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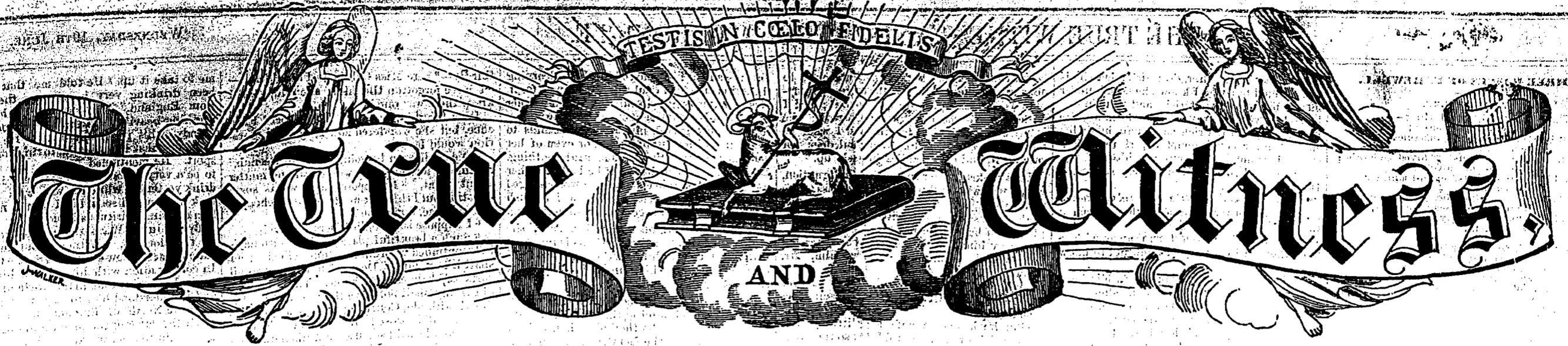
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

VOL. XXVIII.—NO. 45

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY JUNE 19, 1878.

TERMS: \$2 per annum In advance.

THE OLD HOME.

It is not a castle olden, Standing in the smiling golden, With a deep moat moored and hoary, And a ray from bygone glory, O'er its ruin.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

The London, Ont. Free Press says:—The streets of Montreal are patrolled nightly by small squads of police, under the command of a sergeant.

A TERRIBLE WAR LEGACY.

[From the Cleveland Herald, June 8.] J. C. Whitney, of Garrettsville, 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.

SHOT HIS BRIDE'S FOOT OFF.

The Sidney (Ohio) Journal says:—The strangest of strange accidents, and one which might have led to graver results, happened at the residence of C. H. Flinn, near Honston, last Friday night.

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.

We were at the Cafe Chantant the other night. It is a building somewhat larger than the Corcoran Gallery of Art. It is a great place for music, songs and dances.

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 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.

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.

THE BLAKE ACT.

A STRANGE WAY OF DEALING OUT JUSTICE IN TRUE—A CONTRADICTION.

Mr. Cunningham came into the Post office this morning and made the following statement: As two companions 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.

A REMINISCENCE OF COMMODORE VANDERBILT.

There were very few things that the late Commodore Vanderbilt had set his mind upon 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.

WHEBBE 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 impression. The present army of tramps in this country are not all foreign communists. They are not all law-breakers. I have seen and conversed with many hundred equally as destitute tramps as myself.

SUICIDE.

On Wednesday forenoon a young man, apparently about 32 years of age, arrived at the St. Lawrence Hall, and registered as J. D. Clegg, England. During the day he showed signs of nervousness, which was, however, supposed to have been the effects of drinking.

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THE POPE'S REPLY.

The Hon. Mr. Laframme 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.

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.

DION BOUCAULT ORDERS A MAGNIFICENT YACHT.

Following the example of several other members of the dramatic profession, Mr. Dion Boucault has gone into yachting, and he will shortly add to our superb pleasure marine the largest steam yacht on this side of the Atlantic.

The engines, boilers, and furnaces are to be in the aft, or after section, and are also to be in the gallery, or address, and accommodations for the crew and petty officers. In the center section, to be a grand saloon, twenty-five feet square, with a wide and long as that of many ocean steamships.

ceive orders from or converse with anybody in the smoking-room. In the forward section are 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.

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 Islands.

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 CELEBRATION.

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.

THE FATAL FALL.

Going up the steps of the house Mr. Bryant will hold 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.

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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 his house.

HIS 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.

MISS CONSCIOUSNESS.

When Miss Fairchild entered the parlor General Wilson was there to meet her, and in a few words explained what had occurred. She hastened to the dining room and spoke to Mr. Bryant, who was seated in a chair, and she recognized that the voice was the proposed ending, Dr. Gray's physician. He expressed a doubt whether the Doctor who goes out very little would come if sent for, but Miss Fairchild said that she would call on the Doctor.

THREE KISSES OF FAREWELL.

By Saxe Holme. Three—only three, my darling— Separates, solemn, slow; Not like the swift and joyous ones...

DORA.

By Julia Kavanagh. Author of "Nathalie," "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..."

Paul looked grave, almost sad. "It was plain that he felt by no means sanguine. 'But how—how so?' asked Dora..."

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

her see that I loved her, dear girl; but she is not pledged to me. I know she could never marry me unless I got rich, and you know..."

"I suppose I run away," demurely suggested Dora. "Dora," he said, a little austerely, "never just so: No sister of mine could do such a thing..."

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...

These thoughts followed her in her dreams. She saw a green solitude, and a fishing lake, and a white house. She wandered in its rooms, preceded by Mr. Courtenay, who, looking on her with his one eye, said in a whisper—"Don't be afraid, my dear; I am dead, and cannot hurt you..."

CHAPTER IV.

Paul's godfather, Mr. Ryan, had one of the largest private libraries in Dublin, and to him Dora at once applied for books. She was an especial favorite, and was graciously received...

"I am sure Paul will have Deenah!" she said, warily, "and his catalogue will be a beautiful catalogue; 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..."

"Napping—napping both of you!" said the intruder; "and how is that catalogue to be done, eh?" "I was napping, Florence," gently replied Dora; "I was reading..."

he well just because he has that catalogue to do, and the chance of a fortune to get. I suppose young Templemore will have it; and I wish he may, she added, waxing wroth; "he is my cousin, third or fourth, and I wish he may get Deenah! I do, since Paul does not care for it, and only coddles himself up..."

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

"What is he so objectionable? Never mind, Deenah will make him fascinating enough." "But he has got a wife and little girls, ejaculated Florence. 'I told you so the other day—I wish you would not worry, Mr. Ryan..."

"I shall go on with that Hydra," 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 so..."

Mr. Ryan had been "going on" with the Hydra and the antique mask for a week. He was one of the many who mistake a kind intention for its fulfilment. A promise was so delightfully easy. It gratified both his amiability by the prospect of good to be done, and his indolence by its postponement. Dora smiled at his calmly-benevolent tone, and then went her way...

"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..."

"I don't know," he said, "I promised Florence to do you work, her?" "When did you see her?" "This afternoon. Dear girl! she came to tell me her father wants her to marry a Mr. Logan whom she hates. She was all in tears, but I so promised to work, and was successful, that she was bright again when she left us..."

fortune, and he had said so bluntly on learning the terms on which Paul was to compete for it. Mrs. Courtenay, good soul, had wondered her brother-in-law did not at once leave the money to Paul, just giving him a few thousands to begin life with; but of herself, or even of her daughter, Dora's claims, she said nothing...

"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 dinner. I really think it will succeed..."

"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..."

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 day was neglected now, and he remained at home day after day to work at the catalogue...

"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?" How happy and content he looked, but how sunken his eyes were, how hollow his cheeks had grown! The thought haunted her, as after seeing him off, she came home from the station and passed through the garden to the house, looking at his last autumn flowers...

"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..."

"I don't know," he said, "I promised Florence to do you work, her?" "When did you see her?" "This afternoon. Dear girl! she came to tell me her father wants her to marry a Mr. Logan whom she hates. She was all in tears, but I so promised to work, and was successful, that she was bright again when she left us..."

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...

"I suppose so," replied Dora passively. "Such a beautiful place as old Courtenay's is," continued Florence enthusiastically; "I shall like it much. I have planned all sorts of changes, you know. These mousey old things shall not have the best room. We 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. "Is there really an uglier one?" asked Florence. "Well, I was thinking of it, and that if I had Deenah, I should put it in the hall, and now of course I will..."

"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 curtsy, she ran away, thinking...

"How savage Dora looks, and how shy 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 she had designs on penniless John Luan. Only pleasure was her law, and it was very pleasant to be looked at with such sincere admiration as that to be read in Mr. Luan's blue eyes...

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

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 look 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 deceased. Witness continued—He stated that he came over in the S. S. "Caspien." 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, England." He was furnished with room 159. He had some baggage, which is now at the hotel. Mr. Wells, one of the other clerks, told me he had taken the letters and papers produced, 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 deceased, at the same time stating that he was under the impression that deceased was suffering from delirium tremens. I saw deceased 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, and drew my attention to the fact that he was under the bed looking for something, but he 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 the room, through the fan-light; I observed a pistol lying on the floor, but I did not see the deceased. The gas was burning in the room. I asked Mr. Gerken's permission to force the door; which permission he gave, and Lloyd forced 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 kicking. Drs. Fenwick and Brown were called 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 as 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 thought that he might jump through the window. I 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 thought it click four or five times. I saw a revolver lying on the floor, a short distance from him. He was lying against the door, with one of his feet against the bed. I tried to open the door with the key of the next 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 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 endeavored to cut it open. I tied his hands and to prevent 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 altogether, it is one of the saddest suicides the press has had to chronicle for some time.

"That the deceased, Joseph 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 stayed 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, he might go on talking or thinking about it, he might go in a balloon, but he never can fly like the whip-poor-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 carry him there. The woods is the place of that kind of poetry. A rope walker collected \$7 from a crowd that had gathered in Otago, Pa., to see him perform. He spent the money in a bar-room, 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 fell. His recovery is improbable.

INQUEST.

The Coroner's jury empanelled to inquire into the circumstances connected with the death of the late Joseph D. Clegg, met on Friday 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 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 and at Halifax. By the Coroner—He mentioned where he came from, but he spoke too indistinctly for

FIDELITY.

HARRY 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.

THE "TIMES" ON LORD DUFFERIN.

A cable despatch to the Globe gives the following extract from the London Times editorial on Earl 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."

THE BONANZA PLAYED OUT—DECLINE 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 envelops 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.

RELIGION AND MORALS IN GERMANY.

A Berlin 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.

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.

A TALK WITH A BODY-SNATCHER.

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

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.

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 mired 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 returned 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 further 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 10th of March; I don't recollect if he borrowed powder from me then, but he did on another occasion within the last two or three months, but not very much; I was shooting with him since the 17th of March; it was Charles McKinnell's gun he then had; he is a pretty fair shot; the gun was given back to McKinnell the day before the murder; Friel's gun had a bad stock and required to be restocked.

for purposes of constructing granaries and barracks. The Indian troops were speeded on their way by the Europeans quartered at Cannanora, 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 comrades 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 indigenous disciples of Lucknow, whose name is legion. Bouts of all kinds, and of a make that would surprise Searle and battle Mr. Reed by the similarity of low to stem, buzzed round them, and house petitions to buy oranges, execrable cigars, photographs, Arabic articles of vertu manufactured in France, and gorgeous boxes of rahat lokoum went up from a floating colony of brawny lare-legged gentlemen in red fezzes and flowing jellabias of every tint of the rainbow; but the Madrassees looked on more amused and amazed than in for 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 out! The officers know this, but such is the deficiency of the Sepoys that they will not broach the subject in their officers' hearing lest they should offend their susceptibilities.

him reflect. If, therefore, God has deputed us 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 the enemy and put a stop to his universal trade. A month's blockade like this will have a singular effect on his heaps of gold, of which he is so proud. He will find them melt almost 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 vessels in all ports, which may be sent on the track at the first moment. The sooner they are ready the 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 as 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 brings to us. Russia loses millions daily through the want of a merchant navy. It is possible that the money obtained in this way will one day be repaid to the subscribers. In any case, in the event of war we shall have a fleet fit for defence as well as for attack. If our adversary has more money than we have there is not a people in the world that love their country more than the Russians, and we be to those who doubt it. Now that, for defensive purposes, the Czar has authorized the formation of a volunteer fleet under the control of his son, the Czaritch, 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 Sioux—Strength of the Combined Indian Forces—What is required as a Guarantee of Peace.

The noted missionary of the Sioux nation, Father J. B. M. Genin, has arrived at Bismarck from his prolonged visit to the hostiles across the line. Father Genin arrived at Sitting Bull's camp about last August, and up to the 15th of May presented his missionary labors. He has been with the Sioux since 1867, and has personally known Sitting Bull ten years. Sitting Bull calls him his brother, so strong is their friendship. When Father Genin left him, the old warrior, who is really only thirty-eight years of age, presented the banner of the cross with the war mare that he rode in the Custer massacre; also two stone tomahawks of warriors who claimed they had killed respectively eleven and twenty-seven soldiers with them in the Custer disaster. They valued them as great treasures, but their love for their priest forced the sacrifice of parting with them. Father Genin's confidential and religious relations with Sitting Bull and his band, some of whom he instructed in the Catholic faith and baptized, make him the most important witness who has ever been in or near Sitting Bull'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, Piegan, Assiniboines, 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 meat, and Father Genin says they must meet it, as the buffalo range on the Canadian side cannot support one-sixth of all 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 6,400, 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 rifling cartridges. They even refill the Henry rifle cartridge by reducing the phosphorus 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 tomahawks 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 Station. 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 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 started General Miles as much. They had no hostile intent, but General Miles' proposed pursuit would have been fatal to peace. He warns our troops against moving into the Milk River country, and following it to the line. Miles' idea that effect would be disastrous, and probably result in another Custer massacre."

THE RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

The Colon of the 14th publishes from the Official Gazette the Russian text of the appeal of the Czaritch 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 flag young and old; leave your wives and children behind you, and save the country.' Such was the cry of a simple citizen, the famous Koznuz 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 Koznuz Mininn. The august protector of the volunteer fleet now being organized, the 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 elapsed since our 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 character of immense importance, and the realization of the results of peace has been prevented. No enemy on land can cause the slightest uneasiness to Russia. We possess a numerous army and a people reckoned by millions. All are devoted to the Throne. There always have been and always will be patriotic heroes, like Mininn, in Russia. Their task is to gather together and organize the defensive power of the country, and when we can dispense with attacking to find out the weak side of the adversary and make

THE EMBARKATION OF INDIAN TROOPS.

(Correspondence London Standard.)

Madras has given its answer to Sir George Campbell. To the "benefited presidency" belongs the credit of having been foremost to respond to the Empress' call upon her Indian subjects. Yesterday, shortly after midday, the steamship Ganga, lying the blue pennant of the Naval Reserve, boomed 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 large 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 scan the shores. The vessels were the vanguard of the fleet which has been chartered to convey the Multa 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 Gun and the Duke of Athole passed Aden on Wednesday last, thus having taken 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 packets. Both ships had cast anchor in the Roads within an hour of their having been despatched, 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 Hindus, 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 their pioneer shells yesterday so 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 even one enterprising Italian has set up a caravan of the off chance, and one is at a loss to divine how such a perturbing report can have got wind. But Egypt is as fertile of cannonballs as Spain—for instance, there was one in Alexandria a few days ago that ten acres had been bought up at Suez by the British Government

THE LEITHAM MURDER.

THE PRISONERS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL AT THE ASSIZES.

On Friday, May 17th, at Letterkenny, the prisoners Anthony McGrenaghan, Bernard McGrenaghan, Thomas McGrenaghan, Michael Heraghty, Anthony McGrenaghan and Michael McGrenaghan, were arraigned for the fifth time on command for the wilful murder of Lord Leitrim, his clerk and driver, near Lifford, on the 27th of April last.

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 mired 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 returned 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 further 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 10th of March; I don't recollect if he borrowed powder from me then, but he did on another occasion within the last two or three months, but not very much; I was shooting with him since the 17th of March; it was Charles McKinnell's gun he then had; he is a pretty fair shot; the gun was given back to McKinnell the day before the murder; Friel's gun had a bad stock and required to be restocked.

The True Witness.

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CALENDAR—JUNE 1878.

WEDNESDAY, 19—St. Juliana Falconieri, Virgin. Henry VIII crowned King of Ireland, 1541. THURSDAY, 20—CORPUS CHRISTI. Holyday of Obligation. Wolfe Tone born, 1763. FRIDAY, 21—St. Aloysius Gonzaga, Confessor. SATURDAY, 22—Of the Octave. St. Paulinus, Bishop and Confessor. Molynaux'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. Henry VIII. assumes the title of "King of Ireland," 1540. TUESDAY, 25—St. William, Abbot.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

Now that we have our daily, the Evening 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 Witness 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 sample copies. A goodly number of names 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. In all cases we pay the postage. Just think of it; a first-class daily newspaper, for three months, for seventy-five cents! Already the circulation of the Evening Post in Montreal has gone beyond the height of our expectations, and we have ordered a powerful four-cylinder press in order that we may meet the demands of the public and compete with our contemporaries 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, Montreal.

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 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 thoroughfares. 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 who are perhaps nearly as much sinned against as sinning. It is not towards such an enemy that the Montreal volunteers wish "to show their pluck," and we are sure that it was more owing to accident than 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 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 the men 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 Argenteuil Advertiser, thinks that the enormous consumption of beef in Great Britain warrants the Canadian stock raisers in speculating upon a 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 thousand. He says, too, that the prices of fat cattle are on the rise.

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 may reap a fruitful harvest into his fold. We learn that a portion of Wellesley Island has 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 religious business, and Satan has, no doubt, 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 glory 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 metemorphosis to qualify themselves for a region, in which most of them, perhaps, have but a hazy belief, yet which has withal a potent argument—Itself.

POLITICS.

Everything of importance that takes place in Canada is, somehow or another, attributed to political 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 opinion—when 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 breuxos 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 labour into 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 baby-shows to be described, the Herald will spare no expense to outdo its neighbors in the

enterprise. Above all papers in the United States, the Herald is the greatest spread-eagle of them all. Its right wing reaches the east; its left the west, while its talons are 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 "fuds" Livingston, solves the problem of the Nile, undertakes to reach the North Pole, on the summit of which it expects to plant the Star-Spangled Banner to the classic "musik" of Yankee Doodle. Nor is this all; of late the Herald has been doing 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 Catholic world, the Encyclical, &c. &c. But the Herald has overshot the mark this time. The "Roman prelate" is a poor hand at theology; and we strongly suspect that some ingenious penny-a-liner in the Sixth Ward is the veritable 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 CATHOLIC 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 a 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 hand-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 priests, were deficient in theological training. Their education was as deficient as their enemies unjustly say their morals are loose. But as they have decided to marry we hope it will never be said of them, as Madame de Staël unfairly said of the Germans, that "they change their wives as quietly 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 Deputies 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, in this country, is "neither more nor less than a political organization under another name." "Whatever," it continues, "its 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, it is true, do not approve of this diversion 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 Ottawa. It proves pretty clearly that that deputation was Conservative in its tendency, and almost admits, which we believe to

be a fact, that Mr. Mackenzie snubbed the members who composed it. In the House, the deputation was seated with the Conservatives—Mackenzie Bowell, Hector Cameron, Dalton McCarthy, John Beverley Robinson, W. C. Little, and H. Langavin, 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 hope so; and we do not doubt but that the 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 so long as it carries the name, it will always be looked upon with anger by Catholics.

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

Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, the patriotic M.P. for Dungarvon, 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, if Irishmen can ever become reconciled to the present state of affairs. If Englishmen could only learn that kindness 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 portion 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 Duggan, senior, appeals to the faithful for help. A Brutus called out, "Help me Cassius or I sink" so does the New York Witness cry 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. Duggan "has confidence in the Saviour's command and promise," and he shall receive. Harassed by impecunious tradesmen the New York Witness pledges itself to thankfully receive the smallest donations that may 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.

"A study of these figures (statistics too long to quote) develops the remarkable fact that the Roman Catholics in this country have almost exactly doubled in each decade from 1780 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 population of the States under her sway. This, if true, is remarkable indeed, and we 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 command, but we scarcely think that it will win much glory in the fight by appealing to those who only subscribe "in the name of the Lord."

DOMINION DAY.

Within the next few weeks three days of importance will be chronicled on this continent. July 1st, July 4th, and July 12th, will soon be come and gone. To the residents within this Dominion one of those days 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 make up the American Republic—will all unite on the 4th of July to do honor to the anniversary of Independence Day. On that day "none will be for a party but all will be for the State." Here, however, unhappily, the elements of intestine 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 yet 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 England"; let Scotchmen toast of "Auld Lang Syne"; but let us all attest allegiance to the land we live in.

THE QUEBEC GOVERNMENT.

The Quebec Government is so much occupied with its efforts to retain power that it appears to have but little time to attend to the affairs of the Province. The "years" are 31 and the "days" are 31, and so the sea-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 may be desperate in its character is not unlikely to occur; it is no exaggeration to say that incendiarism may occur, and yet with the exception of Mr. Nelson's motion, not one word has yet been said in the House about the Party Procession Act. We hope that the Reformers will treat the Catholics better on this issue, than the Conservatives did. The Government of Mr. de Boucherville would not introduce a Party Procession Act. No matter what reason, yet the Conservative party declined, and that, too, at a time when they could easily have done so, to secure peace to our city by abolishing the outward display of those elements of strife by which we are surrounded. Had the Government introduced such a measure, it would have passed very easily, but it looks as if the fear of offending a few of the minority was of more importance to the Government of Mr. de Boucherville than the peace and good name of our Province. And what did they gain by it? Nothing, but defeat. Well, we 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 Procession Act would be supported by many 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 docks according to plans and specifications prepared by the engineers appointed by the Commissioners. In all there were eleven competitors, amongst whom was Mr. F. L. McNamee & Co., Messrs. O'Brien & Co., and Sullivan & Co. When the tenders were received and opened by the Commissioners, it was then discovered that an additional foot of water was wanted to meet the requirements of the shipping interests. Supplementary tenders were called for, but, strange to say, the Commissioners omitted to ask these supplementary tenders from all the contractors who had complied with the conditions imposed. For some reason the Commissioners confined the call for supplementary 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 was not the business of the Commissioners. If the lowest tender complied with all the ne-

cessary conditions: if he gave, or was willing to give, all the necessary security, and in every way met the demands of the Commissioners, the plea of "too low" will hardly remove from the minds of the public that there have been some agencies at work to place the contract in the hands of political friends. It 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. We believe Mr. McNamee & Co. are as well able to successfully complete 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. Mackenzie, 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 futureills, 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 maiming 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 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 rumored 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 the Eastern Question. We are told, by cable-gram, that Turkey in Europe is likely to cease to exist, or only to become a geographical expression." After twelve and a half centuries of active life, we find that Islamism is still one of the problems of the world, and that Europe is still agitated with the question of its existence in its midst. At such a time it may be 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 most powerful and active agent in the world, in controlling Paganism? Islamism to-day is the only non-Christian religion that sends forth missionaries to destroy the fetish gods of Africa, just as Mohammed himself cast down the idols of Mecca. Islamism has been, as is still, a great power. Mohammed himself was 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 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, Mohammed 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 does. As a man he was great; but as a Prophet, as the founder of a new religion, as the "equal" of Jesus Christ, Mohammed sinks into the character of juggler. Originally 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, but always hold that the Jewish prophets foretold his coming. He called the Gospels the "illuminating book".

and "the light and guide of life," and all through the Koran there is great respect shown for the son of Mary, *Isa ben Miriam*. It is certain, too, that Mohammed had some 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 Jews. Of the doctrines of the Trinity or of the Incarnation, Mohammed was more than 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 it does, while according to others it does not. The latter think that the passages in the Koran which refer to it are spiritual or allegorical. The majority, however, hold to the former; if, on almost fix this stain upon the followers of Islam. Man, according to the Koran is to be twice judged—once at death and again at the last day. It teaches the observance of religious duties as the first thing necessary to salvation. It says that "prayer 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 truth in its teachings, for in its 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 Twelfth of July. This letter the *Globe* editorially says was written by a well known citizen of Montreal, who is a thorough Protestant, and well qualified to speak correctly the sentiment of his co-religionists in that city. Here is the letter in full.

(To the Editor of the *Globe*.)

SIR,—In your paper of this morning I observe the following resolution passed at the annual meeting of St. Catharines of the Grand Lodge of the *Freemason* of British North America:—

Resolved:—That we, in Grand Lodge session assembled, do hereby endorse the action taken 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 full representation of our Order to assist our Montreal brethren in the assertion of a right which has been denied 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 be prompt to resist their uncalculated interference. We Protestants in the Province of Quebec, especially in the city of Montreal, are strongly opposed to such processions as the *Corpus 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 Ontario 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 strained 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—not up for other purposes than the protection of the faith or equal rights; and it is 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 perpetrators 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 near at hand. Meanwhile, business has been 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-

ity, and speculation receives little encouragement. The revival will, therefore, be shorn of its most dangerous and precarious elements 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, provided, however, the peace of Europe be maintained.

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 former activity. Such was the case in 1857: the suspension of the Banks of New York, the high rate of interest in London, the ruins of so many commercial houses all through the world, were forgotten six months after their taking place. The panic subsided as all panics do; confidence again began to spring up; the banks again began cautiously to put out their bills, and in short, the world once more began to repeat the eternal round of "stagnation, economy, industry, &c., &c."

Four years have elapsed 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 productiveness of the seasons has been unusual; raw materials are at the lowest quotations, money is plenty, interest exceedingly low, and crops of cereals have everywhere a most promising appearance. Yet, with all these 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 over-production, 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 yet 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 iron-making establishments of the country—the conflict between labor and capital—all these causes concurred in intensifying the depression.

In France, the ransom paid to Germany—the 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 twelvemonth of the industry of the country has been followed by over-production in certain 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 people—are gone; but, happily, France has nothing to fear from the conflict between labor and capital. She has been through the ordeal already.

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; very German became a voter, and the Socialistic ideas of Karl Muller and Ferdinand Lassalle, countenanced by the Chancellor to counterbalance middle-class influence, found willing exponents 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 an ordinary navvy to 15s. a day, and ended in a commercial crisis unabated after five years' duration. Reckless extravagance and wanton strikes were replaced by destitution and misery. Ferd. Lassalle'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 consequences 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 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 one-half of its nominal value, has to resist the spreading of communist opinions the levity

of the Russian nobility favors and the ignorance of the peasants tries to realize.

In every country the crisis of 1873 has been felt, and the consequence has been the loss of the accumulation of savings; while the situation was 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 been avoided; the excess of imports over exports 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 sales; but the wisdom of economy is the 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 rapidity.

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 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 House declared the incriminated colleague to be guilty of obstruction, he would be silenced for twenty-four hours. This system could be applied successively to every troublesome member of the minority, and all the majority would have to do would be to vote blindly in accordance with the orders of their leaders. Men who have been refreshing themselves in the dining-room, while Mr. Parnell or Mr. O'Connor Power was opposing the Queen's College Estimates, would be hurried back to the Legislative Chamber to pronounce the member for Meath and Mayo guilty of obstruction. We have always held that so-called 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, he beamed upon Mr. Raikes and his fellow-committeemen with a bland serene 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 Deputy Speaker to wince or write; 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 say it was an absurd mistake to place the member for Meath on the Committee. Be that as it may, if Sir Stafford Northcote proceed with his 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, Cavan, and Dungannon.—*Connaught Patriot*.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.—At a meeting of the Corporation on Monday, a resolution was adopted requesting the Lord Mayor to present at the bar of the House of Commons, according to his right, accompanied by the officers of State, a petition embodying the resolution adopted at the late meeting of Roman Catholics on the subject of primary, intermediate, and University education.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

PARTY CONTESTS IN FRANCE—STRUGGLE BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOR—FREE TRADE—TROCADERO—THE PERSIAN DIAMOND SALON—EXHIBITS—OPENING 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 question of commercial treaties, or qualified 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 put the screw on France to ratify, without further tergiversations, the international treaty accepted in principle. The cotton manufacturers and metallurgic interests, all 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 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 Empire, 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 enduring success. France became amazingly rich by reciprocal commercial treaties, and if Republicans allow the dial of time to be put back, Liberals out of work and starving tradesmen will speedily demand the *regime* 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 palace is on the point of being opened; it is a small structure, containing 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 native artisans. They have carpeted the walls 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, *sorrels*, 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 seem to be in parchment paper—the newest kind of "shirts" he serves a kind of golden fee, prepared by wetting the leaf placed in your cup. Japan also, in her type garden, not only raises her own burn-door fowl 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 would crush a battalion of Prussians by a blow, or crack a nut for a baby; iron in all its stages is represented, from the mineral up to the most delicate steel. There is a solid block of 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 Peace 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 attended by 2,500 children daily.

In another week the first of the series of openings of agriculture and horticultural 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 the poultry, it is not too much to say, a more magnificent show cannot be witnessed 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 *salon* in *parvo* of wonders; the model of the workmen's home is very curious; the bed is on a level with the ceiling newly, 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 scroop to keep away damp, and the second having simply paper walls be patronized; the three pretty bar maids are all curls, *Jehus*, brass ornaments and music. The walls of the building are in variegated tile work, and the straight back chairs recall rather those employed in Spain for garrotting criminals than Flanders. The wine pavilion is divided into a series of seventy boxes, behind which the exhibitors await the mobile 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 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 Arsenal of Yokoska. Her length is 191 feet; breadth, 22 feet; draught forward, 11 feet; and aft, 13 feet. She has two decks, the upper one carrying five guns. Her officers are 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 clerical phobia, when it called our priests the most opprobrious names. I have seen, also, many of the purring and filthy articles devoted to our religion of "the only religious daily in 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 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. Three years ago did I hear a good Irish priest not a politician either, but a gentleman of discernment, say that this paper would one day viper nourish 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 sincere. 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 I 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 owns and writes 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 eulogistic terms? Did he not proclaim from the very house-tops the superior teaching of our different Sisterhoods in their academies? And are we now to believe all this a delusion, 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 consecrating the lives of her most learned clerics 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, Voltairian 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 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 Aroons, 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 a family to educate and train in respectful obedience to the Church, am asked to take this paper into my home, to 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 most stand aside." I suppose he means individuals, and who are those individuals? His parties of course who have no rights whatever—his Soggarths Aroons, those Soggarths who in the mountains Ansons, the lonely valley, and by the dreary wayside, in days not very long gone by, when a prize was put upon their upturned heads, taught his fathers. Those, sir, must stand aside. They must give place to the Canadian man, and the few learned (?) scholars 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 conscientious 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 Cæsar. And then, oh then! we will have schools according to his heart. And then again!—Well what? We will have an educational millennium, and the Editor of the *Canadian*, friend of the restraints of the authority of priest and prelate, will be happy. Shout hurrah, join hands every Irish Catholic with the Robespierres and Diderots, with the Socialists to the South of you, now drilling and preparing for the general melee. The Canadian 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 parent—it does not form part of the present Creed of the *Irish Canadian*.

FATHER.

Ontario, June 16th, 1878.

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

REV. MR. BOCHET'S DEPARTURE.

Twicken, 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. 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 token of the great respect and esteem his parishioners unanimously 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 lead of the cavalcade, followed by his Reverence, accompanied by P. Herber. Then followed nearly three hundred of our parishioners in carriages, all accompanying the Rev. Gentleman to the station. When arrived at the station the enthusiasm displayed was intense and all vied 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 now 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,

MR. O'DONNELL, M. P. AND MR. PARNELL, 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 who had no Irish representation had ever 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 be an 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 the 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 done, 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 amongst the Irish Parliamentary party were divisions he and his friends were in no way to be blamed for. He found that in the efforts of Mr. Parnell to maintain the solemn compact 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 session shown themselves more faithful to the Irish cause than they had during all the months of the preceding session. These men were not only prepared to fight against him and his friends, but they were borrowing and out-herding 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 plaudits by denouncing 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 that which branded an innocent population with the crime of assassination, they were denounced for obstructing the government. Those hon. gentlemen, while informing against him and his friends, were informing against 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 *Slasher* wrote:

"A man died in Atchison, Kansas, last week from eating diseased buffalo meat. A clear case 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, n?"
Funny man. "Yes."
The intelligent compositor demands to be informed what it means, and the painstaking funny man, with many tears, explains the joke, and with great elaboration, shows forth how it is a play on "cold pison."
"Oh, yes," says the intelligent compositor, and retires. Sets it up "cold pison."
Funny man groans, takes the proof, seeks the intelligent compositor, and explains that he wishes not only to make a play on the word "pison," 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 compositor. "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 curtain.

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.

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 Sargievitz Fourganieff and Tom Taylor.

Mr. Andrew D. White, L.L.D., President of Cornell University, was elected President, and William Batch Secretary of the United States section of the International Bureau.

BRATISLAVA, June 11.—The leaders of the National Liberal party are here for consultation, and to determine the course of action. The belief is that Bismarck had determined upon dissolving the Reichstag even before the attempt to kill the Emperor.

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

BRATISLAVA, 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 a tonic upon his nerves.

Prince Hohenzollern, 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.

PRINCE NIKITA professes to be anxious to avoid a conflict, but refuses to surrender his present holdings.

BERLIN, June 11.—Minister Rostock has been instructed to urge at Berlin, the annexation of Old Serbia to Servia.

A Berlin correspondent says the Congress will probably sit on alternate days, each sitting to occupy three hours.

IN REGARD TO ASIA, the Turks will plead that Russia's possession of Kara would leave a great part of the country defenceless, and the nationalities about Batoum are opposed to annexation to Russia.

A Paris correspondent says Saffet Pasha is preparing a circular stating the Bulgarians are systematically endeavouring to extirpate the Muslims.

A Paris despatch says:—An iron-clad army of several battalions has been ordered to Thessaly at the request of the Government of that Province.

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

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 Czarist 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 Podgoritz, as the Prince of Montenegro posted a brigade in that direction, apparently to exercise pressure upon the negotiations.

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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 tranquillity as of paramount interest.

New York, June 12.—Some startling affidavits are read in the Vanderbilt will contest now proceeding. Statements from three detectives, F. A. Heald, 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 conspiracy was one arranged by Cornelius C. Vanderbilt himself. W. Vanderbilt and Chauncey M. Depew will deny to-day the charges against them.

Last night, Lucien Levy, aged 38 years, a 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 excellent 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 to-day 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 vitality 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 morning.

NEWARK, N.J., June 12. J. H. Vanhatten, member of Phylloxera 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. Vanhatten 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 son, Jesse H. 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 inclement 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 read an English newspaper at all. British papers have apparently not much in their columns that interest him.

Mr. Grant asked 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 investigation as useless a foolish piece of business."

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. Buchanan of Illinois, a Republican member, performed the foolish feat of a small politician yesterday, by attempting to 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.

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 most 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 indefensible.

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 Castlebar, 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 Month party. At a meeting held on the 8th ult., in Navan, thirty trustees declared their hearty concurrence in the Kells resolution approving of Mr. Parnell's behavior in Parliament, thinking that gentleman for his splendid services to Ireland, and condemning the unwholesome and unbecoming of a section of the Home Rule members as the cause of the failure of the party.

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, 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 class."

At a special meeting of the Kerry Tenants' Defence Association, held May 18, presided over by John O'Flaherty, and largely attended, 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 by a large number of good and earnest friends, all of whom were not only prepared to subscribe 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, Bucknall, Eastwood, Langmill, and Dikistow.

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 names than that of Lorcan O'Tuathail, now known as St. Lawrence O'Toole, who sought his consecration in the See of St. Patrick, and administered the archdiocese of Dublin with Christ Church as his Cathedral. If history is to be 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 Merion 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 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 eye. 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. Same Week last year:— 8,065. Increase:— 789.

CARLEY'S NEW SILKS. Fair quality, medium width Black Dress Silk, only 85c per yard. Good quality (21 inch wide) Black Dress Silk, only 90c per yard. Good quality gros grain Black Dress Silk, only 75c per yard. One case of Extra good quality gros grain Black Dress Silk to be sold from 80c to \$2 per yard.

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CARLEY'S NEW DRESS GOODS. Extra good quality of Irish Poplin, in all the new colors, to be sold at 50c per yard. Extra good quality of All-wool Cashmere Debelges, in all the newest shades, to be sold at 40c per yard. Splendid line of Homespun Debelges, in all colors only 35c per yard. Splendid line of All-wool French Debelges, in all shades, to be sold at 35c per yard. Special line of Vienna Cloth, in all the new colors, to be sold at 25c per yard. Splendid line of Diamond Brillantine, in all the new colors, to be sold at 25c per yard. Special line of Debelges, in all the new shades, to be sold at 25c per yard. English hawting, in all colors, only 35c per yd.

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 Grass Cloth, checked and plain, price, 8c, 12c, 14c, 16c.
 Hurd Towels by the dozen, selling at 5c, 6c, 8c, 10c, 12c, 14c, 16c, 18c, 20c, 22c, 24c, 26c.
 Bath Towels, selling at 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 9c, 10c, 11c, 12c, 13c, 14c, 15c, 16c, 17c, 18c, 19c, 20c, 21c, 22c, 23c, 24c, 25c, 26c, 27c, 28c, 29c, 30c, 31c, 32c, 33c, 34c, 35c, 36c, 37c, 38c, 39c, 40c, 41c, 42c, 43c, 44c, 45c, 46c, 47c, 48c, 49c, 50c.

White and Grey Cottons.
 Horrocks White Cottons, full stock.
 Water Twist White Cottons, price from 7c.
 Grey Cottons, Huddell's, Dundas, Cornwall, England, price from 3c.

Tweeds, Coatings, &c.
 Large lot of Tweeds for boys, only 30c.
 Large lot of All Wool Tweeds, only 50c.
 Good line of Tweeds, only 60c.
 Extra large lot of English Tweeds, only 70c.
 Splendid assortment Scotch, only 80c.
 Extra quality English Tweeds, only 90c.
 Royal English Buckskin, only 90c.
 Special lot of Scotch Tweeds, only 90c.
 Stock of Small Check Tweeds, only \$1.35.
 Best West of England Tweeds, only \$1.50.
 Blue and Black Worsted Coatings, only \$1.30.
 Bakers' Coatings, only \$2.00.
 Extra large Coatings, selling at \$2.40.
 Best make Diagonal Coatings, \$2.75.
 Extra Heavy Worsted Coatings, only \$3.15.
 Large lot of overcoats and light weight clothings—
 10c, 12c, 14c, 16c, 18c, 20c, 22c, 24c, 26c, 28c, 30c, 32c, 34c, 36c, 38c, 40c, 42c, 44c, 46c, 48c, 50c, 52c, 54c, 56c, 58c, 60c, 62c, 64c, 66c, 68c, 70c, 72c, 74c, 76c, 78c, 80c, 82c, 84c, 86c, 88c, 90c, 92c, 94c, 96c, 98c, 100c.

Underclothing Department.
 Men's Canada Shirts and Drawers, price, 35c, 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, \$1.
 Men's Kent Scotch Shirts and Drawers, price, 35c, 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, \$1.
 Oxford Baggin Shirts, price from 35c.
 Men's Tweed Shirts, price, 75c.
 Men's Flannel Shirts, price, 75c.
 Endless Variety of Ladies' and Gents' Kid Mitts, Gloves, &c. Prices low.
Call early and Secure the Bargains.
 Oct 31st-12-1y

Our Retail Establishments.
THE EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE OF J. G. KENNEDY.
 It has been the aim of the Commercial Review, in the exhibits we have made of the various branches of industry with which our city abounds, to mention the names of the establishments that can be fairly called representatives of their trade. And while, as a general rule, we have taken only those which do a wholesale business, we have not neglected to mention the retail trade which, from the magnitude of their operations, deserve especial mention. Within the last few years a great change has taken place in the clothing trade. Ready-made goods are now produced in as fine fabrics and as good styles and make as are the most of custom-made suits. In fact, there are many of our best citizens who are ready-made clothing, and they are now their acquaintances are aware that their stylish suit do not come from a fashionable tailor. Especially has this feature of the trade been apparent in the ready-made clothing which is now a necessity. The most extensive retail clothing house in this city is that of Messrs. J. G. Kennedy & Co. No. 31 St. Lawrence street. We are the pleasure of visiting this establishment a few days since, and we can safely assert that a larger, finer or more stylish stock of clothing would be hard to find. The building occupied by them is four stories in height, and is filled to repletion with every class of goods in the clothing line, comprising men's, boys' and youths' ready-made clothing in every variety—Canadian and Scotch tweeds, cassimeres, doerings, &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 cutting department is also on this floor. Here the finest custom-made clothing can be obtained in the city. 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 superior, well-fitting, stylish and durable custom-made garments at bottom prices to pay this house a visit. They are sure to be suited by going to this fine establishment.—Adv.

P. O'NEIL,
 DEALERS IN
HAY, OATS, AND GENERAL FEED STORE.
 The best quality of PRESSED HAY always on hand at Reasonable Prices.
 A CALL SOLICITED AT
273 WILLIAM STREET.
 March 16 78

INTERESTING FACTS.
 The English seem to have more than they can do to suppress the Caffir insurrection, but there is something in leaving a nation which 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 employments for a hair-pin than lacing shoes, and for a carving fork, than lifting stove lids.
 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 Convention refused to put themselves on record as opposed to communism. The words, "The intelligent compositor," would seem to have been used sarcastically.
 Such papers as could not, owing to the pressure of advertising, publish an ode to peace last week, can bring it out any time within six months. Peace is like a motion to 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 by 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 a millstone in pawn. If any one should try to pledge such an article. The law of Moses forbids 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 McNamee 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 Busses and Two Alps 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 Parliament.
 Bismarck does not entertain a very great opinion of Lord Beaconsfield, and Lord Beaconsfield 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. Bismarck never 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 asks, "Who ever saw a hair dye?" Mein slyders, roost dose yokes keep you oop em liddle viles, oon unnype suit kid lot tired dot you set town on yourselves, hain't it?
 The school statistics of South Carolina show 45,444 white and 55,292 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 public schools in South Carolina than white children. Of the teachers, 1,225 are white, and 949 colored.

NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO
FIRELIES IN PERAK.—Perhaps one of the most beautiful sights in Perak, a recent traveller tells us, is a mangrove-swamp on a soft, still, 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 courtesans of tiny stars are perfectly wonderful. Every fly seems to send out its light in pulses or throbs, like the flash from a signal-lamp; and so great is the beauty of this scene that the lover of natural history would deem it alone worth a journey to the East to see.
A CURIOUS TREE.—A curious peculiarity of the baobab 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 hollow. Even cutting it down does not exterminate it, it continues to grow in length while lying on the ground, and its roots, which reach forty or fifty yards from the trunk, retain their vitality. Although the tree attains an enormous age, Livingstone 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 rotting.
THE RHINOCEROS 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 bill, the use of which has been much puzzled those who have described it. The bill is more than five inches long, having saw-like edges; it is heavy, but lighter than it looks, and is composed of a honey-combed 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 masons, and are kept by the inhabitants of Ceylon, for clearing the houses of vermin. When they have gained the topmost branches of a tree, they produce a peculiar ratching 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 soil, 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 twenty-five 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 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. It is not near it he frequently has to disguise himself as a labourer, or to drive a cart or carriage to his 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 greyhounds. It has curious legs 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 HUNTER.—The flesh of the lion is esteemed by lions more than that of any other animal. The pursuit of the lion amongst other cattle has given rise to the idea that the rider most attracted his attention; but such is not the case. In corroboration of this, Thompson relates an incident which had a lion who resided in the neighbourhood of his own farm in the colonies. Lucas Van Vinsen, a Van 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 flats, 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 pursuit, and that he was rapidly approaching to the encounter; and being without his rifle, and otherwise little inclined to any closer acquaintance, turned off at right angles, hid the jambok freely to his horse's flanks, and galloped for life. But it was too late. The horse was fagged, and bore 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 unhurt; and the lion was no longer 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.
FURRY-EATING BATS.—They are of much larger size than the insect-eaters of the temperate zones, and subsisting on the luscious fruits that grow so abundantly in the tropics, cause great havoc among the plantations, robbing 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 bats 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 lanyan tree—that giant of the woods 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 lustrous 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 rest all the rest, striking at them with the hooks of their wings, and shrieking at the top of their voices. Each one must fight every morning for his place to look 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 were known to the most ancient writers, and the old fables of the Egyptians, Greeks and Hindoos are full of stories about their marvellous qualities. It is supposed that these 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 Terrestrial 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 penceless body of men who sacked the Mayor of Quebec's house wanted to get access to (the) Chambers.
 Every trump one meets on the road at present promotes himself, with some degree of pride, a Russian agent.
 His AST AND HIS UCKER.—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 general qualities. Men with big ears 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 a tide in the affairs of men is usual accredited with the name of Shakespeare, but he was really Noah, and he took it at the flood.
 The cash-keeper of the Bangalore Bank has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment for being too conscientious. He was engaged to "keep the cash," and he kept it.—Fanny Falks.
 "What is life-insurance?" exclaimed a bold agent in a street-car to a victim of a hurried company. "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 mistake. He ekes out the mistake 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 Malda will cost John Bull (see Supplementary Estimate) £748,000—£. £109 a man. Black draughts come expensive! "Throw physic to the dogs!" said Macbeth. "Throw money to the dogs!" said Britannia.—Duch.
 In the Enclosed 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 had 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 of 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 cortege of Victor Emmanuel was to pass, but 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 brain is coming off." She clapped her hands to her head and found nothing misplaced. The gentleman quietly pointed to the head of her dress, about a half a yard of which had been torn and was lying on the floor. There was an audible smile.

INTERESTING FACTS.
 WATERBURY, N.Y., has the champion absent-minded young woman. She was recently married, and a few days after had her 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.
HAIRY.—Stickney, the famous circus rider, says the feat of performing a triple somersault has never been successfully performed in public, and every one who has attempted to do it has been killed in the attempt. Mr. Stickney, we are amazed at your ignorance. You just watch Secretary Schurz about next Presidential election.
 If Adam could for ten minutes come to life would he 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? He would be gone. He would recognize naught. But if he happened to wander into the negro minstrels 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 down 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."
 A subscriber of a Hamilton paper wants to know what will stop hens from pulling out their feathers. There are two electrical preventives of this disgraceful habit of the hen. 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. Lengien, 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. Quatrefages.

NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO
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 soil, 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 twenty-five 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 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. It is not near it he frequently has to disguise himself as a labourer, or to drive a cart or carriage to his 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 greyhounds. It has curious legs 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.
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CHEAPSIDE

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

HOSIERY. OOTON, MERINO, LAMBS WOOL.

Infants White Sox, Nos. 1 to 6. Colored Sox. Children's White Sox, 1 to 6. Colored Sox, 1 to 6.

Underclothing. Ladies Merino Vests, high neck and long sleeves. Ladies Merino Vests, low neck and short sleeves.

Canadian Hosiery. We are now offering an excellent make of Cotton Hosiery, of Canadian manufacture.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT, Up-stairs (West side). Style and Fit Warranted.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT, Up-stairs (East side). Splendid assortment of Tweeds and Cloth.

Dress Goods. New Canterbury Coats, in seal brown, green, navy blue and olive green.

Grenadines. Plain Black Iron Grenadine, 30c to 40c. Black Glace Grenadine, all prices.

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

Corsets—Crompton Make. Queen Bee Corsets, with shoulder straps and skirt supporters.

Domestic Goods. English Prints, from 6c to 17c per yard. Brown Cotton from 5c up.

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

ALEXANDRIES. IOUVIN'S! JOSEPHINES! Best Makers.

Umbrellas. Cotton, 30c up. Zanilla. Alpaca.

Ladies' Silk Scarfs and Ties. A magnificent assortment.

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

A. A. MURPHY, PROPRIETOR. (ESTABLISHED 1816.)

Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime. Persons who have been taking Cod-Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded.

THE IRISH IN CANADA.

A LECTURE BY W. E. WALLER, ESQ., 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.

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.

COME TO THE RESCUE

a little more than we have been in the habit of doing. A waking up in this respect on the part of individuals in the different cities, towns and villages of Ontario, manifesting an interest in public affairs, and at the same time exhibiting an aptitude and fitness for public position, would be more in a year or two, in the period to elapse between general elections, to increase our numbers in Parliament than at the Catholic Leagues you could form in Canada in the next 25 years.

from Sir John and Mr. Brown were self-elected to the position, they had no commission from the Catholics of Ontario to barter away their political rights and privileges in the then coming elections—no right whatever; and yet, unauthorised and all as they were to negotiate, they were to have committed the Irish Catholics of Ontario to the one party or to the other.

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 unauthorised 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, is desirable to accomplish.

IDENTIFY OURSELVES WITH THE POLITICS OF THE COUNTRY

and with the ever recurring incidents of a local character—and there are many such Irishmen and Catholics in the Dominion—should never allow the opportunity to pass, where a question of general import or of local interest required consideration, without showing ourselves interested in the movement.

LET OUR YOUNG MEN

as it is their right and privilege, and as they owe it to their native country—become members of our volunteer corps, and enjoy the several advantages to arise from such an act. Let them, instead of wasting valuable time in bowling alleys or billiard rooms, seek more frequently literary associations, and the public journals of the day, and work on history literature and science.

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

(Mr. Waller here quoted from the Globe of 1874, and from an article in the Catholic Tribune of that date, written by a young gentleman of Ottawa, Mr. James J. Kehoe, to sustain his position in this respect, and then continued as follows:—)

In a forcible letter, written to the Irish Canadian, in January, 1875, our fellow-countryman and co-religionist, Mr. O'Hanly, whom we all admit to be a man of ability, wrote as follows: "I hold firmly to the doctrine, that it is not in the public interest of a country like ours, composed as it is of a heterogeneous population of diverse races and creeds, that any one nationality, or any one sect, should be as a unit on the most important of all temporal concerns—politics.

It is not in the public interest of a country like ours, composed as it is of a heterogeneous population of diverse races and creeds, that any one nationality, or any one sect, should be as a unit on the most important of all temporal concerns—politics. The only bond of union that can be approved is community of feeling—unity of sentiment on public questions, and in the management of national affairs; and where these are wanting, principle, honesty, good government, are not to be found."

TO THE CITIZEN

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.

SACKING OF PROPERTY

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

THE QUEBEC RIOTS.

The Quebec rioters assembled at Jacques Cartier market to-day, and after being addressed by their leader, marched to St. Roch. Those threatening movements excited the apprehension of the authorities and B Battery, and the police were called out, and Captain Short's Cavalry soon after, all under the command of Col. Stange.

they were relieved by the 8th Battalion Volunteer Royal Rifles, under the command of Col. Alley, who kept guard until relieved by B Battery at 8 o'clock this morning.

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.

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.

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.

FOLLOW HIM

and that if he was killed he trusted some one else would take his place. His fiery appeal, however, failed to awake any responsive enthusiasm in his hearers, and large numbers of them dispersed.

QUEBEC, JUNE 14.

Yesterday morning, as agreed upon the previous night, the rioters, to the number of several thousand, assembled, and were addressed by one of their number, evidently a French or Belgian Communist, at the Jacques Cartier Hall.

QUEBEC, JUNE 15.

Those of the strikers who seriously desired to find employment, and who had not joined the movement from any desire to share in the pillage committed by the rioters, have appointed as their leaders, to negotiate for them with the employers of labor, Messrs. Robert Smith and Ignace Fortier.

1878.

PREMIUM LIST

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