from these it appears that of the 38,503 natives of Ireland will be passed on land in different countries. who emigrated in 1877, 18,232 went to foreign | The programme includes the two Americas, countries or the colonies, and 20,271 to Great | the Pacific Islands, Japan, China, the Dutch Britain. In 1876, 20,800 persons went to and English East Indies and Egypt, in the foreign countries or the colonies, and 16,787 order mentioned. were constructed for those periods. Of the 18,-232 persons who, in 1877, emigrated to foreign United States of America, 3,527 to Australia, and 2,070 to New Zealand; to these numbers Munster contributed 5,997, 1,961, and 974 respectively. Of the 490 persons who went to Canada, 405 were natives of Ulster. During to England or Wales, and 8,698 to Scotland.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon is greatly improved in health.

Mr. John Ruskin is apparently in perfect health again, and is busy with his usual study

It is reported that Col. Gzowski is to be honored with a knighthood or baronetcy by Her Majesty.

London, August 8 .- Major O'Gorman, ejected from the Commons for interrupting Col. Stanley, has apologized and been re-admitted. Lord Beaconsfield's private secretary, Mr. Montague Corry, has had his share of the honors, having been made a companion of the Bath.

Mr. Labouchere, proprietor of the London Truth, has another libel suit on his hand, brought by one M. De Lambri, who accuses Truth of lying about him.

The total traffic receipts on the railways of the United kingdom given in the subjoined tables amounted, for the week ended July 21, on 15,960 miles, to £1,225,607.

Thomas Bayley, a telegraph clerk at Hull, was, at the Leeds Assizes, sentenced to five years' penal servitude for forging a telegram by which he obtained the sum of £20.

The death is announced of Lady Wentworth (nee Miss Heriot), who nine years ago was married to Byron's grandson. She leaves one daughter, the Hon. Ada Mary, born in

Thirty-six seceders from the churches inand around Brighton, England, and many of them boasting high position, wealth and influence, received the sacrament of confirmation recently at the hands of the Roman Catholic Bishop at Southwark.

Mr. George Palmer, the newly-elected M.P. for Reading, has published his election expense accounts according to law. His seat, which he will only hold for a year, and that without pay cost him \$7,995, and this is "the smallest outlay ever known in connection with an election contest in Reading."

The authorities of the General Post-office in England advertised for some women clerks and requesting applicants to call between the hours of ten and twelve a.m. Three thousand by the wemen.

At the Central Criminal Court, James Pryor Mahon (The O'Gorman Mahon) and Captain cern.

te the Dake of Connaught were Fawcett, Briggs, J. K. Cross, R. N. Philips, Mellor (a Conservative), J. Cowen, J. Holms, Dillwyn, G. Anderson, Jacob Bright, T. B. Botter, Burt, Macdonald, Shiel, Biggar, Parnell, O'Connor Power, O'Sullivan, Earp, Dr. Cameron, P. Taylor, W. H. James, Plimsoll, Pennington and Hopwood; with Fir C. Dilke and Sir W. Lawson as tellers.

The progress of the agitation for disestablishment in England is significantly indicated by the remarkable growth of the Eiberation Society since its foundation in 1344. Its income has been steadily on the increase, and now amounts to over £16,000 a year. But the cause is now receiving an important assistance from a direction unlooked for at the beginning-that is, from the Ritualists, who are, perhaps, doing the Society's work a great deal more effectually than its avowed agents.

UNITED STATE ..

The affairs of the Rio Grande is causing. uneasiness at Washington.

Six handred journeymen shoemakers of Chicago have struck for higher wages.

The colliers at Big Mountain coal mines have struck for an advance offic cents. The Philadelphia firemen have left Halifax for home.

There is no abatement of the yellow favor

at New Orlcans. The Cashier of the Lewisburg National Bank has been arrested in Virginia for om-

bezzling \$50,0001 The free use of the American canals being denied Canadian vessels, a large number of steamers and barges have already been laid

The number of car-wheels in use on the railroads in the United States is 3,500,000. The average life of a wheel is about 50,000 miles. On fast passenger trains a wheel lasts about ten months, but on freight cars a wheel

will last from three to ten years. Dun Emen, N. J., August 9 .- Inaccordance with the programme of the miners' national organization, it has been agreed that a general strike shall be inaugurated on or about the 15th instant. The troubles in the coal region of Pennsylvania will be started, in all probability, in the Lehigh region. It has been learned that the colliers employed by coal companies of the Pennsylvania Railroad | the simplest dresses by the present taste for are prepared for a general strike.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The king of Hanover has left a fortune of \$12,000,000. He was expected to leave more. Mr. Sonnerman, editor of the Frankforter Zeitung, has been elected a member of the German Reichstag.

A Madrid despatch says Senor Castelar has definitely broken with the followers of Zarilla and Salgron, because of their intrigues in the interest of the socialists.

At the Heidelberg Conference several South German States declared that they were unable to continue contributions at the present rate towards the expenditures for military purposes.

in one table, from which it appears 67.2 per Marseilles on an eleven months tour around

to Great Britain. A comparison with former Advices from Paris say confirmation of the years cannot be made, as no similar tables news of the betrothal of the Prince Imperial and Princess Thyra is received with much disapproval by Bonapartist leaders. They countries or the colonies, 12,018 went to the regard it as tending to alienate the zealous Catholics of France from his support. Although the Princess may outwardly conform to the Catholic faith, she would remain a Protestant in heart. In the event of the restoration of the Empire, on the death of Napoleon IV. the the year 1877, 20,271 persons left Ireland to Empire would find itself ruled by a Protestant settle in Great Britain, of whom 11,573 went Princess, who would be perhaps the mother of the future Emperor, whom she would bring up in the Protestant faith. In some Imperialist circles it is said the betrothal was brought about by the secret management of Prince Jerome Napoleon, for the purpose of fatally injuring the political future of the Prince Imperial.

AGRICULTURAL.

A correspondent says:-"A neighbour of mine has a fine yearling heifer, which lately became affected with some strange malady, About a fortnight ago she became stiff, apparently, in the hind legs and quarters; and one morning the owner found her lying on the pasture unable to rise, in which position (although she takes her food just as well as ever) she has since remained. He has consulted the herd of a local gentleman as to her ailment, and the man says that she has rheumatism. Another man who resides in the neighborhood says that the animal is affected with kidney gravel. Please say in the next issue of your paper what you think is amiss with her, and how ought she be treated."—We think rheumatism is the evil, and the cure should consist in gentle treatment, good feeding, and dry housing; give also a dose of 1 lb. of Epsom salts, and rub the affected joints frequently with a maxture of equal parts, spirits of turpentine, hartshorn, neatsfoot oil. and tincture of opium.

The colt has sand-cracks, which are often troublesome to cure. Borses which have to work on dry sandy soils are subject to them, hence their name. But some horses get them constitutionally—that is, the hoof is naturally dry and brittle, and liable to crack. To cure the affection, the horse should be housed and bedded with peatmould at least to a depth of six inches. Sawdust may also be used, but either will be cooling for the feet, and the soiled portions may be removed every morning with a rake. Now for treatment. Rub thehoof often with sweet oil and flannel; this J. A. Allen describes this new bird. Both will soften the horn and promote healthy growth. Take the horse to a smith, and with a fine draw-knife let the edges of the crack be pared away so as to make both edges even, and further, to prevent the crack extending in length, a red iron should be passed across the hoof at each end and at right angles to the crack. Then melt beeswax and pitch in equal parts, and having cleaned the crack out with the knife, melt in the mixture, and pass a strong tape round the hoof a few times while the mixture is warm. This is all that is required. Continue to use the oil over the hoof frequently. Quietness will do the rest.

FASHION NOTES.

Bonnels now grow smaller, and the capes on tilem grow larger. Some of the recent importations in the capote shape have large capes made of foundation covered with shirred silk or gathered lace ruffles.

Parasols with long walking-stick handles are much used at foreign watering-places. Endles who are fond of walking find them serviceable. They are called duckesse parasols. Those made of percale are adged with wash laces.

Serviceable skirts of red flannel are made of serge or Quaker flannel, and have side plaiting edged with narrow torcher lace. This plaiting is set up about an inch from the hattom of the skirt. For mountain or seashore walks the dress is looped shightly over

Bathing mantles, to be thrown aside on en tering the water and resumed on leaving it are mount were by ladies. They are also a pretty piece of summer-work, being made of white Eussia towelling, with bias bands embroidered in gay worsteds, or bands of Java canvas worked in cross stitch. A bood is added with worsted-ball tassels.

American girls are adopting the sensible fashions of English girls at watering places. They no longer wear long trailing morning dresses, which are too delicate for anything but piazza promenades. They don the short cheviot suits, or flannel serge yachting suits, and are ready for archery, tennis, croquet, or a mountain walk. By the sca-shore, when storm signals are out, they have a Tweed ulster, a Tweed derby, thick boots and a short dress and defy the weather. Simplicity in dress in considered a mark of

One of the prettiest costumes worn at one of the American summer resorts is that of a young married lady who has just returned from England, and brings the style worn at English watering-places. It is a Madras dress with scarlet trimmings made in the Norfolk shirt shape. With this is worn the latest production of the London hatters, who puts above his name the words :- "Hatter to the Queen." It is a "Mother Hubbard," or poke bonnet, with a large scallet bow on top and wide ends tying under the chin. It is very piquant and becoming.

A favorite style of dress for young girls is the "blouse" polomaise. It is made loose to the figure, is held in by a belt, and is sometimes fitted in the front with two darts. Thin materials make up very well in this way. The fronts of this style of dress are sometimes left open all the way down, and a puffed front inserted. They have small mantillas added for street wear. Many pretty effects are given to embroidery. A princesse dress for a young girl, of dark blue linen, has a front or plastion of light blue zephyr, embroidered in darkershades. The flounce and ruffles are also em-'broidered'

The hair is worn very much lower. It no longer is dishevelled, but is laid in more orderly fashion on the forehead in small, natural waves or curls. It is parted, and the large square chignon begins half-way back and spreads itself downward to the neck, almost as low as catogan braid. Handsome combs with balls are worn, which, when the hat is flaring, make an inside ornament: With this style of head-dress narrow bands of ribbon are worn around the head set close to the chignon, with a rosette or bow on one side. Instead of these, bands are worn in the evenings, gold or jewelled bands for full dress, or else large gold-headed pins, stuck at irregular intervals in the bair.

"NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

CATS IN EGYPT .- The wilful destruction of a cat in Egypt is looked upon as a very serious offence even now. But in the good old days (for cats) the offence, even supposing it to have been accidental, was punished with prompt severity. The unfortunate offender, as in the case of a Roman soldier whose story is told by Diodorus, was taken prisoner, tried condemned, and sentenced to death.

A HONEY-BEE SHIP .- A floating bee-house has been constructed by Mr. Perrine, a Chicago honey-dealer, large enough to accomodate two thousand hives, which he is having towed up the Mississippi river from Louisiana to Minnesota, keeping pace with the blossoming of the flowers, and thus stimulating the honey making ability of his bees. On returning, he will stop about two months somewhere above St. Louis, and will reach Louisiana in October.

THE Con.-An impression has prevailed mong fishermen and even among naturalists that the shore cod, or cod genally caught in coastal waters, is specifically different from the bank cod, which is taken on reefs and banks in comparatively deep water, and often at a considerable distance from land. But it has been conclusively established by the careful observations of the two Professors Sars that no such specific distinction exists, the difference being one partly of age and partly of habitat.

A FISHING BOAT ATTACKED BY A WHALE .-Last Friday, while a Shetland fishing boat was resting by its lines at the fishing ground off the Island of Yell, a large whale rose suddenly from the water, and came down with great force on the boat, breaking the yard in three pieces, and smashing in the fore shaft. One of the crew, named Andrew Clunass, who was sitting in the fore part of the boat at the time, was seriously injured about the chest, and when the boat reached the shore had to be carried home. On Saturday he lay in a critical state, and it is feared he will not re-The rest of the crew fortunately cover. excaped being injured by the monster.

A New Fosse Bird.—It is interesting to learn from the last Bulletin of the United States Survey of the Territories that the remains of a bird of high organisation have been discovered in certain insect bearing shales at Florissant, in Colorado. The relics comprise the greater part of the skeleton, and, though deficient in portions of the head, include mearly all the bones of the anterior and posterior extremities; the wings and tails are so well imprinted on the rock as to indicate even the shaft and barbs of the feathers. The fossil represents a bird of arboreal habits, with we'll-developed powers of flight. It belongs evidently to a high-conithic type, and is probably referable to the group of Passeres, or perching birds. Although the absence of bill renders it impossible to assign the species to any particular family, there are masons for believing that it is allied to the fraches. Palgrospiza belia is the name under which Mr. generic and specific names are naw. This specimen represents the first fossil passerine bird which has been discovered in North America. CANINE CUISING .- A near neighbor of mine

has a large mongrel dog, a terrible misance

to all passing the house, which stands near the highway. The brute has the ugly habit of rushing out and attacking every passing rebicle. Complaints were loud and numerous; and at length the owner hit upon a plan which he thought would effectually cure his deg. He attached a small log of wood, or a "clog" by a chain to his collar. This answered admirably, for no scorner did the dog start in pursuit of anything than the clog not only checked his speed, but generally rolled him over into the bargain. Now, this would not do. Doggie was evidently puzzled, and reflected upon the position, and if he did not possess reasoning powers, he cortainly showed something very like them, for he quickly overcame the difficulty, and, to this surprise of Butteer will be kept in stock constantly. which he thought would effectually cure his overcame the difficulty all, was soon at his old work, nearly as bad as ever. And this is how he managed. No longer did he attempt to drag the clog on the ground and allow it to chock and upset him, but before starting he caught: it up in his mouth, ran before the passing horse, dropped it, and commenced the attack, and when distanced, would again seize the clog in his mozah, and resume his position ahead; and thus became as great a pest as ever. Even on his ordinary travels about, he is now seen carrying his clog in his mouth instead of letting it drag on the ground between his legs.

IADNXEYS AT SUPPER.-This rather comical picture is from the pen of an Eastern traveller There is a protty grove of managoes just out of Lucknow, sailed the Aish Grove, or the mankey grove. In this place there are hundreds of monkeys. One evening I went to see thom. At first, as I rode under the big trees, looking everywhere and not seeing one, I was beginning to feel disappointed: But presently I saw two or three in the read, three or four on top of a house, and all at once they were everywhere, hanging from the branches of the trees above my head, running across the road, up the tree trunks; so I concluded there were a few left. As I was watching those few, man came out of a small shop with a big ong full of grain, and going up and down the road in front of our buggies, began calling out Ab, ao, ao! which means 'Come, come, come! In a few minutes, everything seemed alize with the ugly, long monkeys. They sat down on their hind feet, and put the grain into their mouths as fast as they could; very greedy they were. Some of the mother-mon-keys took up their babies in their arm, rocking them backwards and ferwards. Just as they were in the midst of their big dinner, eating as fast as they could, there appeared upon the top of a house a very large black monkey. He sat a moment, and gazed upon the feast then sprang from the roof, seating himself in the centre of the assembly. There was a general breaking up and squealing fearfully; they all ran away to the edge of the road. old fat monkey satupon his hind feet and looked around; then, wisely looking at me, seemed to say:

I am meaarch of all I survey; My right there is none to dispute; and then, quietly settling himself to work began eating. Not one of them dared to come near him. I asked the reason, and they said he was the king-monkey, and all the other monkeys were airaid of him. After he had eaten enough, he scampered back upon the house top, and sat watching the others as they finished what he had left.'

THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY AND HIS COUN-TY DOWN TENANTS.—On Saturday the Marquis of Londonderry, K.P., entertained at Mountstewart House the tenants on his Newtownards, Comber, and Killinchy estates. Invitations were also issued to many who are not tenants on the estate, and, of course, irrespective of creeds or party. On the lawn in front of the mansion were erected large tents which were tastefully decorated with flags both inside and outside. The tables were supplied with choice plants from the greenhouse, and the entire arrangements were of the most complete character. More than a thousand sat down to dinner, and it would be difficult to find in any part of the British Islands a better dressed or more intelligent-looking assemblage.

THE AFRICAN HONEY-BIRD,-The honey-bird is about as large as a grey mocking-bird and is of similar colour. It endeavours to attract the attention of travellers, and to induce them to follow it. When it succeeds thur far, it almost invariably leads the person who follows to a nest of wild bees. While on the route, it keeps up an incessand twittering, as if to assure its follower of success, and often alights on the ground or a bush, and looks back to see if the person is still in pursuit. The native Africans, when conducted by the bird, frequently answer its twittering with a whistle as they proceed, for the purpose of signifying to their conductor they are still following it. When the bird arrives at the hollow tree, or other places where the honey is deposited, it hovers over the spot, points at the deposit with its bill, and perches on a neighbouring tree to await its share of the plunder. This is the usual termination of the adventure. But sometimes the honey-bird seems to be actuated by a love of mischief, and then instead of leading the traveller to a bees nest, it conducts him to a lair of some wild beast, and then flies away with a twittering which sounds a good deal like laughter. Gordon Cumming, the lion killer," once followed a honey-bird who conducted him to the retreat of a huge crocodile, and, having introduced the traveller to this august presence, the little feathered joker took a hasty leave, evidently much delighted with the success of his trick.

HEARING RESTORED.—Great invention by one who was deaf for 20 years. Send stamp for particulars. JNO. GARMOBE, Lock-box 905, Covington, Ky. 51-2

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, DUKE STREET, Toronto, Ont.

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 Archdiocese, 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 Tuition, per Session of ten months, payable quarterly in advance.)
For Circular and further particulars, address
BRO. TOBIAS,
51-g.
Director.

Bury & Mcintosh,

ASSIGNEES AND ACCOUNTANTS, MOLSONS' BANK CHAMBERS, Cerner St. James and St. Peter Streets.

(Entrance on St. Peter Street.) George Bury, John McIntosh,
Official Assignee. Accountant Accountant.

52-27-g

Housekeepers

IN DOWN AND IN COUNTRY, REMEMBER

No. 97, Rideau Street,

You are respectfully invited to see our new premises, also to examine one of the best selected stocks of

General Groceries, Wines, Liquors and Provisions

YET OFFERED IN THE CITY OF OTTAWA

Yours very respectfully, 43-41ns P. BASKERVILLE BROS

NEW DAIRY BUTTER.

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

AT THE EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE.

DRIED BEEF. BEEF HAM,.

SUGAR CURED HAMS. SMOKED TONGUES, PICKLED TONGUES. CAMPBELL'S BACON (in select cuts.)

- AT THE EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE,

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

> EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE. THOMAS CRATHERN.

1363 St. Catherine Street.



July 17

All forms of Kidney and Urinary diseases. Pains in the Back, Sides and Loins, are positively cured by

CRANT'S REMEDY

Its effects are truly marvellous in Dropsy Gravel, Bright's Disease, and lost vigor; no matter of how long standing the case may be, posttive relief is had in from one to three days. Do not despair, hesitate or doubt, for it is really a specific, and never fails. It is purely a vegetable preparation; by its timely use thousands of cases that have been considered incurable by the most eminent Physicians have been perma nently cured.

It is also endorsed by the regular Physicians and Medical Societies throughout the country; Sold in bottles at Two dollars each, or three bottles, which is enough to cure the most aggravated case, sent to any address on receipt of FIVE dollars. Small trial bottles ONE dollar

ALL ORDERS TO HE ADDRESSED TO

Grant's Remedy Manufacturing Co., 554 Main Street, Worcester, Mass. July 31

INSURANCE.

Immense reduction made in our Summer Goods, sold at almost for nothing; the public in general commence to believe that our prices are the lowest in the city. No humbug : we believe in the truth, the whole truth, nothing else but the truth. See our Price List, and you can rely on it:

Go to Beauvais' for cheap Pants. Go to Beauvais' for cheap Suits. Go to Beauvais' for cheap Shirts. Go to Beauvais' for cheap Ties.

Our \$1.50 Pants dely competition. Our \$1.50 Pants defy competition.
Our \$2.00 Pants not beat.
Our \$4.50 Suit Champion.
Our \$6.50 Suits extinguish every one.
Our 25c. Shirts excel.
Our 75c. White Dress Shirts immense.
Our \$1.00 White Shirts, collar attached kill.
Our Black Lustre Coats, cheaper than ever.
Our Linen and Mohair Dusters please.
Our Boys' Linen Suits for 75c.
Our Boys' and Youths White Vests for 25c.
Our pure Silk Windsor Scarf for 25c.

No traud in our advertisement. Our prices are honest and just. I will invite every one to give me a call before going elsewhere. I will take a measure and make a suit in ten hours, in all-wool Tweed, at half price, from \$7.50 to \$12.00. Beat this if you can!

I. H. BEAUVAIS'

190-ST. JOSEPH STREET-190 July 23.

ADVOCATE, 12 St. James Street, Montreal.

BARRY, B.C.L.,

DOHERTY & DOHERTY,

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

TOHN D. PURCELL, A. M., B. C. L.,

ADVOCATE, 146 St. James Street, Opposite the Canadian Bank of Commerce,

Montreal, May 29, 78-ly MULLARKY & CO.,

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

MOGARTY & BRO., BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

245 St. Lawrence Main Street. CORNER ST. CATHERINE STREET. AY, E. MULLIN & Co.,

BOOTS AND SHOES. 14 Chaboille: Square, near G.T.R. Depot, MONTREAL.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

WE KEEP IN STOCK AND MAKE TO ORDER THE LATEST FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN STYLES. 41-ff

ROLLAND, O'BRIEN & CO., MANUFAC-BOOTS & SHOES.

333 St. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL. A Large and Well-assorted Stock constantly

on hand.

STAFFORD & CO.,

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 6 LEMOINE STREET,

MONTREAL, P. Q.

RICHARD BURKE, Custom Boot and Shoe-Maker,

689 CRAIG STREET, Between Bleury & Hermine Streets) Montred.

All Orders and Repairing Promptly Attended to.
40-tf

LAMONTAGNE,

46 BONSECOURS STREET. Painting, Glazing, Paper-Hanging, White-Washing, Coloring,

Done on shortest notice at moderate prices. Leave your orders for HOUSE CLEAN-ING early.

FERON, Undertaker, 21 ST. ANTOINE STREET

DORAN, UNDERTAKER AND P 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 ates tremely moderate rates. WOOD AND IRON COFFINS Of all descriptions constantly on hand and supplied on the shortest notice.

ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. WILLIAM HODSON,

ARCHITECT, No. 59 & 61 St. BONAVENTURE St., Montreal Plans of Bulldings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attenden to.

THOMAS KERMODE,

30 BLEURY STREET. Flower Baskets, Flower Stands, Bird Cages, Window Guards and Sieves, always on hand. All kinds of WIRE WORK made to order on the shortest notice and at lowest possible prices. REMEMBER THE PLACE: -30 BLEURY ST.

WIRE WORKER,

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY

Manufacture those celebrated Bells for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, &C. Price List and Circulars sent free.

HENRY MCSHANE & CO., Aug 27, 1875.[

Bultimore,Md.

Aug 27, 1875.[\$5 TO \$20 PER DAY AT HOME. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. jan 30 78-25

POPE LEO'S Photograph. Enclose 2 Stamps for postage. KENDALL & CO., Boston, Mass. 443

Planos Another battle on high prices Ragil

Mal on the monopolist renewed.

See Beatty Intest Newspaper full reply to

free befor shuving Piano or Osgan. Reading late War Croular. Lorsest prices ever given Organs. fectants.

Jodoin & co.,

IRON FOUNDERS,

STOVES, MACHINERIES, &c. SALES ROOMS,

309 St. PAUL STREET, Montreal.

FOUNDRY AT LONGUEUIL, Prov. Quebec.

10-g

FIRST PRIZE DIPLOMA.

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, SEP-TEMBER 1875.

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

JOHN BURNS, 675 Craig St.

IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE.

HENCHEY'S HOTEL, } MR. JOHN BURNS:—

USAR SIR,—The Cooking Range which I have purchased from you has given me the most entire satisfaction. I can highly recommend it to persons who may be in want of such, also, the BROILER, which I am much pleased with. You can use this certificate with my en-

Respectfully yours, P. HENCHEY.

DEPAIRS OF REFRIGERATORS. Now is the time to leave your orders, which will be properly attended by

MEILLEUR & CO.

MANUFACTURERS. 652 CRAIG STREET, Near Bleury.

ST. LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS 91 BLEURY STREET.



CUNNINGHAM BROS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Cemetery Work a Specialty

MANTLES PLUMBERS' SLABS, &c.,

38-tf

MADE TO ORDER. OWEN McGARVEY,

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY

FURNITURE, Nos. 7, 9, and 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET,

(2nd Door from McGILL). Montreal.

Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions free of charge.

LAWLOR'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.

PRICE 835 with attachments.

THE NEW LAWLOR FAMILY MACHINE



pest, hand-somest, best technically constructed Machine, most durable and the least liable to get out of order of any Ma-chine now being manucomplete set

of attachments with each Machine. Examine them before you purchase elsewhere. J. D. LAWLOR, Manufacturer,

AGENT FOR New York and Paris Fashion Co's "Recherche" Paper Patterns.



J. P. NUGENT, Merchant Tailor

Clothier, 157 St. Joseph Street

(Sign of the Red Ball) 70 First-Class Fit and Workmanship guaranteed.

A large assortment of Gents' Haberdashery constantly on hand. 41-tf







obtained for mechanical devices, medical or obtained for mechanical devices, medical or other compounds, ornamental designs, trademarks and labels. Caveats, Assignments, Interferences, Infringements, and all matters relating to Patents, promptly attended to. We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge; and all whe are interested in new inventions and Patents are invited to send for a copy of our "Guide for Obtaining Patents," which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain Patents, and other valuable matter. During the past five years we have obtained nearly three thousand Patents for American and Foreign inventors, and can give satisfactory references in almost every county in the Union.

Address: LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C.

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. 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.

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

MONTREAL.

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 STAINED 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: LONDON 1871. PHILADEPHIA 1876— FIRST PRIZE.

(LATE OF LONDON, ENGLAND).

Studio and Works, Stapleton, Staten Island, N.Y. 45-27-g GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID,

A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressing-cooling, stimulating and cleansing. Promotes the growth of the Hair, keeps the roots in a healthy condition, prevents dandruff, and leaves the Hair soft and glossy.

Price, 25c, per bottle. For sale at all Druggists HENRY R. GRAY, CHEMIST, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street

(Established 1850.) 42-27-g 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 Jno. Lane. GREENFIELD, Mass. To Major Jno. Lanc. GREENFIELD, Mass.
DEAR SIR.—I telegraphed for a package of your Small-Pox Remedy on last Monday, which I received the following day. I would have instantly responded and forwarded the money, but thought I would wait 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; but by the application of your famous Remedy it easily yielded. Enclosed I send you a five dollar bill. Please acknowledge.
Your truly, Rev. W. A. HENNEBERRY.

Price, \$5 per package.

Sent to any part of the Dominion, post paid, on receipt of price—a liberal discount to Clergy-men, Physicians and Charitable institutions.

R. E. McGALE. 36-27-g Dispensing Chemist, 301 St. Joseph St.

(From the Commercial Review.) THE REMEDIES OF J. EMERY-

CODERRE, M.D.

The business that in connection with prepared prescriptions approaches more closely to a manufacturing pursuit, and, therefore, though denounced by the schools as irregular, is for our purposes the most regular in the manufacture of medical preparations. The individuals and firms engaged in this business are both 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 hitberto received. The remedies of the established firms have much weighty testimony in favor of their excellence, and the popularity and consequent saleability of a few are truly remarkable, with special reference to the following Remedies:—

Dr. Coderre's Expectorating Syrap.

For the last thirty years the Expectorant Syrup has been known and used with never-failing re-sults, for Coughs, Bronchills, Catarrh, Affections of the Lungs, &c. Dr. Coderre's Infants' Syrup

Can be given with impunity to infants in cases of Colies, Diarrhore, Dysentery, Painful Dentition, Inability to Sleep, Coughs, Colds, &c., and is now regarded as the standard remedy for the above.

Dr. Coderre's Tonic Elixir

Dr. Coderre's Tenic Elixir

Is specially adapted for women requiring the use of tonics and alterant agents. Its use can be continued without any inconvenience, in complaints such as Chlorosis, or Green Sickness; Leucorrhea, or Whites; Dysmenorrhea, or difficult course; Anaemia, or thinness of the blood; General debility, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Scrofula, Ringworm and other Diseases of the Skin, &c., &c. Pure medical preparations are as necessary as skilled physicians,—they are the armies provided by nature and science to overcome the insidious legions of death, and if these armies are demoralized by unskillul arrangement, lack of prudence or vigilance they become a dangerous host, agents of destruction of which the less we have the better. These truths are obvious, yet they cannot be too strongly or too often impressed upon the public mind.

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

Flixir, Expectorating Syrup. We, the undersigned Physicians, after carefully examining the above Proprietary Remedies as manufactured by J. E. Codderre, M. D., do certify that they are carefully prepared with medical substances suitable for the Lieatment of the diseases for which they are recommended.

the diseases for which they are recommended.

E. H. TRUDEL, M.D.,
Professor of Midwifery.
HECTOR PELTIER, M.D.,
Professor of Institutes of Med.
P. A. C. MUNEO, M.D.,
Professor of Surgery.
THOS. D'ODET D'ORSONNENS, M.D.,
Professor of Chemistry & Pharmacy.
P. BEAUBIEN, M.D.,
Professor of Theroic and Practical Med.
J. P. ROTTOT, M.D.,
Professor of Legal Medicine.
J.G. BIBAUD, M.D.,
Professor of Anatomy.
A. T. BROSSEAU, M.D.,
Professor of Botany.
——)o(——

---)o(--- For sale by all the principal Druggists in the Dominion at the following prices: DR. CODERRE'S INFANTS' SYRUP, 25c p bot'.

"TONIC ELIXIR, 50c "
EXPECTORATING "25c & 50c

Prepared by J EMERY-CODERRE, M.D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Vic-toria College, Montreal.

321 DORCHESTER COR. ST. DENIS STREETS WHOLESALE AGENT FOR THE DOMINION.

B. E. McGALE, Chemist, 301 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Montreal.

GOLD. Any worker can make \$12 a day at home. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dame ANNIE KEENAN, wife of Donald McLean, of Verdun, in the District of Montreal, Trader, has this day, the Twenty-seventh day of July eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, instituted an action against her said husband for separation as to property.

Montreal, 27th July; 1878.

L. N. BENJAMIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

51-8 10 10 10 1

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 AT

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

THOMAS BRADY'S, June 20-1y] 400 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

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 and promptly executed.

THE MAMMOTH.

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

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

" Value for Value Received." CATALOGUE OF PRICES: Flannel Department.

Canton Flanuels, 10c., 13c., 14c., 15c., 16c., 17c. White Saxony Flannels, 17/c., 23c., 25c., 27c., 30c., White Welsh Flannels, 25c., 30c., 35c., 35c., 38c.

40c., 45c.
Scarlet Saxony Flannels, 17le., 20c., 23c., 25c., 27c., 30c., 33c.
Scarlet Lancashire Flannels, 30c., 35c., 35c., 45c.
Grey Flannels, 25c., 35c., 37c., 42c.
Plain Colors, in Blue, Pink, Magenta, Amber, all selling at 20c, and 32c. Fancy Shirting Flannels, selling at 20c., 23c., 29c., 30c., 35c., 40c., 45c., 55c. The 55c. line measures I of a yard wide.

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

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. Hulf-bleached Table Linen,—price from 25c to White Table Linen,—price from 35c. to 75c. Napkins in endless variety,—price from 75c. per

Roller Towelling.

Heavy Stock of Towelling,-prices : 5c., 7c., 9c. luc., 123c. Huckaback Towelling,—price, 123c., 14c., 18c. Grass Cloth, checked and plain,—price, 8c., 12c., Huck Towels by the dozen, selling at 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 124c., 15c., 20c., 25c. each. Bath Towels, selling at 15c., 25c., 30c., 35c.

White and Grey Cottons.

Horrockses White Cottons,-full stock. Water Twist White Cottons,—price from 5c. Grey Cottons, Hochelaga, Dundas, Cornwall, England,—price from 5]c.

Tweeds, Coatings, &c.

Large lot of Tweeds for Boys, only 30c.
Large lot of All Wool Tweeds, only 50c.
Good line of Tweeds, only 60c.
Extra large lot of English Tweeds, only 70c.
Splendid assortment Scotch, only 80c.
Extra quality English Tweeds, only 95c.
Real English Buckskin, only 95c.
Real English Buckskin, only 95c.
Special lot 9ilk Mixed, only \$1.
Stacks of Small Check Tweeds, only \$1.
Best West of England Tweeds, only \$1.35.
Blue and Black Worsted Coatings, only \$1.30.
Basket Coatings, only \$2.20.
Extra large lot Coatings, selling at \$2.40.
Best make Dingonal Coatings, \$2.75.
Extra Heavy Worsted Coatings, only \$3.15.
Large lot of double width Tweed Clothings,—
prices, 75c., 90c., \$1, \$1.20, \$1.30, \$1.35.
Overcoatings in Beaver, Whitney, Blankets,
Cloth, Pilot, Naps, in endless variety,—price,
90c. Tweeds, Contings, &c.

Underclothing Department.

Men's Canada Shirts and Drawers,—prices, 35c., 50c., 65c., 75c., 85c., \$1.

Men's Real Scotch Shirts and Drawers,—prices from \$1 to \$2 each.

Oxford Regatta Shirts,—price from \$5c.

Men's Tweed Shirts,—price, 75c.

Men's Flannel Shirts,—price, 75c.

Endless Variety of Ladies' and Gents' Kid Mitts, Gloves, &c. Prices low.

Call early and Secure the Bargaius.

Our Betail Establishments.

THE EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE OF

J. G. KENNEDY. It has been the alm of the Commercial Review It has been the aim of the commercial Active, in the exhibits we have made of the various branches of industry with which our city abounds, to mention only those establishments that can be fairly called representatives of their trade. And while, as a general rule, we have taken only those which do a wholesale business, we have not overlooked those in the retail trade ruleb from the magnitude of their operations. trade. And while, as a general rule, we have taken only those which do a wholesale business, we have not overlooked those in the retail trade which, from the magnitude of their operations, deserve especial mention. Within the last few years a great change has taken place in the clothing trade. Ready-made goods are now produced in as fine fabrics and as good styles and make as are the most of custom-made suits. In fact, there are many of our best citizens who buy ready-inade clothing entirely, and none of their acquaintances are aware that their stylish suit do not come from a fashionable tailor. Especially has this feature of the trade been apparent during the hard times and when economy was a necessity. The most extensive retail clothing house in this city is that of Messrs. J. G. Kennedy & Co. No. 3! St. Lawrence street. We had the pleasure of visiting this establishment a few days since, and we can safely assert that a larger, finer or more stylish stock of clothing would be hard to find. The building occupied by them is four stories in height, and is filled to repletion with every class of goods in the clothing line, comprising men's, boys' and youths' ready-made clothing in every variety.—Canadian and Scotch tweeds, cassimeres, doeskins, &c. On the first floor is the stock of lovercoats, suits, &c., in the latest styles and makes, and sold at prices to suit the most exacting. Indeed, it would be difficult to find a customer who could not be suited in his department. The measuring and cutting department is also on this floor. Here the finest custom-made clothing can be obtained at minimum prices. The third and fourth floors are devoted to clothing of every description. They carry at all times a fine stock of tweeds, broadclotis, &c., &c., in bales. Their clothing, for excelence of quality and first-class workmanship and finish, cannot be surpassed. We commend any of our readers who really want superior, well-fitting, stylish and durable custom or ready-made garments at bottom prices to pay this house a visi

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

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

MEILLEUR & CO.'S,

652 CRAIG STREET. NEAR BLEURY.

O'NEIL, --- DEALERS IN---Hay, Oats, and General Feed Store. The best quality of PRESSED HAY always on hand at Reasonable Prices

> A CALL SOLICITED AT 273 WILLIAM STREET.

SEWERAGE OF CITIES (MONTREAL IN PARTICULAR.)

BY A SANITARY ENGINEER.

No. 4. known which is certainly capable of destroying a contagion, and that we must look with suspicion upon the efficacy of mere disin-

The New York Medical Record, on discussing the subject of diphtheria, states that in some and wash basins. of those instances where it originated without any suspicion of contact with diseased matter in any form, it was found that there in arresting the escape of sewer gas; and as were sanitary defects of a serious kind in it is desirable that the citizens should have those dwellings where it flourished, and that the best instrument, it would appear the most generally where it does exist under such reasonabls course to open the matter to pubcircumstances, it will be found to arise from lie competition, the civic authorities offering some accident or neglect in the drainage of a reward for the best instrument. one's dwelling where it was supposed that every sanitary regulation was rigorously attended to.

Seeing, by these authorities, that there is no use in attempting to destroy a contagion by the use of disinfectants, and that the contagion is either produced within the premises or introduced there by the defective state of the drainage, it follows that it is on the efficiency of the drainage a citizen must depend for freedom from contagion or health in his

family. An able writer on sanitary science says, in alluding to this subject, "self-preservation is the first law of our nature." He then states, in substance, as follows:-This first law of nature we ignorantly or constantly disregard in laying our life and health at the mercy of the foul conditions of life prevailing among our neighbors. We too often disregard this first law of nature in blindly trusting to the skilful but ill-advised work of our well-paid but untaught plumbers and other such men of supposed experience.

The implicit reliance generally placed by the public on persons of supposed experience (practical men, as they are called) has been the cause of more trouble, more expense, more loss, failure, damage and injury than any other known agency.

It is well known that the building of sewers and other works of similar importance is looked upon as a mere mechanical operation, and the superintendence of the work is often entrusted to a person who is recognized as a practical man, or a man of experience, as he is called.

Now, to give a practical man the fullest amount of credit for his ability, let us enquire into what he can do.

A practical man is a gentleman who can bring nothing more to his aid than a knowledge of what he has personally seen done before; he despises every principle of science the practice of which he has not before witnessed, thus forgetting that the very knowledge so despised is the result of more prac-

The opinions of the practical man are often consulted and received as indisputable simply because he understands nothing of principle The difference between the practical man and the scientific man is this, that the former has the experience of his past life only, while the latter has the experience not only of his own life, but of the lives of all the practical and scientific men who preceded him, besides

understanding principle. Enough has now been said to show that "the practical man" or "man of experience," "the practical man" or "man of experience," stands in an isolated spot, nearly half a mile as he is generally called, who has no scientific from any dwelling. The burglars knowing most dangerous agent to be entrusted with the design of important works; he imagines that every thing must be performed as he has already seen such things done, and no matter how different the circumstances of the case may be he cannot understand that any deviation should be made from the manner in which he has seen such things done Discussion with him is usebefore. less. In his ignorance he becomes bold, and will flatly contradict the truths deduced from science. He sets up his shingle as an architect or engineer, or both; for with his stock of ignorance and assurance he sees no difficulty in practicing either profession. He is often employed to carry out important works. These prove a failure; but he is not

to blame. The failure could not have been his fault, for he is "a man of experience." The foregoing exposure seems necessary in order to forewarn the citizens against having recourse to quackery to ameliorate the condition of the city sewerage or house drainage. The problem which is required to be solved at the present time respecting the sewerage of Montreal is, to devise means, without great expenditure, of protecting the citizens from a contact with the gases which are being emitted from the sewers. To accomplish this the sewers that are too large should be overhauled and rendered efficient. The man holes should be correctly located and their covers prepared to effect ventilation. The street gullies should be efficiently trapped. The private citizens should see that the house drains be correctly laid and the gullies or heads of drains in the yards of houses should be efficiently trapped. The use of the water trap in the soil and waste pipes throughout the houses should be abandoned and an efficient one independent of water, as a seal, should be used. If these matters of house dminage are not properly attended to with good workmanship, any sewerage system, instead of promoting the health of the citizens, CLIMBING THE MOUN will become an active means of spreading disease; for when sickness prevails in any part of the city the germs of the disease will be carried by the sewer gas throughout all the ramifications of the sewerage system, and people will be nowhere safe from being at- strain on their bodies and minds became very

tacked by the infection. Dr. Carpenter, of Croydon, England, in referring to the use of water-scaling traps, emphasizes their being emptied by siphon-like suction; or if the trap is not in constant use, by the evaporation of the sealing water. He believes that not one trap in ten thousand is properly protected, and that without protec-

tion they are worse than useless. It has been shown that the traps used in Montreal are a sham, but the ventilation attempted is worse than a sham. This latter subject will be attended to more fully at

another time. A correspondent of your journal calls the attention of the writer to a new species of sewer trap and sink trap—the former to be seen at the shop of the Montreal Water Works, corner of St. Charles Borrommee and Lagaucheticre streets, and the latter to be seen at Mr. Mitchell's Brass Foundry, corner of Craig and Bleury streets.

In accordance with your correspondent's wishes I have visited both places and inspected both traps. There is no doubt the invention seems perfect in theory. The model of the sewer trap works well; no air or gas can ascend through it, yet it will pass all fluid matter which enters the gully from the street channel. It works with a valve, which is so placed as to be beyond the range of accident, and nothing less than positive violence can put it out of order. I have tested it under circumstances quite as unactual use. This trap ought to be tried by and 1,400 lemon trees.

the civic authorities in the street gullies, and by private citizens at the heads of their drains

The sink trap at Mitchell's, which is on the No. 4.

In the year 1874, an international sanitary congress was held at Vienna, at which it was any time. It is sealed by a valve, and it canunanimously affirmed that there is no agent | not be unscaled by any of those causes which prove so fatal to the water trap. Its simplicity is such that the services of a plumber will never be required in its management.
Citizens should certainly give the sink trap

a trial in connection with the sinks, bath tubs

There may be other inventions quite as efficient, or perhaps more efficient than these,

THE TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC CITY RAILROAD COM-PANY ROBBED.

The Treasurer's office of the Philadelphia and Atlantic City Railroad Company, at Camden, N. J., "narrow gauge," was forcibly entered on Sunday night, by five masked burglars, and robbed of about \$50 in silver and bonds to the amount of \$1,400. The burglars seized the night watchman, Jerry O'Rourke, a few minutes after twelve o'clock. O'Rourke was taking his accustomed walk around the office at the time, when he was approached by three of the burglars, who seized him by the throat, threw him down, bound his legs, and, placing a brace of pistols to his head, threatened to blow off his head if he cried out. After tying him they conveyed him to a car to attend by her son. This was owing standing on the track near by and were about to some later misunderstanding which placing him in the water closet of the car when the leader of the gang ordered him to be brought back to the office, where he could be more effectually guarded. The forces were then distributed as follows :- One as guard over O'Rourke, who was put in the hall of the building; one outside as picket, one at the office door, while the other two operated at the fire-proof safe. Sledgehammers, wedges, and cold chisels were first tried on the safe, and, they not accomplishing the object, a blast of powder was tried, with the desired effect. Every paper and envelope in the safe was fully examined, with the result above stated. The robbers evidently expected to make a large haul in money, as this was about the time of the monthly payments and the receipts of Saturday and Sunday of cash from large excursions. The watchman's throat and wrists still bear the marks of the rough usage he received.

NO CLEW TO THE ROBBERS. The robbers were all men apparently be tween twenty-five and thirty-five years, and were rather rough looking. A detective has tice and experience than a lifetime can afford been employed by the company, but no trace him. carried off all their own tools, leaving only those they had stolen from the black-smith shop near by. O'Rourke was left securely bound, but not gagged, until five o'clock in the morning, when he was relieved by Section Boss William Schaney and Freight Conductor Patrick McGlinn, who had found his pistol on the platform outside the building, where the burglars had promised O'Rourke they would leave it when they took it from him. O'Rourke went on duty on Monday night. This office knowledge to back up his experience, is a this, took their time at the job, having been at work more than one hour .- N. I'. Herald.

THE " NAUTILUS."

London, August 2, 1878.-The American boat Nautilus arrived yesterday, in Mount's Bay, an inlet of the Atlantic on the coast of wall, two promontories which terminate res-Beverly, Mass., June 12, landed in the village of Mullion, Cornwall, appearing greatly

A PERILOUS VOYAGE.

They give a very interesting account of their perilous and adventurous voyage. For a few days after leaving the American coast they experienced fair weather, but this pleasent state of things quickly changed, and fogs, wind and min prevailed for a considerable period. This was very trying, and they were subjected to a great deal of hardship. Their bedelothes got quite wet, and for four weeks they had to sleep in their wet clothes.

CELEBRATING THE FOURTH. On many days they could take no sleep whatever, and were worked so hard by reason of the bad weather that they could scarcely cut or drink anything. On the Fourth of July they had the luxury of a bottle of lager beer which they had kept specially for that day. For eighteen days they never saw the sun and could take no observations.

UNPLEASANT PROXIMITY TO WHALES. They passed many shoals of whales and experienced some danger from them. They were often so close to the whales as to be able to touch them, but hesitated to do it through fear of having their boat upset. They spoke several steamers and sailing vessels and ob-

CLIMBING THE MOUNTAIN WAVES. On July 1 the seas ran mountain high. putting their little craft in imminent danger and imposing on them the most strenuous exertions and the most sleepless vigilance. This continued for a number of days till the

great, but they bore up cheerfully and over-

came every danger. BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH. n of the They underwent during a portiod at one time some really terrible weather, and death. period were literally between life an endered Their chronometer was broken and r entirely useless, and they encountered tremendous difficulties and dangers. July 26 was decidedly the worst day of the voyage, the

weather being very tempestuous. A SLEEPLESS ORDEAL. During the whole of the voyage such sleep as they were able to get was very disturbed and was more like a sort of continuous stupor. This was, perhaps, the most trying ordeal they had to go through, as they felt the fatigues of the voyage much more keenly through the want of rest. Neither of them had ever crossed the Atlantic before. Sometimes they had to lie to for many hours with the drag out and throwing oil overboard. On July 13 they took the first observation they had been able to

make for eighteen days. WELCOME SCILLY LIGHT. When they made Scilly light they were very much exhausted and hove to in Mullion Roads on Wednesday night. William seems to feel the strain most. Walter looks better, but has had a bad hand, caused by so much steering. The whole passage occupied forty-five

SUICIDE BY HANGING. A SLIGHTED MOTHER PUTS AN END TO HER EXIST-

ENCE. A sensitive mother, stung by a son's neglect last night put an end to her existence, as will

be seen by the following story:-Mr. Meyer Rosenberg, proprietor of a clothing store on Fulton street, near Gold, returned to his home, No 238 Madison street, last evening and inquired of his servant girl, Elizebeth Hahan, as to the whereabouts of his wife Rebecca. The girl informed him that she had not seen her mistress for some hours. Mr. Rosenberg at once caused a search to be instituted for his missing wife. The house was ransacked, and finally the servant girl, while pursuing the search in the cellar stumbled gainst the body of her mistress, which was found to be suspended from one of the rafters by a clothes line. Dr. Coughlin, of No. 144 Henry street, was promptly summoned; but on his arrival found that the lady was dead, and had apparently been so for some time.

CAUSE OF THE TRAGEDY. The police were then apprised, and, from an investigation of the case, became convinced that it was one of suicide. They learned that about three years ago one of Mrs. Rosenberg's sons, named Morris, was married to a Miss Davidson. The marriage was consummated without the consent of the young man's parents and for a time he was not recognized by them. After some years, however, the trouble was brought to an amicable settlement. Some weeks ago Mrs. Morris Rosenberg gave birth to a child which was christened on Thursday evening. After the services were over a number of friends and relatives repaired to the young father's house, where an entertainment was given. His mother, however, was not there, as she had not been invited had occurred between Morris and his mother. When Mrs. Rosenberg learned that the christening had taken place she became very melancholy and condemned her son for his conduct. She complained that she had been insulted and threatened to take her life. Her threats were not noticed, however, and it was not until her body was found that her relatives could believe that she had committed sucide The deceased was forty-tive years of age and

CRIME IN VERMONT.

N. Y. Herald.

the mother of seven grown up children, four boys and three girls. Her eldest son, Jacob,

who has been an invalid for some years, was

recently sent to Europe for his health .-

A MAN MURDERS THE WIFE AND ONE OF HIS CHIL-DRES AND THEN COMMITS SUICIDE. From the Boston Globe, Augsut 5.1

WEST RANDOLPH, Vt., August 3, 1878 This usually quiet community was thrown nto a terrible excitement early this morning by the news that Mike Winn, who lives near this village, had murdered his wife and chil-dren. The facts are as follows:—About four o'clock, or soon after, he got up and partially dressed himself and took his revolver and shot his sleeping child, a babe of ten months, and then shot his wife. The report of the first shot awakened her, but before she could move or realize what was taking place the second shot was fired, the ball taking effect in her left side just below the first rib. His eldest child, a boy of about eleven years, hearing the noise, hastily dressed and came down stairs, when his father tried to kill him, but he escaped and gave the alarm. The murderer then left the house and started for the hills, following the fence beside the river road for about forty rods, then crossing the river and making for the railroad, which he followed for some rods, until near the railroad bridge, when he left it and hid in the bushes. Immediately upon the alarm being given Mr. Avery Fitts and Mr. Carlos Pratt bastened with the boy to the house, but not finding the murderer they sent for medical aid and gave a general Cornwall, situated between the Horns of Corn- alarm. Search was at once commenced and the murderer tracked to the railroad and pectively in the Lands End and Lizard Point. finally to his hiding place. When he saw The crew, consisting of two brothers, William | that his pursuers were close upon him he shot and Walter Andrews of Boston, who left himself and was found dead. He was a man of medium height, light complexion, fiery red hair, weight about one hundred and pounds, about forty-five years old and of Irish parentage. He has been called a peaceable man and was not of a quarrelsome disposition. His wife was about twenty-eight years old, and they had been married about twelve years. They had four children-the boy above referred to and three girls younger. They never had a word of trouble, and the only remark that would lead one to think that he contemplated this horrible murder was made three days ago when he said, " He wished that they were all out of their misery." He had been brooding over some business trouble for some time; and evidently planned the murder of his whole family. He purchased the lot of land on which his house stands last spring, and crected the house and barn. The house is a small cottage, containing six rooms

with chambers overhead. Some three weeks ago he was taken sick with a slow fever and Dr. Stewart prescribed for him, but he refused to take medicine or to keep his bed. He appeared to be very neryous and kept roving around. For the past few days he has appeared much better. The last two days he has been around here in the village. Yesterday he purchased the revolver with which he shot his wife and child, of Henry Wires. He seemed perfectly rational all the time, and said he wanted a pistol to kill some squirrels that were eating his corn and butternuts in his barn. He was shown two-one a good Colts and a cheap seven shot revolver, twenty-two calibre. After a good deal of bantering about the price he finally took the cheap revolver and a box of cartridges. He has never had a revolver or any kind of a gun before. He said nothing to his wife about his buying the pistol, but seemed very quiet and well last night. No cause except insanity can be assigned. At last accounts his wife was still alive, but the ball has not been recovered, and there is no hope of her recovery. The child will probably

DIRECT UNITED STATES CABLE COM-PANY.

The Directors of the Direct United States Cable Company (Limited) state in their report for the past half-year that the gross revenue, after deducting payments to the associated companies, was £79,852, and the working expenses, repairs, etc., £29,725. The net income for the half-year was consequently £50,-127. Three interim quarterly dividents of 14 per cent. each have been paid, taking £45,532, and the directors now propose a final payment of 5s per share, which will bring the dividend for the entire year up to five per cent, and the amount absorbed by the dividends up to £60,-710. The sum of £32,155 is added to the reserve, which, after sundry adjustments, will then amount to £40,000; £1,000 is written off preliminary expenditure, leaving £1,933 to be carried forward.

The more educated a man is the less com-Within the limits of Anaheim School Dis- fort he has. Compare yourself with the favorable as it can ever meet with while in trict there are growing in orchard 38,150 orange wooden man in front of the tobacconist's, who never requires a new hat. All this seems to

CHEAPSIDE

(ESTABLISHED 1819.)

437 & 439 NOTRE DAME ST.

HOSIERY.

COTTON, ERINO, LAMBS WOOL

ants White Sox, Nos. 1 to 6.

Colored Sox. 1 to 6.

"Colored Sox, 1 to 6.

"Colored Sox, 1 to 6.

"Colored Sox, 1 to 6.

Boys Cotton Hose for Knickerbockers—Slate, Seal Brown, Navy Blue, Gray and Fancy, Seamless, no lumps in the toes or heels, from

Seamless, no lumps in the toes of neets, from 15c to 35c per pair.
Girls Hose, Fancy, nicely varied assortment of colors, all seamless, no lumps in the feet, 15c to 35c per pair.
Girls White Hose, 7c up to 60c per pair.
Girls Brown Hose, 9c up to 30c per pair.
Girls Fancy Hose, 15c to 60c per pair.
Ladies White Hose, 5c to \$1 per pair.
Ladies White Hose, 5c to \$1 per pair.
Ladies Unbleached Hose, 10c to \$1 per pair.
Ladies Black Hose.
Ladies Black Hose.
Ladies Self-colored Hose, Brown, Navy Blue,
Gray, Oxford Slate, best make from 15c to \$1.25
per pair.

gray, Oxiord State, best whate from 15t to 51.55
per pair.
Ladies Fancy Hose in great variety.
Gents Half Hose, 7c to 75c per pair,
Gents White Sox.
ts Unbleached Sox, 10c to 50c.
Gents Colored and Fancy Socks.
ents Ealbriggan Half-Hose.
Gents Merino Half-Hose.
Gents Cotton Socks, with Merino feet.

Underclothing.

Ladies Merino Vests, high neck and Long sleeves
Ladies' Merino Vests, low neck and short sleeves.
Ladies' Merino Vests and Pants.
Boys' Merino Vests and Pants.
Girls' Merino Vests and Pants.
......Men's and O. S. Men's Merino Vests and
Pants from 30c up.
N.B.—Our lambs wool Underelothing is so
packed away, that we can sell from it during the
entire summer season.

Canadian Hosiery.

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

(East side).

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

Dress Goods.

New Canterbury Cords, in seal brown, green, navy blue and olive green.
Persian Cords, all colors, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, etc.
Debeges, grey and brown (all wool), 30c to 60c.
Cashmeres, all wool, 20c up.
Homespun, all wool, 20c up.
Lustres and Brilliantines, all colors, 123c, 15c, 20c, 25c to 50c.
Figured Lustres, quite new, 20c, 25c and 30c.
Seal Brown Lustres, 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, 311k Spools, Silk Twist.

Corsets-Crompton Make.

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

Domestic Goods.

English Prints, from 6c to 17c per yard.

English Frimes, from 5c up.

Brown Cotton from 5c 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 years.

trade.

Regatia 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

prices. A good 10-4 Quilt for 85c. Gents' Ties and Scarfs. Gents' Collars and Cuifs.

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. Platted Silk Gloves, all colours. Pure Silk Gloves.

Umbrellas.

Cotton, 30c up. Zanilia. 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 1819.]

For Sale.

PLANING,

SAWING, MOULDING, And other MILL MACHINERY, for sale at half price, or exchange for Lumber. Address box 1188 P. O. Montreal.

CITY ITEMS:

We understand that Mr. McLaughlin is coming out as the Workingmen's candidate for Montreal West. A mass meeting will be called on Chaboillez Square, on Tuesday even-ing for the purpose of obtaining the opinion of the electors.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- Brakeman Horners, on the special freight train from St. Johns, while attempting to jump on the train while in mo-tion, leaving St. Lambert's station, fell between the cars and received serious injuries, from the effects of which he shortly afterwards expired.

Bodies RECOVERED .- The bodies of the two lads, Martin, who were drowned some days ago while in a scow with three other boys, were recovered this morning and such was the state of decomposition that an inquest was held at once and they were interred immediately afterwards. The jurors returned a verdict of "accidental death by drowning."

CANADIAN DESPATCHES.

Special to THE POST. TORONTO, August 6 .- The Mail, in an obituary of Dr. Conroy, says he was one of the most intellectual and ablest of the younger branch of the Irish Catholic hierarchy. The Globe also speaks highly of the deceased prelate.

Father McCann was last night presented with an address, executed in lithographic late Hon. R. Matheson in the Senate. Mr. style, by the Nuns of Loretto Abbey, and a well-filled purse, prior to his departure tor Ireland for the benefit of his health. The Reverend Father, in accepting the testimonials, spoke feelingly. He leaves this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

TORONTO, August 7 .- The Irish Canadian says of Galley, Reform nominee for East Toronto, that he has always been consistent, except once when he worked and voted against he was steadily gaining strenghth, and John O'Donohoe! Referring to Reformers and his medical attendants, Drs. Shea Tribune, the Irish Canadian calls them "sleeping partners" of McCrosson's, and styles some of them as follows:-Alex. Mackenzie, coldwater-stretch Baptist; Covenanter Crooks; Parson Palmer Pardee; Heavenly Hardy; Piety Paxton; Long-Eared Hallelujah Hall, and Hot-Gospeler Hay.

The sixth annual convention of the Irish

Catholic Benevolent Union was opened here yesterday, presided over by J. L. Troy. Delegates from Peterboro, London, St. Thomas, Kingston, Oshawa, Barric, Guelph, Betleville, and many other towns and villages were in attendance. Glynn, of Toronto, read the address of welcome to delegates, after which the President read his annual address. Several reports were read and referred to the special committees, when the convention adjourned until to-day. Several delegates from unrepresented branches are expected to-day.

The Separate School Board adopted a resolution of regret at the death of Dr. Conroy, after which it adjourned out of respect for the memory of the deceased prelate.

St. Patrick's Hall.—A meeting of the St. Patrick's Literary Association of Ottawa was held last night in the above hall, and was largely attended. The President, Mr. W. H. Waller, occupied the chair, and the following resolutions were carried :-- Moved by Mr. W. Findley, seconded by Mr. Wm. White, that some days ago this Association heard with anxiety of the serious illness of the Apostolic Delegate, Mgr. Conroy, Lord Bishop of Ardach and Clonmachoise, and it now learns with profound regret of his unexpected death after so brief a sojourn amongst us, and while in the active discharge of a great Catholic and Christian mission, in the prosecution of which he had been greatly successful, and had acquired the confidence, respect and love of all who knew him. That by this resolution the members of this association hereby express the very great reverence and high esteem in which the late Delegate Apostolic was by them held, and the deep and heartfelt sorrow they now experience in the recognition of the loss of so eminently popular and distinguished a Prince of the Catholic Church, and so able, eloquent and highly gifted a fellow countryman.

Moved by Mr. W. D. O'Brien, seconded by Mr. John Casey, that a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to His Lordship Bishop Duhamel, His Grace Archbishop Lynch, and the press, for publication.

Hamilton, August 8 .- Yesterday being the occasion of the O'Connell anniversary celebration by the Emerald Beneficial Association of this city in conjunction with their brethren from Toronto, it was taken advantage of by those blatant friends of "civil and religious liberty" to give the citizens of Hamilton a

Table Linens, in an inaces, the decomposition of the sport which amused 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 line for 75c each, warranted full finish for evening dress.
A good assortment of White Dress Shirts, from 75c to \$1.25 each.
Our 75c White Shirt is the best value in the trade. and having succeeded in gathering a sufficient quantity of the rowdy element, sallied forth in time to greet the E. B. A. on their return from seeing the visitors embark for home. The "Bashi-Bazouks," to the number of some five or six hundred, completely encircled the procession, and rent the air with discordant yells and cries of, "to hell with the old Pope," " to hell with all the Papists," &c., &c.

The processionists quietly dispersed, and the mob failing to provoke any of them to combat and apparently disgusted with the peaceable aspect of affairs, proceeded to the residence of Mr. Brick, the windows of which

they speedily demolished. The St. Mary's Catholic school house was made their next point of attack, and after that exhibition of vandalism they serenaded the Bishop's Palace, Convent and several private residences with fiendish screeches and party cries, that would have done credit to graduates

from hell's own pandemonium. The city press has cleverly removed the responsibility from the shoulders of the Orange Order, but it was patent to any unprejudiced observer that it was a preconcerted arrangement, deliberately planned and carried out by the denizens of the Lodge room.

Toronto, August 10.-The Orangemen intend entertaining David Grant and other brethren from Montreal at a supper, on Tuesday evening.

The Mail, to-day, says that the general elections will reverse the state of parties in the Dominion. This opinion is based on the testimony of experienced politicians, as well as personal observations.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The new Roman Catholic Bishop of Chicoutimi has left Quebec for his diocese. It is said Lord Lorne will take up his residence in the Quebec citadel.

Hanlan's return to his native city was

celebrated by bon-fires and fireworks. The police of Quebec are grumbling at the irregular manner in which they are paid. Surveyor-General Denis is seriously ill at

Ottawa. 🗟 There are an unusual number of contractors at Ottawa at present.

St. John, N.B., is to have a new Methodist Church costing \$30,000.

A requiem mass for the late Bishop Conroy was celebrated at St. Mary's Cathedral, Halifax, yesterday.

Very general regret is expressed all over the Dominion at the sudden death of the Apostolic Delegate, Dr. Conroy. w to it is the start

A large quantity of square timber has been laid up on the Upper Ottaws, the owners considering it not worth while taking it to Quebec this season.

A Clerk of Works, from Ottawa, has arrived n Quebec, to superintend the construction of the new Louis and Kent Gates in the Dufferin improvements.

Mr. Wm. Rae has been appointed Vice-President of the Quebec Board of Trade, and Messrs. R. H. Smith, and J. B. Venette, to the vacancies on the Council.

Four head of cattle were killed by lightning, Tuesday morning, on the farm of Joseph Martin, about two miles from Cherry Valley (Ont.)

from Philadelphia. The Ottawa Free Press says Dr. Brouse will, on the dissolution of Parliament, replace the

Allan Gilmour is also spoken of as a new

Senator. The immediate cause of Bishop Conroy's death was heart disease. His Excellency took ill on Sunday night, July 7th, of inflammation of the kidneys and a sore chest. During the following week the latter developed into congestion of the lungs. For several days previous to his death who contributed to the establishment of the and Crowdy, considered his convalence so marked that a speedy restoration of health was looked on as certain. It is believed that heart disease supervened and was the immediate cause of his death. Long continued overexertion, mental and bodily, caused the constitutional prostration. He died at 6:45 o'clock,

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

on Sunday afternoon, August 4th.

A SEA lion five feet long was caught by fishermen in their nets in Suisun Bay a few days since.

New crop wheat is going forward from the neighborhood of Winters by the Vaca Valley Railroad at the rate of about one hundred ton a day.

Grasshoppers have appeared in considerable

numbers in Hicks' Valley, Marin county They are of small size, and as yet have done little or no damage. THE San Jose Mercury submits the following: for insertion in the Constitution: Suffrage is

hereby declared to be a duty of citizenship

which shall be enforced by proper legislation. The Inyo Independent says: There is quite an excitement springing up over the discoveries just made in a mineral belt in the Sierras, near the summit, and extending from Bishop to Big Pine.

USEFUL DOMESTIC RECIPES.

CHEAP POUND-CAKE .- One cup sugar, one half cup butter, one-third cup milk, three eggs one and a half cups flour, one teaspoonful baking powder.

Good Biscuit is made with one quart of flour, one tablespoonful of baking powder, butter the size of a walnut; use water, don't mix stiff, bake quick.

For Gems, take 2 tablespoonfuls of sugar 2 eggs, 2 cupfuls of flour, 1 heaping tablespoonof Indian meal, 1 cupful of sweet milk, 2. tablespoonfuls of baking powder, and a little salt. Bake 15 minutes. LEMON JUMBLES .- One egg, one cup of sugar,

one-half cup of butter, three teaspoonfuls of milk, one-half teaspoonful of soda, and one of cream of tartar, the juice of two small lemons, and the grated rind of one; mix stiff. . . FOR WHITE FRUIT CARE, take white sugar

8 cupfuls of flour, 🖟 cupful of butter, 🖁 cupful of sweet milk, 4 cupfuls of currants, 1 cupful of raisins, the whites of 6 eggs, 1 teaspoonful of cream tarter, 1 teaspoonful of soda, and 1 nutineg. This makes two loaves.

RICE WAFFLE S .- To one cupful and a half o boiled rice add two cupfuls of flour; mix it with milk. The batter must be rather thicker than pancake batter. Add a little salt; then, beat two eggs very light, and stir themein-the last thing, giving it a good beating. Bake in wafile-irons.

FRIED LETTUCE.—Chop lettuce very fine, onions. Add two well-beaten eggs and a little salt; put a piece of butter the size of anegg into a frying pan, and when melted pour in the mixture. Turn when of a light brown, and serve with or without vinegar.

CHOCOLATE CAKE.—Take 1 cupful of butter, 2 cupfuls of sugar, 1 cupful of sweet milk, 4 eggs, 4 cupfuls of flour, 3 teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Bake in pie tins (if you have no jelly cake tins) in thin layers, as they will puff up if properly made. The mixture is made by taking 3 of a cake of Baker's chocolate dissolved in 8 tablespoonfuls of sweet milk boiled, 1 beaten egg, and 1 cupful of sugar. Flavor with vanilla. Make the cakes and prepare this mixture at the same time, so that when the last cake comes out of the oven, the first is cool enough to begin spreading.

CITY RETAIL MARKETS.

CITY RETAIL MARKETS.

There was a very large attendance of market gardeners and farmers at our markets to-day. Poultry—The prices in this line are unchanged. Spring turkeys were in fair demand at \$1 to 1.25; spring gesse, 30c to \$1 per pair; spring chickens, 22c to 60c per pair; wild pigeons, \$1 to 1.25 per dozen.

VEGETABLES were plentiful, and prices very much lower. Potatoes have decreased to 70c to 80c per bushel, owing to about 400 barrels arriving daily from Quebec; local tomatoes, \$1 to 1.20 per basket; beets, 15c per dozen; onions, 15c per dozen; cabbages, 10c per dozen; Indian corn, 5c per dozen; beans, 50c per bushel; turnips, 25c per dozen.

FRUT remains firm and in good demand. Blueberries are very abundant at from 50c to 60c per box. Peaches have lowered in price, and are now selling at \$4 per box. Greengages have decreased \$2 per box since last week, being only \$2.50 per crate. Apples, \$2 to 3.50 per barrel. Bell pears, \$6 per barrel. Red plums, \$2 to 2.50 per large basket. Bartlettpears, \$10 to 12 per barrel. Melons, \$3 to 5 per dozen.

LONDON, Ont.—August 9.

GRAIN—Per 160 1bs.—Deihl Wheat, \$1.60 to 1.70; Treadwell, '1.60 to 1.70; Red, 1.55 to 1.63; Spring generally, 1.20 to 1.50; Barley, 90c to 1.00; FRUIT—Apples per bushel—\$1.00 to 1.10.

MRAIS—Beef, per qr., \$5.00 to 7.00; Lamb, per ta, 10s to 12c; Mutton, per lb., 6c to 7c.

HIDES—5c to 6c; Sheepskins, 10c to 25c; Lambalins, 20c to 15c; Sheep pelts, green, 10c to 15c; Calf, green, 7c to 10c; Calf, dry, 25c to 50c; Calf, veals, green, 7c to 9c.

PRODUCE—Eggs, fresh, 10c to 12c; Eggs, packed, 10c to 12c; Cordwood, 3.50 to 4.00; Straw, load, 2.00 to 4.50; Turnips, 20c to 25c; Carrots, 25c to 80c; Potatoes, 40c to 50c; Onions, per bushel, 80c, to '70c; Wool, per lb., 23c to 24ic; Hay, per ton, 8.00 to 9.00; Clover Seed, per bushel, 3.50 to 4.00; Timothy Seed, 1.25 to 1.50. LONDON, Ont.—August 9.

M. C. MULLIN & CO. PROPRIETORS & PUBLISHERS, MONTREAL.

THE EVENING POST

A JOURNAL OF: 170%

Commerce, Finance, Trade, Politics, LITERATURE AND NEWS.

Three editions are published daily, in time for all out-going mails, and containing the LATEST NEWS from all parts of the world, up to the hour of going to press.

The immense popularity which has attended the Evening Post since its first appearance on the 10th of June last, and the unprecedented circulation which it has attained in so short a time, warrant the publishers in expressing the hope that before long it will have won a position of influence, and a circulation second to no other daily newspaper in the Dominion.

WAR TO AGENTS OF ANY PORT

In order to further increase the circulation and influence of the EVENING POST in every part of the Dominion, the publishers offer A second steamboat is being fitted up, to be LIBERAL CASH INDUCEMENTS TO called "The City of London," to ply on the SPECIALAGENTS who may employ the whole, River Thames, between the city of London or a portion of their spare time in procuring (Ont.) and Brion. The machinery is coming new subscribers, either for the EVENING POST or TRUE WITNESS. Printed circulars giving full instructions and information will be forwarded to any address on application, also sample copies of either of the papers.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The large and increasing circulation of the EVENING POST renders it an INVALUABLE MEDIUM whereby Business men can bring their goods under the notice of an appreciative public.

Casual advertisements are charged for at the rate of 8 cents per line of solid Nonpareil for the first insertion, and 4 cents per line each sub

sequent insertion. Contract advertisements, from one to twelve months, are charged for according to the time, space and page inserted in, and according to the rates set forth in our printed tariff card which may be had on application to the office. These

rates are in accordance with the times. Advertisements on the first page and under the following headings:-SITUATIONS VACANT, ROOMS or APART-

MENTS TO LET, BOARD, LOST or FOUND and PERSONAL, are inserted for half a cent per word each insertion, prepaid. FOR SALE, SPECIFIC ARTICLES FOR SALE OR WANTED, one cent per word each

insertion prepaid. SITUATIONS WANTED, three insertions free, when not exceeding fifteen words, over fifteen words half a cent per word each insertion, pre paid. All advertisements appear in each of the editions of the EVENING Post without extra

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

(Invariably in advance.) City Subscribers, (delivered) \$4.00 per year. One Year, postage paid, \$3.00. Six Months. " Three Months, 0.75

Club Rates, five or more copies at \$2.50 a year. Clergymen, Hends of Colleges, Convents. Teachers actually in charge of schools, and Postmasters, when ordering direct from the office:-One Year, cash in advance,

Six Months, ". 1.25 The EVENING POST is a paper for the MERCHANT, the BANKER, the PROFES-SIONAL GENTLEMAN, the FARMER, the MECHANIC, and the FAMILY CIRCLE, and no one having a due regard for his own intellec-

tual or business interests can afford to be with-NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSORIBE. At this season of the year any one wishing to have the paper on trial for one month can do

so by sending us 25 cents. The JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT of the EVENING POST is replete with facilities for executing all kinds of work usually done in a First-class Printing House, such as:-Cards, Bill-Hends, Letter Heads, Programmes, Circulars Pamphlets, Wedding Cards, Legal Forms, Factums, Posters, &c. Estimates furnished and charges made as low as any other establishment in the Dominion. Orders by Mail promptly executed.

THE

WEEKLY EDITION OF THE EVENING POST

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

This old established and reliable journal, now in its twenty-eighth year, has been amalgamated with the EVENING POST, by which means the Publishers have been enabled to enand, if liked, the tops of two or three young large it to 48 columns, and reduce the price from \$2.00 to \$1.50 per annum. It is a most excellant paper for those who cannot afford, or have not the time, to read a daily paper. It contains a full synopsis of the EDITORIALS and NEWS of the week selected from the columns of the EVENING POST with great care. With a view to its being specially interesting to the Farmer, full reports of the STATE OF THE MARKETS both in town and country will be given each week, together with other interesting matter of import-

ance to the agriculturist. A CAREFULLY selected and interesting story from the pen of the most BRILLIANT and MORAL authors will be found in each succeed ing number. Owing to the reduction in price and the increased amount of reading matter, it is expected that the TRUE WITNESS circulation (already very large) will be greatly augmented, thus making it a desirable medium for the Farmers of the country wishing to pur chase or dispose of their Farms, Stock, &c. At tention is invited to the undermentioned

RATES OF ADVERTISING. Casual advertisements, 10 cents per line first in

sertion, and 5 cents per line each subsequent insertion. Contract advertisements, 1 year \$1.50 per line

Six months \$1.00. Three months 50 cents. Eight words are the average for a line.

SUBSCRIPTION RATE, \$1.50 a year in dvance. City Subscribers (delivered) \$2.00.

Club Rates, five or more copies at \$1.00 a year Club Rates, are or more copies at \$1.00 a year.

Clergymen, Heads of Colleges, Convents,
Teachers actually in charge of schools, and
Postmasters, \$1.25 per annum. Subscribers can
see by the stamped wrapper on each paper when
their subscriptions expire, and are respectfully
requested to renew before the time, so as
to avoid confusion and delays; in getting the
paper continuously. This is the rule in all well
regulated newspaper offices,

regulated newspaper offices,
Subscriptions either for the EYENING Post or
TRUE WITNESS may be sent in a registered letter,
or by Money Order made payable to the order of
the undersigned, as well as all communications
relating to business. Communications intended
for publication to be addressed to the "Editor."
Items of interest in any locality will be gladly
received and inserted, but correspondents should
be as brief as possible, and should write on
one side of the paper only.

761 CRAIG STREET, West of Victoria Sq.

C. To rooten I till till belle stenie WEEKLY TEST.

Number of Purchasers served during week-ending Aug. 10th, 1878 4,608 Same week last year 4,660

offaty o chi hva libri edmoyabo

TELL YOUR FRIENDS When they want a good, cheap and serviceable Umbrella, to go to

o to S. CARSLEY'S, the only house in the city where you can get them at the wholesale rates. WHAT WE DO.

WHAT WE DO.

We can give you a good and serviceable French Twill Umbrella, superior finish, with patent cup and chain, for 25c.

We can give you an excellent Brazillian Silk Umbrella, with choice handle, patent cup and chain, for 75c.

We can give you an all-silk Umbrella, twilled, with assorted handles, patent cups and chains, for \$1.45.

We can give you a Gent's French Twill Umbrella, large size, with patent cups and covers, for 60c.

We can give an all-silk Gent's Umbrella, with here and twory handles, worth \$3. for \$1.95.

we can give an an-sik Gent's Umbrella, with horn and ivory handles, worth \$3, for \$1.95. We can give you a superior quality, all silk, Gent's Umbrella, paragon frame, with patent cup and cover, for \$2.50.

S. CARSLEY'S PRICES.

LINEN DRILLS! LINEN DRILLS!

Useful Toilet Mats, 8c each. Good Tollet Mats, 4c each. Good Tollet Sets, from 30c. Good Lace Antimacassers, from 15c. Wall Splashers, from 13c each.

Good striped Drill, 13c per yard.
Very Good striped Drill, 15c per yard.
Extra Good striped Drill, 23c per yard.
Best striped Drill, 27c per yard.
Best Check Linen Drill, 28c per yard.
Good Plain Linen Drill, 18c per yard.
Very Good Plain Linen Drill, 23c and 25c.
Good Cream Linen Drill, 27c per yard.

GALATEAS! GALATEAS! Good Striped Galatea, 14c per yard. Very Good Striped Galatea, 15c per yard. Special lot of Splendid Striped Galatea to be cleared at 18c per yard. Extra good value Striped Galatea, reduced to 19c and 20c per yard. New Fancy Striped Galateas reduced to 25c.

WHITE DRESS GOODS. Good Striped Brilliants, 6c per yard. Good Lace Striped Muslins, 6jc per yard. Good Hair Cord Pique, 8jc per yard. Extra Fine Hair Striped Auslin, 9jc per yard. Splendid value in Marsellies to be cleared at

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

And S PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON,

D. PHELAN,

MANUFACTURER OF PRIME SOAPS AND CANDLES.

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

MONTREAL. July 22. INFORMATION WANTED of JOHN and QUINGAN SHEA, of Comers, Co. Kerry, Ireland. Left Ireland for New York twenty years ago. Any person sending information respecting them to Julia Buckley, 410 Shorbrooke gtreet, Montreal, will greatly oblige her.

33-3D 1 W

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 psivlieges 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, rowes to make a grange-mans.

while remains since indicates to the arrangements when 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 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 personal, 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.

Sec.-Treas

[From the Cleveland Herald, June 8.] OTICE.—Notice is given that Elizabeth Myette, wife commune en biens, of Andre Moses, of the City and District of Montreal, painter, duly authorized a ester en justice, has, on the day of July instant, instituted an action for separation as to property, against her said husband, before the Supreme Court in Montreal.

A. HOULE, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 9th July, 1878. 25-5

SCHOOL BOOKS RON FORWERS

SCHOOL TERM OF 1878-79 The Metropolitan Primer.

Do Ist Reader.

Do 2nd "

Do 3rd "

etropolitan ...

Do lst Reage.

Do 2nd "

Do 3rd "

Do 4th "

Do 5th "

Do Young Ladles' Reader.

Do Young Ladles' Reader.

Do Speller

Do Speller

Do Catechism of Sacred History.

Do English Grammar.

Do English Grammar.

Do Institutes

Tevised by Kearney

do with analysis

Stepping Stone to do Butler's Catechism for the Diocese of Quebec. do ... for the Diocese of Toronto. . Do Keenan's Doctrinal Catechism.

Quackenbos' First Lesson in Composition. Do Advanced Course of Composition and Rhetoric. Bridges' Algebra.

A Treatise on Mensuration for the use of Schools. Sangsters' Elementary Arithmetic. Sangstérs' National Arithmetic. Packards' Complete Course of Business Training.

do with Key for Teachers and Private Studnts. ing.

Ledger National Pocket Dictionary Do Large do Worcester's Primary do

Dictionary. / Chambers' Dictionary of the Latin Language, containing Latin and English, English and Latin, by W. R. Chambers.

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

First Lessons in Geography. New Primary do. New Intermediate do. New Physical do.

Bound and set to Music. Westlake's How to Write Letters—A Manual of Correspondence.

Catholic Youth's Hymn Book, paper covers.

Complete Course.
Complete Course.
Complete Course.
Complete Course.
Collendorf's New Method of Learning French.
Magill's Fronch Prose.
Dinsmore's Spelling Blanks in three numbers.
Sadlier's Headline Copies in eleven numbers.
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's International
System 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.
Patent Cover and Blotter for Copy Books with
Oblique Lines, indicating the Slant of
Writing.
Small for Primary Course.
Large for advanced Course.
We have also a very large and complete assortment of Exercise Books, Composition Books,
Drawing Books, Note Books, Foolscap, Note and
Letter Papers, Slates, Slate Pencils, Pens, Holders, Lead Pencils, Ink., Chalk; Ink and Pencil
Erasers, Black Board Cleaners, Rubbers, Blotting Paper, Covering Puper, School Pocket Penknives, &c.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

THE CELEBRATED

Improved for 1878.

OVER 3000 IN USE IN CANADA.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO DELIVER, ON RECEIPT OF SATISFACTORY or Steam Power. These machines have been without a rival for the past FIFTY YEARS. Nearly all the other Thrushing Machines are imitations of the Hall-Machines, and have falled to give entire satisfaction. The Hall Machine has been

THE STANDARD THRASHING MACHINE!

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 in the perience proved wise and desirable. No changes have been hastly improved each imported ments. The greatest possible care has been exercised in the contraction of sail 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 interesting the machine, and the workmanship is unsurpussed. Our machines are supplied with our patent.

Patent=Diamond=Pointed_Cylinder-Teeth!

CAN SUPPLY PITTS, PLANET, OR HALL HORSE POWERS! -Eight or ten horse-either DOWN OR MOUNTED ON TRUCKS, as Customers

We are building a special machine for STEAM THRESHING—with 86-inch cylinder and 42-inch grain belt, and we also supply a Steam Engine which we guarantee to drive our Thresher in 25 first-class manner as rapidly as it can possibly be fed. Our Engine is made from the moss improved model used throughout the United States, and rives universal satisfaction. It is simple in construction, easily and perfectly governed, and not liable to accidents or to get out of the construction, easily and perfectly governed, and not liable to accidents or to get out of the construction, easily and perfectly governed, and not liable to accidents or to get out of the construction.

Oshawa, Ontario.

Metropolitan

Catechism of Perseverance Boyd's Elements of Rhetoric.

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

Sadlier's New Book Keeping Blanks Day Book Journal Cash Book

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

Spiers' and Surrenne's French and English Dictionary.

Introduction to English History. History of England for the young. do for the advanced Classes,

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.

Pinnock's Catechism of Geography. Stepping Stone to Geography. Lovell's Easy Lessons in Geography. Do General Lessons in do. Guy's Elements of Astronomy. Smith's Illustrated do. Pocket Edition of the New Testament. Large Type Edition of the New Testament. Epistles and Gospels for Sundays and Holidays

Catholic Publishers and Booksellers, 275 NOTRE DAME STREET,

THRASHING MACHINE

BY HORSE OR STEAM POWER

Worth three times as much as the ordinary teeth.

may desire. Also, Trucks built specially for Separators; with broad tires

Circulars sent free upon application. For further particulars address Joseph Hall Manufacturing Company,