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VOL. XXVIII.—NO. 45

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY JUNE 19, 1878.

TERMS: \$2 per annual In advance.

THE OLD HOME.

It is not a castle olden,
Standing in the sunlight golden,
Relic of the Past,
With a deep moat mossed and hoary,
And a ray from bygone glory,
O'er its ruin.

But a mansion fair and pleasant, Known alike of peer and peasant, For its kindly cheer, With its glades and leafy covers, Ferny haunts and loitering lovers, And the sly wild deer.

Crimson blossoms redly glowing, Flickering shadows o'er it throwing, Veil the lichen's stain; Sunset gleams of rose and amber, Where the lvy tendrils clamber, Flush each casement pane.

Lurks no ghost behind the areas, Huppy midnight dreams to harass, Wakes no Banshee's wall; Tapestry, not antique lumber, Does its sunny hall incumber, Shield nor suit of mail.

Morning wakes its household noises, Busy footsteps laughing voices, As in days of yore; Burns its warm hearth too brightly, Where the gay groups gather nightly. Though it knows no more.

Hearts by other loves supplanted; Steps, that once its precincts haunted Hushed by mount and sea; Only my sad heart remembers, Flowery Junes and dark Decembers, Spent, old home, in thee!

Shadows pace the garden alleys,
Wander with me through the valleys,
John my woodland walk;
And by the streamlet willow-shaded,
Where the song-birds screnaded,
Parted lovers talk—

Idly talking, idly dreaming,
With the sunlit waters gleaming
Golden at their feet,
While the fairhaired children plunder
Rosy mouthed, with blue eyed wonder
Fruitage wild and sweet.

When I stretch my hands in greeting,
Each familiyr name repeating,
Straightway from my sight,
Back to angel bowers they vanish,
Even as beams of morning banish
Visions of the night.
Chambers' Journal.

THE MARRIAGE OF LORD ROSEBERRY.

A petition and protest against the marriage of Lord Roseberry, to Miss Hannah Rothschild a Jewess, and therefore an unbeliever, was presented at the Church convocation held at Lamceth Palace. The petition was from the incumbent of St. Cyprian's, Marylebone, and set forth that, as the parties had been already united by civil contract, it was a profanation of holy things, and a scandul in the eyes of Christians, that such a ceremony should be performed with the rites of the Church of England by a priest of the Church, with the icense of the Bishop.

STATISTICS OF OBSTRUCTION.

"Atlas," in Tuesday night's World, says :-The following stat.stics of obstruction are both new and true: In 1876, 1877 and 1878, up to the 15th of April, there were 169 divisions in Parliament in which the minority consisted of less than half a quorum of the House. Mr. O'Donnell, who was only returned in June, 1877, was in no less t an 79 of these minorities—that is o say ,he voted in nearly all of them it was possible for him to vote in since he has sat in Parliament. Mr. Purnell's record is the next highest; he was in 120 out of the 169. Captain Nolan was in 111, Mr. Biggar in 106, Major O'Gorman in 74, and Mr O'Connor Power in 64. In the smallest divisions of all-viz., those in which less than seven members voted in the minority, the order of obstruction is the same, excent that Mr. O'Connor Power defeats Major O'Cox man for fifth place.

AN INDIAN TRAGEDY.

Another case of a sensational character has lately formed the subject of a judicial investigation. Some natives were bathing at a ghaut on the Hooghly, when a body was seen floating down the river and tossing its arms. A cry immediately arose that the body was possessed by a ghost. A native doctor who was present appealed in vain to the bystanders to render assistance, but even the watermen refused the use of their boats. With great countge he plunged into the current and brought the body to land. It was found to be a young woman about 24 years of age. After restoratives had been applied, she stated that she had been for some time an invalid, that her relatives had brought her, stupefied, but sensible, to a burning ghaut; that fire had been applied to her mouth as to that of a corpse, and that she had then been thrust into the river as if dead. The unfortunate woman was taken to hospital, where, after lingering 15 days, she died. Her relatives were prosecuted, but have been acquitted.

A VAST TREASURY OF SALT.

It was long supposed that the brackishness of Salt River, Arizona, was caused by the stream running over a bed of salt somewhere along its course. Its waters are pure and fresh from where it heads in the White Mountains to within fifty miles of where it empties into the Gila. Fifty, miles from its junction with the Gila there comes into it a stream of water that is intensely salt. This stream

AS OTHERS SEE US.

The London, Ont., Free Press says :-The streets of Montreal are patrolled night ly by small squads of police, under the command of a sorgeant. All are dressed in private clothes, and as rowdyish as possible. They also pretend to loaf at street corners. The sergeant is armed with a revolver, warranted to kill at 500 yards, and a dark lantern, which he suddenly shines into suspicious localities or the faces of persons. Quite a num-ber of young men, who have chanced to be out late at night, have been searched on the street, in accordance with the Blake Act, but no revolvers have been found on their per-

A TERRIBLE WAR LEGACY.

From the Cleveland Herald, June 8.] J. C. Whitney, of Garcettsville, a member of the First Ohio Artillery, received a ball in the head at the battle of Murfreesboro in December, 1862, and carried the bullet in his skull, near the top of the brain, six months without medical attendance. The surgeons removed part of the bullet only, and since that time he has suffered intensely. A fortnight since, nearly fifteen years and a half after receiving the wound, the remainder of the ball was removed. The lead had penetrated every pore of the open structure between the tables of the skull. The operation was tedious, the new bony formation around the ball being very hard, and requiring a mallet and chisel to remove it. The lower table of the skull was found driven below its natural plane from one-eighth to three-sixteenths of an inch, which accounts for the constant headache. Its position forbade the operation of lifting the depressed bone.

SHOT HIS BRIDE'S FOOT OFF.

The Sidney (Ohio) Journal says :- " The strangest of strange accidents, and one which might have lead to graver results, happened at the residence of C. H. Flinn, near Houston, last Friday night. Mr. and Mrs. Flinn, who were but lately married, were awakened by a noise which they thought came from under the bed. Supposing burglars to be the cause, Mr. Flinnhurriedly jumped from the bed, got a shot gun, and returned. Mrs. Flinn, all excitement, was just rising, and her right foot hung over the bedside. Mr. Flinn, supposing the moving foot to be the head of the intruder, who was coming from his place pf concealment, without any ado or hesitancy, fired. The wife screamed and the husband flew about in a delirium. A light was brought, and Mr. Flinn discovered that he had shot his wife instead of a burglar. Meanwhile, the clothing caught fire from the discharge of the gun, and was soon ablaze, but was quickly extinguished. Mrs. Fiinn had a large part of her foot torn away, and was bleeding profusely. It was first thought that amputation of the whole foot would be necessary, but it was afterwards found that three toes and a portion of the side of the foot would suffice. It was ascertained that no burglar was in the house at all.'

PAINTING A PICTURE IN SIX MINUTES.

A private letter received from an American gentleman in Paris gives an amusing account of a picture painted in six minutes. Says the

We were at the Cafe Chatant the other night. It is a building somewhat larger than the Corcoran Gullery of Art. It is a great place for music, songs and dances. There was one very amusing feature. During one of the entre actes they brought on an artist who was billed to paint a marine view in six minutes all finished for hanging (the picture, not the artist).

The canvas was brought on.

Out came the artist, a quiet, nervous-looking young man, of about thirty years of age. His colors were all upon the palette, and his brushes were in his hand.

"Attention !" sang out the director. The artist seized a large brush. At a signal the orchestral band struck up a

clashing, maddeningly nervous waltz. As the first note was struck the artist dashed a mass of yellow upon the upper part of the canvas. Then a bit of blue, then white, a dash of purple shadow, and then, with a quick twirl of a clean brush, a dark-blue sea is dashed in

against the horizon. Two minutes gone. The waltz goes on faster and faster. The brush keeps time. A huge rock is sketched in with burnt sienna and black. A lighthouse with a vermilion range light is dropped

upon the top of the rock. Clash, crash, one, two, three, a boat under full sail is thrown into the dim distance. Clash, crash, one, two, three, and another boat is dashed in. Light upon the waters is thrown in with a free, steady hand. A huge brush then carefully blends the edges of the masses, and, with a profound bow, the artist turns to a cheering audience, gratified that he is through on time.

And the wonder is that the picture is startlingly good in its broad effect. It is strong and clear. The colors are good, and not muddily mixed. It was as good a novelty as I ever saw atany show, and it beats all, how it amuses the French people.

SUICIDE.

secured, procured a chair, by means of which he was able to look through the fanlight over the door. By this means he was enabled to see Clegg, who was leaning in a recumbent position against the door, with a revolver by his side. He then dragged himself under the bed and commenced to moan, and otherwise gave evidence of intense suffering. The door was burst open, and the unfortunate young man was secured. On examination it was found that he had cut his throat almost from ear to ear. Drs. Brown and Fenwick were summoned and ordered his removal to the General Hospital, where, attended by Drs. Burland and Bell, his wounds were attended to, and everything done to relieve his sufferings, but, unfortunately, without avail, as he expired at 4.15 on Thursday morning in great agony.

THE BLAKE ACT.

A STRANGE WAY OF DEALING OUT JUSTICE IF TRUE-A CONTRADICTION.

Mr. Cunninghem came into the Post office this morning and made the following statement: As two companions any myself were going home on Friday night, between ten and eleven o'clock, we were stopped by Sergeant Miller and a small posse of policemen and searched, under, I presume, the Blake Act. Nothing was found on either myself or one of my companions, but on the other was a revolver, and indeed he produced it himself. This "affair" took place at the corner of St. Mary and Parthenais Streets, and is a plain statement of the facts. I and my companion, number one, were detained for a while, but the other (Mr. Cunningham), who is a Protestant, by the way, was allowed to go scot free I merely mention this in order to show the public that Catholics and Protestants seem to be on a different footing in regard to the Blake Act, and that Sergeant Miller is apparently allowed the right of dis-crimination. In order that both sides of this singular question may be judged of impartially, one of our reporters went to see Sergeant Miller, who stated that, a little before twelve on Friday night, he and four policemen heard rather a boisterous noise near the corner of St. Mary and Parthenais streets, and on proceeding to the spot discovered three men, who were searched-Cunningham by himself, and Murray and the third person by the other policemen. No revolver was found on any of the parties, and Sergeant Miller did not know what religion any of them were. It would be well if this affair were investi-

A REMINISCENCE OF COMMODORE VANDERBILT.

There were very few things that the late obtaining that he did not obtain at some price. But it was equally characteristic of him that he probably estimated the value of what he wanted, and what in the minds of many might be regarded as recklessness was nothing but the result of shrewd calculations on his part.

The following is one of the best illustrations: When the several railroad trunk lines were cited before the New York Assembly to testify in regard to certain freighting operations, the general freight agents of the respective roads were deputed to appear as expert witnesses. The general freight agent of the Erie road being absent, his assistant was sent in his stead; he was a young man, brought up from a boy in the employ of the Eric and thoroughly conversant with the intricacies of railroad freighting. The witnesses were called upon in their order of coming, but, from neither could the committee obtain an intelligible answer or explanation till the young assistant from Brie took the stand. In a clear and concise manner he stated his propositions, answered the questions of the committee, stood the cross-fire of counsel, and so far unravelled the snarl that the committee accept-

ing his statement, dismissed the case. On his return to the Delavan House, the young man received a note from Commodore Vanderbilt requesting an interview. The struction of his yacht are to be followed en-young man responded. On entering the Commodore's room, the following scene occurred: Commodore Vanderbilt-"Sit down, young man. How long have you been in the em-

WHEBE THE TRAMPS COME FROM.

A fine-looking young man, who through adversity had become a tramp, was prevented from committing suicide in Baltimore the other day, and in an interview said :

I would like to correct an erroneous impres country are not all foreign communists. They are not all law-breakers. I have seen and conversed with many hundred equally as between a respectable citizen and a detested tramp is not so great as many suppose. Let water tight The arrangements below are to any well-to-do and high-minded gentleman in be novel. Baltimore lose his property, his business, his everything but his honour. Then let him make an unsuccessful search for a chance in this city to earn an honourable living. What is the next step this man of honour and selfreliance takes? The city is overcrowded and he seeks the country. Then he becomes a tramp. It may be no discredit to the great nation, with its unbounded resources for thrift on Wednesday formoon a young man approached a service of the servi and prosperity, that thousands are driven to

THE POPE'S REPLY.

The Hon. Mr. Laflamme has received the following letter from Pope Leo in response to the congratulatory address forwarded to Rome by the Catholic members of the Federal Cabinet on the occasion of His Holiness' elevation to the Pontificate:—"To our well-beloved sons, the Hon. Rudolphe Laslamme, Minister of Justice, and the other Catholic members of the Council of the Governor-General of Canada at Ottawa-Our well-beloved sons, greeting and apostolic benediction: If the manifestation of affection on the part of the faithful always inspires us with the most agreeable emotions, surely we must give a first place in importance to those emanating from men entrusted with the management of public affairs, for we have good reason to expect from their pions counsel and their good works a substantial profit, not alone for the Catholic religion, but for society, because Justice elevates the people," and we, whose every wish is for the people's good, were greatly pleased with your expressions of attachment. We ask for you assistance from heaven as well as its favors. In the meantime, as surety for these favors and at the same time an evidence of our paternal and special watchfulness, we very affectionately bestow upon each one of you, well beloved sons, the apostolic benediction. Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, the 6th day of May, 1878, 1st year of our pontificate.—(Signed) Leo, P. P. XIII."

DEATH OF MR. MAGNE, EX-MINISTER

OF FRANCE. Mr. Magne, an ex-Minister of Finance of France, died at Paris on Saturday. He was born at Perigueux in December, 1806, of an obscure family, became an avocat in 1831, and was introduced to public life in Paris by Marshal Bugeaud. His great administrative ability was remarked by M. Fould, who is said to have been the founder of his political fortunes. As a debater he did not occupy a prominent position, but his practical speeches always commanded attention. After a brief retirement from public life, he was made Under Secretary of State for Finances in 1849, and Minister of Public Works a couple of years afterwards. He was Finance Minister from 1854 till November, 1860, when he became Minister without a portfolio, retired in March, 1863, and was named a member of the Privy Council April 1. Again appointed Finance Minister, November, 13, 1867, he re-tained that position until the advent to power of M. Ollivier, in January, 1870, when he was replaced by M. Buffet. On the election of Marshal MacMahon to the Presidency of the Republic, May 24, 1873, M. Magne was once more appointed Minister of Finance, and he held that portfolio till June, 1874, when he was succeeded by M. Mathieu-Bodet. He was made Senator December 31, 1852, Commander of the Legion of Honor October 29, 1851, and Grand Cross August 4, 1854.

DION BOUCICAULT ORDERS A MAG-NIFICENT YACHT.

Following the example of several other members of the dramatic profession, Mr. Dion Boucicault has gone into yachting, and he will shortly add to our superb pleasure marine the largest steam yacht on this side of the Atlantic. She will possess several novelties in construction, and she is intended to excel in internal arrangements and speed as well as size. Mr. Boucicault has been carefully examining many of our fast-sailing yachts for sale, but, finding none to suit him, he determined to build a craft which will go ahead in a dead calm as well as in a stiff breeze. Messrs. Ward, Stanton & Co., of Newburgh, who built several vessels for the Government, are to be the constructors, and they will furnish hull, spars, engines and boilers. Mr. Boucicault's idea in regard to the conent from all other pleasure craft. The yatch is to be one hundred and sixty feet in length over all, with an extreme breadth of nearly twenty-seven feet. She will draw about twelve feet when loaded, which will make her a stable cruft off soundings. She is to have a raking stem, with a small overhang to her stern. Her lines are to be easy with plenty of bearings, and she is to have a long bow, neither too full nor too hollow. Her engines are to be compound, of the best type calculated to force great speed, and are to be arranged so sion. The present army of tramps in this country are not all foreign communists. They power. Two masts, square rigged forward, will carry a large quantity of canvas. She is destitute tramps as myself. In honesty of to be built principally of oak, copper fastened, purpose I think they would average up well and all the materials are to be the best with any business community. The distance that can be furnished. Three sections are to be built, the centre section to be perfectly

The engines, boilers, and furnaces are to be in the third, or after section, as are also to be the galley, or catoose, and accommodations for the crew and petty officers. In the centre section is to be a grand salcon twenty-five fect square, as wide and half as long as that of many ocean steamsklips. Abate of that are to be chart-rooms closets, etc. Three commodi-ous state-rooms for guests are to be forward, on the port side. On the starboard side is to

ceive orders from or converse with anybody in the smoking-room. In the forward section ire to be chain lockers, storerooms, etc.

Below, the yacht is to be fitted up in the finest style, as regards joiner work and upholstery. It is expected that the yacht will be completed some time this fall. The hull, spars, engines, iron work, etc., are to cost nearly \$100,000. Mr. Boucicault has not yet decided upon a name for his beautiful craft, and it will probably not be made public until some fair maiden, at the launch, steps upon the bowsprit heel and cracks the customary bottle. Mr. Boucicault will probably go or an extended cruise in Southern waters, and he may possibly cross the Atlantic .- Boston

A BAD CUSTOM.

(From the Toronto Leader June 11th.) We regret to learn that one of those cradles

of immorality and fruitful sources of social and

spiritual evil known as a "camp meeting" is

about to be held on one of the Thousand Is-

lands. As a matter of business certain per-

sons, Americans we are glad to say, bought a

portion of Wellesley Island and as a specula-

tion garnished with a pretended zeal for reli-

gion, the transaction is reported to have been a finanical success, as many weak minds are said to have been influenced by the promoters of the painful parody of religion exhibited. As an auxiliary to this tirade on holy names and things the promoters of the scheme have issued a prospectus printed at Watertown, New York. This starts out with a jarring pun on the words, "Give glory to the Lord and de-clare his praise in the islands." The prospectus they continues to express profound gratitude to God " with unabated confidence in the correctness of our enterprise," for the circumstance that the pious land agents have reached a fourth year of their trade career. Itrejoices that the old days of camp meetings are past and that an advance has taken place. The days of "springless lumber waggons and wooden ploughs" are past, and now even a camp meeting can loll in the lap of luxury. The dolce far niente which is now the leading characteristic of all the more developed socalled Christians communions has, it seems penetrated to the modern parody of the atholic pilgrimage of old—the camp meeting. If persons go a long way to pay spiritual ribute at the shrine of some stump Boanerges in this enlightened age, it seems they want to take it easy. They must have an hotel or cottages and fare sumptuously every day. So the enterprising promoters of the Thousand Islands Gospel scheme have propalaces." Sheep and goats, Dives and Lazarus, and Publican can all be accommodated on payment of the proper rent by this very comprehensive and religious company for the cheap dissemination of religious luxury and resh air and beautiful scenery. But the Company goes turther. It has a keen eye for creature comforts. Modern pilgrims are not going evidently to suffer any bodily inconvenience. Hair shirts have of course gone the same road as the American "Springless lumber waggon," while as to peas in the boots, even the boiled peas of Peter Pindar's the particular island on which the "meeters' are to congregate, "although it cost considerably more than a site at the other end was offered for, mainly for these reasons: The prevailing winds from the West come to them directly from the water, so that if there are ensily accessible to the largest steamers in the American channel. The land lies up high above the water, and is naturally well drained, and is wholly free from any marsh or swamp." We wonder that the promoters of the scheme missed the chance of making another pun by alluding to the Psalmist's personal ends. We are told in the prospectus by the promoters of the scheme :- "Largely for the public good, from the delight of succoss in so excellent an undertaking, we have entered upon it. We have thus far expended upon it more than we have received, drawing, in our faith, upon the resources of the future. We shall spare no pains to secure a proper success in this and coming years." Truly noble every one, say a l. It seems lint our modern pilgrims are fastidious in

their mental as well as bodily tastes, for we tearn that the meetings are "rich in variety," and that "in addition to the Religious Camp-meeting, the Temperance Camp-meeting, the Esthetic and Scientific Conference, and the Sunday School Parlia-ment, we shall have this year an Encampment of Y. M. C. Associations, and probably the Normal Institute of Education. These will accommodate the greatest variety of tastes." So we should think. The spirit ual "treat" to be extended offers equal variety never mised before, namely, "What God thinks of the Bible. The same ingenious person is going to prate about thildhood

MR. BRYANT'S LAST ILLNESS.

[New York Evening Post.]

So many statements and contradictions have followed each other, however, in the various daily prints that we are impelled to rehearse the following details, obtained from original sources :-

THE MAZZINI CHLEBRATION.

Mr. Bryant partook of a very light luncheon on the day of the Mazzini celebration, and was driven to the Central Park soon afterwards in his carriage. The day was warm, and the sun was shining so brightly when he advanced to make his address that a friend insisted upon holding an umbrella over him. As he began his peroration he stepped forth and stood with his uncovered head exposed to the full glare of the sunlight, and when he ceased speaking he was evidently much exhausted. Disclaiming all fatigue, however, he accepted the invitation of General James G. Wilson to accompany him to his house in Seventyfourth street to rest and partake of a little refreshment. This was at about half-past three o'clock in the afternoon. With one hand on the arm of his host and the other holding the hand of General Wilson's little daughter he crossed the green to the Halleck statue, in front of which he paused to make a few comments. The Morse statue and the Lenox Library building also attracted his attention in their order, and called forth some further remark. Between the Mazzini bust and the Seventy-second street gate a number of birds were observed flying about or hopping across the green. Mr. Bryant asked the little girl by his side whether she knew what the birds were, and, on receiving correct answers, seemed much pleased. He then asked her if she had ever heard some little verses about the bob-o'-link. She replied that she had, and she also knew the poet who wrote them. This caused him much amusement, and he said :--"I think I shall have to write them out for you some time.'

THE FATAL FALL.

Going up the steps of the house Mr. Bryant still held General Wilson's arm. The outer door, which is a double one, stood half open. Stepping into the vestibule with his daughter to open the inner door with his latch key, General Wilson left his guest leaning against the outer door post. Scurcely a second had elapsed before a sound attracted his attention, and, turning, the General just caught sight of Mr. Bryant as his head struck the platform step. He had fallon directly backward, and the lower part of his body vided residences (at a fair rental of lay inside the vestibule. Had he stepped course) "virtuous in style and cost; some back at all in his fall, he would probably have simple, others, buildings that aspire to pass gone to the bottom of the steps; had he veered out of the rank of cottages into that of to either side, he must have struck the edge of the closed door or the stone jamb. In either case he would probably have been instantly killed or received a wound which he could survive at most but a few hours. A gentleman who was passing in the street saw the accident and hastened to offer his services; at the same time the servants of the house appeared and Mr. Bryant was carried into the parlor and laid on a soft in a state of insensibility. Mrs. Wilson had some ice water brought, with which she bathed his head. The sufferer murmured "Don't!" but exhibited no signs of consciousness. He at poem would have been torture in the eyes of last recovered enough to sit up, and a glass an American camp meeting. Hence we find of iced sherry was offered him, which he that the "trustees" chose the upper end of drank. This seemed to revive him a good deal, and he put his hand to his head, moaning, " My head! my head! I don't feel well," General Wilson suggested his going up stairs to bed, and asked where his medical advisor could be found, but all offers of assistance were declined. The one thought that seemany mosquitoes they are usually blown inland or away from us. This end of the island is near the railroad station at Clayton, and is carriage, but he expressed a preference for the horse cars.

ON HIS WAY HOME.

Accordingly he was taken down town by General Wilson in a Madison avenue car as: far as Seventeenth street, where a passing cab was hailed and he was driven directly to another pun by alluding to the I setting his house. During all this time he would uplague" and "pestilence." And all this use connected sentences in conversation, but turns out to be simply a noble example of use connected sentences in conversation, but turns out to be simply a noble example of lapses would occur in his train of thought and his attention would wander a minute or two.

HIB MIND WANDERING.

Arrived at his home he looked curiously at the house and up and down the street.
"Whose house is this?" "What street is
this?" he would inquire, apparently unwilling to enter a place so unfamiliar to him without an explanation. General Wilson did not answer these questions directly, but evaded them by suggesting that they should go in together and rest a few moments. Having helped Mr. Bryant up the steps he rang the bell. The servent did not come at once, and with a movement which had evidently become mechanical through long habit the old gentleman put this hand into his pocket, drew thence a latch key and opened the door himself. The two passed through the parlor into the dining room, where the maid servant, who had started to answer the bell, advanced towards them. Mr. Bryant looked dreamily at her a moment then turned to General Wilson and inquired For example, a Rev. Ira G. Bidwell is going then turned to General Wilson and inquired to elucidate to the public a question probably ceiving an affirmative answer, he directed her to call his niece.

SEMI-CONSCIOUSNESS.

When Miss. Fairchild, extered the parlor

THREE RISSES OF FAREWELL.

BY SAXE HOLME "Three—only three, my darling—
Separate, solemn, slow;
Not like the swift and joyous ones
We used to know
When we kissed because we loved each other,
Simply to taste love's sweet,
And lavished our kisses as the summer
Lavishes heat;
But as they kiss whose hearts are wrung
When hope and fear are spent,
And nothing is left to give except

"First of three, my darling,
Is sacred unto pain;
We have hurt each other often;
We shall again,
When we pine because we miss each other,
And do not understand
How written words are so much colder
Than eye and hand.
I kiss thee, dear, for all such pain
Which we may give or take;
Buried, forgiven before it comes
For our love's sake!

"The second kiss, my darling,
Is full of Joy's sweet thrill;
We have blessed each other always;
We shall reach until we feel each other
Past all of time and space;
We shall listen till we hear each other
In every place;
The earth is full of messengers
Which love sends to and fro;
I kiss thee, darling, for all joy
Which we know!

"The last kiss, ob, my darling,
My love—I cannot see
Through my tears, as I remember
What it may be.
We may die and never see each other,
Die with no time to give
Any sign that our hearts are faithful
To die, as live.
Token of what they will not see
Who see our parting breath,
This one kiss, my darling, seals
The seal of death!"

DORA.

BY JULIA KAVANAGH, Author of ' Nathalic,' ' Adele,' ' Queen Mab,' &c. CHAPTER III .- CONTINUED.

"Let him share his money between you," promptly said Dora. "Tell him to make two halves of his body."

replied her brother, smiling. "Well, you shall have the first chance," said Mr. Courtenay. What that chance was I learned after luncheon. It was too damp for us to visit the grounds, but Mr. Courtenay -my uncle, I should say-showed me over the house. He went gliding about that great poet's Sleep, and looking more like his own is small and slender, and neat beyond any one | she could turn her researches to Paul's ad-I ever knew. His motions are noiseless, quiet. | vantage. and graceful, like your cat's, Dora. I could not help admiring the perfection of nicety there is about that insignificant old man. He and the lake, and the gallery, and that wonhas made his house like himself, a complete thing; but money has given him the power of acquiring what nature bestows, but never something exquisite. You have not seen my curiosities, he said, , you must see my curi- ing on her with his one eye, said in a whisosities.' He took me to a sort of gallery, with | perwindows on one side, and glass cases on the other. Between the cases were statues, beautiful pieces of furniture, large porcelain or

Gale! Paul looked grave, almost sad. It was plain that he felt by no means sanguine. "But how-how so?" asked Dora, shaking her bright head a little defaultly.

room langs my fate, ; through that room I am

to grow rich, or to remain poor. That room and its contents will probably decide whether

or not your brother shall ever marry Florence

" Wait and you shall learn. 'This,' said Mr. Courtenay, is my hobby you know. Continent forty-five years ago. Look at this catalogue Mr. Hyan laughed derisively. saucer-' he opened one of the glass cases. and took out one of the most hideous objects you ever saw, Dora-a large round fish, with lizards filling the centre. 'Do you know, sir,' he continued, 'now much I paid for this treasure, genuine Pallissy, at a brie-a-brac shop in the Funds, and thought himself an authority Paris, forty-five years ago? Fifty sons, sir. in all financial matters. Dora believed in him It would be cheap at fifty pounds now. And implicitly, save when he ventured to censure it is unique-unique! No other Palissy that I know of has that kind of serpent.' I cannot tell you, Dora, how he looked as he spoke. The man was transfigured. His one eye shone, his pale check was flushed, his very voice quivered. He took me over all his treasures, and explained them to me, one by one, in the same mood. And when we came to a low glass shade, he stopped with a sort of awe. That, he whispered, is my Henri-deux ware -look ! I saw a little pale salt-cellar, with a very fine pattern upon it, a thing for which I would scarcely have given threepence, Dora; well, it seems it is worth hundreds. And there is a mystery about its manufacture, and I am to find out the mystery, though it has puzzled and still puzzles the learned.

& Well, but what about the fortune?" asked

"Why, this-that if I can write a good descriptive account, a first rate catalogue of Mr. Courtenay's collection, both collection and

"Why, then, you are sure of it," cried Dora. with sparkling eyes.

"And pray how am I to write such a catalogue? It would take half a lifetime to acquire the knowledge needed for the task, and Mr. Courtenay would detect the least flaw in my erudition. I shall make the attempt, and respond to his kindness in giving me what he calls the first chance, but I do not reekon on

"But you must succeed, Paul. Mr. Courtenay means you to succeed."

"Mr. Courtenay is a true Courtenay, Dora, honorable and conscientious, and not knowing how to decide between this young Templemore's claims and mine, he has hit on this scheme; but being a true Courtenay, he will abide by the law of his own laying down."

" Dora looked thoughtfully at the decaying

fire.
"Has John any chance?" she asked. " None."

"Can I help you with the catalogue?" "Very little, unless in the way of taking extracts in Mr. Ryan's library ; but I am not sanguine Dora. I feel I shall not succeed, and I feel, too, I shall not marry Florence

'Gale.' perhaps, from the ridicule which might have ion of himself, and all pertaining to himself, which was his only foible. But the humility of his tone, as he thus gave up all hopes of fortune and Florence, vexed his ambitious lit-

such fits of depression, and they saved him, attached to the quiet but obstinate good opin- rosy cheeks were full of the most fascinating tle sister. Moreover, by thus placing Florence | poor Paul?" she asked, coaxingly of Paul's as a prize beyond his reach, Paul decidedly proved himself mortal. "You must succeed, and you shall marry

her l" she cried, almost impatiently; she must wait for you, Paul." How many years, Dora? We are not en-

gaged, you know. I could not help letting

he added, with his grave smile, "I am not the man to clope with a rich man's daughter; beis my cousin, third or fourth, and I wish he to Paul, just giving him a few thousands to
sides, I never could tempt a girl to such a may get Deenah! I do, since Paul does not begin life with; but of herself, or even of her step. It is not in the Courtenay blood.".

"Suppose I run away," demurely suggested "Dora," he said, a little austerely, , never

jest so. No sister of mine could do such a "Horence Gale would run away with a lord, thought Dora; "poor Paul, not to know

Again the sense of her brother's blindness came to Dora unpleasantly, and almost remorsefully; for was it not a sort of sin to see it? But then she remembered the heel of Achilles, that type of all heroic weakness, and she was partly comforted. After all, Paul was not bound to be beyond humanity.

"I say you shall marry her," she said again. "It is your right, and you shall have your right, Paul."

"To be sure," he good-humoredly replied; but it is late, suppose you go to bed. I shall stay here, and smoke awhile."

Dora saw he wished to be alone, and she let him have his way. She got up, filled his pipe, and brought it to him; then giving him a parting look on the threshold of the kitchen door, she stole upstairs with a little sigh. Paul looked very grave, not in the least like a man who has had the chance of a handsome fortune just offered to him.

"He does not expect to get it," thought Dora, as she softly went back to her bed unheard. "Oh! if I could but write that catalogue for him! It is not in his way, and it would be in mine."

Lest this confidence should seem presumptnous in Miss Courtenay, we may as well mention that she had received a solid education, was well read in several languages, and could write very well. From her earliest years she had shared that portion of her brother's studies and pursuits which could interest her. Latin and the law excepted, she knew as much as he did, and some things she knew better than Paul. Their father, a man of rare acquirements, had spared nothing to teach them both, and Dora, he would say sometimes, was the more brilliant scholar of the two. Dora knew it, in a carcless sort of way. As a rule she forgot the depth and extent of her information; but sometimes, too, she remembered it, and she now wondered if she could not lonely place in felt slippers, like the Italian | render her little learning useful to her brother. She sat up in her bed, thinking of the visit ghost than like a living man. But a very nice | she was going to pay to Mr. Ryan, of the ghost Mr. Courtenay made, I must say. He works she must read, of the manner in which

> "He must write that catalogue, and write it well." she thought "I wish I could see Deenah derful salt-celler.

These thoughts followed her in her dreams. She saw a green solitude, and a fishing lake, sells, and thence Mr. Courtenay's house is and a white house. She wandered in its rooms, preceded by Mr. Courtenay, who, look-

"Don't be afraid, my dear; I am dead, and

cannot hurt you." She followed the noiseless little old man tili of. The evening was coming on, and the dered alone, for, ghost-like, he had suddenly room was rather dark. Well, Dora, on that vanished. She saw every object her brother had described,, and especially did she see Mr. Courtenay's specimen of Henri-deux ware. The mystery concerning this rare bit of pottery, dreamed Dora, was to be found within one of its recesses; but unluckily she scarcely had lifted up the glass shade to peep in, when she woke up and saw the sun shining in at her window.

CHAPTER IV.

Paul's godfather, Mr. Ryan, had one of the This collection, such as it is, has been valued largest private libraries in Dublin, and to him at twenty thousand pounds. It did not cost Dora at once applied for books. She was an me twenty hundred. You see taste did not especial favorite, and was graciously received. The tention for its fulfilment. A promise was so trun much this way when I traveled on the so far as books went, but on hearing of the continuate form for its fulfilment. A promise was so delightfully easy. It gratified both his amia-

"Paul does not know human nature," he said, "or he would never believe such a wild story as this. Let him get the five hundred a green speckled serpent, and horrible little pounds-if he can-and I shall turn them into

thousands; tell Paul so." Mr. Ryan had made a handsome fortune in Paul. She did not deny his power of turning five hundred pounds into so many thousands, but she indignantly vindicated her brother's knowledge of human nature, and asserted his prospects of success.

"I am sure Paul will have Deenah,!" she said, warmly, "and his catalogue will be a beautiful cutalogue; and I hope Mr. Ryan that you will let me read in your library for I want books, quartos perhaps, or in-folios, which I cannot take home. I am to write out all the extracts, you know."

"Yes, yes! you poor little innocent," kindly said Mr. Ryan, patting her on the head, " have

your way.' Thus it came to pass that Dora was very busy in Mr. Ryan's library, one bright morning, a week after Paul's visit to Deenah, and that Mr. Ryan was reading with her and gently nodding over his book. Mr. Ryan was a happy man and sleep came easily to him, as most things did, and rather oftener than was needed. It came now insidious and stealthy The book was dull, the room rather close, and Mr. Ryan's luncheon had been comfortable. Sleep was having it all his own way, and would have prevailed entirely, if the library door had not opened gently, and a very pretty girlish face peeped in with a merry laugh Dora looked up, and Mr. Ryan awoke with

start. "Napping-napping both of you!" said the intruder; "and how is that catalogue to be done, ch?"

"I was not napping, Florence," gently replied Dora; "I was reading." "Was Mr. Ryan reading too?" shrewdly asked Miss Gale.

Mr. Ryan laughed, and looked admiringly at the pretty creature before him. Paul's mistress was neither short nor tall, neither plump nor thin. Her figure had every charm which nature can give to youth, nothing too much and nothing too little. She stood before Mr. Ryan dangling her hat in her hand, and smiling down at him in conscious beauty. She was always pretty, but these smiles of hers, which were neither few nor far between, made her enchanting, and she knew it. Seducing is the word that describes her best. Never did softer black eyes beam from beneath more Paul spoke despondently; he was liable to | finely penciled cycbrows than those of Florence. Her dark hair was glossy and abundant; her teeth were two rows of pearls; her dimples and though she was by several years

Dora's elder, she looked the younger and the more childish of the two. "Why were you not reading and helping godfather; "and why is not Paul here?" she added, turning to Dora, and speaking rather

pettishly. "Paul is not well, Florence." Miss Gale threw herself into the nearest arm-chair, and exclaimed, petulantly.

wish he may," she added, waxing wroth; "he brother-in-law did not at once leave the money care for it, and only coddles himself up."

Dora looked at her in a silent indignation, which was wholly thrown away on Miss Gaic; while Mr. Ryan remarked gravely, "Then I suppose you will marry Mr. Tem-plemore if he gets Deenah?"

"Marry him!" exclaimed Florence, raising her arched eyebrows; "marry him, Mr. Ryan !"

"What! is he so objectionable? Never mind. Deenah will make him fascinating enough." "But he has got a wife and little girls!"

ejnculated Florence. "I told you so the other day-I wish you would not worry, Mr. Ryan.". Why, yes, it is tantalizing. The little

girls would make no difference; but the wife s an objection. Florence laughed, and Dora, bending over her book, thought with a swelling heart " It is Deenah she wanta. Paul she does not care

for. She does not even ask what ails him." But this omission Miss Gale repaired before her departure. After spending half an hour in listening to Mr. Ryan's mingled praise and quizzing-provided she got the one, she had not the least objection to the other—she suddenly discovered that she was wanted home.

"I told papa I was going to see aunt," she said, confidentially, to Dora, ; "and now I shall have to say that aunt was out. I thought to find Paul here-what ails him?"

"He knocked himself up with working too nard." "Now, Dora, if you put that into his head,

that wretched catalogue will never be done; so pray don't. Good-morning, Mr. Ryan, a nap to you."

And putting on her little hat, after waving it in mock courtesy to Mr. Ryan, Miss Gale danced out of the room without giving him time to follow her, or even ring the bell. "The prettiest, emptiest little thing that

ever was, eh, Dora ?" But, whatever Dora's thoughts might be, she would not grant Paul's mistress to be less than perfect.

"Florence is too good-natured, Mr. Ryan," she said, indignantly: "she allows you to quiz her! I would not tolerate it!

"Nor deserve it," politely said Mr. Ryan; "no, no, Dorn-I know where the shoe pinches. You cannot understand that Paul should be so smitten with that silly little bird, but you will not confess it. Never mind, my dear. Most young men would be no wiser than Paul is. So we will help him all the same with his catalogue, in order that he may get his pretty Florence. For unless Paul has Deenah, or something very like it, Mr. Gale will never give him his daughter, as we all know."

Dora sighed. Yes, Paul's happiness hung

on that catalogue. Mr. Courtenay was a pitiless collector. He had specimens of everything, or, to speak more correctly, he had collected in every possible direction. Paul had paid a second visit to Deenah, and come back with a list of objects to be described that would have puzzled a Benedictine monk's learning. Etruscan vases and Dutch hardware, Majolica, Indian carving, mediaval armor, old laces, illuminated manuscripts, bewildered Dora, and tried Mr, Ryan's library to the utmost. So she worked hard, and without relaxation, till it was time to go and bid Mr. Ryan adieu.

"I shall go on with that Hydria," he said, "and that antique mask as well. I shall do all the hard work for you, Dora. The rest will be child's play to Paul and you—tell him

Mr. Ryan had been "going on" with the Hydria and the antique mask for a week. He was one of the many who mistake a kind inbility by the prospect of good to be done, and his indolence by its postponement. Dera smiled at his calmly-benevolent tone, and

then went her way.

Mr. Ryan's house—and a handsome pleassant house it was-stood near Phonix Park. There Dora was to find her brother, who wished to escort her home. He was true to his appointment, but as he walked towards her Dora was struck with his pale face and exclaimed, unxiously-

" Paul, you have been working!" "I could not help it. Do you know, I think that if it was Mr. Courtenay's object to give me a taste for his curiosities by making me write that catalogue, he has been successful.

I could not help looking over my notes, and once I had looked I should write." Dora looked at him with growing uneasiness. Paul was very pale, but his dark eves burned with a feverish light. Surely he was not ill? surely it was only fatigue that ailed

him? "You know I told you that Mr Courtenay has a salt-cellar of Henri-deux ware?" resumed Paul, "and that, though he does not expect me to solve the great mystery, he nevertheless wishes me to have a theory on the subject. Well, Dora, I do believe I am on the track-yes, and I think, too, my theory

is the right one." Dora looked at him in graat admiration. Of course, if Paul had a theory, it must be the right one, and of course a right theory on Mr. Courtenay's salt-cellar of Henri-deux ware must triumph. She said so with sparkling eyes. Paul laughed and shook his head. "I don't know," he said. "I promised

Florence to work hard, and I will." "When did you see her?"

"This afternoon. Dear girl! she came to ell me her father wants her to marry a Mr. Logan whom she hates. She was all in tears. out I so promised to work, and be successful. that she was bright again when she left us."

Dora sighed. What availed it that she did all she could to spare Paul, if Florence came and urged him on? But with that menace of a rival it was useless to try and check him. Silly though she was, Florence had an art in which even silly woman are expert. She knew how to rule the man who loved her, and Dora was too wise to contend against her in-

fluence. "And so," exclaimed Paul, "I worked hard. did more. I called on Mr. Gale on my way

Dora stood still, and utterred a breathless

" Well, I got a diplomatic reply. Mr. Gale praised my candor but, of course, pledged himself to nothing. Only I know and feel this: if I succeed, I am sure of Florence, spite all the Logans there may be."

He seemed so hopeful, that it made Dora happy to look at him. They spent the evening in working together, and making use of her notes. They sat in the cottage parlor, with the rest of the family around them. Paul's mind required neither silence nor solitude for its exertions. He read and wrote. and Dora either helped her brother, or was wrapped up in him. Though she had no spare time or speech to bestow on John, Mrs, Luan's son did not miss his cousin's teasing. drive with her—that was to papa; secondly, and at Hakfax. He thought it hard to be excluded from his to Mrs. Smith, that I wanted to see Mrs.

her see that I loved her, dear girl,; but she is not pledged to me. I know she could never do, and the chance of a fortune to get. I suppose young Templemore will have it; and I Mrs. Courtenay, good soul, had wondered her daughter Dora's claims, she said nothing. Paul was as dear to her as if he had been her own son, and on this evening she was engaged in doing a patience for a wish, which wish was her step-son's success in his undertaking.

"And it is going on beautifully, Paul," she said, with a beaming face. "This is my great patience, that which Louis the Eighteenth did every evening after his hinner. I really think it will succeed."

Paul smiled kindly, and Mrs. Luan went on silently with her patchwork. She had made no comment on her brother's decision, and her silence was laid to the fact that they had quarrelled at the time of her marriage, and never been reconciled. It was hard to say what passed in her mind. She seemed as dull and as apathetic as ever. On one point she remained firm. Neither Dora's promised five hundred pounds, nor the chance which her brother's affection would certainly give her, of a handsome portion, if he inherited Mr. Courtenay's fortune, could make her see John's love for his cousin Dora with anything save detestation. She had no imagination to mislead her. Mr. Courtenay was not dead, but living, His promise could be revoked, and the fact that Dora was poor remained in all its ugly truth. It may be that this fear was enough for her, her mind not being one which could hold many ideas, or grasp many projects at the same time. At all events, it was the only thought she dwelt upon as she sat and stitched at her patchwork during the long autumn evening, whilst brother and sister toiled, and John looked on with sullen discontent. He thought it hard, and he said so, to be excluded from the competition, since there was one, Who was that Templemore, that he should step in and have a chance when he, John, had none? Why should not John have attempted a catalogue, and had his theory on the Henri-deux salt-cellar? So he grumbled, then went to bed, whilst Dora sat up with her brother, caring nothing for either labor or vigil, if they but helped him to a for-

tune and Florence Gale.

"Dear girl!" he said fondly. "She is so artless, she has already appropriated half the collection. She seems to take it for granted that the poor old gentleman must die off in order to make room for us."

Dora looked pensive, but did not wonder much; there was a charm in everything Flor-

CHAPTER V.

The catalogue proved a tedious task, and soon absorbed Paul Courtenay completely. He grew to be like a gambler watching the fate of his last stake. The law was neglected now, and he remained at home day after day "to work at the catalogue." He had acquired is fate hung, and that passion held him fast. "There is no such collection as Mr. Courtenay's," he often said to Dora; "besides, we alone have got a Henri-deux salt-cellar, you

know. The whole family, indeed, got excited when the catalogue was mentioned. Mrs. Luan said nothing, but looked almost bright. John forgot his annoyance to wish Paul success and Mrs. Courtenay, with a little shrill raising of the voice, " was sure she was that dear Pau

must win.' Dora alone was rather grave. She too felt certain of her brother's success, but then how pale, how worn he looked! Paul's mother the cost of success should prove too dear! This terrible thought came but ouce, and was | how is it they win, ave, and keep men's hearts? banished so angrily that it came no more: but baleful presence had been there, and the uncasiness it had generated remained behind.

At length the catalogue was finished, and Paul, who could not trust the post with it, took it down himself to Deenah. He was full of hope, especially concerning his theory on the Henri-deux ware.

"There is a G on our salt-cellar," he said to Dora; "who can doubt that it was put there for Girolamo della Robbia, the great Italian?" cheeks had grown! The thought haunted from the station and passed through the garden to the house, looking at his last autumn | alone waiting for Paul. flowers. A few pale and drooping chrysanthemums still braved the night and morning chill, and held on their languid life, ready to perish with the first sharp breath of coming winter. To Dora, in the fulness of her strength and youth, these flowers were ungenial. She looked at them with a sort of pity, but without love.

"Poor things!" she thought, as she passed on-"poor things! I wish for their sakes there were a perpetual spring. But would they really like it? They were born to bloom

in autumn and to suffer." With this thought came another that passed through her like a quick sharp pang. Why was Paul so sad looking? Was he, too meant to live in sorrow, and die early? She rebelled at the thought. She would not submit to it. Paul was her hero and her king, endowed with the heroic gift of perpetual youth and every kingly attribute. He should live, he should be strong and happy. He should prevail and be rich, aye, and have Florence Gale too, since he wished for her.

"It is a folly," thought Dora, looking down at it from the height of her superior wisdom. "I dare say he thinks he cannot help it, as if one could not always help these things! Poor Florence, It is no fault of hers, if she is so much beneath dear Paul."

As she came to this charitable conclusion, Dora entered the cottage and found Florence there. The young lady flew at her and gave her a warm hug.
"Now, darling!" she cried, "do tell me.

Is it a good catalogue ?" "Yes, a very good one, Florence." "And do you think Panl will get Deenah?"

"Mr. Courtenay is still living, Florence.." "Oh! but he is sure to die. He looks so III. I' "So does Paul."

"That is for me, Dora." Dora sighed, and said more gently-"I do wish you had spared him a little more: but what is done is done. Let us only hope he will be successful,"

Florence laughed.

Florence pouted, and said a little sulkily,

"He must be successful if he means to have off to Deenah? I came to see him, and he is gone! Why did he not manage to see me?" "He is under a pledge to your father!" "Pledge fiddlesticks!" interrupted Flor-nce. "Why does he keep it?"

ence. 4 "Because Paul cannot break a promise," was the grave reply. "Oh! dear," ruefully said Miss Gale; "why I had to tell such a set of fibs to get here. Firstly, that Mrs. Smith wanted me to take a thirdly-" here Miss Gale looked bewildered-"I have forgotten the third," she said, " but I know there was one."

Dora heard her gravely. Paul adored Florence, but she wondered how long such adoration would last

"We shall soon be going down to Deenah," resumed Florence, who would talk, no matter about what. "I suppose papa wants some shooting but I think it would be much cheaper to buy game, don't you?"

"I suppose so," replied Dora passively. "Such a beautiful place as old Courtenay's

s," continued Florence enthusiastically; "I shall like it much, Dora. I have planned all sorts of changes, you know. These mousey old things shall not have the best room. W dined with old Courtenay last year, and oh! how he did prose! He had not slept all night, and he said so, also that his nails grew fast, and did I not think it a sign of ill-health? And I was thinking all the time of his Paschal candelabrum, as he calls it."

"The finest of its kind, excepting one of Milan," interrupted Dora with sparkling eyes. England." He was furnished with room 156, ence. "Well, I was thinking of it, and that hotel. Mr. Wells, one of the other clerks, told if I had Deenah, I should put it in the hall, me he had taken the letters and papers pro-

and now of course I will." Dorn did not answer. She longed for silence and peace. Relief came; the door opened, and John Luan entered the room. It so happened that this was the first time Florcottage. She gave him a half-shy, half-doubtscornfully, Dora watched what followed. Miss Gale could not do without admiration. Paul was not present. She at once took up with John. Mrs. Luan's son, so bashful with Dora, showed sudden brightness. This pretty darkhaired girl, whose face expressed vivacity and langour in a most bewitching degree, rather threw Dora into the shade. Indeed, so fas as beauty went, there could be no comparison between these two. Take away her brightness, and a pair of dark-grey eyes from Dora, and his faithlessness and Miss Gale's coquetry in an equal degree. Besides, how dare she trifle thus with another whilst Paul was away? So she looked at the pair with an austerity of which John was unconscious, and which filled Miss Gale with mischievous glee. But this | the room, through the fan-light; I observed pretty pastimedid not last. Florence started up with an exclamation of-

"Oh! dear, poor Mrs. Smith will be mad with me, she will. Good-bye, darling! And giving Dora a warm hug, and a fond kiss, and dropping John Luan a curtsey, she

ran away, thinking. "How savage Dora looks, and how sly she is! but have I not paid her out for it, though?

From which it need not be concluded that Miss Gale meant any particular harm, or that kicking. Drs. Fenwick and Brown were called she had designs on penniless John Luan. Only pleasure was her law, and it was very genuine passion for the curiosities on which | pleasant to be looked at with such sincere admiration as that to be read in Mr. Luan's blue

"What a sweet girl!" he could not help saying, and he went to the window to look after the graceful figure lightly running down the road toward the carriage of Mrs. Smith. " Such soft dark eyes, and nice eyebrows!" "Yes," apathetically said Dora, "very!"

She, too, looked after Florence, and as she looked she tried to solve a problem which puzzles many women, and the opposite of which, no doubt, perplexes many men, How is it, for instance, that girls like Florence, who have not the better and nobler part of beauty, its grand or its levely meaning, only had died young, and Paul was very like the the white and red, or the well-shaped eye and miniature of her in his room. Oh! what if arched brow, who have little mind, and not much heart, and no more sense than wit,

though the doors were closed upon it, the he saw her face," thought Dora, with a swelling heart; "and it is well for me I do not care with one of his feet against the bed. I tried

Vexed question. How often the man of sense and sterling merit has tried to solve it, when he has seen himself put by for a coarse or a shallow fool! But Dora only thought of her own case, and she thought of it as if with a foreshadowing of what the future was to bring forth. She was not surprised, when How happy and confident he looked, but John left the window, to find that it was to how sunken his eyes were, how hollow his talk of Florence Gale; but the subject rather wearied her. She was glad when her aunt her, as, after seeing him off, she came home entered the room, and still better pleased when the evening was over, and she sat up

She looked at the fire, and tried to see Deenah in it. Then she checked herself, What was Deenah to her, or any place where Florence must reign!

"You are beautiful, Deenah," she said to herself; "but I must not think of you. Well, no matter, so dear Paul has you and is happy.

And as dear Paul himself was even then knocking at the door, she rose with joyous eagerness to let him in

"Well," she said, breathlessly. " Well, all right !"

He looked radiant, and so did Dora. "Did he promise?" she asked.

"No, no. Men like him never promise. But he paid me some handsome compliments on my industry."

"And what about Mr. Templemore?" "Not a word. I never did think that Templemore had the least chance. I suspect it was some promise to his wife. How cold it

"And now, what will you have?" "Nothing, my dear. I shall just take the cold out of my bones and go to bed;"

INQUEST.

(To be continued).

The Coroner's jury empanelled to inquire into the circumstances connected with the death of the late Joseph D. Clegg, met on Fri-

day last, at 4 p.m. at the General Hospital, with Mr. Alexander Watson as foreman. The first witness called was Dr. Burland, of the General Hospital, who deposed-Last night, about eleven o'clock, this patient, whose body you have seen in the dead-house, was brought here by Dr. Fenwick and several other gentlemen. He was admitted to the ward, where the wound from which he was suffering was immediately dressed. This wound was large in size, and in the front of the neck fully six-and-a-half inches long, at the left end of which were several smaller gashes. There had evidently been considerable hemorrhage or bleeding. The patient seemed very low me," she said saucily. "But why did he go and weak, and very little information could be got from him, as he was very restless. In fact, it was necessary for a policeman to take charge of him. Everything was done to recover him from the shock from which he was suffering, and his pulse regained in strength somewhat. He died, however, about 4 a.m. to-day. He was very restless during the

night, but rational up to 1.30 a.m. Richard Urquhart, P. R. conductor, testified to strange conduct of deceased on the train

By the Coroner—He mentioned where he "I do think Paul does it on purpose, and to chance, as he called it, of Mr. Courtenay's Courtenay about a charitable concern; and came from, but he spoke too indistinctly for fell. His recovery is improbable.

me to take it up. He told me that he had been drinking very heavily on the voyage from England. He told me he had been drinking heavily at Halifax. He mentioned brandy as his particular drink. He told me yesterday that he came out to this country for sport. He mentioned fishing. He appeared to be a very powerful young man. He would drink yesterday while he was with me. He took lemon and soda, but I would not allow

him to drink spirituous liquors. By the Jury Was satisfied as to the identity of the decesed. Witness continued He stated that he came over in the S. S. "Caspian." In conversation with him, I told him I had worked in Sunderland, in the North of England and I understood him to say that he came from the North of England, but I did not catch the name of the place, and did not ask him again for fear of exciting him. Timothy Kenna, hotel clerk, St. Lawrence

Hall, deposed :-Yesterday morning, about 7 a.m., a person put up at the hotel and entered his name in the register as "Joseph D. Clegg, "Is there really an uglier one?" asked Flor- He had some baggage, which is now at the duced, along with his watch, one ring, and other articles, from the room of deceased this morning. The only thing I know in connection with him during the day, is that Mr.
Urquhart called and wanted me to describe ence saw him, for she was a rare visitor at the deceased, at the same time stating that he was under the impression that deceased was sufful look, He looked at her, too, and rather fering from delirium tremens. I saw decrased last night, about 9.30. He asked me for the key of his room. I did not find it in the usual place, and asked him if he did not have it in his pocket; he said "no." I authorized Harrington, one of the boys, to furnish him with a duplicate key, which I learned a short time ago that Harrington did not do. The next thing I remember in connection with deceased was that Connors, also one of the boys, told me that deceased required a key as he felt nervous to sleep with his door unlocked there remained little to her save youth and its and drew my attention to the fact that he was bloom. Dora was not jealous of John, but under the bed looking for something, but he what girl likes to be eclipsed? She resented did not know what. About 10 o'clock the night watchman drew my attention to a peculiar noise in Mr. Clegg's room, saying that he thought he was using a pistol. I went up to his room alone, and found Lloyd outside. We procured a table and looked into a pistol lying on the floor, but I did not see the deceased. The gas was burning in the room. I asked Mr. Geriken's permission to force the door; which permission he gave, and Lloyd force the door. Lloyd told me that deceased had shot himself, and I then left, and sent a hack for a doctor. About five minutes afterwards I saw deceased in his own room. He was bleeding very much. He was lying on the floor with his feet on the bed and Lloyd was holding him; he seemed to be in, and the body was removed to the hospital in the charge of Lloyd. I then ascertained that he had cut his throat. I saw a razor in Lloyd's hand, I identify the body lying here is that of the said Joseph D. Clegg.

John Lloyd, night watchman St. Lawrence Hall, deposed—I went on my duty last night about 8 o'clock. While I was in the office, about 10 o'clock, the boy Connors came down and told me there was a gentleman out of his mind in a room upstairs. I ran quickly to the room to see what was the matter, and knocked at the door, and asked him to let me in. He said, "How many are you there?" I returned to the office and reported it. I was sent back again by the clerk, as it was though that he might jump through the window. went up again, procured a table and looked over the fan-light. The first time I went to the door I heard the click of a pistol, as though it was revolving as he was loading it I heard it click four or five times. I saw a re-"Paul has never been the same to me since e saw her face," thought Dora, with a swell-from him. He was lying against the door, for John, for he swears by her already. How to open the door with the key of the next does she do it?" room, but found that the door was both locked and barred. I then forced the door open with my foot and an ice-pick. Deceased was lying on the floor, bleeding. I at first thought he was shot. He was lying with his right shoulder against the door of his room, and, as I entered, he turned over and looked at me. I then saw that his throat was cut, and that an open razor was about three feet from him. He rose up on one knee and said, "Give me that razor until I finish myself." I said, "All right, Sir, I will give it to you." He said, "The razor is as strong as ever." Of course I did not give him the razor. One of the guests at the hotel came into the room and asked what he did that for and he replied, "What?" He then turned round a couple of times on his shoulder, and became violent and kicked. The razor and revolver I wrapped in a towel and gave them to the book-keeper. Deceased afterwards placed his hand inside the wound and endeavoured to tear it open. I tied his hands and to prevent him him from moving him. and stopped there till Dr. Fenwick arrived, when, by his orders, I accompanied deceased to the hospital in a carriage. He struggled vigorously all the way and I had some difficulty in holding him. On the way to the Hospital he asked me for a glass of whiskey, and I said, "All right, I will give you one." I had no further conversation with him. Witness identified the body as that of the said J.

D. Clegg. Dr. W. H. Burland next gave evidence as to the nature of the injuries that had caused death, and Dr. Fenwick, as to the state of the deceased when he was called to visit him at

the St. Lawrence Hall. Letters to his sister in England, and private business memoranda, were found on the person of the deceased, which threw a misty but melancholy light on his history, and, altegether, it is one of the saddest suicides the

press has had to chronicle for some time.

"That the deceased, Josoph D. Clegg, came to his death by his own hand, while laboring

under temporary delirium.' We are given to understand that the deceased was an officer in a regiment stationed here a few years ago; that he visited Montreal in October last, as agent for a Lancashire house, and that he then staved at the St. Lawrence Hall.

"Ingoldsby," a fair, frail young man from the Flint River district, sends us a beautiful poem of which we can only afford space for one line, "I would fly to the woods, like the whip-poor-will." He can't fly, there's no uso talking or thinking about it; he might go in a balloon, but he never can fly like the whipnoor-will, if he tries all summer. However, if he writes any more poetry like that, we will see that he gets to the woods if we have to ourry him there. The woods is the place for that kind of poetry.

A rope walker collected \$7 from a crowd that had gathered in Catasauqua, Pa., to see him perform. He spent the money in a barroom, and was drunk when the time came for his feat. The rope was stretched across a street from the roofs of two houses. He started unsteadily, reached the centre, and then

FIDELITY.

BARRY CORNWALL Gone from her cheek is the summer bloom, And her lip has lost its faint perfume, And the gloss has dropped from her golden hair, And her cheek is pale, but no longer fair.

And the spirit that lit up her soft blue eye Is struck with cold mortality, And the smile that played round her lip has fled, And every charm has now left the dead.

Like slaves they obeyed her in height of power But left her all in her wintry hour; And the crowds that swore for her love to die, Shrunk from the tone of her lust fuint sigh.

Tis woman alone, with a purer heart, Can see all these idols of life depart, And love the more, and smile and bless Man in the uttermost wretchedness.

THE "TIMES" ON LORD DUF-FERIN.

A cable despatch to the Globe gives the following extract from the London Times edi-torial on Euri Dufferin's speech at Montreal: "Earl Dufferin's vice-regal career has been singularly brilliant throughout, drawing to a close amid events of historic importance. There is no manner of doubt that the speech reflects the feeling of the Canadian people and that the enthusiasm with which it is filled has been let loose by a true wakening of national life. of healthy, energetic patriotism growth Earl Dufferin's vice-royalty has largely contributed. Never before has the American Colonies been ruled by a statesman who so well knew how to call forth the best qualities of the people, by appealing to noble sentiments and lofty aspirations. Earl Dufferin's tisk to develop a self-reliant spirit becoming n young nation, with loyalty to its mother country, has succeeded beyond all expectation. It is impossible to deny that the Dominion has recently given a signal proof of its advance in national dignity and stength, while it has placed on record by deed and words its loyal devotion to the Empire of which it forms an important part. The review at Montreal represents forces which the most powerful sovereign might be proud to command troops constituted of the first offering of Canada, loyalty the first prints of Canadian patriotism. Their presence and the popular enthusiasm it croked is evidence of the intensity with which Camplians cherish the ties binding them to the mother country. The danger of England being drawn into a European war called out all their latent regard for the mother country. No doubt the disinterested character of the offers of aid from the colonists impressed the Imperial Government, and the spirit which prompted them may rise to a still higher level under pressure The devotion displayed constitutes a large reserve of Imperial power. This solicitude for the honor of England sustains the Imperial policy visibly, and asserts the dignity and power of the Empire. This uprising is also most valuable practically, as securing the B fety of the colonies themselves.

THE BONANZA PLAYED OUT-DE-CLINE OF THE COMSTOCK.

For about a year past it has been evident to well-informed outsiders that in the Consolidated Virginia, at least, the limits of the great bonanza had been found; but the secrecy which envelopes everything connected with the mines, on the great lode, has enabled those in control to keep a knowledge of the actual condition of affairs from the public. The steady decline in the value of the bonanza stocks, and the recent announcement of reduction in dividends, and the closingfor several months-of the Consolidated Virginia mine, are opening the eyes of the stockholders to the actual state of the case. It is true the reason assigned for closing the mine is to make repairs to the shaft; but since the workings connect with two or three other oufts, through which it sent ore on previous occasions, it seems reasonable to believe the actual reason for the closing of the mine is scarcity of ore; and it should surprise no one to find next the announcement that the ore-body had given out. Of course it will then be found that for some time past the "bonanza firm" no longer had any large amount of the stock of these mines. It is, indeed, quite generally believed that at the present time a very large proportion of the stock is now held in the East and in England, where the unsophisticated investors have never imagined that the dividends so punctually paid might have any other origin than in net earnings. With the exhaustion of this great ore-body the glory of the Comstock will depart, scarcely any of the other mines on it having for a long time past paid expenses.

As confirmation of these views, we find prominent, well-informed California capitalists making investments in Montana, Black Hills, and Colorado mines, and openly saying the Comstock no longer offers an inviting field for the investment of capital. They have recently purchased four or five of the best mines yet opened in the Black Hills, and have still more recently made offers for the largest and most valuable mines at Leadville, Colorado. It seems, indeed, as if Leadville, the Black Hills, and perhaps the Helena (Montana) mines would prove the successors of the great Nevada bonanzas the glory of which is evidently departing.

RELIGION AND MORALS IN GERMANY.

A Beriin correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, writing on the 20th ult., says :-

The chaplain to the imperial family, M. Baur, preached on Wednesday last a sermon in the cathedral of Berlin, before the Emperor and Imperial family, in which he spoke of the present state of morality, or rather immorality, in Prussia in very strong terms. "Affection, faith, and the word of God are now unknown in the country," the chaplain said, "in this our great German Fatherland, which formerly justly was called the home of the faith. On the contrary, it really seems as if it were the Father of all lies who now is worshipped in Prussia. What formerly was considered generous and noble is now looked upon with contempt, and theft and swindling are called by the cuphonic word 'business,' leading merchants openly declaring that some transactions are bordering on felony. Marriages are concluded without the blessing of the Church -concluded on trial,' to be broken if not found to answer. We still have a Sunday. but it is only a Sunday in name, as the people work during the church hours and spend the afternoon and evening in rioting in the publie houses and music halls; while the upper classes rush to the races, preferring to hear the panting of the tortured horses to hearing the word of God, which is rediculed in the press and turned into blasphemy in the popular assemblies, while the servants of God are insulted daily." The German clerical newspapers, Protestant as well as Catholic, are writing in a like strain. The Ultramontane organ, the Baverisches Vaterland, for instance, says, in a loading article on the attempt to assassinate the Emperor William: "We Germans seem to have sunk down to be a nation of flunkeys and money-making sycophants without an atom of honour or dignity."

MR. BLAKE AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

A very large and influential deputation of Reformers from South Bruce waited on the Hon. Edward Blake at the Walker House, in Toronto on Tuesday, with a requisition signed by over 2,000 Reformers, asking him to reconsider the determination he had come to not to accept the nomination for that Riding at the forthcoming election in consequence of the state of his health. Mr. Malcolm Cameron, President of the Reform Association, was spokesman. He referred to the strong desire that Mr. Blake should accept the nomination, and to the fact that though they had brought with them over 2,000 signatures to that effect, little more than one half of the separate requisitions had been returned in time for the deputation. He assured Mr. Blake that if he would only consent to be their candidatewithout engaging in the campaign at all or entering on a personal canvass—they would again triumphantly elect him as their representative for South Bruce.

Mr. Blake made a very appropriate and feeling speech, in which he referred to the pleasant relations that had existed between them during the eleven years he had represented them, to his reasons for declining the nomination tendered which were entirely on account of his health, and that he was totally unequal to the strain of a personal canvass

He concluded by saving :-"If, after due reflection, the Liberal party should come to the conclusion that the use of my name, under these conditions, is the best thing under these circumstances, of course they, as a matter of right, will take their own course. I have not said to you-I have not said to the party-I do not think it my duty to say—more than I was obliged to say in my letter, viz., of declining your nomination, because I was unable to discharge the duties of a candidate. I do not know whether I should be able to discharge the duties of a memle; but I think that after a period of relaxation and rest, I might in some small degree, however imperfectly, discharge those duties. My declinature of the nomination was not based on that, but was given for the reasons I have explained to you; but I did not think it right to become a candidate and accept the nomination when I was unable to discharge the duties of the candidate. If you choose to run me and to use my name I shall not decline the seat you provide for me (loud cheers); but it must be as in 1872. You must be content to take me as your candidate in no other sense than that you have made

me your candidate. (Prolonged cheers.) A TALK WITH A BODY-SNATCHER.

An Enquirer reporter talked yesterday with Charles Kecton, who frankly acknowledged his profession of body-snatching, and justifies himself by saying that his labors are bestowed in the interests of science.

"How long have you been in this business?" asked the reporter.

"About eleven years, sir," said Keeton, as he sat up in bed-for he is now contined to his room from hemorrhage of the lungs. "I began with Mr. Cunningham, 'Old Cunny,' they called him, eleven years ago, and have followed the business every winter since

"Does it pay pretty well?" "Not now. It used to pay, for we got a

good price for subjects, but there isn't much

money in it now."

"Why don't they pay so much now?" " Well, sir, the fact is, I don't want to say nothing against anybody, but it 'pears to me that somebody ain't doing the fa'r thing by the prifession of subject-gathering. I don't 'cuse none of the doctors themselves of going out to get stiffs, but there's something wrong somewhere. The old demonstrators of anatomy at the colleges wouldn't have stooped to such a thing, either, but I think things are one college-I ain't going to call any names | -in March, and asked him how many subjects they were going to want for the sprin session, and he told me he thought they wouldn't want any more; that they had enough on hand. Well, you see, I knew better than that, and my private pinion is that that 'ere demonstrator gets his subjects in some queer sort of way. I don't say that he goes out for 'em himself; but if he doesn't, he must have some no 'count men that would as soon rob the grave of a party well connected, and with lots of friends, as any other way. Now, no body-snatcher has any respect for hisself or his calling 'Il do a thing of that sort. There's plenty of material lying around and rotting, just rotting, sir, and no friends to claim it."

"How long have you been at the business?" "It's about 'leven years since I first begun it. I begun with Old Cunny. First he paid me three dollars a head; that was while I was learning. Then he gave me eight dollars apiece, and finally I decided to quit him and go by myself, and so he said he'd give me half and then we worked together on

shares till he died. "Do you make it a regular business, then?" "I get my living by it in the winter time." "What do you get for subjects?"

"We used to get about twenty-five dollars apiece for them, but lately the price somehow has got down to fifteen dollars. The professors buy some subjects for themselves, and they most always get them for about fifteen dollars ?"

" How do you usually get the bodies?" "Well, we generally go ought two together and go to a burying-ground. We go to the poor lots,' the Potter's Field, and when we can find any fresh graves we get the bodies. "You don't get them from the parts where the better class of people are buried?"

"No, lots of times Cunny and I have been out together and we'd find a fresh grave on a large lot, and Cunny would always say Come long, honey, we won't take that." When we'd come through to the part where the graves were close together, and we know it was the poor lot where the people without any friends are buried, then we'd dig down to the coffin, break it open and put a rope around the neck and pull the body out. I don't do that way now, though, for it is just as easy to throw all the dirt out. Then, after throwing it out, I generally get down and open the coffin, and take the body by the waist and lift it out to my partner. He takes it, and gen'ly runs a knife down the back and rips the clothes off, and let's 'em drop down. Then we slip the head into a sack, press the knees up against the chest, and slip the body in and tie the sack. That's all there, is of it.

"How do you enjoy the work?" "Well, it wasn't very pleasant at first, of course; but any one gets use to it. It is for the good of science, and I think it is just as right and honorable as for the man what does the dissection. I want to say one thing, though, and that is that the colored people have cused me of robbing the graves in their graveyards. I never have done so. I have took up a good many bodies of colored people a man named Donk; it might have been wot was buried in the 'poor lot,' but never any other."

"How many do you suppose you have furnished in your experience as a body-snatchor?"

"Maybe five hundred. I got about forty last winter, but it wasn't a very good winter for it, though."

A COMMUNIST INTERVIEWED.

Opinions of a Socialist—The Secret Societies-Their Objects and Aims-The Rights of Labor-One Man Should have as Much as Another, &c.

As Communism has at length reared its head in Canada-for it is now almost beyond a doubt that the late riots in Quebec owed their origin to the same cause as the labor movements, in the States, of last year-an Evening Post reporter thought the result of an interview with a well-known French Socialist might be of interest to to our readers. The man in question is not in very good health at present, and may be often seen in the Viger Gardens, sitting on one of the sents, smoking his pipe, and reading Les Droits des Hommes, or some other Communistic organ which goes in for liberty, fraternity and equality-above all equality. He is not at all a ferocious-looking individual, in fact quite the contrary ; but he has the dreamy eye generally to be observed in the theorist and the revolutionist. He does not deny being a Communist, but does not parade his opinions, though, if questioned, is willing to answer freely enough. At the time our reporter saw him he was in his usual seat, and feeding the sparrows with crumbs. After a few preliminary remarks on the weather, the conversation took the following turn :—

REPORTER-What do you think of the Quebec riots?

-c.-Of course you can call the matter what you please, but for my part I term t the beginning of a great revolution.

R .- Well, that may be; it is a difference of opinion merely; but do you really think the Commune had anything to do with the troubles?

L.-I do: the Commune has to do with every movement for the regeneration and the amelioration of the condition of mankind all over the world, whether at Moscow, Berlin, Paris, Chicago, Blackburn or Quebec.

R .- But in what way will the sacking of a flour store, or the stoning of the police, affect any reformation or improvement?

L.-Combat with the authorities will accustom the people to bloodshed, and in the end show them their strength. As for the olunder, it is hard to keep the hands of workngmen off the provisions that will save their starving families when they can take possesion of them.

R.-Of what, then, do you complain? L.-We complain of society as it is at present constructed, which draws a vawning gulf between man and man; we complain of capital which oppresses labor; we complain that while the capitalists roll in wealth and do not work, the laborer starves on sixty cents a day and works hard. R.-But the contractor and the employer

risk their capital, and if they fail they are ruined, while the workman is no worse off? L.-If the contractor succeeds he makes a

fortune; if he fails, can he be any worse off than the laborer? Seeing that there was very little use in

fighting it out on that line, the reporter drifted into generalities. R.-I understand that you fought under

Rozel against McMahon, in 1871? L.-Yes, and I would do so again. found a chance and we used it, and if we fail-

ed it was because of treachery and the incapacity of some of our leaders. R .- Is the Commune connected in any way with the other great secret societies of

Europe? L.—The Carbonari of Italy, the Socialists

of Germany, the Communists of France, the Intrancigentes of Spain, the Nihilists of Russia, and an association on the continent which I shall not name; all belong to the great International Society called the Maryann, which will one day shake this world to its centre dence as had been given by the Crown. changed now. I went to the demonstrator of and complete the great work commenced by the French Revolution.

R .- Suppose the employers gave you all would you b

L.-No, we want society to be reconstructed and capital divided. The earth and the fruit thereof belongs equally to all men. R.—But suppose when the division were

made one-half grew lazy and extravagant and squandered their share, while the other-L. (impatiently).-0, I have heard that stock argument before; the Universal Government would take care that no man should become so rich as to be able to oppress his

R .- One more word, sir. Is it true there is large body of Communists in Montreal? L. (walking off).—Vous le saurez plus tard (you will know that by and by.)

neighbour. Good morning, sir.

THE LEITRIM MURDER.

THE PRISONERS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL AT THE ASSIZES.

On Friday, May 17th, at Letterkenny, the prisoners Anthony McGrenaghan, Bernard Mc-Grenaghan, Thomas McGrenaghan, Michael Heraghty, Anthony McGrenaghan, and Michael McGrenaghan, were arraigned for the tifth time on remand for the wilful murder of Lord Leitrim, his clerk and driver, near Lifford, on the 201 of April last.

Mr. H. Folmes, Q.C., Mr. Major, and Mr. William Martin, Sessional Crown Solicitor, Hamelton, appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. James E. Doherty, Derry, and Mr. James Mackey, Ramelton, were present to watch the proceedings on behalf of the prisoners.

Mr. Holmes, addressing the Court, said :-Your Worships, from the evidence I have to give to-day, I don't think it will justify me in asking the Bench to commit Anthony and Michael McGrenaghan. They may, therefore, o discharged.

The two prisoners, brothers, last arrested, vere then discharged. Mr. Holmes continued :- " As regards the

other three prisoners, McGrenaghan and Hernghty, it is different. Andrew Colhoun was then called and examined by Mr. Holmes. He deposed-I am a schoolmaster; I teach at Ballyheron; I know Michael Heraghty (identified); he lives about a mile from where I lodge; I have known him since last October, at any rate; he spoke to me of having bought a gun; he told me he bought it from John Friel, of Ballyhusk, for the sum of five shillings; I disremember what I said to that; I don't recollect if he said what sort of a gun it was; I said I saw Friel's gun, and had it in my hands before; I could not say how long before I had it in my hands; it was since October last; I examined it then; after that time he asked me to go out and shoot with him, and I went with him; I can't say how often I went out shooting with him again, before I heard of Lord Leitrim's murder. He asked me to come and see the gun after he bought it; he afterwards told me he got the gun stocked by three weeks before the murder he told me that; I don't recollect if it was on a different occasion from the time he asked me to look on John Friel's gun; the marks are first the andria a few days ago that ten acres had been gun-barrel was very short, about two feet two | bought up at Suez by the British Government | out the weak side of the adversary and make | result in another Custer massacre.

to two feet three inches in length; it was wider at the breech than at the muzzle; I remarked that it was not a raised sight was on it, and I also remarked that the sight was composed of solder, as I took it; I observed that the marrod had no screw; in these five things mentioned the gun is the same as the gun I saw with Friel. Heraghty told me previously that he had left the gun with Doak to get stocked; I can't fix the date; he told me this; he referred to the gun again before the murder, and I remarked that as the gun was short it would throw far; he said it would throw farther than I would imagine. I can't say if that was after Patrick's Day, but it was after he got the gun stocked; he borrowed shot Nos. 2 and 3 from me since the 16th of March: I don't recollect if he borrowed pow- round them, and hourse petitions to buy der from me then, but he did on another Knult's gun he then had: he is a pretty fair shot; the gun was given back to McKuult the day before the murder; Friel's gun had a bad stock and required to be restocked.

The witness was not cross-examined. Mary McBride-I live in Torloughan; my house is on the road leading from Manorvaughan to Milford: I life about a mile from Rawcross Ferry; anyone passing along the road from Cratice Wood would pass my house; I know a man named Michael Heraghty, and kens him rightly too; Michael Heraghty (identified) came into my house the day of he murder; he used to call in when passing; it was about two years before; I don't know what time he was in; the bell rings at Manorvaughan at one o'clock for dinner; it was before dinner hell be came in-more than an hour before, or I suppose two hours; he does not live on that side of the Mulroy Bay; he said nothing to me when he came in; I said my eye was sore, and he said he would give me a drop of Doren Well water he had for his mother, who was losing her eyesight; he did not say it was that day he was at Doren Well; I gave him a drop of tea, and a couple of eggs to eat; he took it before my husband and my son came in at dinner time; when my son John was going to work Heraghty went away with him.

To Mr. O'Doherty-The bell rang that day Heraghty said he had been coming from Doren Well that day.

John McBride, deponent's son, deposed-As far as I know, Michael Heraghty (identified) was in our house about an hour and a half before dinner time; he said he was at Doren Well that day; I went with him to Rawcross Ferry, and helped Charley McElhenry and him across to the side of the bay; he lives at Eddy Mills; spoke of the murder at the ferryman's house in presence of Heraghty, that they were killed in the wood, the three; he said that was the first place he heard of it; Mills said his lordship and clerk and driver were killed; I dont remember if Heraghty then said anything, nor if he said anything in the humt.

Daniel Gallagher deposed to crossing in the bont with Heraghty. He said he was at Doren Well for his mother, who was unwell.

Dr. Hodges, analyst, Belfast, deposed-I got a bar of lead and some pellets from Sub-Constable Walsh. I examined both. The bar of lead is the common ordinary lead. It is sold of different degrees of purity. I found the same degrees of purity and the same ingredients in both the bar and pellets.

Evidence of the pellets having been ceived from Drs. Osborne and Dunlop, after the post mortem, and of the bar of lead having been given by the constabulary, was then given, after which

Mr. Holmes asked that the prisoners be committed for trial.

Mr. O'Doherty strongly protested against the prisoners being committed on such evi-Eventually the four remaining prisoners were committed for trial at the next assizes.

THE EMBARKATION OF INDIAN TROOPS.

(Correspondence London Standard.)

Madras has given its answer to Sir George

!ampbell. To the "benighted presidency

belongs the credit of having been foremost

to respond to the Empress' call upon her Indian subjects. Yesterday, shortly after midday, the steamship Goa, tlying the blue pennant of the Naval Reserve, loomed up on the still horizon at the head of the Red Sea, her plume of smoke ascending almost perpendicularly through the heat-mist. In her wake, towed along by powerful hawsers, came a huge hired transport, the Duke of Athole, over whose bulwarks a swarm of dusky soldiers in curry-coloured jackets swayed and pressed, in eager anxiety to sean the shores. The ves sels were the vanguard of the fleet which has been chartered to convey the Malta expedition to its destination, and their living freight were the men of the 25th Madras Native Infantry, Cannanore and not Bombay was the port of embarkation for this contingent of the force, and every praise is due to the local authorities for having done their work, so promptly and well. The remainder of the troops started from Bombay. The Goa and the Duke of Athole passed Aden on Wednesday last, thus having taking exactly eight days to traverse the Red Sea, a very good voyage, considering that they had headwinds for a part of the way, and compared with the rate of travelling of the crack mail the volunteer fleet now being organized, the packets. Both ships had cast anchor in the Roads within an hour of their having been descried, and, true to their name, the lively little paddle tenders, " Hasty" and "Speedy, having on board Admiral Willoughby and his staff, in charge of the transport service in Egypt, had put off to communicate with them. The water boats were quickly alongside, and commenced to fill the tanks with filtered Nile water through canvas pipes. The choice of canvas was made in deference to the caste prejudices of the Hindoos, who have a religious objection to leather. No coal was taken in, and but a small quantity of provisions. Within a couple of hours, and long before the sudden Arabian sunset, the ships had finished two pioneer ships yesterday go far to dissipate it. Nor will they wait at Port Said longer than may be required to coal, though it is possible they may attend the arrival of their consorts of the first contingent before proceeding to the end of their journey under convoy of an ironclad. The rumour that they were designed to remain in Egypt is, of course, utterly baseless and absurd; no preparations have been made here as alleged, beyond clearing out the hospital wards in the old British camp so as to accommodate any casual patients who might have to be landed from the transports. There is neither ration for man nor forage for horse in depot; not evenone enterprising Italian has set up a canteen on the off chance, and one is at a loss to at it; I have looked at that (barrel of gun divine how such a perturbing report can have handed to witness); I am of opinion from the got wind. But Egypt is as fertile of canarda marks I saw on it that I saw the same marks as Spain-for instance, there was one in Alex-

for purposes of constructing granaries and him reflect. If, therefore, God has deputed us The Indian troops were speeded on their

way by the Europeans quartered at Cannnorea, who cheered them to the skies, and gave them hearty hand-grips of farewell. The natives said, "Good-bye, we're going to fight for the Queen," and their white commides answered. Bravo, boys, all right: we wish we were going with you." At Suez there were few Englishmen to greet them—this is a remote and thinly-peopled settlement-but there was no lack of friendliness on the part of the in- the enemy and put a stop to his universal digenous disciples of backsheeth, whose name is legion. Boats of all kinds, and of a make a singular effect on his heaps of gold, of which that would surprise Searle and haffle Mr. Reed he is so proud. He will find them melt alby the similarity of low to stern, buzzed oranges, execrable eigars, photographs, Arab occasion within the last two or three months, articles of vertu manufactured in France, and but not very much; I was shooting with him | gorgeous boxes of rahat lakoum went up from since the 17th of Murch; It was Charles Me- a floating colony of brawny bare-legged gen- moment. The sooner they are ready the tlemen in red fezzes and flowing jettabiahs of every tint of the rainbow; but the Madrassees looked on more amused and amazed than infor it would be fruitless to conceal that foreign service was accepted as but another phrase for hard fighting. An idea is absolutely prevalent among these Madrassees that the Russians are in England, and that they are coming to help their masters to drive the invaders brings to us. Russia loses millions daily out! The officers know this, but such is the through the want of a merchant navy. It is delicacy of the Sepoys that they will not possible that the money obtained in this way broach the subject in their officers' hearing | will one day be repaid to the subscribers. In lest they should offend their susceptibilities. Yesterday, among the first questions asked by fleel fit for defence as well as for attack. If those of the 25th who understood Arabic or English was this: "Where" are the Russians? They were under the impression that the Russians were to be met somewhere in this neighbourhood; they did not hide from those who conversed with them their elation at the confidence reposed in them, and expressed the hope that when they had thrashed the enemywhich was a matter of course-they would be vouchsafed a sight of the Queen. Nor is this feeling confined to this particular regiment. When the 15th, which has but just returned from Burmah, was asked for volunteers to make the 25th up to its strength, the entire corps stepped forward. Three times they were informed that the whole regiment was not wanted, and three times the whole regiment persisted in coming to the front to signify its willingness to accompany its fortunate brothers-in-arms of the old Twenty-fifth. In the end the colonel was forced to pick out the hundred volunteers required. And this, it is stated, and the statement may be believed, is the spirit which animated the Sepoys of the eatire Presidency. The 25th is an ancient corps, having been

embodied at Trichinopoly so long ago, as describable enthusiasm and excitement. The happiness of the men was unbounded. They had previously, it should be understood, asked to be allowed to go on the expedition, and Colonel Gib, a tall, bronzed veteran, straight and wiry, with sharp eye, cheery voice, and iron-grey beard, is idolized by his men. He British officer. It is easy to understand that such leaders should have a strong hold on the affections of those they command, as well as a firm control over them. When Colonel Gib stood out on the parade-ground, and asked his lads of the 25th if they were willing to go abroad to serve their Queen, as with one voice they shouted "Yes." " Rendy to go at once?" continued the colonel. ready," was the am in chorus. "Well, I don't know when we're going, recollect." "We don't care, was the cry loud and cerdial. "Will you go to Yehemum?" "Yes, we'll follow you anywhere," was the unanimous reply. And yet these cheerful fellows, so ready for dark waters dreaded of Hindoos, have family ties. They have been stationed eight years at Cannapore, and had wives and children there, but they are prepared to part from them at the prospect of a brush with an enemyclined to be "looted." A docile, manly set of fellows those Indian soldiers, with countenances in the "burnish'd livery of the setting sun," full of bonhommie, yet giving evidence of all the Eastern dignity and reserve of man-

THE RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

The Golos of the 14th publishes from the Official Gazette the Russian text of the appeal of the Czarewitch for subscriptions for a Corsair fleet. The Globe introduces it with the following characteristic remarks:-" It is now two hundred and fifty years since a genuine war cry echoed throughout the length and breadth of the land. 'Rush to the flags young and old; leave your wives and children behind you, and mye the country.' Such was the cry of a simple citizen, the famous Kouzma Mininn, and the appeal was responded to by every Russian heart. To-day the official journal published a document of the highest importance, which reminds us of the war cry of Kouzma Mininn. The august protector of Heir Presumptive to the Crown of Russia graciously opens the doors of his Palace and personally invites everybody to bring his offering for the defence of our cause, which is as just as it is respectable. We proceed at once to quote this appeal in extenso, so that not a word shall escape the attention of the Muscovite world." Here is the text of the important document: "More than two months have clapsed since heroic troops, after having accomplished feats almost unparalleled in history, and carried their glorious standards from country to country, have been stopped under the very walls of the enemy's capital. The instrument of peace had just been signed, and all Russia was rejoicing at the prospect of welcoming back her heroic sons, when, just as the enemy was about to accept our terms, the war vessels of the strongest maritime Power suddenly appeared in the Sea of Marmora, and in close proximity to our troops. In that country, situated at the western extremity of Europe, war preparations were begun in the most rapid and ostensible manner. With abundance of capital, these measures soon assumed a realisation of the results of peace has been prevented. No enemy on land can cause the slightest unensiness to Russia. We possess a numerous army and a people reckoned by millions. All are devoted to the Throne.

to reap the fruits of the war and to protect our Christian brothers in the East, all our forces must be directed to attacking the enemy'at sea. Will our sailors be able to attack? Of course they will, for they are Russians. But we must give them an abundance of good and rapid ships, and they will soon find out the weak point of our new adversary. Dozens of vessels, under the command of competent captains, may be scattered over all the commercial routes of trade. A month's blockade like this will have most like snow. The organization of this volunteer fleet and subscriptions to carry it out are decreed by the Emperor. The sums collected will serve to buy vesseis in all ports, which may be sent on the track at the first better. He who desires peace must be prepared for war. Moreover, this movement is not a temporary one. It will serve the cause of peace was of war. In times of peace the ships can be employed in commercial affairs. Once disarmed the vessels will be able to transport the millions of tons of merchandise which the foreigner buys in our country or any case, in the event of war we shall have a our adversary has more money than we have there is not a pepple in the world that love their country more than the Russians, and woe be to those who doubt ir. Now that, for defensive purposes, the Czar has authorised the formation of a vol Ateer fleet under the control of his son,the Czarewitch, let us make our offerings with an abundant hand. If the enemy insults us, let us rise like one man to defend our just rights, and God will crush the provoker. Subscriptions will be received at St. Petersburg at the palace of his Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke, Heir to the Throne, &c."

IN SITTING BULL'S CAMP.

Visit of Father Genin to the Quarters of the Great Chief-A Congress of all the Sions -Strength of the Combined Indian Forces -What is required as a Guarantee of Peace.

BISMARCK, D.T., June 5, 1878.

The noted missionary of the Sioux nation, Father J. B. M. Genin, has arrived at Bismarck from his prolonged visit to the hos-1777, and it has respectable annuls to present. Tiles naross the line. Father Genin arrived It did gallant service at Seringapatam, Pegu, at Sitting Bull's camp alone last August, and and Central India. The headquarters are still | up to the 15th of May prosecuted his missionlocated at the town which lends title to the lary labors. He has been with the Sioux since stiff (cigars beloved of Angle-Indians, 'The 1867, and has personally known Sitting Bull seens when it was read out in orders that the | ten years. Sitting Ball calls him his brother, 25th had been told off for service in Europe, so strong is their friendship. When Father was one, I am assured by eye-witnesses of in- Genin left him, the old warrior, who is really only thirty-eight years of age, presented the bearer of the cross with the war mare that he rode in the Custer massacre; also two stone tomahawks of warriors who claimed they had now that their request had been granted they killed respectively eleven and twenty-seven abandoned themselves to a frenzy of delight, soldiers with them in the Custer disaster. They valued them as great treasures, but their love for their priest forced the sacrifice of He parting with them. Father Genin's confidenhas been five and thirty years in India, and I tial and religious relations with Sitting Bull has mastered language and habits and the and his band, some of whom he instructed in idiosyncrasies of the various eastes without the Catholic faith and baptized, make him the having lost, in one iota, the dash of the most important witness who has ever been in or near Sitting Buil's tent.

CONGRESS OF THE SIOUX.

First, Father Genin reports that a congress of all branches of the Sioux nation across the line, including the Blackfeet, Bloods, Piegans, Assinaboines, Crees, Big Bear and Chippewas, had been appointed for the latter days of May and the first of June. Sitting Bull had been working up this congress for a year, and all the Indians invited to participate in the meeting had accepted. It was to determine whether they should make a union and move south in a body when the inevitable necessities of the situation forced them. It is a question of buffalo ment, and Father Genin says duty beyond the pali kali, those mysterious, Canadian side cannot support one-sixth of the they must meet it, as the buffalo range on the Indians there. The number of lodges of all the hostiles, Father Genin says, is 1,579 by his own count, or nearly seven thousand warriors. He gives the grand total of all the Indian lodges, accepting Sitting Bull's invitation to the congress, at 6,469, or 28,000 warriors. He estimates over four warriors to the lodge. They have plenty of arms and ammunition.

SUPPLIES OF AMMUNITION.

Sitting Bull's warriors have a double belt of cartridges about the waist, suspenders of cartridges over the shoulders crossing in front and back, and even bracelets around the wrists filled with cartridges. Seventeen young bucks on fair days work at refilling cartridges. They even refill the Henry fire cartridge by reducing the phospherus from the ends of matches to a paste and putting it in the bottom of the cartridge, then drying it in the sun and afterward filling with powder and ball. The traders on the Canadian side sell ammunition freely to the hostiles. Father Genin says Sitting Bull told him that in the Custer massacre his warriors used their stone tomahawks freely, and the mutilation attributed to the squaws was the result of a hand-to-hand fight, wherein the tomalawks were handled as the soldier would have used his sabre if he had it. SITTING BULL'S KNOWLEDGE AND PURPOSES.

Sitting Bull has three hundred scouts, and has full information as to every garrison on the Canadian side, and knows the strength of every post on the Upper Missouri. He knows the situation thoroughly, and is quickly informed of every movement on either side of the line. He is still the absolute head of the warriors. The stories to the contrary are fictitious. Major Walsh is hated, and is known among the Indians as the Squaw Man or Stallion. He has no hold on them either as a warrior or a friend. His death will come first if the Indians determine to quit the Queen's country. Their plan is to ask for food, and not getting it hunger will drive them to war, annihilating the mounted police and then taking the territory north of the Missouri.

MESSAGE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Father Genin reports Sitting Bull's message to the United States :- "Tell them I am quiet and will not fight unless I am compelled to. I only want one thing; I want to go back on my own land (the Yellowstone), where I can get plenty to live on. I want none of their goods or money.

Father Genin says we must let them have character of immense importance, and the the country south of the Missouri or there will be war, the worst in the annals of our country. He was with the 300 warriors who? hunted buffalo last winter down in the vicinity of Fort Peck and startled General Miles so much. They had no hostile intent, but There always have been and always will be General Miles proposed pursuit would have patriotic, heroes, like Mininn, in Russia been fatal to peace. He warns our troops Their task is to gether together and organise against moving into the Milk River country, the defensive powers of the country, and and following it to the line. Miles idea to when we can dispense with attacking to find that effect would be disastrous, and probably

The True Witness.

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19.

CALENDAR-JUNE 1878.

Wednesday, 19-St. Juliana Falconieri, Virgin. Henry VIII crowned King of Ireland, 1541. THURSDAY, 20-Corpus Christi. Holyday of Obligation.

Welfe Tone born, 1763.

FRIDAY, 21-St. Aloysius Gonzaga, Confessor. SATURDAY, 22-Of the Octave.

St. Paulinus, Bishop and Confessor. Molyneaux's "Cure of Ireland" ordered to be burnt by the common hangman, 1698. SUNDAY, 23-SUNDAY IN THE OCTAVE OF CORPUS CHRISTI.

Monday, 24-Nativity of St. John Baptist. Ireland," 1540.

Tuesday, 25-St. William, Abbot.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

Now that we have our daily, the Eccning Post, in the market for public favor, and being anxious to extend its circulation and influence, we commence this week to mail sample copies to every subscriber to the TRUE WITsess, throughout the country, and as the number will necessarily be limited, we ask our friends to lend us a helping hand in extending the circulation of the Post by sending us the names of persons in their neighborhood who would be likely to subscribe for the paper, and we will cheerfully mail them | sand. He says, too, that the prices of fat cattle sample copies. A goodly number of names | are on the rise. can be sent on a one cent post-card.

. The terms to subscribers are as follows:-One year \$3.00, cash in advance. Six months, \$1.50, cash in advance. Three months 75c., " " "

The amount in postage stamps will suffice when change in coin is not at hand. all cases we pay the postage. Just think of it; a first-class daily newspaper, for three may reap a fruitful harvest into his fold. We months, for seventy-five cents! Already the learn that a portion of Wellesley Island has has gone beyond the height of our expectations, and we have ordered a powerful fourcontemporaries of many years standing. This is, indeed, encouraging, and if our friends in the country will but do their part, as we are sure they will, we will shortly have the cheapest, best, and largest circulated daily paper in Canada. Therefore, send on your names and subscriptions as soon as possible. Address all communications to the Evening Post,

THE YOUNG BRITONS.

The Young Britons were nearly causing a row last Wednesday. It appears their band was going to Huntingdon, and when near Wellington basin of the Lachine canal they commenced playing tunes, which, according to a report in the Gazette, "were apparently not appreciated by some men who were working on the banks." These men gave chase, and the Britons took refuge in the cabins of the steamer "St. Francis," and so the disturbance was averted. Some time since we said that Blake Act will not not secure peace until party tunes are made punishable. The Orangemen, in the letter we published yesterday, admitted that party tunes were offensive, and it is simply courting rows to play them in our thorough fares. It is bad taste to play them anywhere, but it is invoking lawlessness to play them in the streets.

LORD DUFFERIN.

Canadians cannot afford to lose the services of Lord Dufferin just now, and the announcement that he is likely to remain here for another year has given universal satisfaction. As a Governor-General Lord Dufferin has been a brilliant success, and his countrymen in Canada will, we are sure, ever take pride in the brilliant reputation which he is sure to leave behind him. Some of his countrymen in Canada may not agree with Lord Dufferin's policy in relation to the ties which should bind Great Britain to Ireland, but none of his countrymen in Canada ever have refused to give him their cordial support in all questions affecting the interests of the people of this country. There has been one little incident, which recently took place at Ottawa, and which we would rather had not occurred, but take him all in all, Lord Dufferin's career has been that of a true statesman, and we heartily join with our contemporaries in hoping that his term of office may be prolonged.

THE QUEBEC RIOTS AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Quebec riots are over, and the Montreal Volunteers have received well deserved compliments for the cheerfulness with which they obeyed the call for assistance. One of our contemporaries however, contained a telegram from Quebec regretting that a certain corps had not had an opportunity of showing their pluck." Now, what is the meaning of this? If we read it aright it is simply an unnecessary insult, for we mistake very much if the Volunteers who went to Quebec would not regret an opportunity for "showing their pluck." We have fought with the Volunteers of Montreal more than once and we may be compelled to do so again, although we hope not; but with all that we think the men who compose the force have no desire to " show their pluck" before a mob of half-starved poor wretches, who must indeed be kept from committing outrage, but against as sinning. It is not towards such an show their pluck," and we are sure that it was more owing to accident that to design that the offensive paragraph was published.

THE EXPORT CATTLE TRADE.

It is well, amidst the gloom which surrounds the mercantile world in Canada, "to note one feature of our export trade which is progressing with favourable rapidity. The Henry VIII. assumes the title of "King of export cattle trade, originating, as a contemporary remarks, " in a single venture for experimental purposes," has become a marked success. The transportation has not been found so difficult as was anticipated, and the remuneration has amply compensated themen who have embarked in it. And it is some satisfaction to know that this market-England and Scotland-for our export cattle trade is not likely to become soon exhausted. Mr. Sidney Billingham, M.P. for Argenteuil, writing from the old country to the Argenterril Advertiser, thinks that the enormous consumption of beefin Great Britain warrants the Canadian stock raisers in speculating upon great demand for Canadian beef across the ocean. It appears that Ireland alone ships six hundred and fifty thousand fat beasts annually to Great Britain, while Denmark and Spain send two hundred and fifty thou-

CAMP MEETINGS.

We were almost inclined to hope that the devil was neglecting his business in Canada this year, and that one source of revenue for him-camp meetings-was to go by the board. But we find ourselves mistaken, for we notice that his majesty has selected one of the Thousand Islands as the spot where he loose. But as they have decided to marry we circulation of the Evening Post in Montreal | been purchased " by an American Company," and under the name of the "Thousand Island Gospel Scheme," it is expected that the speculators will do a good thing in the recylinder press in order that we may meet the ligious business, and Satan has, no doubt, demands of the public and compete with our strong reasons for forwarding the enterprise. Of course there are people who will think it very wrong of us to denounce those "innocent camp meetings," and we may be told that the Gospel can be taught with as much effect, and preached with as much power, at a camp meeting, as in a house erected to the glery of God. No doubt of it. But is easier to serve the devil outside the church than within doors, and the balmy air and secluded bowers of Wellesley Island will afford the meeters opportunity to qualify themselves for a region, in which most of them, perhaps, have but a hazy belief, yet which has withal a potent argument-It-

POLITICS.

Everything of importance that takes place in Canada is, someway or another, attributed to polictical influences. The late riots in Quebec, are said to be owing to political intrigue and men seriously assure the public that the disturbances were created by men who desired to embarrass one party or the other. This is, of course, all speculation, but it reveals a demoralized state of public opinionwhen such rumours can find ready supporters No doubt political morality is low enough in Canada. Men certainly go a long way towards securing political influence, and the honourable warfare which marks most political contests in the old country, appears to be here, very much unknown; but that public men could plot and direct disaffected labour against constituted authority, and cause loss of life and loss of property, for political ends, it is difficult to believe. No doubt there are men, and plenty of them, who vampire like would suck the blood of its victim and fan it to riot with honied breezes of "liberty, equality and fraternity" the while. The working men have at all times furnished food for demagogues and political schemers and 'yet it is hard to convince these working men that they are being made dupes of. Labour has many grievances to set right; the condition of the poor man is far from satisfactory, but that condition can better be remedied by manly and intelligent discussions, than by allowing schemers to mould the sympathy of labourinto political capital.

THE NEW YORK "HERALD."

The New York Herald is considered a particularly sharp paper. If a Grand Duchess is to be interviewed, or the latest novelty in Ottawa. It proves pretty clearly that that much glory in the fight by appealing to those spare no expense to outdo its neighbors in the and almost admits, which we believe to Lord."

States, the Herald is the greatest spread-eagle fixed in the antarctic, and its beak in the arctic, regions. As the Scythian ambassador said to Alexander, "The world is not large enough to contain " it. It "finds" Livingston, solves the problem of the Nile, undertakes to reach the North Pole, on the summit of which it exnects to plant the Star-Spangled Banner to the classic "musik" of Yankee Doodle. Nor is this all; of late the Herald has been doing | hope so: and we do not doubt but that the a good deal in a religious way, and every week it contains numerous sermons, from numerous pulpits, and nearly all of which express numerous beliefs. The latest thing it has done in this line is to publish letters from a "Roman prelate," in which the said "prelate" discusses subjects of importance to the Catholie world, the Encyclical, &c., &c. But the Herald has overshot the mark this time. The "Roman prelate" is a poor hand at theology, who are perhaps nearly as much sinned and we strongly suspect that some ingenious so long as it carries the name, it will always penny-a-liner in the Sixth Ward is the veritenemy that the Montreal volunteers wish " to able author of the " Roman prelate's " letters. Our reason for saying this is that the "Roman prelate" knows no more of Encyclicals than we do of the fetish gods of interior Africa.

"OLD CATHOEIC PRIESTS TO MARRY."

The "Old-Catholic "Synod has been sitting at Bonn, and we learn by cable on Saturday that the Synod " decided in favor of the marriage of the clergy by 25 to 22." The news is by no means startling, for "Old-Catholic priests" have advocated it for some years. Like all other schisms "Old-Catholicism" must have its special mark of favor. Their priestships evidently know how to enjoy life in this year of grace, and benedict's home where prattling little ones make parents alternately grave and gay, is far jollier than the secluded life of a recluse priest, who is not of the world, worldly. "Old Catholicism" is, like all other departures, religion made easy, a "get to heaven in a band-box" kind of creed, and it is not always easy to eradicate such happy-go-lucky ideas from a not over-intellectual community, such as that which supplies priests to the Old Catholic fraternity. No one can blame a man, who is conscientiously sincere, for changing his religion, but we always suspect individuals who "get" religion just for convenience sake, or for, say an income, or, better still, for a wife. It is well known that none of these priests came from any of the three theological seminaries in Switzerland for every one of them are, or were up to last year, from schools not provided with a seminary and consequently these priest, were deficient in theological training. Their education was as deficient as their enemies unjustly say their morals are hope it will never be said of them, as Madame de Stael unfairly said of the Germans, that "they change their wives as queitly as if they were arranging for the incidents of a drama."

WHAT IS AN ARMY CORPS?

Of late we have heard so much about Army Corps' that it may be interesting to examine what an "Army Corps" is composed of. In our Service an "Army Corps" consists of twenty-one battalions of infantry, six regiments of cavalry, and ninety field pieces, the whole being under the command of a General. This "Army Corps" is then divided into three divisions, each commanded by a Lieut.-General, and consisting of seven battalions of Infantry, three battalions of Artillery of six guns each, one regiment of cavalry, and a company of Engineers. Each of these divisions is again divided into two brigades commanded by a Major or a Brigadier-General. But an "Army Corps" is not complete without its brigade of cavalry, with a battery of horse artillery attached to it, and what is called the Corps Artillery, consisting of thirty guns; besides which there are Engineers for the telegraph service, and for the pontoons or military moveable bridges, and artillery waggons to carry the reserve ammunition for the infantry, mounted police, the Army Service Corps, consisting of butchers, bakers, &c., hospital attendants, and last, but not least, the Staff, consisting of Adjutant and Quarter-Master General, and their Deputics and Assistants, and Deputy Assistants, Military Secretaries, Aides-de-Camp, Brigade Majors, and Provost Marshals. So that in round numbers the whole corps will number about thirty thousand men, consisting of twenty thousand infantry, three thousand cavalry, four thousand artillery, and the remainder Engineers, and the odds and ends above enumerated.

THE "GLOBE" ON ORANGEISM.

The Globe of yesterday said that Orangeism, n this country, is " neither more nor less than n political organization under another name." Whatever," it continues, "their nominal purpose or intention, they have long since ceased to be other than a political agency worked by party wire-pullers." We hope that this view of the situation is the correct one. If it is true, it will do a great deal to restore order all over the Dominion. To be sure, the Globe says that 'many members of the Association, from the professed objects of the body; but they are too weak in numbers and influence to counteract the designs of the active schemers." In support of these views, the Globe gives some particulars of the late interview between the Governor-General and the deputation of Orangemen that waited upon him in

enterprise. Above all papers in the United | be a fact, that Mr. Mackenzie snubbed the members who composed it. In the of them all. Its right wing reaches the House, the deputation was seated with east: its left the west, while its talons are the Conservatives-"Mackenzie Bowell Hector Cameron, Dalton McCarthy, John Beverley Robinson, W. C. Little, and H. Langevin, Ultramontane though he be." When this Orange deputation returned to their homes, they had nothing but abuse for the Reformers, and praise for the Conservatives, and for this and other reasons the Globe has come to the conclusion that Orangeism is a political institution. We leaders use it as such. But how does the Globe account for the Orangemen of Quebec being Reformers, while the Orangemen of Ontario are mostly Conservatives? No doubt politics have a good deal to do with Orangeism, and that it is a political organization, pure and simple, we should be slow to believe. Many Orangemen must have seen the folly of the original intention for which the institution was established. It has a bad history, and be looked upon with anger by Catholics.

MR. F. H. O'DONNELL, M.P.

Mr F. H. O'Donnell, the patriotic M.P. for Dungaryon, was a candidate for admission to the Savage Club in London. This club is composed principally, if not exclusively, of literary men, and Mr. O'Donnell is admitted to be one of the ablest writers on the London press. But he is an Irish "Obstructionist," and that fact was too much for the members of the Savage Club, and so Mr. O'Donnell was blackballed, thus furnishing another illustration of the saying that "it is a misfortune to be born an Irishman and a Catholic." Had Mr. O'Donnell been blackballed because of any social disqualification we could understand it, but here is a non-political club refusing to receive a member because of his political views upon certain Irish questions. English policy towards Irishmen has been cruelly sarcastic and oppressive in the past, and most men would wish to see a change. It is such acts as the Savage Club has been guilty of in this matter that have caused the bitter feuds and strife of bygone days, and we mistake much, if these acts are continued, it Irishmen can ever become reconciled to the present state of affairs. If Englishmen could only learn that kindliness is, perhaps, the most powerful weapon in the world, they would at one stroke do more to reconcile the Irish people, than all the threats and petty persecutions which it would be possible to enforce. Not that we believe that Ireland ever can be heartily satisfied with anything short of a legislature, where Irish laws will be made by Irishmen, but we believe that a great pertien of the people, who are now disaffected might look with a kindly eye upon England if she only learned the lesson that kind hearts are more than coronets, and simple faith more than Norman blood."

'IN THE NAME OF THE LORD."

The New York Witness is in agony, and its editor, Mr. John Dougall, senr., appeals to the me Cassius or I sink" so does the New York Witness ery aloud for succour and assistance. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars have been spent on the enterprise and yet it payeth not, although the editor tells us that every cent of that sum was given "in the name of the Lord." And yet the charity thus exemplified did not bring the New York Witness to success, for we are told that the condition of the paper is "distressingly precarious," although the editor says that "the Lord knows" he did all in his power to keep the cry of wolf from the door." And yet Mr. Dougal "has confidence in the Saviours com- ingthe outward display of those elements of mand and promise," ask and ye shall receive." Harassed by impecunious tradesmon the New York Witness pledges itself to thankfully receive the smallest donations that may of the fear of offending a few of the minority assist it in weathering the tempest as " when their vessel was likely to sink the disciples cried "Master carest Thou not that we perish," and he arose and rebuked the wind and said unto the sea " Peace be still." So does the New York Witness now cry aloud "In the name of the Lord" "Master carest Thou not that we thy, man servant and thy maid servant composing the staff of Thy journal perish for the want of a few almighty dollars." But why the cause? Why has this instrument of the Lord been thus stricken down in the midst of its usefulness? Why has not a special blessing fallen upon our contemporary, when it thus piously and disinterestedly does all, like Count Fresco's gift to the organ grinders monkey, "In the sacred name of humanity." We must only look to the columns of the New York Witness itself for a key to the enigma, and we think we find it in the progress, it says, the Catholic Church is making in the Republic. Sayeth ye New York Witness.

to quote) develops the remarkable fact that the Roman Catholics in this country have almost exactly doubled in each decade from 1790 till 1860." Then comes another list of statistics, from which it appears that the Catholics in 1785 were only as one to every 131 of the population, while in 1878 they are one to every 6 of the population. Then comes more statistics, from which it appears that in 1930 "Rome" will have 52 per cent. of the it is true, do not approve of this diversion population of the States under her sway. This, if true, is remarkable indeed, and wo are not surprised at the agony of the New York Witness at making the startling discovery. Such a state of affairs it may be the duty of the New York Witness to manfully oppose with all the literary ability at its commond, but we scarcely think that it will win

DOMINION DAY.

should have a special and a patriotic claim. Dominion Day should be a day for all, and not for a portion of, the people. Our friends across the border—native American, Irish, German, and the legion of nondescripts who day "none will be for a party but all will be for the State." Here, however, unhappily, the elements of internecine strife divide the attention, and faction, in some cases, triumphs over all the better qualities of the mind. Men look to party before they look to Canada, and the glory of the nation is sunk in the petty feuds and jealousies which only become a semi-barbarous race. If it were possible for all sides-Protestants and Catholics-to join hands on Dominion Day, much would be done to regain the good name which Montreal appears to have lost in the opinion of the outside world. Whoever could bring about such a consummation would deserve well of every good citizen in the land. And vet it ought not to be a difficult task. Dominion Day is the charter day of our liberties. It is not a day for either Catholics or Protestants, Jew or Gentile, it is a day for all; a day for Canadians of every creed and of every original nationality. On such a day we can be Irish, Scotch, English or anything else, but we can be Canadians as well. Upon that question we are all agreed. Why could not the various societies, Irish, English, Scotch, &c., have a banquet on the evening of Dominion day? We believe, if properly handled, such a banquet would be a great success. Let Irishmen drink to the "Dear Little Shamrock"; let Englishmen quaff to "St. George and Merry Eng-Syne"; but let us all attest allegiance to the and we live in.

THE QUEBEC GOVERNMENT. The Quebec Government is so much oc-

rupied with its efforts to retain power that it

appears to have but little time to attend to

the affairs of the Province. The "yeas" are 31 and the "nays" are 31, and so the see-saw goes, just as the Speaker decides. Such a state of affairs is neither edifying nor profitable. The Reformers hold on to office with a tenacity which no government that was sure of the confidence of the majority would attempt, while the Conservatives, chagrined at seeing "Conservative Quebec" slip away from: them, are ferociously assailing the Hon. Mr. Joly and all his surroundings. The "Constitutional Question" is angrily debated night after night, while public measures of some importance to the country are neglected. The 12th of July is approaching! Montreal is threatened with riot; a disturbance which faithful for help. As Brutus called out, "Help | may be desperate in its character is not unlikely to occur; it is no exaggeration to say that the Reformers will treat the Catholics better on this issue, than the Conyet the Conservative party declined, and that, too at a time when they could easily have stone it, to secure peace to our city by abolishname of our Province. And what did they shall now see how the Reformers treat the question, and upon such treatment will, we believe, depend the Irish Catholic vote in the Province. No doubt such a measure as a Party Conservatives, and by passing it the Legislature would do a great deal to bring about the social and political harmony which every good citizen must so much desire.

THE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS OF QUEBEC.

A short time since tenders were received by the Harbor Commissioners of Quebec for the construction of the dock, according to plans and specifications prepared by the engineers appointed by the Commissioners. In "A study of these figures (statistics too long all there were eleven competitors, amongst whom was Mr. F. B. McNamee & Co., Messrs. O'Brien & Co., and Sullivan & Co. When the tenders were received and opened by the Commissioners, it was then discovered than an additional foot of water was wanted to meet the requirements of the shipping interests. Supplementary tenders were called for, but, contractors who had complied with the conditions imposed. For some reason the Comtary tenders to a portion of the original tenders, and speculation is rife as to the reason. The Commissioners say that the gentlemen who were omitted tendered "too low," and that the work, as contemplated, could not be successfully carried on for the amount tendered for. But it will occur to business men that that much of the Jewish law, but always held that baby-shows to be described, the Herald will deputation was Conservative in its tendency, who only subscribe "in the name of the was not the business of the Commissioners the Jewish prophets foretold his coming. He If the lowest tender complied with all the ne- called the Gospels the "illuminating book'

cessary conditions: if he gave, or was willing to give, all the necessary security, and in every way met the demands of the Commis-Within the next few weeks three days of sioners, the plea of " too low " will hardly reimportance will be chronicled on. this contimove from the minds of the public that there nent. July 1st, July 4th, and July 12th, will have been some agencies at work to place the soon be come and gone. To the residents contract in the hands of political friends. It within this Dominion one of those days so happened that McNamee & Co.'s were the lowest tenders by \$100,000, and the public has a right to know on what ground the Harbor Commissioners of Quebec have been the means of imposing this extra debt upon them. make up the American Republic-will all We believe Mr. McNamee & Co. are unite on the 4th of July to do honor to the as well able to successfully comanniversary of Independence Day. On that plete the work as the men who have obtained the contract. Of their ability to do so, there is no question, and we shall be curious to learn how the Minister of Public Works. the Hon. Mr. Mackenzic, can sanction a contract which has given rise to much suspicion.

THE RIOTS IN QUEBEC.

Fifty cents a day is poor wages for a working man in this country. No one admits that it is a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. The labourer is always worthy of his hire, but the vital question is-what is that hire when trade is dull and capitalists are going to the wall like nine pins? It is difficult perhaps, to expect much philosophy from a hungry man. Francis Due de Rochefoucauld, the celebrated French wit, pithily said that "philosophy triumphs easily over past and over future ills, but present evils triumph over philosophy." This has been true in all ages and it is true to-day. The rioters in Quebec cried for bread or blood;"-their present evils overcome their discretion, and the result has been the loss of one life and the probable maining of many, some of whom may be innocent men. It is always a terribly serious thing for troops to fire upon a mob-the provocation must be almost unbearable when such an extreme course is adopted, but there are times when such a course is not only justifiable, but it becomes a duty in the interest of law and order, and such it appears to have been the case land"; let Scotchmen toast of "Auld Lang in Quebec. Some accounts of the riots attribute them to Communistic influences-a statement at which we are much surprised:but if it be true, the stern logic of the bullet was the only way to meet the dreaded herald of the red flag in Canada. Tampering with such an evil would be a crime against the State. Socialism is spreading with startling rapidity everywhere, and while Canada has hitherto been free from the evil, yet we need only look across our border to enable us to realize the dangerous elements of which we are within call. We hope, and indeed we believe, that the rumor of a Communistic origin to those riots is unfounded, and that they are merely some of the unhappy outbreaks which all countries are from time to time subjected to.

MISTAKES ABOUT ISLAMISM.

The rumoured dismemberment of Turkey, the perils of the military situation at Constantinople, the massacre of Mussulmans by Bulgarians, the defiant attitude of Roumania, and the meeting of the Congress, all attract the eyes of the world once more to Islamism and that incendiarism may occur, and yet with the lastern Question. We are told, by cableexception of Mr. Nelson's motion, not one gram, that "Turkey in Europe is likely to cease word has yet been said in the House about to exist, or only to become a geographical exthe Party Processions Act. We hope pression." After twelve and a half centuries of active life, we find that Islamism is still one of the problem of the world, and that Europe servatives did. The Government of Mr. is still agitated with the question of its existde Boucherville would not introduce a Party | ence in its midst. At such a time it may be Procession Act. No matter from what reason, instructive to enquire, 'What is this force, which has outlived centuries of active opposition; which claims and exercises its influence over one hundred and fifty millions of souls, and which is, after Christianity, the strife by which we are surrounded. Had the most powerful and active agent in the world, Government introduced such a measure, it in controlling Paganism? Islamism to-day is would have passed very easily, but it looks as the only non-Christian religion that sends forth missionaries to destroy the fetish gods of was of more importance to the Government of | Africa, just as Mahommed himself east down Mr. de Boucherville than the peace and good | the idols of Mecca. Islamism has been, as is still, a great power. Mahommed himself was gain by it? Nothing, but defeat. Well, we a poor man. He received but little education but was a bold thinker and quick witted He was a Protestant in his day, and claimed the right of private judgment in all things that Christ taught, rather than take from any Procession Act would be supported by many | living authority what the Christian doctrine was. He was the avowed enemy of Paganism, and said that their "idol-gods could never create a single fly, even were they all assembled for the purpose, nor could they recover anything that a fly took from them." His antagonism to idolatry was energetic and wonderfully successful. He destroyed the false gods among his people, and if he supplied in their place the Koran, the change was for the better. Men and women rallied round him. He did not preach, nor does Islamism, teach, that women have no soul. His ideas of Christianity were as false as his ideas of paganism were true. During his lifetime he made marvellous progress in establishing the new religion. As a King or as a Conqueror, Mahommed had few superiors in his history, and were it not for the one dark stain upon his moral life, a stain which perhaps hid God's truth from him, he would stand far higher in the estimation of the human race than he strange to say, the Commissioners omitted to does. As a man he was great: but as a ask these supplementary tenders from all the Prophet, as the founder of a new religion, as the "cqual" of Jesus Christ, Mahommed sinks into the character of juggler. Originmissioners confined the call for supplemen- ally he was not hostile to Christianity. To Moses and Abraham he gave great praise and honor. He accepted the Pentateuch as a sacred book, and did not hesitate to believe in much of the Old and the New Testaments. The Koran has many passages from the law of Moses. He adopted

ideas of the Immaculate Conception, and he always spoke of Jesus as one above all men, but yet denied that He was God. He defended Jesus against the blasphemous calumnies of the Incarnation, Mahommed was more than | tained. doubtful. It was upon these two points that he principally failed to understand Christianity, and he fell into the error of supposing that the Trinity was composed of Father, Mother and Son. That he promised a sensual heaven is a matter of opinion. The Koran does not clearly prove it. According to some commentators former activity. Such was the case in 1857: it does, while according to others it does not. The latter think that the passages in the the high rate of interest in London, the ruins Koran which refer to it are spiritual or of so many commercial houses all through allegorical. The majority, however, hold to the world, were forgotten six months after the former of infon, and almost fix this stain | their taking place. The panic subsided as all upon the followers of Islam. Man, accord- panies do; confidence again began to spring ing to the Koran is to be twice judged-once up; the banks again began cautiously to put at death and again at the last day. It teaches out their bills, and in short, the world once the observance of religious duties as the first | more began to repeat the eternal round of thing necessary to salvation. It says that | "stagnation, economy, industry, &c., &c." aprayer is better than sleep." Islamism is, on the whole, neither the fanaticism nor the falsehood some people think it to be. If it is ever to be conquered it must be done in some way not hitherto attempted. There is much | ness of the seasons has been unusual; raw ruth in its, teachings, for in it reverence is paid to Jesus Christ, and the authority of the Gospels is admitted. Even if Turkey in Europe ceased to-morrow Islamism would not be much weakened. Whatever may be the result of the Congress now sitting in Berlin, it is certain that Islamism is much misunderstood, and like many other things in the world, when we come to examine it we find many virtues to relieve its misconceptions and its false teachings.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY.

A Montreal Protestant has addressed a letter to the Globe about the proposed Orange procession on the Twelth of July. This letter the Globe editorially, says was written by a a well known citizen of Montreal, who is a thorough Protestant, and well qualfied to speak correctly the sentiment, of his coreligionists in that city." Here is the letter

(To the Editor of the Globe.)

Sir,-In your paper of this morning I observe the following resolution passed at the annual meeting at St. Catharines of the Grand Lodge of the 'Prentice Boys of British North

Resolved,—That we, in Grand Lodge session assembled, do heartily endorse the action taken by the subordinate lodges who have resolved to celebrate the coming twelfth of July in Montreal; and further, that we will do all in our power to induce all lodges under our jurisdiction to attend, so as to have a ful hepresentation of our Order to assist our Montreal brethren in the assertion of a right which has been dealed them.

Permit me to say, in reference to the above resolution, that a more unwise or dangerous course could not be recommended or invoked. Let me caution these young Britons not to be too hasty in proceeding to Montreal on such a journey. Should they do it, they may find to their cost that not only the Irish and Canadian Catholics will be there to meet them. but at least nine-tenths of the Protestants outside of the Orange lodges will treat their conduct with indignation, and o their uncalled for interference. We Protestants in the Province of Que bec, especially in the city of Mon-treal, are strongly opposed to such processions as the Cornus Christi on the public thoroughfares; but strongly as we are so, we are still more strongly opposed to the processions of the Orange body, which have no meaning but to wound and annoy a large class of our fellow-citizens. The transportation to Montreal of large numbers of Orangemen from Outario on the 12th July, announced in the manner of this resolution, would be an outrage of the most flagrant character; and would assuredly be dealt with in the full spirit of the recent Act. Let there be no mistake on this point. Protestant and Catholic outside of the Orange influence are of one accord upon it. Mayor Beaudry's conduct is not such as to lead Protestants to put much faith in his doing what the Protestants may deem for the best; but this affords no pretext for such a resolution. When the Protestants in Montreal find themselves unequal to the occasion it will be ample time to seek the assistance of their co-religionists in Ontario. One might imagine that we Protestants in the Province of Quebec were by law placed in an inferior or straitened position, different from that of the Catholics; but such is not the case. Moreover, we have no desire as Protestants to recognise a political body such as the Orange Association as our champion or to vindicate our faith.

This cry of Protestantism in danger in Montreal is all moonshine-got up for other purposes than the protection of the faith or equal rights; and it baselessness is easily discerned from the fact that the Orangemen of Quebec are arrayed in one solid body against the existing Provincial Government, whose Chief, for the first time in the history of the Province, is a thorough Protestant.

I am, &c.,

A MONTREAL PROTESTANT.

Toronto, June 14. This letter is evidently written by a man who is neither a fanatic nor a fool. If the Orangemen from Ontario come to Montreal, they will come to outrage and to defy the majority of the residents of this city. They come as the champions of an illegal society. as the promoters of strife, and as the perpetuators of religious feuds. But, perhaps these are the reasons which will induce them to come, for they are in obedience to the teachings of the Orange institution.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The general tendency of trade in Canada remains a favorable one, but a thorough revival of business need not be looked to as placed on a much sounder footing; a great many concerns have been weeded out through the protracted prostration in trade. The credit system which prolonged their existence is now conducted with a more searching sever-

Section 1

and "the light and guide of life," and all ity, and speculation receives little encourage- of the Russian nobility favors and the ignothrough the Koran there is great respect | ment. The revival will, therefore, be shorn shown for the son of Mary, Issa ben Miriam. It of its most dangerous and precarious eleis certain, too, that Mahommed had some ments and inspire confidence. The levity which has characterized the support lent to overtrading cannot be indulged in henceforward; an era of more solid prosperity seems, consequently, to be dawning upon us, provithe Jews. Of the doctrines of the Trinity or of | ded, however, the peace of Europe be main-

> The causes of so protracted a prostration in business cannot be merely commercial. There must have been another factor to multiply its disastrous consequences. An ordinary commercial crisis acts like a whirlwind, it sweeps everything on its way; after its passage the wreck is cleared and business resumes its the suspension of the Banks of New York,

Four years have clapsed since the beginning of the crisis of 1873. No reaction has taken place, and a longer and more severe depression has never been felt. The productivematerials are at the lowest quotations, money is plenty, interest exceedingly low, and crops of cereals have everywhere a most promising appearance. Yet, with all those elements of profit to the manufacturer, factories remain closed and operatives idle.

Have not the forces, that had as a resultant the general depression, expended themselves, or are they still at work? What are the causes operating now to prevent resumption of life and activity in commercial affairs?

In the United States, the investment of capital in railroad extensions, that neither population nor traffic did require; the overproduction, stimulated by expectations, built upon the future; the natural fall in price of every commodity, consequence of the shrinkage of values to the gold standard, brought on the crisis, and distrust held an iron hand on the throat of productive industry. Manufacturing establishments reduced wages, went on short time, or discharged their workmen out and out. Have the working classes in the States been reconciled to low wages hard work and economy? The formidable strike of 1876—taking possession of cities preventing traffic on one of the most important railroads of the Union—the voluntary idleness and pitiable destitution of working men-and the assumption in newspapers by their leaders of a tone bordering upon that of the French Commune-demonstrate that the smooth working of the productive machinery is vet remote.

In England, the collapse of railway investments in the United States-the distrust excited by the growing powers of the parties there opposed to the resumption of specie payments, or claiming a silver currency—the enormous losses in foreign loans, or in home speculations—the decrease of exports of home manufactures, cotton goods and iron—the production. of steel superseding the ironmaking establishments of the country-the conflict between labor and capital - all House declared the inculpated colleague to these causes concurred in intensifying the

In France, the ransom paid to Germanythe reconstitution of the military establishment-the indemnity to the sufferers by the war-have brought upon the people a burden of taxation a less industrious nation would have sunk under. The suspension during a tain branches, entailing considerable losses, and the continuation of the double metallic standard is fraught with danger, if the difference in value between the two metals goes on increasing. The savings—the accumulation of capital, so large in a thrifty peopleare gone; but, happily, France has nothing to fear from the conflict between labor and capital. She has been through the ordeal

The crisis in Germany is more intense than anywhere else, and more of a political character. Since 1856, for political purposes, extreme Liberalism had been encouraged; every German became a voter, and the Socialistic ideas of Karl Muller and Ferdinand Lasalle, countenanced by the Chancellor to counterbalance middle-class influence, found willing expounders in the universities, and too ready hearers in the work shops. By these advances made to the extreme Liberals, the vote of the working classes was secured to the Government in all their measures. The war followed, and upon a society seething under the excitement, dropped the five milliards of the French indemnity. A season of wild speculation commenced which reached the lowest classes, sent up the wages of the ordinary navvy to 15s. a day, and ended in a commercial crisis unabated after five years' duration. Reckless extravagance and wanton if Sir Stafford Northcote proceed with his strikes were replaced by destitution and misery. Ferd. Lasalle's teachings have not been forgotten, and thirty Socialists' journals and 12 members of Parliament adhering to the like principles are the outcome of the situation.

Austria and Hungary have felt the conscquences of the most reckless speculation, and suffered the loss of private fortunes amounting to scores of millions in schemes and undertakings at the best unproductive for many near at hand. Meanwhile, business has been | years to come. Russia having contracted a heavy foreign debt to carry into execution enterprises the war has made useless, with a paper money currency depreciated to onehalf of its nominal value, has to resist the lies on the subject of primary, intermediate, one carrying five guns. Her officers are spreading of communist opinions the levity and University education.

rance of | e peasants tries to realize.

In ever country the crisis of 1873 has been felt, and t e consequence has been the loss of the acc | ulation of savings; while the situation was a gravated by this new element-the conflict between labor and capital. Never had labor so favorable an opportunity to assert its claims, countenanced as it has been by the Government of Germany and ruling at a time over the coal measures of Pennsylvania and its metallurgic industry.

The conclusion to be drawn is that the surplus means have everywhere been exhausted, and so long as accumulation of savings has not formed a new capital to be applied to production, trade will continue to be depressed.

The same rule applies to the Dominion. And the accumulation of savings does not depend only on economy; discovery, invention, skill and energy are also producers of capital to a considerable extent. By economy and retrenchment, perhaps, the crisis might have ports for the last four years amount to \$151,-838,922-an average of \$37,959,730 a year. The Canada, having no produce or manufactured goods to offer in payment of its purchases abroad, must have used its savings to that effect every year. Better would it have been to limit the purchases to the amount of most popular thing in the world, and when it begins to pinch it ceases easily to be popular. It is a well-known fact, that each political party insists upon it that the other must be very economical; but as soon as the "Outs' become the "Ins," and the "Ins" the "Outs," the enthusiasm for practical economy is apt to change hands with the most astonishing

Without economy and limiting the consumption to the value the production represents, the return to prosperity cannot be expected.

GAGGING THE IRISH MEMBERS.

In the present lull in Eastern affairs the Conservative Ministry have found time to turn their attention to the study of an interesting problem-that of discovering the best means of suppressing the gallant band of Irish representatives who have so resolutely fought the battle of their country. Messrs. Parnell, O'Connor Power and O'Donnell have, by their persistent efforts to advance the interests of their country, acquired in official eyes sufficient importance, to make them the object, if possible, of a special coercive enactment. With this view a select Committee was appointed, comprised of men of bitterly anti-Irish opinions, with the solitary exception of Mr. Parnell, who was nominated as a sort of blind to cloak the real intentions of the Government. It was calculated that as the member for Meath would find himself in a minority of one, he might be safely allowed to be present at deliberations whose aim was to deprive him of liberty of speech in the future. A cut-and-dry programme briefed by Sir Stafford Northcote to the Deputy Speaker was brought up for approval. This improvement on constitutional right proposed that any member should be entitled. without assigning any reason, to denounce a fellow-member as obstructive, and that the Chairman would be entitled to put to the general vote of the Committee the question of his guilt or innocence. All members, even though not present when the incriminated speech was being delivered, would have the power to vote upon a matter of which they knew nothing. In case the majority of the be guilty of obstruction, he would be silenced for twenty-four hours. This system could be applied successively to every troublesome would have to do would be to vote blindly in would crush a battalion of l'russians by a blow, member of the minority, and all the majority accordance with the orders of their leaders. Men who have been refreshing themselves in the dining-room, while Mr. Parnell most delicate steel. There is a solid block of or Mr. O'Connor Power was opposing the Queen's College Estimates, would be hurried back to the Legislative Chamber to pronounce twelvemonth of the industry of the country the member for Meath and Mayo guilty of has been followed by over-production in cer- obstruction. We have always held that socalled constitutional Government in England was a mockery, and the proceedings of the Select Committee fully bear out our views. Even poor Mr. Raikes, who was only doing the dirty work set to him by his masters, seemed rather ashamed of himself, and when Mr. Parnell took him in hands, to extract from him the Government plan in all its hideous nakedness, he floundered, hesitated, became embarrassed and finally made a clean breast of it. There was no escaping the merciless cross-examination of the member for Meath. Alone, amidst a hostile majority, be beamed upon Mr. Raikes and his fellowcommitteemen with albland serenc smile which meant mischief. Like the surgeon who gleefully rubs his hands at the prospect of a scientific operation, Mr. Parnell approached his task with quiet relish. He applied the dissecting knife to Mr. Raikes' evidence until he laid bare every hidden intention of the Government. It was no use for the Denuty Speaker to wince or writhe; he was in presence of a man who would not let him go until he had extracted from him the full damning proof of the nefarious plot concocted against the liberty of speech of the Irish members. In vain did Sir Stafford Northcote interpose to screen his subordinate. The torture was applied until Mr. Parnell had wrung from the quivering official before him the substantial admission that the coercive rule, proposed to be enacted, was directed exclusively against half-a-dozen Irish members. The Conservative papers are savage at the exposure made by Mr. Parnell of Mr. Raikes, and sav it was an absurd mistake to place the member for Meath on the Committee. Be that as it may, plan for muzzling the Irish members, he will have to speak out plainly, and to abandon the field of generalities. The Dublin "Daily Express" says that no rule would succeed in silencing Messrs. Parnell, O'Connor Power. and O'Donnell, as they would be sure to slip through the meshes of any legislative net, framed to catch them. In a word the Conservative Government has to admit itself beaten by the members for Meath, Mayo,

> the Corporation on Monday, a resolution was adopted requesting the Lord Mayor to present at the bar of the House of Commons, accordof State, a petition embodying the resolution

Cavan, and Dungarvan .- Connaught Patriot.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

PARTY CONTESTS IN FRANCE-STRUGGLE BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOR-FREE TRADE - TROCADERO-THE PERSIAN DIAMOND SALON - EXHIBITS - OPEN ING OF THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW-THE DUTCH.

> (FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.) Hotel du Louvre,

Paris, May 29th, 1878. The monarchical coalition would be better employed in exercising their pent-up enthusiasm in a little outward and visible show for the Exhibition. Though they have stood aloof from the working out of that idea, their country is quite ready to allow them to participate in the success. And the Republicans have quite enough to do in dealing with the free trade. They may be sound in these matters, but they are certainly neither courageous nor politically provident. The Legislature is only dabbling with the subject, and Italy has been avoided; the excess of imports over ex- put the screw on France to ratify, without protectionists, seem to have matters pretty much their own way at present; though they represent not more than one-third of the fabricated products of the country, and France exports four times more of raw and manufactured goods than she imports—hard nuts for sales; but the wisdom of economy is the the great industries to crack. But neither the consumers nor the mass of small manufacturers take up position where the existence of the Republic is involved. The Second Emnire, by seizing the material improvements of the period, and occupying the ground prepared by economists, launched into free trade of a mongrel type, and so scored its only endur-France became amazingly rich by reciprocal commercial treaties, and if Re-

publicans allow the dial of time to be put

back. Liberals out of work and starving

which secures them bread and play. The unfinished state of the Trocadero building is now much felt, in consequence of the continued rain. The salles there would have drawn off some of the crowd from the Champ de Mars. At the Trocadero, as soon as the scaffolding is taken down, it is run up again. The coloring of the Concert Hall will be very rich, owing to the predominance of gold, and the niches are being filled with statues of musical celebrities. The Oriental pavilions in the vicinity are well visited; the Chinese state room has only astonished admirers. The Persian balace is on the point of being opened: it is a small structure. Oon entering, the visitor first perceives a kind of bath room, that the Shah is to inaugurate; the great attraction however, is the looking-glass salon, composed of morsels of mirrors, and a work of great patience and ingenuity, executed by the two and ceiling of the room with glass, and in addition, there are pendants to resemble statuettes. The play of the light is astonishingly rich and harmonious, and never fatigues the eye; more than one million morsels of glass have been employed, 2,500 of which are required to frame an ordinary window. If a fly has ever been caged in a diamond, as it has been in amber, it must experience a little of your own sensations. The sale of Persian lolly-pops proving a success, pates of roses, sirops of ten and cherries, have been added to stocks. Japan has stationed a kind of man house-maid. France being the model country, to guard the bamboo summer house; the native is in home dress, which is new for Parisians, and materials seems to be in parchment paper—the newest kind of "shoddy;" he serves a kind of golden tea, prepared by wetting the leaf placed in your cup. Japan also, in her type garden, not only s her own barn-door towl and fruit, but

is growing real tea-Young Hyson, and raising rice. On the Champ de Mars the Creuzot Pavilion has crowds of admirers; it is the chief iron foundry in France, manufactures locomotives for all countries. England even included. It exposes a Nasmyth hammer of 80 tons, that or crack a nut for a baby; iron in all its stages is represented, from the mineral up to the the latter, cubing fourteen feet, and weighing 110 tons; alongside is a plate for a frigate weighing 65 tons; there are cannons that would compel any member of a Peaco Society to make the sign of the cross. Most curious of all is the plan of the works, not so much a town as a city, having its hospitals, savings banks, libraries and schools—the latter attend-

ed by 2,500 children daily.

In another week the first of the series of openings of agriculture and herticultural shows will take place. The former is an annex on the terrace of the Hotel des Invalides, and to see the contents a special fee has to be paid. Live stock are en route from all points of Europe; even America, Africa and Asia Minor will contribute; Japan has entered poultry.. It is not too much to say, a more magnificent cattle show cannot be wit nessed other than once in a life time; the same remark applies to fruits and flowers, all to be exhibited in due season. The agricultural machinery is rather dispersed, but a

good pair of legs and an enquiring mind will readily discover one of the most perfect classes in the Exhibition. Visitors ought not to omit the Dutch section; it is a multum in parvo of wonders; the model of the workingmen's home is very nearly, and a ladder is required to ascend to the nest; in France, beds are almost on a level with the floor. The Dutch and Japanese are reputed to be the most cleanly householders in the world; the first scour to keep away damp, and the second have simply paper walls easily replaced. The Dutch restaurant should be patronized; the three pretty bar maids are all curls, fichus, brass ornaments and muslin. The walls of the building are in variegated tile work, and the straight back chairs recall rather those employed in Spain for garroting criminals than Flanders. The wine pavilion is divided into a series of seventy boxes, behind which the exhibitors await the possible client to taste some of the 500 crus of France; the amateur must not abuse the tasting liberty, as, despite the 60,000 bottles in stock, and the monster tun of champagne representing an equal quantity, supplies could not hold out.

A JAPANESE IRON-CLAD.

A Japanese iron-clad, the Li-ki, five guns. is now on her way to England, making a call University Education.—At a meeting of at all the principal Asiatic and European ports en route. The Li-ki was built in Japan under the superintendence of M. Chibondier a French gentleman employed in the Imperial ing to his right, accompanied by the officers | Arsenal of Yokoska. Her length is 191 feet breadth, 22 feet; draught forward, 11 feet adopted at the late meeting of Roman Catho- and aft, 13 feet. She has two decks, the upper nearly all native Japanese.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TORONTO SEPARATE SCHOOLS. To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS:

Sir,-I have, Sir, read the Globe in those days when it rode the high Protestant horse, when it foamed with the most virulent elericoopprobrious names. I have seen, also, many of the prurient and filthy articles devoted to the Dominion," the Witness, but never did my eyes light on anything in their pages so distressing to my Irish and Catholic heart, as the article which appeared in the Irish Canadian of the 5th inst, on the above subject. They are and always have been my enemies, and as a matter of course looked on every sort of weapon, dirt, lies, Gavazzi-filth and Chiniquy question of commercial treaties, or qualified blasphemies, legitimate means of conducting their unholy warfare against God's Church. But from him of the household, and-well will I parody the Scripture, and say ?-him who we thought would be our Irish political redeemer, better things were expected True, years ago did I hear a good Irish priest further tergiversations, the international not a politician either, but a gentleman of treaty accepted in principle. The cotton discernment, say that this paper would one manufacturers and metallurgic interests, all day develop itself into what it now isviper nourished by confiding Irish Catholic support. Even then did it give out signs that were ominous. I protested, and said he was too Catholic, too Irish, and too sincerc. But and I grieve for the unhappy one-its record is now before not only me but the public, and a blind follower indeed would t be were I not undeceived. Well might the great Archbishop, who happily rules the church in this Province, and his devoted priests after their "thirteen years of personal and pastoral kindness" to him, exclaim: And you also Butus! Do we find you in the ranks of the enemy proclaiming a crusade against us and the educational establishments we have reared up with such fostering care! What evil genius, might I ask, has crossed the path of the man who ownes and writes tradesmen will speedily demand the regime this paper? Has he not time and again written of the schools under the guidance of

that self-sacrificing gentleman, Brother Arnold, in the most culogistic terms? Did he not proclaim from the very house-tops the superior teaching of our different Sisterhoods in their accadamies? And are we now to believe all this a defusion, because the Canadian egged on by some malicious demon, says so I will not quote at length from the last attack. I cannot ask you to place before your readers all the unchristian and defamatory insinuations hurled at the head of the Archbishop and his beloved clergy. He tells his readers that the clergymen on the Board have "a distinct and conflicting interest." Oh shame The priesthood of the Church that stood by the cradle of literature, that rescued it from the destroying hand of vandal Goth; of the Church that watched over and protected the development of the arts and sciences consecratnative artizans. They have carpeted the walls | ing the lives of her most learned cleries to that purpose; of her that induced her noblest sons and daughters too in every age to forsake home and parents and devote themselves to the cause of education, having an interest distinct from or conflicting with a cause so dear to her heart, and for which she laboured so hard, and contended so vigorously in the face often of the most trying circumstances! Why, sir, that school, Voltarian though it was, that brought on the French Revolution never penned lines more disparaging to the character of the Clergy. Again he says he must insist that these Reverend must insist that these Reverend gentlemen shall confine themselves in these school matters within the restraints proper to those who have no rights whatever in them." The priests, in his own usual words, the Soggarths Aroon, have no rights whatever in School matters! And these words were written by the man who conducts the Irish Canadian-Irish indeed! And I, and every Irish Catholic who have train in respectful obedience to the Church, am asked to take this paper into my home. treat it as a friend, and allow it to be read by my children. Still more, "Individualities," he says, "which choose to stand in the way of saying the great principle at stake must stand aside. $^{\prime\prime}$ –I suppose he means individuals. And who are those individuals! The parties of course who have no rights whatever-his Soggarths Aroon, those Soggarths who in the mountain fastness, the lonely valley, and by the dreary wayside, in days not very long gone by, when a price was put upon their anointed heads, taught his fathers. Those, Sir, must stand aside. They must give place to the Canadian man, and the few learned (!) soreheads that encourage him in his attacks

on our schools and our clergy.

But, Sir, this is not all. I could present you with many other very spicy sentences from the article before me. I shall, however, confine myself for the present to one more. To my mind at least it embodies the whole of the poor man's difficulty. He finds, dear conscientions man-conscience, you know, impels him to write as he does,-obedience to spiritual authority rather heavy a burden for his tender shoulders. He would rather rule in hell than serve in heaven. That he may not be misunderstood, he italicises the sentence I now reproduce :- "To avoid the exposures of pending appeals to the Courts, we would respectfully suggest that the present trustees (the priests) unite in a general resignation on the Board." Yes, he will appeal from the Church to Clesar. Yes, he will have none other over him than Casar. And then, oh then! we will have schools according to his heart. And then again!-Well what? We will have an educational milcurious; the bed is on a level with the ceiling lennium, and the Editor of the Canadian, freed of the restraints of the authority of priest and prelate, will be happy. Shout hurrah, join hands every Irish Catholic with the Robespieres and Diderots, with the Socialists to the South of you, now drilling and preparing for the general melce. The Canadians conscience forces him to be your guide. He has, you see, a strong conscience, though it may be "sneered at by a reverend gentleman that happens to be our (his) spiritual advisers." His " moral rectitude," too, is urging us (him) irresistibly to become your deliverers. Away, then, with priests and priestly influence on the Board. Away with the idea that teaching and, consequently, a supervision over what is taught, is one of their first great duties, or that their Divine Master ever commanded them to teach. Such doctrine was good enough for your fathers; but there is too much Italianism about it—is, in fact, obsolete. It does not keep pace with the advance of free thought of this nineteenth century. And, above all other considerations -a clincher for every Irish Catholic parentit does not form part of the present Creed of the Irish Canadian.

Ontario, June 15th, 1878.

[This letter is severe upon our contemporary; but it is written by one of the most influential and respecable Catholics in Ontario. We regret the necessity of publishing it, but the course the Irish Canadian has pursued leaves us no other alternative.

FATHER.

REV. MR. BOCHET'S DEPARTURE. Tuicwicki, P. Q., June, 10th. 1878.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS: The departure from this parish of the Rev. Mr. Bochet for Rome, on Thursday, the 6th inst., very deeply affected the feelings of all our parishioners. Previous to the Rev. phobia, when it called our priests the most gentleman's departure, J. S. Beaudette Esq., and various leading men throughout the parish presented him with a handsome testimonial of over one hundred dollars in our religion of "the only religious daily in token of the great respect and esteem his parishioners ununimously entertain for him. His departure to the G. T. R. station at Warwick took place at 12,20. P. M. Before leaving a very affecting address was read to his Reverence on behalf of the parishioners by Mr. Herbert a leading merchant of this place, who ably assisted in promoting the desires of the parishioners in every respect, and we assure him his exertions were highly appreciated. Mr. John Chapman, a prominent merchant,

and Mr. James Williams, Mayor, displayed much energy in organizing a handsome cavalcade, which escorted the Rev. Gentleman to the G. T. R. Station. Mr. Chapman took the lend of the cavalcade, followed by his Reverance.accompanied by P. Herber. Then followed nearly three hundred of our parishioners in carringes, all accompanying the Rev. Gentleman to the station. When arrived at the station the enthusiasm displayed was intense and all vieded with each other in showing respect. This dearly beloved pastor, Mr Bochet has been living in our community for twelve consecutive years, and his uniform kindness and the unceasing zeal he always displayed in promoting religious principles and also in the general prosperity of the parish could not but gain the high esteem he onw so worthily enjoys amongst his parishioners; and although his departure is considered temporary yet it fills the hearts of his parishioners with deep and sincere regret.

Yours truly, Parismoner.

MIL O'DONNELL, M. P. AND MR. PAR-NELL, M. P., ON OBSTRUCTION.

At a recent meeting of the North London branch of the Home Rule Confederation, held at the Crown, Islington, Mr. Kelly in the chair. Mr. C. Parnell, M. P., speaking upon Irish Parliamentary action, said that last year he told them that the Irish members in the House of Commons had an enormous power at their disposal if they had the courage to use it; but, unfortunately, they had not the courage They had allowed themselves to get into a wrong groove, and it would be difficult to get out of it. If they looked back upon the events of the last two sessions they would see three or four men who have, by carrying out the policy, made a representation of three or four men what no trish representation had ever been before. Already English Ministers had admitted that the only way they could manage for the future was to get rid of these three or four men (laughter). That would bean extraordinary sequence of the Act of Union. It would be at least a step to the repeal of the Act (cheers). The moral he would point was that they must change entirely the principle on which Irish members had hitherto acted. and must infuse a better and more determined spirit into the men who had been sent to tho House. They could not expect three or four men to go on without assistance. They could not, without assistance, contend with the House of Commons and the whole power of the English Government, and not only that, but against their own comrades (cheers). He should do it for the present session, but, unless the Irish people showed at the next general election that they knew what work had to be lone, and that they determined their representatives shall do it, he could not consent to take part in the sham of Irish representation which existed—(cheers).

Mr. O'DONNELL, M. P., said the divisions monest the Irish Parl divisions he and his friends were in no way to be blamed for. He found that in spite of the efforts of Mr. Parnell to maintain the solemacompact entered into at the National Conference, a number of Irish representatives, who were parties to that compact had not during the past month of the present sessions shown themselves more faithful to the Irish cause then they had during all the months of the preceding session. These men were not only prepared to light against him and his friends, but they were borrowing and out-Heroding the worst phrases of calumny against them. and at once exceeding everything that the natural-born enemies of Ireland might be expected to say (shame). They seemed only anxious to earn cheers and lenouncing everything which Irishmen ought to respect. The fact was they were coming to such a pass that, if they were to be guided by a certain number of their colleagues, their only acts would be to go to the seaside or to the Paris Exhibition, or do anything so long as they did not interfere with the government of the majority in Parliament. If they attacked a government measure they were denounced for obstructing the government. If they found fault with such a measure as that which branded an innocent population with the crime of assassination, theywere denounced their own countrymen (shame). Those hon, gentlemen, while informing against him and his friends, were informing agains the general country. In fact, there was a certain section of the Irish parliamentary party determined to thwart them on the pretence that they were obstructing the government. With regard to the future, they had nothing to say. The government might muzzle three or four Irish members, but if the Irish people returned sixty or seventy pledged to carry out the Home Rule programme, it would be impossible to muzzle the voices of a united and resolute people (cheers).

THE FUNNY MAN of the Stasher wrote: " A man died in Atchison, Kansas, last week from eating diseased buffalo meat. A clear ase of suicide—death from cole bison." Enter the intelligent compositor. "This Atchison item, what is the last word?"

To him, the funny man. "Bison." Intelligent compositor. "B,-i,-s,o,-n,?"

Funny man. "Yes." The intelligent compositor demands to be informed what it means, and the painstaking funny man, with many tears, explains tho oke, and with great elaboration, shows forth

how it is a play on "cold pisen." "Oh, yes," says the intelligent compositor, and retires. Sets it up "cold poison."

Funny man groans, takes the proof, seeks the intelligent compositor, and explains that he wishes not only to make a play on the word "pisen," but also on the word "bison." "And what is that?" asks the intelligent compositor.

The funny man patiently explains that it means "buffalo" "Oh, yes!" shouts the intelligent composi-

tor. "Now I understand.". Mortified funny man retires, and goes home

in tranquil confidence and growing fame. Paper comes out in the morning, "cold buffalo."

Tableau. Red fire and slow curtin

Consider the South larger than

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

EUROPEAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 13 .- The funeral of John A. MacGahan the well known correspondent, took place yesterday. The body was borne to the grave on the shoulders of stalwart men, and the pall, which was thrown over the coffin, was held by the correspondents of the London Daily News, Times, Daily Telegraph, Standard and Graphic, and General Skobeloff, whose heroic conduct before Graivitza redoubt in September last received such a mark of immortality from the pen of the lamented Mr. MacGahan. Col. Chambers, Military Attache British Embassy, Horace Maynard, U. S. Minister, and several officers from United States despatch boats, the Assistant Judge, British Consulate and many well known persons of position attended the body to the grave, in order to testify their respect for the deceased journalist.

The International Literary Congress held its first sitting in this city yesterday. The meeting was merely for organization, however. Many distinguished foreign literateurs were present, including Jean Sergieivitz Tourganieff and Tom Taylor. Edmund About pecupied the chair in place of Victor Hugo, who was to have presided, but was unavoidably absent.

Mr. Andrew D. White, L.L.D., President of Cornell University, was elected President, and William Balch Secretary of the United States section of the International Bureau. Three working committees of delegates were then appointed, after which the Congress adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday.

Berlin, June 11.—The leaders of the National Liberal party are here for consultation, and to determine the course of action. The believe that Bismarck had determined upon dissolution of the Reighstag even before Nobeling's attempt to kill the Emperor. Their war-cry will be the return of the present Liberal member. All the Plenipotentiaries will have arrived here by Wednesday, except the Turkish, who canreach here before Friday or Saturday. The Plenipotentiaries will be received on Wednesday in a State audience by the Crown Prince. They will be conveyed to the Palace in State carriages. On Thursday, after the Congress will meet for the first time, and after transaction of the necessary formalities, such as the verification of the several powers of the plenipotentiaries and appointment of official proceedings, it will then be opened by Bismarck as President, who will submit his momorandum of points or resume of subjects to be treated directly by the plenipotentiaries, each of whom will receive a copy of this document. The business of the first sitting will be confined to a settlement of the question, whether or not Congress shall invite Greece to participate in its transactions. A State banquet at the castle will be given to the plenipotentiaries and their suites on Thursday or Friday evening. It is highly improbable that Roumania or bervia will be accorded direct access to

Congress, either with full or consultative powers. The original anticipation that Congress would complete its labours in a fortaight is thought likely to be realized. Commissioners will then be sent to Turkey to settle details. The result of the Congress, it is anticipated, will not be unfavourable to Russia. She will probably got a portion of Bessarabia and Armenia, the latter including Kars and Ardahan certainly, and perhaps also Batoum, but not Bayzide. Wilhems Strausse is an a great stir of anticipation. There are newspaper correspondents from all parts of the world already here. It is reported that the Bonaparte, Orleans, and Bourbon interests are to be privately advocated during the Congress by gentlemen deputed for the occasion, the hope being entertained by Monarchical parties in France that the Conservative reaction will shortly set in at Berlin, and that a Monarchy may then have another

was received by Lord Odo Russell and Count immediately incorporated.

Von Bulow.

London, June 11.—A Vienna correspondent says it seems that most of the Plenipotentiaries are to arrive in Berlin either on Tuesday or Wednosday, so that they will have an opportunity for meeting privately before the meeting. Officially considering the number of visits and return visits, which will have to be made in the 24 hours, there will not be much time for each of them; still, even the short time that will be available may be of some importance, affording, as it will, a firstclass opportunity of exchanging ideas, in direct personal intercourse, instead of indirectly, through the medium of the Embussios and despatches.

A Berlin correspondent says the non-compliance of Turkey with the reiterated demand of Russia, supported by Germany, for the immediate surrender of Shumla, which had already caused Congress to be convened two weeks later than originally intended, threatens to oreate fresh difficulties. A Vienna correspondent says the confidence

both in St. Petersburg and Berlin in the successful issue of the Congress is reported so deep as to almost exclude a doubt. Schouvaloff's policy is triumphant at St. Petersburg and his antagonists silenced, but the situation at Constantinople still causes uneasiness.

A Vienna correspondent says Russia has recently taken a very overbearing tone towards Austria. A rupture seemed imminent a week ago.

A Vienna despatch states the Russians in Roumania received orders to be ready for hos-

A Vienna special says that officers have been ordered to join their regiments in Dalmatia, which will be immediately ruised to a war footing.

The Duke of Cambridge left for Malta. A Vienna correspondent says the various Bovernments have agreed that the discussions in the Congress be secret, and that a committee be appointed to select what portion of he deliberations are to be published.

At the Austrian foreign office it is fully exsected that Austria will be allowed by Contress to occupy Bosnia. The mobilization of an Austrian force in Transylvania has been

ordered. Vienna, June 11.—Count Andrassy and M. Haymerle, Austrian plenipotentiaries, have

started for Berlin. A Bucharest special despatch states that a Russian army corps commenced advancing on Pitesti on Sunday, and have already reached Tetri and Gaesti. On entering the villages occupied by the Roumanian troops, the Roumanian Government ordered their troops to retire. The Russian movement interrupts the communication of the Roumanian army with Bucharest. The Government intends to ask an explanation of Russia, and if an unsatisfactory answer is given it will address a

solemn protest to the Powers. Prince Charles leaves Bucharest for his summer palace at Sinaia during the week, to await decisions of Congress.

A Ragusa correspondent says the Montenegrin Government sent an envoy to Scutari to adjust the frontier and the differences with Turkey.

Hugo will deliver his oration before the Congress at the Theatre Duclatener on Monday A grand banquet will be served at the Continental Hotel on the same evening.

BERLIN, June 12 .- The Congress opens on Thursday afternoon. Bismarck will deliver a short address of welcome. It is unlikely that any business will be undertaken before the arrival of the Turkish representatives.

Bismarck is said to be in good health, the excitement of the grand meeting acting like tonic upon his nerves. Prince Hohenlohe, German Ambassador to Paris, will sit as the third Plenipotentiary

for Germany. London, June 12 .- It is reported from Antivari that Austria has proposed a compromise, according to which Congress would have the use, but not the complete possession, of the

port of Antivari. A Berlin special says, on his arrival here Gortschakoff was exceedingly pale. He was wrapped in thick furs, and had to be carried from the train to the carriage by his attendants. His condition causes some apprehen-

Prince Nikita professes to be anxious to avoid a conflict, but refuses to surrender his present holdings.

BELGRADE, June 11 .- Minister Rostics has been instructed to urge at Berlin, the annex-ation of Old Servia to Servia.

A Berlin correspondent says the Congress will probably sit on alternate days, each sitting to occupy three hours. The first subjects to be considered will probably be the degree of secrecy to be observed, and the military

position at and near Constantinople.

In regard to Asia, the Turks will plead that Russia's possession of Kars would leave a great part of the country defenceless, and the nationalities about Batoum are opposed to annexation to Russia.

A Pera correspondent says Safvet Pasha is preparing a circular stating the Bulgarians are systematically endeavouring to extirpate Mus-A Pera despatch says:-An iron-clad and

several battalions have been ordered to Thessaly at the request of the Government of that Province. It is reported that the Greek insurgents landed at Albania, and are inciting revolt.

A Constantinople despatch says there are 25,000 Russian troops sick with typhoid fever and similar diseases in this neighbour-

A Berlin special says, in consequence of Count Andrassy's desiring time for the Plenipotentiaries to Congress to exchange views privately, it is probable the second sitting will be postponed until Monday.

VIENNA, June 12 .- A Catarro despatch says that, in the event of the failure of negotiations at Scutari for the adjustment of the frontier differences with Montenegro, the Turks fear an offensive move against Podgoritza, as the Prince of Montenegro posted a brigade in that direction, apparently to exercise pressure upon he negotiations.

A Vienna correspondent tel is said the Porte does not intend to make a stand against the declaration of the independence of Roumania, Servia, or Montenegro. It would, if unavoidable, consent to Montenegro's receiving an extension of territory proposed by the Constantinople Conference, and probably would not seriously contest Servia's claim to an extension on the right bank of the Maravia. It seems all Turkey's efforts are to be concentrated on saving as much as possible of Northern Bulgaria. It will claim that a portion of the country east of the Lom should be left under the direct rule of the Porte as Mohammedans are in the majority. If this appeal fails it will endeavor to obtain organization for Bulgaria similar to that of Lebanon."

Prince Milan has postponed going to Nisch, on account of the mobilization of the Austrian army, which creates undefined apprehensions and abundant political speculation. The territory granted to Servia, on the western frontier, by the treaty of San Stefano, will, accord-Lord Beaconsfield arrived this evening; he | ing to the Prince, by a ukase just issued, be

Several thousand Russians arrived in Roumania from Russia during the past few days, and have taken positions on the line of the posts facing the northern outlets of the Carpathian passes, between the rivers Argist and Serett. The troops from the Dobrudja are also crossing the Danube for the purpose of camping up on high ground on the Roumanian side, as much sickness prevails south of the river.

The news from Thessaly indicates the probability of a renewal of the Greek insurrection This is said to be in consequence of the discouragement of the Greeks at the reported understanding between England and Russia, which they believe fatal to Hellenic interests. Soon after 1 o'clock this afternoon the Plenipotentaries to Congress drove up to Bismarck's Palace. Each Plenipotentiary wore the usual diplomatic dress of his native country. At 2.30 the flag of Germany was hoisted over the Palace, betokening that the Congress had opened. The street in front of the Palace is closed against ordinary traffic.

The Ministerial organ says peace being the principal object in view, selfish interests will he regarded as of secondary importance by the august conclave, which has met to confer upon Europe the blessing of durable and wellmatured arrangements.

Official papers say, unless symptoms are deceptive, the Berlin Congress will successfully dispose of questions long dreaded as certain to kindle a universal war.

It is understood that to-day's sitting of the Congress was merely devoted to the formalities of electing a President, and the Bureau of the Presidency was conferred upon Bismarck, at the suggestion of Andrassy, who advocated this selection, not simply on the ground of traditional custom, but for the eminent services Bismarck was on all sides acknowledged to have rendered. Andrassy also expressed warmest hopes for the recovery of the reverce German Emperor. The first real working sit ting of the Congress will be on Monday This long interval appears to be due to a desire to facilitate the settlement of the task of the Congress by preliminary negotiations between plenipotentiaries. One such conference yesterday evening between Schouvaloff and Andrassy, lasted until late at night.

The first sitting of Congress only lasted an hour and a half. Lord Beaconsfield spoke in English, and Bismarck replied in the same tongue.

A Berlin correspondent says Bismarck, in replying to Andrassy at the Congress, expressed his belief in the success of the Congress. and his particular desire to see harmony established. The correspondent adds:-Bismarch hopes to go to Kissingen in two weeks. The Austrian Ministers likewise anticipate an early solution of the questions at issue. It seems probable an attempt will be made to improve on the declaration of the treaty of prise no honest and intelligent Democrat, Paris in regard to the scieure of private property afloat. The correspondent points to the enthusiasm and interest manifested concerning Lord Benconsfield, and the lack of intorest on the part of the Germans in Gortschakoff. He fears the contrast may stimulate a rivalry, and cause the differences that may arise to become personal, and he considers PARIS, June 14.—The Literary Congress that Bismarck's moderating influence at the only chance of averting this danger. that Bismarck's moderating influence affords

UNITED STATES.

New York, June 12 .- The country is entitled to know the bottom of the facts respecting the Louisiana and Florida frauds, but, if the object were to put Mr. Hayes out of office, the whole country would rally to his support, and damaging facts disclosed would be slighted and despised by citizens who regard public tranquility as of paramount interest.

New York, June 12 .- Some startling affidavits are read in the Vanderbilt will contest now proceeding. Statements from three detectives, Fahedburn, Geo. A. Mason, and William H. Clark, gave a complete account of the alleged conspiracy against Cornelius Vanderbilt, and alleged that William H. Vanderbilt and Chauncey M. Depew arranged it, and hired detectives to follow the man who personated Cornelius J. Vanderbilt to infamous places, and to report his movements to the Commodore, in order to influence him to disinherit his son; these affidavits were made several months ago, but have never been made public before. Letters from Clark and Mason, dated June 9, 1878, were also read, denying their former story, and declaring the only con spiracy was one arranged by Cornelius C. Vanderbilt himself. W. Vanderbilt and Channey M. Depew will deny to-day the

charges against them.

Last night, Lucien Levy, aged 38 years, o Hebrew, a member of the firm of Henry Levy & Co., pocket-book manufacturers, committed suicide at his residence by taking strychnine. Eight days ago he married a Prince street flower girl, who was a Christian, although he had been engaged for some time to a Jewess, who was a neighbor of his. Levy was wealthy, and was received in ex-cellent Hebrew society up to the time of his marriage. Mrs. Levy is a bright, good-looking young woman. She professed to be unable to assign the cause for her husband's

suicide. The railroad meeting here was chiefly a gathering of Western railroad managers; all the main trunk lines were represented with the exception of the New York Central, which sent no officers, but its Western connections were all represented by their managers. The committees reported on the results of the polling compact during the last three months. They are of the opinion that the results are favorable, and that no better policy could be devised than the continuance of the same arrangement for another term. The general drift of the discussion was in the same direction, though instances of failure to carry out the stipulations of the compact were cited; yet the feeling among the principal managers seems to be in favor of the continuance of the present arrangement. Nothing final was decided upon as yet. It is understood that today questions concerning east-bound passengers will come up for discussion, with a view to devising some plan to prevent a general

war in passage rates at St. Louis and Chicago. It is probable Mr. Bryant will die within 24 hours. 'The physicians' last bulletin said that he was exceedingly weak and feeble, and but for his wonderful vitulity he could scarcely be expected to live more than a few hours. Bryant has been unconscious since Monday afternoon, and has taken no nourishment in the meantime. Among the callers last night was ex-Governor Tilden, an intimate personal friend of Mr. Bryant. Mr. H. Watson called with the poet Stoddard. LATER.-William Cullen Bryant died this

NEWARK, N.J., June 12. J. H. Vanhauten, member of Phythagoras Masonic Lodge, dropped dead at the meeting of the Lodge in Richard J. Wardell's house, at 11.30 last night. A powder was found in his pocket, and a paper that had contained the powder. There are suspicions that he took poison. Vanhauten was mysteriously stabbed in his garden one night several weeks ago.

Philadelphia, June 14.—Among the passengers who arrived at this port from Liverpool yesterday on the steamer "Baltic," of the White Star Line, was Gen. Grant's second all of whom were not only prepared to subson, Jesse R. Grant, who left this country with his parents when the latter sailed from Philadelphia last year. The ex-President will not return until next spring. He has arranged matters so that he will avoid either too warm or too cold weather. He will go to Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Russia during the warm summer months, and after visiting Holland, Belgium and other places on his return, will manage to spend the winter months in the south of Europe-very likely in Spain. He will remain there long enough to avoid the inelement winter weather of the North; will then return to Paris in the beginning of spring, and thence to this country, Mr. Grant says his father takes a very deep interest in all that transpires in the United States. He is posted as to every thing that is going on. He does not St. Lawrence O'Toole, who sought his consepapers have apparently not much in their columns that interest him. He goes for Church as his Cathedral. If history is to be American papers however. Mr. Grant asked worth anything, it ought to be accurate. his father if he had heard of the investigation into the Presidential election now progressing in Washington. Of course he did. Did he express any opinion about this investigation? "Well you know I am not permitted to utter political opinions on his behalf, but I can tell you he regards Potter's ininvestigation as useless a foolish piece of

New York, June 14 .- General Sherman made a very remarkable after-dinner speech yesterday at a meeting at West Point Alumni. Alluding to the possibility of an attempt being made to disturb the President's title, he declared that Mr. Hayes, although a mild-mannered gentleman, would be found to possess nerve enough to maintain his right if it was assailed, and in so doing he would have the support of the army. The sentiment drew forth bursts of applause from the veterans as well as the young graduates.

New York, June 11. The Herald says Mr. Buchaud of Illinois. Republican member, performed the foolish feat of a small politician yesterday, by attempting destroy the effect upon the country of the revolution of the Judiciary Commission—a pretty conclusive proof that the title of President Hayes will never be seriously questioned in such official circles as have any power to divert it.

The Times says the action of the House officially disposes of Mr. Montgomery Blair's extent explosive compound designed to blow the door of the White House. The Tribune says it would be interesting to know whether Potter wishes now that he had it. The World says if Senator Conkling desires to Mexicanize the United States Government he must look elsewhere than to the Democratic party for his crushing vote. The House of Representatives yesterday, on the matter of re-opening of the action of the forty-fourth Congress, it will surand to find an answer to the calumniators who have attempted to vote others of electoral fraud 51,876 in Louisiana and Florida against grand inquest of people by attributing wild and revolutionary purposes to Democrats and promoters of grand inquest.

The Star says the validity of Hayes title is now definitely disposed of, so far as any Congressional action is concerned, and with it disappears a revolutionary shillalith.

IRISH NEWS.

Mr. Wilson, M.P., will introduce the English Sunday Closing Bill, which the Irish members are determined to support, partly from principle and partly for revenge.

The Dublin Nation says: The one funny circumstance connected with the election was the telegram of the Earl of Beaconsfield thanking the constituency of Down for the distinguished demonstration made by it in support of the policy of the Government on the Eastern question. As if the Eastern question had anything whatever to do with the contest from first to last!"

On May 22nd the House of Commons threw out the Rating of Towns Bill, the object of which was merely to give the same facilities in Ireland for the registration of parliamentary voters that have existed in England for the last nine years. Of all the outrages perpetrated by the House of Commons on Ireland during the present Parliament, this is decidedly one of the most flagrant and inde-

The Dublin Nation says :- Mr. Parnell, and some others of the active section of the Home Rule party have made further assaults on the Queen's Colleges by way of disputing the estimates, and we may here note that the discussions so far raised upon the estimates by the so-called obstructive members has so retarded the business of granting the supplies that Mr. Parnell has been called a curse to the kingdom (of England.)

On the night of May 7th a case of shooting at a land agent, which has caused some excitement in Monaghan, took place. Mr. Filgate, agent of Mr. Lucas, of Castleshane, near this town, was retiring to bed, when a shot was fired at the sleeping apartment which that gentleman occupies. The bullet, which was a large one, and evidently fired from a gun, shattered the plate-glass window of the apartment, and rebounded.

Another characteristic political pronouncement has been made by the Meath clergy. At a meeting held on the 9th ult., in Navan, thirty priests declared their hearty concurrence in the Kells resolution approving of Mr. Parnell's behavior in Parliament, thanking that gentleman for his splendid services to Ireland, and condemning the apathy and inaction of a section of the Home Rule members as the cause of the failure of the

The Waterford News says :- "We perceive by Mr. O'Connor Power's speech in Glasgow that he purposes resigning his seat in Parliament if the Irish party do not get on better. This comes well from one who has taken, INSURANCE COMPANY with Mr. Hugh O'Donnell, a large share in breaking up that party. We have it on the best authority that Mr. Power will not have the slightest chance at the next election for Mayo. The electors are tired of him and his

At a special meeting of the Kerry Tenants' Deposited with Dominion Gov. \$50,000 Defence Association, held May 18, presided over by John O'Flaherty, and largely attend-ed, Mr. Thomas O'Rourke, T.C., took occasion to refer to the absence of The O'Donoghue, M.P., from the House of Commons since the beginning of the session. After some further remarks a resolution was unanimously adopted calling upon The O'Donoghue to be in his place in the House of Commons when Mr. Gray's motion was being discussed relative to the oppressed tenantry of the Galtee Mountains

The following letter appeared in the Irishman of the 1st of June:—Sir.—The committee appointed in this town last week to raise funds to aid the men charged with the above murder, met again on Monday, the 26th ult., at 8 p.m., at the Bull's Head Inn, Fishergate. and I am pleased to say they were supported wribe their mite, but also to take out collecting books. It was decided that the whole of the town and neighborhood should be well canvassed, including the following adjacent villages :- Bulwell, Hucknall, Eastwood,

Lingtymill, and Ilkistow. The authorities of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, have taken advantage of the restoration to give a history of the building. They very properly attribute it to the Danes, but very improperly insist that the native Irish never had anything to do with it. Perfectly certain it is that the Danish bishops went on all occasions to Canterbury to be consecrated, but it is equally so that there were Irish prelates in the See who were consecrated at Armagh. We need not give any other name than that of Lorchan O'Tuathail, now known as read an English newspaper at all. British crution in the See of St. Patrick, and administered the archdiocese of Dublin with Christ worth anything, it ought to be accurate.

. The Freeman's Journal prints the following extract from a pamphlet entitled "A Short History of the Dublin Aristocracy; Being the First Day's Proceedings of the British Association, 1878 ":- " In the evening this section proceeded to the office of the Church Temporalities in Upper Merrion street, where they were invited to inspect the powerful microscope recently manufactured for Mr. Godley. That gentleman explained that this was supposed to be the the most powerful instrument yet made, its magnifying power being 20,000 diameters. By its means he showed that the Church surplus can be distinctly seen, though wholly invisible to the naked eve. It is handsomely mounted in brass, no other metal being so appropriate, all things considered. The room is hung with portraits of the 400 devoted young curates who miraculously received a call to preach the Gospel just before the disestablishment of the Church. These were not disobedient to the heavenly vision. but received perpetual curacies, entitling them to a share of the Church property, for 'the laborer is worthy of his hire." On the 20th ult., after twenty-two days of

trial, there was closed, in Dublin, one of the most remarkable cases occurring in Ireland for many years. The object of the trial was to set aside a will made by Christopher N. Bagot, who died one year ago, bequeathing his estate, worth more than a hundred thousand pounds, to his brothers, instead of his wife and son. Mr. Bagot was a man of great energy, born in Roscommon, and spending most of his life in Australia. There he amassed his fortune, returning to his native land a few years ago, where he married the daughter of Sir William Verner, of Armagh. It was this lady who brought the suit to break down the will, claiming that either by some mental aberration or the intrigues of relatives, her husband had been made to believe that the child born after their marriage was not his, and consequently to disinherit him. The case was one of the most sharply contested in the annals of Irish litigation, but a mass of testimony was adduced quite unfit for public reading. The decision of the jury breaks down the will, the son, Neville Bagot getting the bulk of the property. But now the executors have entered their protest, and a new chapter in this repelling story of aristocracy in Ireland is in prospect.

WEEKLY TEST.

Number of Purchasers served during week ending June 15th, 1878:— 5,384. Sume Week last year:— 8,065. Increase.

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Good quality of Plain colors' Dress Silk, only 75c per yard.
Very Good quality of Plain Colors' Dress Silk, in all the new shades, to be sold at 85c per yard.
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CARSLEY'S NEW FANCY SILK. Good quality of Fancy Dress Slik, in all patterns, to be sold at 49c only.
Very good quality of, Fancy Dress Slik, in all the new colors and patterns, to be sold at 58c and Gle per yard.

Extra good quality of Fancy Dress Silk, in all the new colors, to be sold at 75c per yard.

CARSLEY'S NEW DRESS GOODS.

Extra good quality of Irish Poplin, in all the new coloss, to be sold at 59c per yard. Extra good quality of All-wool Cashmere De-belges, in all the newest shades, to be sold at 49c beiges, in all the newest shades, to be sold at 40c per yard.
Splendid line of Homespun Debeiges, in all colors only 38c per yard.
Special line of All-wool French Debeiges, in all shades, to be sold at 35c per yard.
Special line of Vienna Cloth, in all the new colors, to be sold at 29c per yard.
Splendid line of Diamond Brilliantine, in all the new colors, to be sold at 25c per yard.
Special line of Debeiges, in all the new shades, to be sold at 24c per yard.
English Butting, in all colors, only 33c per yd.

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Ladies' will please remember that we are selling good Linen Ulsters at only \$2.50.

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DR. CODERRE'S INFANTS' SYRUP, 25c p bot'.

"TONIC ELIXIR, 50c "
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321 DORCHESTER COR. ST. DENIS STREETS. WHOLESALE AGENT FOR THE DOMINION. B. E. McGALE, Chemist, 301 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Montreal.

Dec 5, '77. OLD. Any worker can make \$12 a day at home. Costly outfit free. Address at home. Costly outfit free. Address jan 30-25 TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

ly.

JAMES FOLEY,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS & MILLINERY 213 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

(Opposite Dow's Breweny) LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' JACKETS

In great variety. Also, a large assortment of GENTS' FURNISHINGS. June 27, 78,

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

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

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

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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 Fursthoroughly and promptly executed.

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The Stock of DRY-GOODS held at the abov and stock of DK14-00198 field at the ab-address comprises a full assortment of usefu and cheap lots, as will prove by the fol-lowing price list, and for quality and value we defy competition to the trade of Canada. Remem-ber our motto,—

" Value for Value Received." CATALOGUE OF PRICES: Flamel Department. Canton Flannels, 10c., 13c., 11c., 15c., 16c., 17c. White Saxony Flannels, 17jc., 23c., 25c., 27c., 30c.

52c. White Welsh Flanuels, 25c., 30c., 33c., 35c., 38c. 40c., 45c. Scarlet Saxony Flannels, 174c., 26c., 23c., 25c.

27c., 30c., 35c. Scarlet Lancashire Flannels, 30c., 35c., 38c., 45c Scarlet Jancasine rannels, 50c., 55c., 55c., 55c. Grey Flaunels, 25c., 35c., 55c., 55c., 45c. Plain Colors, in Blue, Pink, Magenta, Amber,— all selling at 25c. and 25c. Fancy Shirting Flaunels, selling at 25c., 25c., 25c., 35c., 55c., 40c., 55c., 50c. The 55c. line measures f of a yard wide.

Blankets for Man and Beast. Stocks of White Blankets, selling from \$1.75 to \$6.50. Piles of Grey Blankets, selling from \$1.25 to \$1. Large lot of Horse Blankets, from \$1.25.

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dozen. Roller Towelling. Henvy Stock of Towelling,-prices : Le., 7c., 9c. 10c. 12jc. Huckaback Towelling,—price. 12jc., 14c., 18c. Grass Cloth, checked and plain,—price, 8c., 12c. 14c., 16c.
Huck Towels by the dozen, selling at 5c., 6c., 8c.
10c., 12c., 15c., 25c., 25c. each.
Bath Towels, selling at 15c., 25c., 36c., 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 34c.

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. Good line of Tweeds, only file.

Extra large lot of English Tweeds, only 70c.

Splendid assortment Scotch, only 80c.

Extra quality English Tweeds, only 85c.

Extra quality English Tweeds, only 85c.

Real English Buckskin, only 80c.

Special lot Silk Mixed, only \$1.

Stacks of Small Check Tweeds, only \$1.

Stacks of Small Check Tweeds, only \$1.

Bust West of England Tweeds, only \$1.

Buse and Black Worsted Coatings, only \$1.30.

Basket Coatings, only \$2.20.

Extra large lot Coatings, selling at \$2.40.

Best make Diagonal 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.

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 35c. Men's Tweed Shirts,—price, 75c. Men's Flannel Shirts,—price, 75c. Endless Variety of Ladies' and Gents' Kie Mitts, Gloves, &c. Prices low.

Call early and Secure the Bargains. Oct 31st-12-ly

J. G. KENNEDY.

Our Retail Establishments. THE EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE OF

It has been the alm of the Commercial Review in the exhibits we have made of the various branches of industry with which our city abounds, to mention only those establishments abounds, to mention only those establishments that can be fairly called representatives of their trade. And white, 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 a good styles and make as are the most of custom-made suits. In fact, there are many of our best citizens who buy ready-made clothing entirely, and none of their acquaintances are aware that their stylish suit do not come from a fashionable tallor. suit do not come from a fashlomable tallor. 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, there 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' readynade clothing in every variety.—Canadian and Scotch tweeds, cassimeres, doeskins, &c. On the first floor is the stock of overcoats, 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 enting 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, broadcloths, &c., &c., in bales. Their clothing, for excellence of quality and first-class workmanship and finish, cannot be surpassed. We commend any of our readers who really want superlor, well-fitting, stylish and durable custom or ready-made garments at bottom prices to pay this house a visit. They are sure to be suited by suit do not come from a fashlomble tallor Especially has this feature of the trade been ap or ready-made garments at bottom prices to pay this house a visit. They are sure to be suited by going to this fine establishment—Advi. O'NEIL,

The best quality of PRESSED HAY always on hand at Reasonable Prices A CALL SOLICITED AT 273 WILLIAM STREET.

--- DEALERS IN--

Hay, Oats, and General Feed Store.

INTESTING FACTS.

The English seem to have more than they never knows when she's whipped.

South American newspaper men are not particular as to whether their journals come out daily or weekly. And it may be added that their subscribers feel just the same way.

We take pleasure in informing our numerous correspondents that there are more useful leds. A door-knob fitted to receive and exhibit

the photograph of the head of the house has been invented. They will probably have a slow sale until families can determine who is the head of the house. The delegates to the Typos' National Con-

intelligent compositor." would seem to have been used sarcastically. Such papers as could not, owing to the within six months. Peace is like a motion to

opposed to communism. The words, "The

adjourn, always in order. It may be true that a hundred cancelled postage stamps will buy a Chinese baby, but the fellow who had an American baby left on his door-step for nothing wants to know

what's the use of gathering stamps? A Missouri horse thief would have got away nicely if the animal had not fallen and pinned him to the ground by the leg. He had been swearing without a second's intermission for two hours when the pursuers came up.

A Jewish pawnbroker would not take millstone in pawn, if any one should try to pledge such an article. The law of Moses ferbids them to be taken, because they are necessary to the subsistence of the owners.

There is a fresh revolution in Mexico. An old apple woman created it by attacking a squad of Federal recruits and putting them to flight. She is now at the head of a party and the stock would fall only they can't go any lower.

The celebrated Father McNamara is coming to Montreal on the twelfth of July to quell the disturbance. If Parliament had known this beforehand, what a saving there would be to the country. The Blake Act would have never been heard of.

Beer is strong in the present English Parliament. Two Basses and two Alsopps sit in the brewery interests, and another noted brewer, Mr. Hanbury, is to have a seat in the House of Commons. A third member of the family of "pale ale" Bass has been defeated in his endeavor to get into l'arliament.

Bismarck does not entertain a very great opinion of Lord Beaconstield, and Lord Beaconstield thinks Bismarck overrated. The man that wrote Contarini Fleming has a right to form an opinion, but then so has the conqueror of France and Austria. Disraeli never | near it, he | frequently has to disguise himself

fought anything but the Asian mystery, An old man in Hoboken asks, "Who ever saw a man kind?" The Philadelphia Bulletin asks, "Who ever saw a lamb chop?" The Boston Globe aks, "Who ever saw a hair Mein shyeders, yoost dose yokes keepen you oop ein leetle viles, oon maype yust kit dot tiret dot you set town on yourseleffs, hain't it?

The school statistics of South Carolina

show 45,444 white and 55,592 colored children attended the public schools of the State last year; that is, there are 9,148 more colored children enjoying the advantages of the publie schools in South Carolina than white children. Of the teachers, 1,225 are white, and 949 colored.

furniture insured, but the next day appeared before the agent and wanted the policy changed, explaining that she had forgotten that she was married, and had had her maiden name inserted in the policy. Hawkeye:- "Stickney, the famous circus rider, says the feat of performing a triple somersault has never been successfully per-

attempt. Mr. Stickney, we are amazed, at your ignorance. You just watch Secretary Schurz about next Presidental election. If Adam could for ten minutes come to life would be recognize the old place, the same old city lots, the same old lemons, oranges, figs, elephants, snakes, dandelions, pie plant peanuts, sassafras and persimmons that he used to name up and chalk down? All would be gone. He would recognize naught.

formed in public, and every one who has

attempted to do it has been killed in the

But if he happened to wander into the negro ministrels he could hear the same old joke. The Cincinnati Gazette of Saturday copies this item from an Irish paper :—"Purse lost by a poor widow woman who has a sick child containing 13s and a letter." And adds: "No wonder the child is unwell." The next item d wn the column is the Gazette's own, and it is as follows :- "Robert Taylor, aged eighty-three years, is the father of twenty-five children by three wives, seventeen of whom are living.

Robert should be tried for bigamy. A subscriber of a Hamilton paper wants to know what will stop hens from pulling out their feathers. There are two effectual preventives of this disgraceful habit of the hens The most thorough is to pull all the feathers out yourself. The hen don't look as well after this, but she cannot pull out any more feathers Another remedy consists in pushing her feathers through and bending them into a hook on the other side. This is a clincher.

M. Lenglen, of Arras, France, recently made known a curious case of the transmission of physical traits to the third generation. A man named Gamelon, who lived at the close of the last century, had six fingers, two thumbs on each hand, and two great toes on each foot. This peculiarity was not perceptible in his son, but in the third generation all of the children conformed to the malformation of their grandfather. A similar instance has been observed in the lower animals by M.

The Journal de Bruxelles states that towards the end of December, Victor Emanuel became a prey to gloomy presentiments, and watched the approach of the year 1878 with nervous terror, being full of apprehensions both for himself and his country. In this frame of mind he resolved to pay a visit to the Pope, and a gentleman in his confidence was despatched to the Vatican to ask whether his Holiness would received the King. Pius IX had preserved for him a friendship which was commingled with tenderness and com passion. He at once consented to the interview and appointed a time. One evening Victor Emmanuel took a carriage, and, after various detours, to prevent any notice where he went, set down at the Vatican. It was near midnight when he entered the Pope's chamber and threw himself on his knees. He remained with him for three hours. No one else was present.

NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO

FIREFLIES IN PERAK-Porhaps one of the most beautiful sights in Perak, a recent traveller can do to suppress the Kaffir insurrection, but tells us, is a mangrove-swamp on a soft, still, there is something in leing a nation which dark night, when the fireflies are out in myriads, flashing from leaf to leaf, and darting like brilliant sparks from tree to tree in showers of light. Every here and there they settle, and then seem disturbed, when the coruscations of tiny stars are perfectly wonderful. Every fly seems to send out its light in pulses or throbs, like the flash from a employments for a hair-pin than lacing shoes, this scene that the lover of natural history signal-lamp; and so great is the beauty of would deem it alone worth a journey to the

East to see. A Curious Tree.-A curious peculiarity of the boabab tree, found in Africa and Madagascar, is that scarcely any injury will destroy it. Fire scorching the exterior does not impair its vitality. Nor can it be injured from within, as it is quite common to find it holvention refused to put themselves on record as low. Even cutting it down does not exterminate it, for it continues to grow in length while lying on the ground, and its roots, which reach ferty or fifty yards from the trunk, retain their vitality. Although the pressure of advertising, publish an ode to tree attains an enormous age, Livingstone peace last week, can bring it out any time having examined one which he judged to be 1,400 years old, it is attacked by a disease which affects its woody structure, so in course of time its own weight causes it to fall in a mass of ruins.

> THE RHINOCKROS HORNBILLS.—The hornbills are natives of Africa and India: they are large birds, being about two feet and a half long. They are remarkable for their enormous bills and for a curious appendage on the top of the bills, the use of which has very much puzzled those who have described it. The bill is more than tive inches long, having saw-like edges; it is heavy, but lighter than it looks, and is composed of a honey-combod structure. In very young birds the protuberance is not visible. The food of the hornbill consists of fruits, reptiles, and carrion; it follows the hunters who kill wild cattle, bears. and stags, to gorge itself on the offal. These birds are excellent mousers, and are kept by the inhabitants of Ceylon for clearing the houses of vermin. When they have gained the topmost branches of a free, they produce a peculiar roaring noise, which may be heard at a distance of a half a mile.

> THE BUSTARD.-This is the largest land bird to be found in Europe; and at one time it was frequently to be found in Great Britain, but the increased cultivation of the roil, and the persecution it has received from sportsmen, have so reduced it, that it is only to be seen, and that very seldom, in the county of Norfolk. The length of this bird is rather more than three feet, and its weight from twentyfive to thirty pounds. Its flesh is delicious. The bustard is a very shy bird; and is only to be found in open and extensive plains where its food can be easily procured, and where every intruder may at once be seen. The sportsman has great difficulty in getting within gunshot, for the birds post sentinels to give them notice of any danger. To get as a labourer, or to drive a cart or carriage to its feeding-place. Its legs are long, and its wings short; it will never rise on the wing till it is forced to do so, and it is therefore sometimes taken by greybounds. It has a curious bag, or pouch. on the fore-part of the neck, which can hold six or seven pints of water; but the use of this pouch is not clearly known. It makes a nest on the ground with a heap of straw, and lays two pale brown eggs, spotted with brown, and rather longer than those of the turkey.

THE LION AND THE HORSE .- The flesh of the horse is esteemed by lions more than that of any other animal. The pursuit of the horse amongst other cattle has given rise to the idea that the rider most attracted his attention; but such is not the case. In corrobora-WATERFORD, N.Y., has the champion ab- tion of this, Thompson relates an incident sented-minded young woman. She was re-cently married, and a few days after had her furniture insured, but the next day appeared. Lucas Van Vunsen, a Vec boer, was once riding across the open plains, near Little Fish River, South Africa, one morning about day break, and, observing a lion at a distance, he endeavored to avoid him by making a wide circuit. There were thousands of springboks scattered over the extensive dats, but the lion, from the open nature of the country, had been unsuccessful in hunting. Lucas soon perceived that he was not disposed to let him pass without further parlance, and that he was rapidly approaching to the encounter; and being without his rifle, and otherwise little inclined to any closer acquaint-ance, turned off at right angles, laid the jambok freely to his horse's flanks, and galloped for life. But it was too late. The horse was fagged, and hore a heavy man on his back. The lion was fresh, and furious with hunger, and came down upon him like a thunderbolt. In a few seconds he overtook him, and, springing up behind Lucas, brought horse and man in an instant to the ground Luckily, the poor rider was unburt; and the lion was too eager in worrying the horse to pay any immediate attention to the rider. Hardly knowing how he escaped, he contrived to scramble out of the fray, and reached the nearest house in safety. FRUIT-EATING BATS,-They are of much larger size than the insect-eaters of the tem-

parate zones, and subsisting on the luscious fruits that grow so abundantly in the tropics. cause great havoc among the plantations, rob bing the fig-trees as fast as the fruit can ripen, and compelling the owners to protect their orchards by great nets or by a lot of little cages of bamboo splints put about each cluster of fruit. Some of these buts can see as well during the brightness of noonday as amid the shades of twilight; but during the day the most of them withdraw to cliffs or caverns to sleep, or retire to gloomy forests and hang upon their trees in great colonies ... many hundreds occupying the same tree, to which they regularly resort. Their favourite is the banyan tree-that giant of the woods | in the window that the shop was to let, and which sends shoots downwards from its. branches which take root until, in course of time, a single tree becomes a considerable grove. To the branching rafters of this great green roof, they hang in rows like some curious brown fruit, each mantled in the cloak of his leathery wings, and sound asleep. When returning in the morning from his midnight foraging, a scene of the greatest confusion occurs. Those that get to the tree first resist all the rest, striking at them with the hooks of their wings, and shricking at the top of their voices. Each one must fight every morning for his place to hook on, and having got it, feels bound that all late comers shall have as hard a time as he had. These large bats, some of which measure six feet from tip to tip of the wings, do not confine themselves wholly to fruits, but sometimes chase small birds and quadrupeds, and frequently vary their bill of fare with insects; on the other hand, some species are eaten by men, and said to taste like chicken. They that she was to marry him. She now refused were known to the most ancient writers, and the old fables of the Egyptians, Greeks and neither get her, the shop, or his money. His Hindoos are full of stories about their marvellous qualities. It is supposed that those fabulous animals, the Harpies, owe their origin to the ridiculous notions believed of the terrible powers of the kalongs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bismarck has been chosen President of the European Congress.

The verdict "victim of dime novels," has superseded temporary insanity. A TERTOTAL TRUTH.—Woman tempted man

to eat, but he took to drink himself.

Why must an adjutant be a good accountant? Because he has to reckon up the columns."

DIGESTIBLE.—What is that from which if you take the whole some yet will remain?-Wholesome.

The peaceable body of men who sacked the Mayor of Quebec's house wanted to get access to (the) Chambers. Every tramp one meets on the road at pre-

sent pronounces himself, with some degree of pride, a Russian agent, HIS ANT AND HIS UNCLE.-The sluggard is bidden to go to the ant, but how much more

frequently he goes to his uncle. How may five persons divide five eggs, so that each man shall receive one, and still one remain in the dish?—One takes the dish with the egg.

Congressman McMahon appears resolute. Behind his professional austerity he seems to have genial qualities. Men with big cars are usually generous.

The newspapers tell us that "Newgate is condemned." We fail to recognise anything new in the news. Newgate has always been a condemned prison.—Fun. "They were saying, dear Maria, that you painted your, face when I indignantly stood

up for you and said it was only Erysipelas." Maria embraced her friend, of course. "Denver."-The man who said that there is t tide in the affairs of men is usual accredited with the name of Shakespeare, but he was really North, and he took it at the flood.

The cash-keeper of the Bangalore Bank bas been sentenced to four years' imprisonment for being too conscientions. He was engaged to "keep the cash," and he kept it. Funny Folks. "What is life-insurance?" exclaimed a bold agent in a street-car to a victim of a bursted

ompany. "I can answer that," replied the victim: "it is the art of keeping a man poor all through life in order that he may die rich. An Indian once offered up the following prayer to the Great Spirit :- Oh, Great Manitou! I neither want buffalo nor deer, hunting grounds nor scalping, only give me the

savvy to cheat like a Christian, and leave the

rest to me.' Congressman Blackburn has a big mustache. He ekes out the mustache by letting his side whiskers help it to droop magnificently down the side of his cheek. He is handsome enough without the side-borrowed appendage. Seven thousand Sepoys at Malta will cost

John Bull (see Supplementary Estimate)

£748,000-i. c., £100 a man. Black draughts

come expensive! "Throw physic to the dogs!" said Macbeth. "Throw money to the dogs !" says Britannia.—Punch. In the Emerald Isle.—Tourist (to fair companion): "How quiet and lovely! Surely this might be a spot the poet had in mind when he said, 'Silence reigns.'" Guide: Ah, begorra ye may say that same; and

thunders too, yer honour! A gentleman visiting the Exposition at Paris, with his wife, remarked to her that he'd heard of several tunnels in France that cost over a thousand dollars a yard. "Over a thousand dollars a yard!" she exclaimed. "Oh, how I do wish I could have a dress off that stuff!"

Mario, the tenor, is not in want. He lives

comfortably in Rome. He was offered \$2,200

for the use of the dozen windows that command a view of the street, where the funeral artege of Victor Emmanuel was he preferred to let his friends have the view for nothing. A young lady was entertaining some friends the other evening, when one said: "Miss -, your braid is coming off." She clapped her hands to her head and found nothing un-

slipped. The gentleman quietly pointed to the braid of her dress, about a half a yard of which had been torn and was lying on the noor. There was an audible smile. It used to be said of old Joe Lane, of Oregon, that he spelled the name of his Creator with a little g and Joe with a big G. On the occasion of the decoration of the Confederate graves at Fayetteville, Ark., the other day, there came flowers from far-off Oregon from loe Lane for the grave of his old comrade,

Colonel Yell, who fell in the Mexican war,

Match that for sentiment, you Hungarians and

A wise man says, "Never name your child after a living person." The reason is obvious; you don't know how that living person may turn out before death visits him. And if you name your child after a dead person, you want to be sure that he is very dead. It is hardly safe now to select one less remote than Moses. Unpleasant things are being dug up against the most cherished names in the world's his-

Notwithstanding the political hatred between the parties in Quebec is so intense, yet we can state, and we do so with pride in humanity, that when the sneetre ronge was abroad in Quebec lately, not one of either party prayed for the death, or at least for the disabling, of an opponent. When it was reported Mr. Joly had been stoned the Opposition prayed in a body that it might not be true.

A middle-aged man applied to the magistrate at the Thames Police Court, on Friday, for advice under singular circumstances. He stated that some time back he went into a shop to buy a collar. He noticed by the bill spoke to the lady behind the counter about it. After she had told him all about the shop, he said to her, " How about yourself, my dear are you to be let with shop, or let alone? She told him that she had been married already, and she thought that that was enough. He told her he thought that was all the more reason why she should try a second venture. After some thinking, he persuaded her to say "Yes."—The magistrate: But had you never seen the lady before?-Applicant replied gravely that it was the first time he had ever her, but "directly he clapped his eyes on her he thought she would suit." He noticed the name over the door was a Jewish one, and he asked her if this would be any bar to their marriage. She replied "Certainly not," adding that it did not matter to her whether he was Jew, Gentile, or heretic. They accordingly arranged matters, and a day or two later he nict her by appointment, and gave her £150 for the business, on the understanding to carry out the agreement, and he could worship told the applicant that he had no power to force the lady's inclinations. It seemed rather a poculiar' tale, and he would send an officer to inquire into the matter-London Times, The Harmandan Anna M

CHEAPSIDE

(ESTABLISHED 1819.)

437 & 439 NOTRE DAME ST.

HOSIERY.

OOTTON, MERINO, LAMBS WOOL

Infants White Sox, Nos. 1 to 6.

Infants White Sox, Nos. 1 to 6.

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

"Colored Sox. 1 to 6.

"Colored Sox. 1 to 6.

"Colored Sox. 1 to 6.

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

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

Girls White Hose, 7c up to 60c per pair.

Girls Brown Hose, 8c up to 30c per pair.

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

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

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

Ladies Black Hose.

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

Ladies Fancy Hose in great variety.

Gents Unbleached Sox, 10c to 50c.

Gents Unbleached Sox, 10c to 50c.

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

Underclothing.

Ladies Merino Vests, high neck and Long sleeves
Ladies' Merino Vests, low neck and short sleeves.
Ladies' Merino Pants.
Boys' Merino Vests and Pants.
Girls' Merino Vests and Pants.
......Men's and O. S. Men's Merino Vests and
Pants from Sic up.
N.B.—Our lambs wool Underclothing is so
packed away, that we can sell from it during the
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 following reusons:

ing reasons:

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

MANTLE DEPARTMENT, Up-stairs (West side)

Style and Fit Warranted.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT, Up-stairs

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June 20.

THE IRISH IN CANADA.

A LECTURE BY

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

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

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

THE CATHOLIC LEAGUE and its " avowed object was to bring about a

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

-anything more shameful for men professing

to be representative Catholics to propose-

anything more degrading to the ill-used

have been struck, it is not easy to conceive.

their political rights and privileges in the "in our name and in our behalf." then coming elections—no right whatever; [Mr. Waller here quoted from the Globe of and yet, unauthorised and all as they were to 1874, and from an article in the Catholic weak and undignified conduct in our name as follows:-] and on our behalf at the present time? (Applause.) I should think not; and if so, it is dian, in January, 1875, our fellow-countryman not one bit too soon that the Irish Catholics and co-religionist, Mr. O'Hanly, whom we of our fellowcitizens of other creeds and nation-

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

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

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

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

regotiate, they were to have committed the Tribune of that date, written by a young gentle-lrish Catholics of Ontario to the one party or man of Ottawa, Mr. James J. Kehoe, to sustain to the other. Do we desire a repetition of his position in this respect, and then continued

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

LET OUR YOUNG MEN.

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

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

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

A vote of thanks was then moved to the lecturer by Mr. W. Kehoe, seconded by Mr. Murphy. Mayor Waller replied, and after some diseussion the motion was carried amidst loud

THE QUEBEC RIOTS.

cheers, and the meeting broke up.

Quenec, June 12, 1878.

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

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

The troops after remaining on the ground a short time, were marched up Mountain Hill killed in Paul street on Wednesday afternoon, to the Parliament House upon which it had was resumed yesterday, and after the examinour minds; for thinking upon it, and acting been rumored an attack would be made, and ation of several witnesses, was further ad-

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

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

WILL NOT MATTER.

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

GET THEM AS WE CAN."

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

WE'LL HAVE SOME ONE'S BLOOD TO-MORROW for that blood shed to-day." After the meeting a band of about a thousand proceeded to the gaol and demanded the release of the prisoner Giroux, who was arrested on Mountain Hill, having previously been noted as one of the foremost in the ranks of the rioters. This being, of course, refused by Mr. Maclaren, the governor of the gaol, the crowd proceeded to break several of the windows and afterwards retired. During the early

part of the evening a number of men assembled before the residence of the Mayor, and demanded admission. On being refused they proceeded to force in the door, and swarmed into the house. They searched it from top to bottom, terrifying the inmates by their most disgraceful threats of what they would do to the Mayor when they caught him. The Mayor having made his escape, they made off after smashing the basement windows and doing some other damage to the interior. The whole force of the police being engaged in guarding the various stations, and

OTHER IMPORTANT POINTS

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

TIME WAS LOST

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

a troop of Canadian Hussars remaining all

night on guard at the armory. The special train from Montreal with the troops on board and which left Richmond at 2.10 this morning only arrived at 8.30 this morning. They were expected to arrive at 3. All is quiet up to 10.30 this morning but how long it may continue is uncertain. OTEREC, June 14.

TO THE CITADEL

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

FOLLOW HIM.

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

Quesso, June 15.

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

SACKING OF PROPERTY

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

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

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

The inquest on Edward Beaudoire, who was The men who were to have sued for terms upon it, in a very great degree will be found remained on guard until eight o'clock, when journed till Monday at ten a.m.

1878.

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275 NOTRE DAME STREET,

Montreal.

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 pstylicges accorded to Permanent Building Societies according to the laws in fosce.

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

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

4th. To increuse its capital stock from time to

their loans will be asked.

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

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

H. JEANNOITE, N. P.

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