# Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

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

VOL. XXIX.—NO. 7.

# MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1878.

TERMS: 81.50 per annun In advance.

# THE ORANGE LEADERS.

The Defendants Committed for Trial at the next Court of Queen's Bench.

THE MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

### A FULL REPORT.

On Monday, Sept. 23, Mr. M.C. Desnoyers P. M., delivered judgment in the Orange case

of which we gave a brief summary. As the whole document, however, is of interest, and will probably be of value for the purposes of reference, we give it below in its entirety. The defendants are accused, firstly, of belonging to an illegal society called the "Loyal Orange Association," contrary to the disposition of the 10th Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, section 6th, as amended by the 29th Vic., chap. 46, section 1; and, secondly, of having, on the twelfth of July last (1878), unlawfully, assembled in the city of Montreal, for the purpose of walking in procession through certain public streets of the said city, thereby provoking a breach of the peace and endangering the lives of the citizens. The evidence, which is voluminous, goes to show, beyond a doubt that the defendants did meet, with a number of others, on St. James street, in the said city, on the morning of the twelfth of July last, with a view to walk in procession, with regalia and badges, from the Orange Lodge rooms to Stanley Street Church; and, moreover, that their so walking in procession would not only have provoked a breach of the peace, but would in all probability have caused considerable bloodshed. As to the fact of the defendants being members of the Orange Association, no distinct and positive proof has been adduced, those of the witnesses called, who were likely able to prove it, refusing to do so, inasmuch as they could only know it by being Orangemen themselves, and their admissions to that effect would criminate them; and this view was sustained by Sir A. A. Dorion, Chief Justice, in the present case; but I do not think that there can be any doubt about it, that the defendants amined the lease for the lodge-room of o ladge where the defendants bud assembled on the twelfth of July, on St. James street, where and in the vicinity of had been issued in the city papers over the signature of David Grant, County Master, calling upon the Orangemen of Montreal to meet at that hall, the Orange Hall, No. 81 St. James street. On that occasion (namely, the twelfth of July), and on divers other occasions, the defendant, David Grant, acted and spoke openly as one being high in authority, on behalf of the Orange Association. At the time of their arrest the defendants wore, or had on their persons, badges and regalia, pertainthe inscriptions on some of them, two of said

ing no doubt to the Association, judging from defendants, Hamilton and Ingram, being at the time on horseback, apparently for the purpose of marshalling the procession. The expenses for advertisements that appeared in the Star, in connection with the Orange Order, have been paid in some instances by the defendant Frederick Hamilton. On the morning of the 12th of July last the Mayor, Hon. J. L. Beaudry, and Alderman Nathan Mercer, having gone together to the Orange Lodge, St. James street, and having asked to see Mr. Grant, the Master, the defendant David Grant came forward, and then and there the Mayor, with a view to preserve peace, proposed to said defendant David Grant to allow the Orange Society to walk in the streets without regalia, and defendant Grant said he could not consent to that without consulting "the lodge," and Mr. Grant left the Mayor and Alderman Mercer to go and consult the lodge. Alderman Mercer saw the defendant Grant several times during the day on the flat of the Orange Lodge, and once in the room of the Orange Lodge itself. Mr. Mercer saw about two hundred persons, mostly boys, in the Orange Hall; they were partly in uniform. Alderman Mercer was allowed by Mr. Edward Bond, whom he took to be an Orangeman, to see the book fyled under the letter "H," the laws and constitution of the Orange Order, being a book similar to the one fyled under the letter "E" and was subsequently asked by Col. George Smith, "reported to be in high order in the Orange Association," why he These facts can hardly leave a doubt, but that the defendants are Orangemen. Now, does the Orange Association come within the prohibition of statute above, and which reads as follows: - "Every society or association the members whereof are, accord-"ing to the rules thereof, or to any provision " or any agreement for that purpose, required "to keep secret the acts or proceedings of "such society or association, or admitted to "take any oath or engagement, which is an "unlawful oath or engagement, within the " intent and meaning of the foregoing provisions," "or to take any oath or engagement not "required or authorized by law; and every "society or association, the members whereof "or any of them take, or in any manner

"bind themselves by any such oath

"or engagement, or in consequence

"of being members of such society or asso-

"ciation—and every society or association

"the membes whereof, or any of them, take,

"subscribe a assent to any engagement of

" secrecy, tet or declaration not required by

of the members, or any of them, are kept secret from the society at large, or which has any committee or secret body so stituting the same are not known by the sopresident, treasurer, secretary or delegate, or other officer so chosen or appointed, that his election or appointment to office such is not known to the society at large, or of which the names of all the persons and of the committee or select bodies of mem-bers, and of all presideltts, treasurers, secretaries, delegates, adenother officers, are not entered in a book kept for that purpose, and open to the inspection of all the members of such society or association; and every society or association which "have any separate or disinct president. "secretary, treasurer, delegate, or other officer elected or appointed by or for "such part, or to act as an officer for such "part, shall be deemed and taken to be un-"lawful combinations and confederacies." The witness, McNally, who almost admits to this prosecution it was his opinion that "the 12" show clearly that the preamble of the nature of the oath and the secrecy" should be admitted. Such was still his opinion when he entered the room to give his evidence in this case, but after a conversation with the counsel, Mr. Doutre, Colonel George Smith. and the defendant, David Grant, he changed his mind and declined to answer the questions, as it was hinted to him during that conversation that the proper time had not yet arrived to make those disclosures. Mr. Dunbar Brown, in one of his answers, states that "no one but an Orangeman could know another Orangeman." Is not this clear evidence that the Orange Society is a secret one? Mr. Brown says of book E that it appears to be a copy of the Constitution and Laws of the Orange Association, and in cross-examination he quotes from the said book the aims and objects of the Orange Association, viz.:—"To promote the prin-"ciples and practice of the Christian religion, maintain the laws and constitution "of the country, afford assistance to dis-" tressed members of the Order." &c. If that part of the book (being the general declaration) be true, the 38th section of and laws must also be true, and it reads thus: "Any "member who shall utter, print, publish or " circulate, or who shall cause to be publishdo belong to the Orange Order. Mr. Dun-lar Brown says that he professionally ex-"the printing, publishing, or circulating of "remedied,) effect must be given to "any matter or thing derogatory to the Asso- " such larger words. And a contrary conthe Orange Association, and identifies said "ciation, or the character of any of its officers, "struction is declared to be unfounded, misor any member divulging or communi "cating any matter, proceeding or thing, "or the substance or meaning of any which they were arrested. A proclamation a matter, proceeding or thing, had or transpired in the following terms: The enacting words " in open Lodge, to any person not being an "actual member in attendance on some Lodge of the Association, under warrant, 6 whether the facts transpired or the business " transacted were in his presence transacted or transpired, or whether communicated to "him by a brother, or who shall publish or cause to be published any proceedings of the Lodge without the sanction of the Lodge or the Grand Master given in writing, shall be deemed guilty of can be said is that there exists a strong presumption that the Orange Association is a secret one, the members whereof are allowed or required to take an oath not required or authorized by law; and the duty of the examining magistrate in such a case is clear and elementary; Oke's Magisterial Synopsis, 12th Edition, Volume 2, page 919, cites the case of

a violation of his obligation and shall be expelled, or otherwise dealt Cox vs. Coleridge, wherein Mr. Justice Bayley observed,-"I think that a Magistrate is "clearly bound in the exercise of a sound discretion, not to commit anyone unless a " prima facie case is made out against him by witnesses entitled to a reasonable degree of "Justices ought not, therefore, to credit." " balance the evidence and decide according " as it preponderates, for this would, in fact, " be taking upon themselves the functions of " the petty jury, and be trying the case; but "they should consider whether or not the "evidence makes out strong, or probable, " or even a conflicting case of guilt; in any one of which cases they should commit the accused to trial. If, however, " from the slender nature of the evidence, the unworthiness of the witnesses, or the con-" clusive proof of innocence produced on the part of the accused, they feel that the case is not sustained, and that if they sent it for trial he must be acquitted, they should discharge the accused." But the defendants claim that the above cited Cons. Stat. Lower Canada, Chap. 10, does not apply to the Orange anacted with the depo there was enacted in 1838, and cannot apply to the Orange Order, which was not in existence at the time in Lower Canada. The defendants contend, as a legal proposition, that the preamble of the said Statute 2nd Victoria, chapter 8, viz. : "Whereas, divers wicked " and evil-disposed persons have of late at-"tempted to seduce divers of Her Majesty's subjects in this Province from their allegiance to Her Majesty, and to incite them to acts of sedition, rebellion, treason, and other offences, and have en-"deavored to give effect to their wicked " and traitorous proceedings by imposing " upon the persons whom they have attempt-" ed to seduce and incite, the pretended obli-" gation of oaths unlawfully administered : and whereas, divers societies and associa-

tions have been of late instituted in this

consistent with the public tranquility and

" Province of a new and dangerous nature, in-

" with the existence of regular government;"

"Ithough not recited in the 10th chapter of the

" of the foregoing provisions," inserted in chosen or appointed that the members con- the 6th section of the Ordinance as well as of the Consolidated Statutes, limit the opera-"ciety at large to be members of such committee or select body, or which has any amble. The 8th section of the first Chapter amble. The 8th section of the first Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, enacts that, "the Consolidated Statutes shall " not be held to operate as new laws, but shall " be construed and have effect as a consolida-4 tion and as declaratory of the Law, and as con-" tained in the said Acts and parts of Acts so repealed, and for which the said Consoli-" dated Statutes are substituted." The schedule B annexed to the Consolidated S atutes of Lower Canada, being a schedule "of acts " wholly or partly consolidated in this volume, " and of the sections of the said Acts, showing "is composed of different divisions or "which of them are consolidated and where, branches, or of different parts acting in "and accounting for those not consolidated." "any manner separately or distinct from indicates the nine first sections of the said "each other, or of which any part shall | Ordinance 2 Victoria, chapter 8, have been consolidated under chapter 10 of the said Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, and that the 10th and 11th clauses (relating to publication in churches and posting in parishes) had become effects. The interpretation clauses, chapter 5 Consolidated Statutes Canada, section 6, paragraph 28, and chapter be an Orangeman says from the first day of 1 Consolidated Statutes Lower Canada, section said ordinance forms part of the said chapter 10 of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, respecting seditions and unlawful associations and oaths, and "is intended to assist in explaining the purport and object of the Act." Therefore, I have no hesitation in holding that the last two sections only of the said Ordinance (concerning publication in churches and posting in churches) have been repealed by the Consolidating Act, and that the first nine sections of the Ordinance, as well as the preamble thereof, have been consolidated, and consequently the said preamble must be read as forming part of the said 10th chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada. But I cannot adopt the view of the defendants, that the words of the preamble limit the Ordinance to the case of the Canadian rebels. The Ordinance contemplates evidently two distinct classes of offences, viz., one amounting to a felony, and the other to a misdemeanor only. Dwarris on Statutes, page 265 and following, says and quotes:—"It is, at the same time, incontrovertible that if the enacting words can be shown to go beyond the preamble, (and that they may be justifiably carried beyond the " preamble, there is no manner of doubt, if " the words be seen to embrace any other case " in the case of Halton vs. Cave, warily pronounced the legal doctrine upon this subject " of an Act of Parliament are not always to " be limited by the words of the preamble, but " must, in many instances, go beyond it. Yet "the words in the enacting part must be confined to that which is the plain cobject and general intention of the "Legislature in passing the Act: and "the preamble affords a good clue to dis-"cover what the object was.' The general " purview of a statute is not, however, necessarily to be restrained by any words introduc-"tory to the enacting classes. Larger and " stronger words in the enactment part of a " with as the majority of the lodge shall deter- | " statute may extend it beyond the preamble. "mine." From that evidence, the least that "If the enacting words are plain and suffici-"ently comprehensive, to embrace the mis-"chief intended to be prevented, they shall extend to it, though the preamble does "not warrant the construction." In Rex vs. Pierce, Lord Ellenborough said:—"It cannot by any means be regarded as a universal rule

"that large and comprehensive words in the enacting clause of a statute are to be restrained by the preamble. In a vast number of Acts of Parliament, although a particular mischief is recited in the preamble, yet the Legislative provisions extend far beyond the mischief recited. And whether the words shall be restrained or not must depend on a fair exposition of the par-"ticular statute in each particular case, "and not upon any universal rule of con-In Freeman vs. Lambert the " struction." same powerful Chief Justice said: "I confess I am not for restraining the generality of the enacting clause by the pre-"amble without some reason for it." And Justice Dampier said: "I have always understood it as a standing rule in the construction of Acts of Parliament that the enacting clause shall not be restrained by "the preamble, if the acting words are large enough to comprehend the case But though the preamble cannot control the exacting part of a statute, which is expressed in clear and unambiguous terms, yet if any doubt arise on the words " of the enacting part, the preamble may le "resorted to to explain it. In truth, it than or, in other words, recourse is had to the primary rules of intentions." " primary rules of interpretation. For the words being doubtful, the preamble is com-" pared with the rest of the Act in order to collect the intention of the Legislature, whether they meant it to extend to a case like "that under consideration." The first pan of the Ordinance was framed upon the 37th George III , chapter 123, and 52nd George III. chapter 104 and the second part, viz., from section 6th, is framed upon the 39th George III., chapter 19. The preamble and the first section of the Ordinance are almost word for

word the copy of the preamble and of the 1st section of the 37th George III., chapter 123;

and we find, in Russell on Crimes, vol. 1,

pages 284 and 285, that under the operation

of that statute in England, the same was not

confined to oaths administered for

seditious or mutinous purposes only. Says

Russell:—"In one case a question was made, "whether the unlawful administering of an

oath by an associated body of men to a per-

son, purporting to bind him not to reveal or

words " which is an unlawful oath or engage- " spiracy of persons, nor any illegal act done " ment, with the intent and meaning " by them, was within this statute; the object is of the association being a conspiracy to raise " wages and make regulations in a certain is trade, and not to stir up mutiny or sedition. It was contended that the words of the Statute, however large in themselves, must be confined to the objects stated in the preamble, and could not have been intended to reach a case where it was plain that the fact arose entirely out of a private dispute between persons engaged in the same trade, and was confined in its object to that alone; and that the general words, therefore, must be construed with relation to the antecedent offences, which are confined in their obparticular circumstances, feel themselves called upon to give an express decision, for the enacting part to go beyond the " preamble: the remedy often extends be" youd the particular act or mischief which first suggests the necessity of the law. So, where sixteen persons, with their faces blackened, met at a house at night, having guns with them, and intending to go " out for the purpose of night peaching, and " were all sworn not to betray their compainions, and it was objected that this oath was not within the statute, as it was not for a mutinous or seditious object, and that the statute only prohibited those oaths of sesponding Society," and all societies of the like nature, inconsistent with "public tranquitty," &c. (Russell, vol. 1, p. 337.) The fact that the Ordinance, 2nd Victoria, chap. 8, as well as the cess. Imperial Statutes recited above, makes an exception in favor of Freemasons, shows that the | complaining of wholesale piracy on the part Legislature intended to embrace in the of Swedish and other manufacturers, and in prohibition other secret societies which some cases the castings of American machines might exist; and, moreover, the further lave been used right in the sand, the copyists Canadian legislation (29 Vic. chapter 46), not even effacing the pattern maker's numbers, 1865, in favor of the Freemasons, at a time when the Orangemen had asserted themselves | Platt & Co., which is thus copied by a Swein Lower Canada, shows clearly enough that dish and by a Canadian tirm, the copies being they, the Orangemen, were embraced in the exhibited in competition with the original. prohibition. It has been argued, on behalf of Messrs. Fay & Co. say that a British firm has the defence, that at common law it is no offence thus copied their wood-working machinery. to swear not to reveal what transpires at a There is one thing to say in this connection, meeting; that the Statute for the suppression of voluntary and extra judicial oaths was only from American models will be dangerously passed by the Dominion Legislature in 1874, weak, as the marked superiority of the Ameri and could not come under the operation of the Ordinance passed in 1838. Well, this Statute of 1874, for the suppression of oaths, was framed on the Imperial Statute 5th and 6th, William IV., (1835), and yet the Imperial Statutes above recited for the suppression of girte Homboker and Marienthaler Eisenwaa position as they were in England, having enacted laws against unlawful oaths long before

suppressing voluntary and extra judicial oaths.

By the second count of the information, the

on the 12th of July last, with a view to walk

charged with participating in an unlawful as-

sembly. On this subject our statutes are silent,

906: "If the meeting, from its general appear-

ance, and all its accompanying circumstan-

unlawful. And it has been hid down by

and peace of the neighbourhood, is an un-

tion, the jury should take into consideration

hour at which they met, and the language

used by the persons assembled, and by those

who addressed them; and then consider

whether firm and rational men, having their

families and property there, would have reasonable ground to fear a breach of the

peace, as the alarm must not be merely such

as would frighten any timid or foolish per-

son, but must be such as would alarm per-

sons of reasonable firmness and courage."

Also first volume Russell on Crimes, page 373:

Any meeting of great numbers of people

with such circumstances of tenor as cannot.

but endanger the public peace, and raise

fears and jealousies among the King's sub-

jects, seems properly to be called an unlaw-

" ful assembly"—per Mr. Justice Hawkins.
"So, in some cases, it has been ruled that an

"accompanying circumstances, is calcu- world, and showing to the world the beauti-"lated to excite terror, alarm and con-"sternation, is generally criminal and ship, the old channels of trade, grown sluggish "unlawful" — per Brayley, J. in Redtord vs. Hunt, and per Holroyd, J. in Redtord vs. Birley. The following is also of current will be infused in the nation, already considerable weight in the present case:— so wonderfully recuperated. The results are "Orange Lodges, Canada—Opinion of His beginning to appear even now. Work has "on the subject of Orange processions, ness has improved everywhere, and the cry Toronto, 6th April, 1836. We me of of "Vive la Republique" comes with such opinion that all processions likely to encarnestness from all sides, that no one can danger the public peace, and all proces-" sions having such a tendency are illegal, "and may be suppressed by civil authority. "Persons engaged in the processions of gets to mutiny and sedition. But the "the description mentioned, are liable to Court, though they did not, upon the "be prosecuted for a misdementary. It may " be prosecuted for a misdemeanor. It may a be sometimes difficult to determine why Exhibition?" That is a question which they called upon to give an express decision, "such processions are in themselves find is a very hard one to answer. The appear to have entertained no doubt but "illegal, or have a tendency to a breach of "Centennial" was as far behind the Paris that the case was within the Statute. In "the peace, and it, therefore, must rest Exposition in some things as this is inferior to be vs. Marks, Justice Lawrence said:—It is "with the Legislature to decide how far ours in other respects. In all things pertain— Tirue that the preamble and the first part of the enacting clause are confined in their public processions of every description, all a useful inventive genius, the Centennial was # objects to cases of mutiny and sedition; but which is respectfully submitted. (Signet). a wonder: but none the less wonderful is fit is nothing unusual in Acts of Parliament "Robert S. Jameson. Attorney-General; this Exposition in the amount and variety of " Christopher A. Hagerman, Solicitor-Gene-

The defendants are committed to stand their trial at the coming term of the Court of Queen's Bench.

### OUR PARIS LETTER.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

HOTEL DU LOUVEE, 1 Parts, Sept 12, 1878. Formerly churches and palaces alone enecrecy which related to some illegal act, and joyed the luxury of decoration, whereas now that the word 'illegal' imported a crimi-every middle-class drawing-room possesses " nal act, and not a mere trespass, which its elegant mantel ornaments, elaborately "was contemplated at the time when worked candelabra or chandeliers, goldets. the oath was administered, it was flower-stands and pretty faience. The desire held that the oath was within the statute, and as to the assembly itself, and its ing which is felt by everyone, and is a sign tobjects, it was impossible that a meeting to of refined and intelligent civilization. Paris go out with faces thus disguised, at night, was the cradle and still remains the principal and under such circumstances, could be centre of the bronze industry. In the pres-tother than an unlawful assembly; in which out Exhibition is noticed a formidable comcase, the oath to keep it secret was an oath | petition to the hitherto unrivalled superiority prohibited by the statute." "So where an of the Parisian bronzes in the neighboring as oath not to reveal what they saw or heard was administered by members of an association, which was formed for the purpose of a raising wages by a general strike on the purpose of a part of its members, and for other purposes with the express view of developing the taste with the magnificent colin furtherance of that design, it was held of designers, is justified. An equestrian sta-"that it was within the 37 George III, chap-ter 123. The sixth section of the Ordin-sal figure in zinc, intended for one of the ance upon which the present prosecution gates of Antwerp, gained for this company a is based, was framed and is almost a copy, silver medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, word for word, of the second section of the But these two specimens of its manufacture 39th George III., chapter 79, which was did not reveal any special characteristics, not intended to punish the Canadian Like all such subjects, they were made not rebels, but to suppress, as being unlaw- without the assistance of a sculptor, and were ful combinations and confederacies the unaccompanied with decorative bronzes societies of "United Englishmen," wholly designed, modelled, and finished by "United Scotchmen." "United Britons," the company. The company did not wish to "United Irishmen," "The London Corres- compromise by a premature display and artistic renown still in its infuncy. This wise husbanding of strength is now amply repaid

> Some of the American exhibitors have been &c. There is a reaper made by Adriance, that any machine with castings copied directly can cast iron enables machines to be built there much lighter than is safe to copy with

inferior metal. But the worst case of "cheek" that has yet come to view is that of the "K. K. Privileunlawful oaths, were enacted and enforced as | ren Industrie und Handels Actiengesellsfur back as 1797 (37th George III.) So that chaft," of Moravia, in Olmuz. This "impehere in Canada we are just exactly in the same rially and royally privileged" establishment shows, in the Austrian annexe, padlocks suspiciously American in model and finish, their duplicates being exhibited in the United States section by Mallory & Wheeler. Close defendants having so met in St. James street, inspection shows that these are not merely copies of this firm's American locks, but are in procession with banners and regalia, are really made by the Connecticut firm referred to, bearing the private numberings of that house's catalogue and numberless little unand at Common Law, the authorities are few mistakable "ear marks" not so perceptible to the uninitiated.

in number. However, I find in Roscoe, page The idea gains ground that the Champ de Mars building will not be entirely destroyed, ces, is calculated to excite terror, alarm and | but the two grand machinery galleries and the vestibule facing the Seine will be retained consternation, it is generally criminal and together with most of the ornamental grounds, Baron Alderson, that any meeting assembled including the lakes and fountains. The south under such circumstances as, according to vestibule and the picture and industrial galthe opinion of rational and firm men, are leries being removed, a large space will likely to produce danger to the tranquility remain for military maneuvres, and the noble machinery galleries will be converted into lawful assembly; and in viewing this quesmilitary magazines. The Champ de Mars is a sad, dreary place in ordinary times and almost the way in which the meetings were held, the any change in its aspect must be an improvement.

The close of the Exposition of 1878 is now gradually drawing near. It seems to be generally understood that the duration will not be prolonged beyond the 31st of October, not with standing the many reports to the contrary. It will probably be known in history as the greatest world's fair ever held up to this time. In a financial point of view directly it cannot, however, be considered a success. The cost to the French Government has been ninety million francs, while the fullest expectations will be realized if the gross returns foot twenty million francs. On the other hand, the beneficial results of the Exposition will be felt by the nation for years to come. Paris is the heart of France, and upon it depends the life and activity "law—and very society of which the names been consolidated thereon, and that the "discover an unlawful combination or con- which, from its general appearance and of strangers here from every part of the Purgative Pills.

ful results of French genius and workman-"Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor-General, been given to thousands of unemployed : basidoubt that the present form of Government is becoming more and more endeared to the people. Compared with the Centennial Exhibition three out of every four Americans who come to Paris ask the question "How does this Exposition compare with our Centennial ours in other respects. In all things pertainthis Exposition in the amount, and variety of everything beautiful and artistic contributed

by France and the other nations of Europe. Important experiments with the electric lights have been made at the Exhibition. The Lontin light was pronounced to be very successful. The price of shares in the contineutal gas companies has been seriously affected by these and similar trials.

One of those official returns has just ap-

peared, which the least fastidious of the rear to elegante stigmatize as depontant, and until to appear in the columns of a newspaper. The document referred to tells us that during the last year the fastidious gourmands and gourmets of Paris actually swallowed 133,061 tons of butchers' meat, 20,587 tons of poultry and game, 20,538 tons of pork and other compounds, 5,700 tons of tripe and other delicate, inner meats, 25,899 tons of fish, 14,992 tons of butter, and about the same weight of eggs, 8.895 tons of cheese, 2.792 tons of oysters, and 20,358 tons of fruit and vegetables. This is the octrol account, and, as all the articles pay on being brought into the city, it is unquestionably correct; but it does not include fruit, vegetables, and other things addressed to individuals,—it contains, in fact, simply the market receipts. It is start-ling to think that less than two millions of people, half of whom are supposed to live on bread and hirocots, and the other half on pate de foies geas, perdrix trouglees, and mayonnaise de saumon should consume, in one year, 133,061 tons of coarse butchers' ment! Enough to make a vegetarian faint with horror.

Chewing rapidly is said to be an effectual remedy for nose-bleeding.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Santiago, in a pastoral letter, thus condemns Liberal Catholicism: "There is but one form of Catholicism," says his eminence-that which is represented by the Pope and the bishops, with the faithful who fellow and obey them without reservation, and without arbitrary distinctions and interpretations. As to the Catholicism which is called Liberal, so often condemned by the Church, its *role* is to place bounds to the true Catholicism. Those who profess the former are with Jesus Christ; as to the latter, under whatever disguise it may hide itself, those who profess it are against

A New Mineral .- Professor Nordenskjold. in a paper recently read before the Paris Academy, claims to have discovered a new mineral which he calls Thaumasite (the wonderful.) The substance contains at once silicic acid, carbonic acid, and sulphuric acid. The miscroscopical analysis show that the mineral is a genuine new species, and not a mixture. It appears to Professor Nordenskiold that the curious composition of the mineral is very important for a knowledge of the transformation which the materials of rocks undergo, and be is convinced that thau masite will be found in other mines when once the attention o mineralogists has been drawn to this interest. ing substance.

Henry Faxon, of Buffalo, is said never to have recovered from a fright that Blondin gave him, his nervous system receiving a lasting shock. Blondin was about to start on one of his walks on a rope across the chasm below Niagara Fails. Faxon stood laughing and jesting on the edge of the precipice overlooking the river 140 feet below. Blondin, motioning to the bystanders for silence, seized Faxon under both armpits from behind, and held him for a second or two over the verge. Faxon's countenance when Blondin laid hold of him was irradiated with mirth. When Blondin drew him back and dropped him on the green sward, he sank in a heap, horrorstricken. In the next instant, Blondin, grasping his heavy balancing pole, danced out on his rope beyond the precipice, and, turning to enjoy the effect of his manauvre, saluted his collapsed friend with a comical gesture.

Mothers, during your child's second sum-mer, you will find MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTH-ING SYRUP an invaluable friend. It cures dysentery and diarrhosa, regulates the stamach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. In almost every instance, where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Soothing Syrup has been administered.

Liniment, which has wrought such wonders, is a purely vegetable preparation. It cures Cramp in the limbs and stomach, Rheums tism, Dysentery, Toothache, Sore Throat; Bilious Colic, Cholera, Colds, Burns, Chapped Hands, and all kindred maladies.

Do not fail to procure it. Brown's Household Panacea and Family

For Liver complaint, use Dr. Harvey's

JOHN SMITH.

A heroic subject for the shrine of verse, So you may ery my neighbor, but a name, Is very like a shaky, workhouse hearse Ready to carry honor's self or shame.

'Tis many years ago I knew John Smilh,
"A man who never felt," the neighbors said,
To tell the truth he was not soft,—the pith
Of human kindness in ne' heart nor head. in the same

Each morning saw him at his heavy work—
John was a blacksmith—and when evening
fell,
You'd hear him sometimes cursing like a Turk,
Because his vassal Vulcans worked not well.

But there was one, at least, it so appears,
With great blue eyes and clouds of golden hair,
A little wee experience of four years,
As sweet a girl as nature ever bare,

And every night she filled the window frame, Quite like an angel in the ruddy glare, And while she watched, John Smith grew very And meek and mild, and all for baby there.

Sometimes he'd stop his work to stroke her head,
And spoke so gently, that the Vulcans stared,
"Durn his hard heart," the growling vassals
said, "He makes the baby laugh, as if he cared!"

The little visitor was not his own,
And yet 'twas strange, he almost loved the
child; A queer attachment 'twixt' the two had grown, And ever to the babe John Smith grew mild.

John Smith had nuts and candy in some nook
Deep in the smithy's bowels, and each night
He and the vision silently partook—
The glant and the flower all red with light.

One night she was not there, and John knocked

off;
"I guess there's somethin' alls her," so he said.
Next day he heard she had an awful cough.
And then he heard his little friend was dead. X.

He bought a nosegay to adorn her bier,
And neighbors said "How hard John's heart
must be;
We'd like to ha' seen, at least, a single tear—
Her love was thrown away on sich as he."

XI. John had been very wicked, but the sun Which rose first time above the baby's grave Saw him at morning mass, and so begun A life all pure and good, all true and brave.

"What alls John Smith, I wonder?" neighbors asked,
So changed a man, who ever saw before?
He workstoo hard,—that's it,—he's overtasked!"
John Smith worked patient on but smiled—no more.

XIII-He grew so tkin and pale that every dame
Brought her sure remedy to strengthen him.
And when they asked the cause, John Smith
With shame
Bowed down his head, his eyes with moisture

XIV.

When Autumn's painted leaves began to fall.
One day John called his sturdy Vulcans righ,
Andsaid: "Boys, I'm not strong—not well at
all.
So I'll knock off and, boys—and, boys—goodbye!" xv.

Would you believe the sneaking variets cried, And swore a better master never breathed— "You're not the man you was since Blue Eyes died:"
"Hush!" spoke John Smith, while heart with-in him seethed.

Forth to the priest's white, modest kouse he strode,
Blg with some purpose that lit up his face;
And men who met him on the country road
Whispered, as John Smith passed: "He fails apace!"

XVII.

Kindly the white-haired father welcomed John,
Who stood awhile, and then, with trembling
tone—
"Father, d'ye think the blue-cycd little one
Found blacksmiths shops nigh to the great
white throne"

XVIII

The priest sneered not, but gently took John's hand. hand.
"My son," he said, "no simple joy felt here,
But finds its best perfection in that land
Where we, one day, shall find the lost and
dear." XIX.

Joy radiant grew in John's now happy face;
"Bury me, tather, close to dear blue eyes!"
Mid solemn shades, the minister of grace,
Prepares John's soul, and then he calmly dies. FR. GHAHAM.

[For the TRUE WITNESS.] THE MAPLE LEAF.

[During the July procession at Kingston, a man in the ranks picked up a maple leaf." Throw down that leaf!" yelled the marshal that's not the color for to-day!"]

Slow straggled through the dusty streets,
Beneath the fiery, summer sun,
The yellow-clouted, cursing "beats,"
With fife and drum and hidden gun.
Within each heart the demon, Hate,
With midnight murder linked, arose,
And urged each tongue to cry hell's fate
On men of peace and murder's foes.

11. They passed beneath the maple trees.
Which seemed to shudder at the cries
That floated on the gentle breeze
And filled the air with blasphernies!
And yet the shade of green leaves fell
On each dark brow with kind relief,
Eclipsing 'neath their magic spall
The howling mob with cool reprief.

111. Then one, who had forgotten there
The lesson culled from bloody fray,
That none, amid those ranks, nay dare
To be a man upon that day,—
Stooped down and took a maple leaf
And held it in his faithless hand.
Nor thought he grasped the emblem chief
And motto of a gallant land.

IV.
"Throw down that leaf!" the marshal cries,

"Throw down that len!!" the mars:
"That's not the color for to-day!"
Then howls assault the pitying skies
And trumpets rear and fifers play.
A thousand surly looks are east
Upon the branded son of Cain.
Who, weakly ere the day was past.
The cause forgot, to be humane.

Aye, cast the maple leaf away.
Nor let its lovely form be seen
'Twas out of place on such a day,
For God had dressed the leaf in green,
But, millions guard the maple leaf,
And Gaul and Gael stand side by side;
Let foes beware!—they'll come to grief
Who dare insult a nation's pride!

VI. The maple leaf and shamrock, too, Brave men upon their bosom bore;
Brave men upon their bosom bore;
Fair emblems of the leal and true,
Free from the stain of human gore.
They never doomed a brother's life,
Within some oath-sealed den of crime;
They never flashed the torch or knife,
Nor blackened Truth with serpent slime.

VII.

More men have fallen since the day—
In Memory's annals ever rank—
To celebrate old Tredagh's fray,
Than died upon the Boyne's red bank.
More blood has flown from human veins
Than water through that fatal river;
Nor could its wave wash out the stains
Stamped on its bloody hand forever. VIII.

The Maple Leaf with pride we'll wear,
And, with it, too, its Shamrock brother;
If fight we must, we'll fight, boys, fair,
The Gaul and Gael for one another.
No base assassins serve our cause,
We never shun the light of day;
But, for our God, our Church, our Laws,
We'll stand together in the fray.

Fr. Graham.

DORA.

By JULIA KAVANAGH Author of Nathalie, Adele, Queen Mab, de

40 100 CHAPTER XXXII.—CONTINUED.

"I cannot see him—oh! I cannot, indeed I cannot!" said Dora who was still trembling from head to foot. It It would serve no good, and it would break my heart. I cannot see him? She spoke in such tones of sorrow that Mrs.

Courtenay was silenced.
"He must write," she said, looking at Mrs.

Luan—"he must write," almost eagerly, said Dora; "tell him that, if you like. I can bear a letter, but not the other thing."

Unconscious of Mrs. Luan's treachery, Dora stole out as usual the next morning. Every morning she now entered Notre Dame at eight, and stayed there in a side chapel, sometimes for an hour, sometimes for more. She felt as if but for this she must have died. The relief of that hour's silence, solitude, and prayer, saved her from despair. She did not always pray. There were times when the storm within could not be allayed-when she left that solemn old church as desolate as she had entered it, a scorned, unloved, and disgraced woman. But other times there were when a divine balm sank on her soul and soothed her fever to rest.

As the waves of time had beaten in vain against the foundations of that aged pile, so it seemed to her that the brief troubles of life should be endured by the immortal spirit. What were her sufferings to eternity? Sometimes she looked at the representations of saints and martyrs on the painted glass above her, and fell into a languid reverie. Old sorrows, old trials, old triumphs were there, and painted of the dead by men who in their turn had become dead. Was it so hard to suffer and be heroic, to go through this brief life in a lofty, passionate, enduring spirit? And now there stole a dream over her-a dream dangerous in her present mood, a temptation that wore the face of an angel. Why should she not leave that world which she found so harsh, and enter some calm retreat of happiness and prayer! Were there not asylums provided for the wounded and the conquered, homes in which they could live and die, far from every unkind gaze? Ah! if her mother were but provided for, how she would seek the stronghold where Louise de la Misericorde forgot the sins and follies of Louise de la Valliere; how she would do like that other Louise, the daughter of the profligate French king, and put eternal barriers between her and a cruel world!

But it was not to be. As after sitting for an hour in the chapel, Dora left it by one of the side doors, and entered a little court, she started to see Mr. Templemore looking at her with a fixed and very sorrowful gaze. The blood flew to her heart, her head swam, and she remained motionless as he approached her. At first she thought that chance, not design, had led to the meeting; but when he said gravely-

"Miss Courtenay, why will you not see me?" She colored, and answered, with quick and

keen reproach; "Mr. Templemore, this is not right—it is not generous!" He looked pained, and almost angry. walked away two steps, then he came back.

"Let me call upon you this evening," he said, "and speak five minutes to you, and I

shall never trouble you again—never!"

She wanted to deny him, but the words faltered on her lips. She looked at him, and felt like one in a dream-all her firmness, all her will, seemed to leave her as their eyes met. She meant to say "No" and it was "Very well—as you please," that she uttered. He did not wait for her to retract, but at once turned away.

## CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE three ladies sat in their quiet room, Mrs. Courtenay with her hands folded, Mrs. Luan with her patchwork on her lap, and Dora by the open window, doing nothing, and looking at the old church front, which rose dark and heavy in the gray light of evening. The hour was very calm; the city was quiet; a faint breeze from the riverstined the yellow wall-flowers midst the buttresses, and Dora's quick ear, quickened by the fever of expectation at her heart, caught the sound of a wellknown step coming up the silent street. She shrank back, for she knew it-how often had she sat thus by the open window, seeming to look at the evening sky, but in reality listening for his coming! She knew it, and raising her bent and flushed face, she said, as she turned toward her mother and her aunt:

"I saw Mr. Templemore this morning in Notre Dame. He is coming this evening. believe he wants to speak to me."

"I hear his voice below," eagerly said Mrs. Luan.

She rose as she spoke. Mrs. Courtenay looked bewildered. "Surely-" she began. Her sister-in-law would not let her proceed.

"Come along," she said, imperatively; "Mr. Templemore wants to speak to Dora alone." Dora attempted to remonstrate, and Mrs. Courtenay to resist; but Mrs. Luan heeded neither. The battle was nearly won, and a conqueror's fierceness was upon her. She took her sister-in-law's hand, and half raised,

half pushed her out of her chair. "I tell you he must see Dora alone," she angrily whispered, as Mrs. Courtenay rather indignantly asked to know what she meant by such conduct.

"Aunt!" said Dora, but her mother had suddenly joined the enemy, and Dora was alone in the room by the time Mr. Templemore opened the door and entered it.

She had risen on hearing his step coming up the staircase, and she now stood before him silent and grave. The pale evening light from the open window fell on her face. He drew near her without speaking, then stood still. They both exchanged a long look of sorrowful scrutiny. Well they might. The same storm had passed over them both, and left its cruel traces upon either. How worn, how heart-struck looked these two! He took her passive hand, he looked in her face with the deepest sorrow.

"Good heavens!" he exclaimed. "I did

not see you rightly this morning. Is it possible that I am the cause of this? A proud, sad smile passed across Dora's face.

"You were the pretence-not the cause?" she said.

She threw her head back a little, as if she defied her hard fate, and much as if she repelled all pity, all sorrow it might draw forth from him. But a true and generous heart is not easily discouraged, Mr. Templemore looked at her very carnestly.

"You do not want me to bear my share of

repair the cruel wrong I have unconsciously

brain swam; she knew its meaning, and with preceded this brief and sad wooing. For the might conceal itself under the cloak of duty. perhaps this knowledge had made duty easy, said the soonest mended."

this temptation." She snatched her hand from feel so confident, so sure of the future." him; she gave him a look of sydden dread, and turned ashy pale.

"No, no!" she oried-" never! never! You have no wrong to repair, Mr. Temple-more prohib God forbid this should ever be 12

"Why so?" he asked, very calmly,

Dora could not answer him at once.

Will you not sit down, and allow me, at

"But Miss Courtenay, why will you not hear me?-l ask for no more."

like reproach. Dora felt ashamed of her Templemore sat down by her side and resumed:

"I believe you have understood me, but there shall be no doubt-no possible mistake. I wish, and allow me to add I hope, that you will be good enough to become my wife." A crimson flush, which died away in sudden

paleness, passed across Dora's face. She clasped her hands, and wrung them in a sort of anguish, for again the fear of yielding to this temptation came over her.

"But that cannot be," she replied. "I cannot marry you-never! never!" "Why so?" be asked, and he almost smiled.

"Because you want to marry me from honor, Mr. Templemore—because my reputa-tion is damaged, or lost—and because the world says, or will say, that it is so lost through you. But I am too proud a woman to take you-to take any man so."

She wanted to rise and end the matter, but he entreated her to hear him out.

"Only hear me out," he urged; and she sat down again, silently repining at her own weakness. "Dear Miss Courtenay," he said, in his most persuasive accents, "do not put it all upon my honor, and do not let your pride divide us. Why should not ours be a good, an honorable, and, allow me to add, a happy marriage?"

"Happy!" she interrupted—"how many days is it since you loved, and were to marty, Mrs. Logan?"

"Not many," he replied, slowly "no, indeed, not many; but what of that? I loved her—I had faith in her—what was her love for, her faith in me? She tarnished my honor -she did her best to ruin you. Can I ever forget or forgive either sin?"
There was severity in his look and in his

voice, but there was emotion too.

"He loves her," thought Dora with involuntary jealousy; "he asks to marry him in that calm tone, and he denies loving her in that accent of regret. I should be mad to take him so."—" Mr. Templemore." she said, trying to speak very calmly, "this must not be. We must not rush on such a fate with more. our eyes open. For oh! how we should rue it!-how we should rue it!"

She clasped her hands; she spoke with a subdued passion in her voice—with a strange, sad light in her eyes, which he saw, but in her eyes that sent a thrill through him.

"Mr. Templemore," said she in the same what was it?

"Am I abhorrent to you?" he asked, after a while. "If, when we first met, before you knew of my engagement with Mrs. Logan, I had asked you to marry, me would you have rejected me thus, without even taking time to think over it?"

"Perhaps not," hastily replied Dora, blushing at the equivocation; "but Mr. Templemore, I cannot marry a man who loves another woman !—I cannot !—I will not! You cannot say that, if it were not to right me in the opinion of the world, you would ask me to become your wife-you cannot say it!"

"I begin by denying the love you persist in linger on the boughs—it is none the less doomed to perish. Thus has fared my affection for Mrs. Logan. The shock has been violent and cruel, like the lapping of a limb: and I will not deny that I felt it keenly-nay, more, I will confess it, the wound is not healed yet, and but for the sad trouble her cruel folly has caused, I should scarcely care to think of marriage now. But, Miss Courtebeen a free man, I should most probably have come to you long ago on the errand which

brings me here this evening." Dora could not help looking at him in so much perplexity, and doubt, and amazement, that he smiled.

"Do you wrong my taste and my judgment so much as to suppose I could not see and prize your many gifts?" he asked remonstratively; "believe me, dear Miss Courtenay, neither Doctor Richard nor Mr. Templemore was so blind or so indifferent as you imagine. How could he see you almost daily so long and not admire you?"

He spoke with a warmth, with a respectful tenderness, which stirred the depths of Dora's heart. With a sort of terror she felt her resolve giving way, and her denial was uttered and Dora's ten times over, rather than give away, he thought: "Yes, she will be a good with something like despair: "No—it cannot her up just then. Her very warning was mother to my child."

Mr. Templemore looked both troubled and perplexed.

"Then you condemn me to solitude," he said, "for how can I marry another woman and be happy with her whilst you suffer through me? Pride, Honor, Conscience, forbid it alike!"

"I do not suffer," replied Dora, lifting up her head with a proud, denying motion. "And you persist in your refusal?"

" I do." He rose, but not to leave her. He only walked up and down the room, and came back to her side after taking a few turns.

"Dear Miss Courtenay," he said, soothingly, and taking her hand as he spoke, "do not derstanding. It was all settled, however, struggle against Fate—this thing must be. and settled very quietly; the very marriage-You must be my wife, and I must be your husband. You are the only woman I can marry them that night. in honor, and I am the only man whom society will let you marry. Providence has or-dained that our friendship shall become the closest and the dearest tie : let us not strive against its decrees, but obey and bless them. Where there has been a true friendship, is it so hard to love? When society and inter-course have been so pleasant, is it so hard to endure them daily? Why should we not be happy, very happy together? Ah! surely far happier than apart! Do not bid me give you vaded his being. He could not forget Dora happier than apart! Do not bid me give you vaded his being. He could not forget Dora up—I cannot do it! The desire I feel for this dourtenay. It was not love, it was not aduption to the could not forget Dora happier than apart! is like the presentiment of a great good suddenly placed within my reach. Is not Eva's the nature of both feelings, and yet which strange and sudden love for you a token of our was neither, that brought her face thus ever desting? That you will be an dear to make a destiny? That you will be as dear to me as a wife can be to her husband's heart, I know as | with its look of tragic serrow and sad warning well as that I am sitting by your side, with that stirred his very heart; as plainly as in your dear hand in mine; and do not think me the room by the open window, when he held this calamity," he said, "and yet I came here presumptuous if I feel confident of winning her hand in his, as distinctly did he see her this morning to know if you will not let me your affection with time. Is it in your named her to specify the said, "and yet I came here presumptuous if I feel confident of winning her hand in his, as distinctly did he see her this morning to know if you will not let me your affection with time. Is it in your named her to specify the same here. ture, true woman as you are, not to end by loving the man whose name and existence you She looked at him in doubt. He raised her share? I promise you to be patient at first, different from that pure and tender feeling. hand, which he still held, and pressed it to his line. The bleed support to his line.

the knowledge came wild tear of yielding to present I shall ask little or nothing, because I Dora heard him, and felt in a dream.

"Ah! but if that future should never come, she argued, rousing herself; "if we should be bound to each other for life, and feel that bond grow heavier daily! Can you imagine how frightful that would be, Mr. Templemore?"

"No," he replied, with manly frankness "for I cannot imagine myself remaining cold Will you not sit down; and allow me; at or indifferent toward a young, attractive, and least, to speak of this more fully?" he con- amiable wife! I do not think I should feel tinued, quietly.

"No, no," she replied, excitedly, "this must good: how then could I be, as you say, to one. never be—never! never!"

"But Miss Courtenay, why will you not hear full company? Dear Miss Courtenay, it would be most unnatural; and allow me to add that, He spoke very gently, but with something as with fine natures love wins love, I feel sure of securing your affection with time. Then vehemence; she sat down in silence, and Mr. do not wonder if I urge this matter upon you, Love, peace, and happiness are all, as it were. within my grasp-do not deny me!"

He spoke almost as if he loved her already -so tender, so persuasive was his tone. Could this great, this unattainable happiness have come within her reach? She felt dizzy; she did not know whether it was with fear or with joy; and scarcely knowing what she said, she replied:

"Yes, later-perhaps as you say-but later."

"Dear Miss Courtenay," he urged, "it must be now. We must get married at once-we cannot delay." "Now!" she repeated, suddenly sobered-

"now, Mr. Templemore?"

"Now, indeed!" he too repeated.

"Now!" she said again; "now, when honor,

generosity, all urge you to it! And if you regret it later, Mr. Templemore-if you repent, what fate shall he ours?"

"But I cannot repent," he replied, a little indignantly. "You wrong me, Miss Courtenay, by indulging such a thought."

She was silent. He resumed, in a more

gentle tone: "Believe me, I know what I am doing. I am taking a good and attractive woman to be my companion for life; why, what sort of a man should I be to repent an act which ought to give me the greatest happiness? Surely," he added, with an admiring smile, "you have learned before to-day that you have the power to win and to charm?"

"Poor Dora! she could not resist the language of this tender flattery. A deep warm blush stole over her face, and for a moment made her strangely beautiful. Mr. Temple-more saw that he had prevailed, but he wanted

her to say so.
"Tell me that you consent?" he asked. The words sent Dora back to that morning in Notre Dame, and her dream there, and all that had passed since then. She rose-it was as if a storm had seized and now shook her frail being.

"It is not too late yet," she said in a low distinct tone; "you are free still, Mr. Temple-"I do not want to be free," he answered

smiling, as he took her hand again.

She left it clasped in his. She stood within two paces of him, calm, pale, and with a light

low voice, "before you pledge yourself irrevocably, hear me and heed me. I am not so good or so perfect as you think. I am proud a very proud woman. I am easily offended, but do not easily forget or forgive a wrong. If I become your wife, I shall do so knowing that you do not marry me for love. That knowledge may make me unreasonable and exacting. I have never anticipated such an ordeal, and dare not answer for my wisdom or my patience. Oh! Mr. Templemore, sound your own heart and pause. If you are not sure that you will never repent-if you are not sure that I shall never read regret or plied, very gravely. "A tree takes years to grow, but let a storm uproot it, or man's hand lay it low, and it dies and withers in a few days. What though some green leaves linger on the boughs—it is nore the law. go with it. Better by far unmerited disgrace than such a lot—better present heart-ache than to be happy a few hours, and rue them

forever-forever!" What strange thuoghts will come when no one bids them! Mr. Templemore heard the rescue, and how grateful the fairy felt, and Dora out, and as he looked at her pale tace, lit how she showed her gratitude by heaping al up with a passionate emotion, and held her sorts of troubles on the poor princess, till, hand, he thought, "I did not know this was in having tried her to the utmost, she called in her! To think of that pleasant, good-tem- the prince, who was only hiding all the time. nay, you will believe me when I tell you that pered looking girl being finer than any tragic I have always admired you, and that if I had queen! Rachel herself never looked more like a being all spirit and flame than this Dora Courtenay; she never uttered a 'forever!forever! so mournful and so boding. Yes, I can believe it—there is danger in her."

But we all love danger, and Mr. Templemore liked Dora none the worse for recognizing in her that element of peril. Besides, he had no doubt-no fear.

"I dread nothing, he replied, with a secure smile-" nothing of that kind, at least. I shall doubt himself. He did not know that he was in love, but there are many feelings besides love which rule a man's heart, and Mr. Templemore would have risked his own happiness sweet as an allurement, her forebodings had the charm of a fond defiance. There is no knowing how he might have felt if he had suspected that this proud girl loved him; but just then. She was already to him as one of she had guarded her secret well, and he knew it not. He only knew that she was young and | mariners in the blue seas, and whom they aftractive, and hard to win, and, manlike, he

liked her all the better for it; and thus their iate was decided. It was a mere formality, when Mrs. Courte- he thought. "The very child saw it, and I ray and Mrs. Luan at length came forth, to did not. She is beautiful—of that subtle ask the former lady for her daughter's hand, beauty which escapes analysis, and charms but Mr. Templemore went through it. Mrs. most Yet I may do myself justice. I did Courtenay burst into tears, and Mrs. Luan not think of that when I went to ask her to ooked as stolid as if Mr. Templemore's words had fallen on her ear and not reached her unday was fixed when Mr. Templemore left

CHAPTER XXXIV. MR. TEMPLEMORE went home on foot. He yent home along a gray moonlit road, with here and there a patch of trees, throwing their black mass of shadow across his path, or a slope of ground rising against a starry sky. He felt like one in a dream, and the balmy evening air added to the langour which per-vaded his being. He could not forget Dora miration; it was something which partook of before him. He saw it on that lonely road

And it was not love that summoned her to his side. Alas! no, it was something very

His love for Mrs. Logan had been misplaced, but it had been a true, calm and tender affec-tion, the affection which a wise woman wishes to inspire. Very different from this was the new feeling it was Dora's fate to waken in Mr. Templemore's heart. She deserved, indeed, the love Mrs. Logan had won and lost; but women successively after the same fashion; ment, and appealed to that faculty of imagination which a pretty childish oreature like road, and he wondered at the calmness with riage. He wondered and questioned, and the answer had not come when he reached Les

It was early yet, and little Fva rushed out to meet him. He took her in his arms and joy at such unexpected good fortune to her kissed her, and the purest emotion connected own room, and there she sat and tried to with his new feelings came to him as he think. Ah! how happy she would have been thought:

"Yes, she will be a good and tender mother to my child."

They went in together, and as soon as they entered the school-room Eva got upon her father's knee, and laid her head on his shoulder.

"Aunt says Cousin Dora will never come back," she began, in her most doleful voice. Mr. Templemore smiled. He already saw bright young mistress at Les Roches, and he could imagine Miss Moore's amazement and consternation.
"But Cousin Dora will come back," he said,

in answer to Eva. "I saw her this evening, and she promised to return." "To-morrow?" cried Eva, clapping her

hands in great glee.

"No, not to-morrow." Eva looked blank. The good deferred is not a good for childhood. Besides, Mr. Tem- when tears came and relieved her-when she plemore, when questioned more closely, could not even say that Cousin Dora would come after to-morrow. It was plain he knew nothing about it. Moreover, he was unusually silent this evening. Eva saw it, and pouted Then she grew petulant and exacting, and begged for a fairy-tale. Mr. Templemore smiled, and rousing himself from his reverie

he said: "A fairy-tale! Why, Eva, the world is full of fairy-tales. I saw one the other day-for too, could imagine such a life as fancy had you know that in fairy-tales there is no such thing as time-with the fairy and the prin-

"And the prince?" suggested Eva. "Well, yes, a sort of prince there was too.

"And what was the fairy like?" 4 Little, wrinkled, old, and very cross! She had just broken her eggs and spilt her milk. and even fairies will be put out by such disasters; so the princess came to her assistance,

and gave her more mick and eggs." "No," contradicted Eva, "it is the fairy who gives the milk and eggs, not the princess, vou know!" "Are you sure?" asked Mr. Templemore.

"Quite sure," triumphantly replied Eva, it is the fairy who gives the milk and eggs, and they turn into gold and diamonds, you know!" "Well, they may yet turn into gold and

diamonds," answered Mr. Templemore, smiling, "so far you are right, Eva." "And what 'is she like-the princess, I

mean?" asked Eva, curiously. "A sunbeam, if you like it-or your Cousin Dora!" "Is she as beautiful as Cousin Dora?"

"Ah! the prince, to be sure. Well, there is not much to be said about him, save that

"Oh! quite!"

"And the prince?"

looking disappointed. "My dear, you spoiled it. I would have shown you how distressed the poor old fairy was, and how the beautiful princess came to how she showed her gratitude by heaping al to please you,"

and, bidding him deliver the princess, and make her happy, she vanished in a cloud of smoke."

"And did he deliver her?" asked Eva, interested. "I believe so-I hope so! I hope, too, he made a princess so good and so amiable as happy as she deserved to be; but I am not

sure of it, you see-not having yet read that part of the story." Eva looked very grave and thoughtful; she seemed to be meditating over the mysterious never feel regret or weariness, never—never." ending, but in reality she was sleepy. Ere
How could she doubt him? He did not long her cyclids fluttered, then closed, hor ending, but in reality she was sleepy. Ere head sank heavily on her father's shoulder, yielding to a keen temptation. He was not and a gentle little snore annnounced her departure for a fairy-land much visited by young ladies of her years. Mr. Templemore rang for Fanny, and as the girl took the child

> Alas! if he had questioned his heart very closely, Mr. Templemore would have known that he did not care much for Dora's goodness those fair-haired sirens who allured Greck followed, not caring whither, so sweet was it to go to perdition in their track. "What ailed me, that I never saw it before to-night?" become my wite."

Yes, however unwise might be this passage in the drama of Richard Templemore's life, there was, at least, this saving clause to it and which in his darkest hours he remembered with just and manly pride. Duty. honor, and faithlessness of heart, or the folly of a strong desire, had first taken him to Dorn Gnere he had spent some happy hours with her and Eva. Every object he saw reminded him of long hours, which had seemed brief, they were so delightful. How he remembered those pleasant evenings during which Eva dressed and undressed Minna, whilst he sat talking, arguing, and discoursing with Eva's governess! What a bright, clear mind she had, and what a listener she made! Plans which he never could have formed had the childish Floronce been his wife, now thronged to his mind. Mr. Templemore was too much devoted to study to require a companion to help him in his wooing of this austere mistress. But still it would enhance her charms to have such a fellow-student as Dora. Ay, truly it was something to go down the stream of life with this bright fellow-traveller, and feel as they went that they were strangers in nothing. No fatal bar, no cruel division of intellect, or faith, or temper, or belief, need come between these two. Mr. Templemore knew Dora too well not to know this also, and

and free from all sacrifice. He did not ask himself how he would have acted if Dora had not been what she was, and we will not say it for him. What was right because he felt that this girl could truly become flesh of his flesh and heart of his heart, might have been wrong if it had not been in his power to admit her to perhaps Mr. Templemore could not like two such a communion in his being. But no such women successively after the same fashion; obstacle existed between them. All his perhaps, too, that Dora's stronger nature visions showed him a fair young wife, with wakened in him the restless and stormy ele-bright hair, and soft, shy eyes, whom he could chain to his side without tyranny; for whatever his pursuits might be, he could share Florence had left dormant. He questioned and like them, and yet not like them merely himself as be walked home along the lonely, for his sake, or to please him. Little wonder, then, that he let such visions come, and gave which he could think of his late love, and at them welcome, on that lonely evening, after the strange yearning which came over him leaving Dora, knowing that he should see her when he contemplated his approaching marout she would have become his wife. Dora, too, had her dreams, but oh! how

different they were from Mr. Templemore's! She soon escaped from her mother's hysterical if she could have looked at the future with his eyes! But do what she would, a dark and heavy cloud ever came and veiled from her the glorious radiance of her lot. To be Mr. Templemore's wife, honored, blessed, redeemed from disgrace—pang so keen to a proud heart-to be his cherished and chosen companion, his friend, the mother of his child, the partaker of his cares, his sorrows, and his joys-ay, truly that was deep happiness, and happiness both deep and pure. But, oh! to be his wife, and to see him suffer and repent, to feel herself a burden and a clog upon him, to be not disliked, but endured, and to see it, and have to bear it-that was the cloud, and it appalled Dora's heart like the last great final darkness.

"Oh! better anything than that!—better anything!" she moaned. "I shall tell him to-morrow that I cannot—no, I cannot!" But remembered how earnest, how tender had been his assurance of affection, faith returned. and with faith the fond human yearning for this possible happiness. For she, too, knew there was a strange affinity between them. They had the same tastes, the same likings, the same hopes and desires. They only differed where it was pleasant to do so, and for this no doubt the society of the one had always been so agreeable to the other. Dors, shown to Mr. Templemore. "We shall read and study together," she thought, "and I will be his amanuensis, and help him, and he will teach me. Ah! if he can only forget Mrs. Logan, we shall be happy—happy to the heart's core." But the fatal "if" brought the cloud again; the bright life of love and intellectual delights vanished in dismal obscurity. and a faintness, like that of death, came over Dora's whole being. She did not hear her room-door open, but she saw the sudden flash of a light, for she was sitting in darkness, and turning round with a startled exclamation, she beheld her aunt. Mrs. Luan put down the light she held, and closing the door. came up to Dora. There was a strange, exulting glitter in her eyes, and a triumphant smile on her lips as she said, "Well, Dora, 1 told you so-you will be Mrs. Templemore. "Yes, aunt, you told me so," replied Dora

but she sighed drearily.

"You will be a rich woman," said Mrs.
Luan. "Mr. Templemore is a rich man." Dora did not reply; she was not indifferent to wealth, but Mr. Templemore's moved her

not. "He will be a generous husband," resumed Mrs. Luan. "He will give you plenty of

things." Dora began to feel surprised, not at the sordid tone of her aunt's ramarks, but at the fluency with which they were uttered. Mrs. Luan spoke with a sharp distinctness so unusual in her, that Dora, after a moment's reflection, ascribed it to the excitement of joy which her countenance expressed

plainly. "And you will not forget to say a good word for John Luan," resumed Mrs. Luan "he is your cousin, and deserving-and what is there Mr. Templemore cannot do for him if he chooses? Besides, he will do anything

"Are you so sure of that, aunt?" asked Dora with involuntary bitterness. "He does not marry me for love, you know!"

Mrs. Luan shook her head, and muttered something which Dora could not understand. "No, he does not marry you for love," she resumed, looking very hard at Dora; "but I saw him looking at you this evening, If he had not found out before you were worth that little babyish thing ten times over, he found it to-night."

patient. "I tell you he did!" almost impetuously said her aunt-"I tell you that man will dote on you, if you know how to manage. I told you he would marry you, and he is going to

do so. I tell you he will dote on you—and you

Dora looked incredulous, and somewhat im-

will see it." Her vehemence almost frightened Dora. "Aunt, aunt!" she said, soothingly. But Mrs. Luan stamped her foot angrily.

"You will spoil all if you mope," she said: " he liked you for your bright face—and you must be bright as the sun. He liked you because you laughed and sang, and read and played, and drew—then do it all again. What need you fret? You wanted him, and

him of Florence Gale. Do not give him time to think; make him so happy that he willthat he must forget." "Make him forget her!" cried Dora, with involuntary passion and jealousy. "Oh! that

you have him. If you cry, you will remind

Mrs. Luan looked at her with something like contempt. "You can if you will," she said at length... "Oh! aunt, how?-how?"

I could!—that I could!"

And Dora looked at her aunt as she had never looked before. "I have never been handsome," replied Mrs. Luan, "and I am not clever or bright like you—at least, people say so; but when I had a husband I never let him think of an-

other woman," ratuer astonished. Mrs. Luan nodded knowingly. "You will find it out-you will find it out,"

she repeated. "No-never," replied Dora with some emotion. "He may like me if he please; and if he does not he may leave me." "Idiot!" angrily said Mrs. Luan-" idiot!"

Why do you marry him then? I tell you it.

is your right and your duty to fascinate your husband, and make him forget that woman." Mrs. Luan spoke the truth, and Dora's conscience told her so. Yes, it was her right and her duty to win and keep her husband' heart. "I believe you are right, aunt," she replied after a while; "and I shall do my best-but

I may fail." (To be continued)

"It is a shame, John, that I have to sit here mending your old clothes!" etclaimed a wife the other day. "Don't say a vord about it, my dear," rejoined the husband—"the least

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

The foundation stone of a new Catholic church has been laid at Magharafelt, in Derry,

North of Ireland. The religious fever in France is fully shown by the vast crowds who daily attend the sared grotto at Lourdes.

The mission of the Jesuit Fathers at St. Joachim's, Frankford, archdiocese of Philadelphia, is a complete success.

Out of twenty-five Cochin-Chinese insurout of these condemned to death, nineteen

received baptism after sentence. The Catholic Chinese Missions report the finine as terribly severe, and a consequent proportion of death and misery.

The Pope has addressed a brief to the Chrishan Brothers of America in reply to a letter

f congratulation received by them. It is under consideration, according to the Voce della Verita, to publish in Rome a Catholic journal in six different languages.

Ninety-three Swiss Catholic priests, deprived their livings in 1873, have been reinstated the Grand Council of Switzerland.

Four hundred persons were confirmed by fardinal McCloskey on Sunday afternoon at the Redemptorists' Church, New York.

The Catholic missionaries in China and in ladia during the last five years have baptized 165,522 heathens, 11,600 of the number being

Frs. Austin, Columban, Reginald, and Congatine, Passionists, opened a mission at farbert, county Kerry. The mission will condane three weeks.

A new church was opened in Culmullen, manty Meath, by the Right Rev. Dr. Nulty, lord Bishop. The new edifice is exceedingly andsome, the style being Gothic. The new Catholic church of St. Joseph at

Worcester, N.Y., was formally dedicated to the service of God on the 12th inst. A large mass of people were present. The corner stone of the Church of the

Sacred Heart of Jesus, Bloomfield, Conn., was hid on Sunday the 8th inst., by the Right Rev. Bishop Galberry, before a large attendance of spectators.

His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam left St. arlath's on Sunday last for Williamstown, alway, where he ou the following day congred the Sacrament of Confirmation on no wer than three hundred. We learn from the Unita Cattolica that on

agministration received by the Holy Father r from the Emperor of Austria, and the and was from Prince Bismarck. I magnificent new altar and pulpit were

re Feast of St. Joachim the first telegram of

aned in St. Mary's, Athlone, on which occa-Father Burke, O. P., made one of his and appeals and elicited a collection of The Right Rev. Dr. Power, Bishop of St.

aha's Newfoundland, preached in St. Lawtage (Toole's, Dublin, and took occasion to essibe the career and death of the lamented light Rev. Dr. Conroy, Apostolic Delegate to

The native Christians at Tongareva, one d the islands of the South Pacific. have with a church, the walls of which are of They were three years in tilding it—three days each week to the

In Italian pilgrimage to the French Sancraties, organized by the Italian Society for (sholic youth, left Turin on September 9th, visit Paray-le-Monial, Paris, where the drims will remain ten days; Notre Dame Fourviere, Toulouse; Lourdes, and Notre

The great Dominican Order is about to en a new and beautiful church in the old. onwell gave up men, women and children be butchered for five days by his savage ddiers. The Primate of All Ireland will eside, and the grand eloquence of Father bake will ring out on an occasion so honor-He to the Order of which he is so truly listrious an ornament.

THE CATHOLIC TRIUMPH IN GERMANY .- NOW only is it possible to survey the final issue of the Parliamentary elections in Germany. For the Catholic party the result is simply magdifferent. In the former Diet this party mustered ninety-nine strong. This number of Catholic members was actually elected on ulr 30, and since then it has been increased by the accession of eleven more, making up in llone hundred and ten, or a clear gain of leven votes. Of Poles there are about fifteen, and inasmuch as these, being all Catholics will in most instances cast in their lot with the Catholic Party, the "Centre" will reckon one hundred and twenty-five out of three landred and ninety-seven members, or early one-third. Among these there are as many as nineteen Catholic priests, whereas, a the other hand, not a single Protestant mson has been returned to the new Parlianent. Whatever Bismarck's future policy by be, it is quite certain that the Catholic arty, which is closely united in everything, ill prove irresistible, and if in union with ther the Conservatives or the Liberals may any almost any measure it likes.

# UNITED STATES.

New York, Sept. 28.—President Hayes has authorized the reception of the released fenians on board a revenue cutter here. The exception committee will extend a vote of thanks to the President. The reception will be without public demonstration.

A discovery has been made in the hills of Plumstead, Backs county, Pa., that seems more important than true. It was claimed about a year and a half ago that gold had been found in this locality, and within the past few weeks richer finds have been report-The owners of the mines have been enthusiastic, and already hear the jingle of the

gold in their empty pockets. The citizens of Kenton, Ohio, have been outrageously annoyed of late by tramps and gathered a gang of them into the county jail the other day. At midnight a crowd of 300 or 400 people assembled in front of the prison, and taking the tramps out marched them about two miles out of town, dipped each and every one of them in a barrol of tar, rolled them in the sands of the highway and sent them on their ways with the assurance that if they ever returned they would be hung to lamp posts.

The Rev. Henry Morgan is a prominent sensational minister of Boston, independent everylong—on independent according and of everylong—on independent, indeed, that he has bullt a church out dent, indeed, that he has bullt a church out of his own means and preaches in it to whom of his own means and preaches in it to whom serve he can draw to hear him. His last sever he can draw to hear him. His last from 60 housed of people not far the mean of science sensation is to hire a steamboat on Sunday sensation. The from Boston and preach them a sermon. The steamboat excursion, and the tremainder he had of cattle, and the remainder he head of cattle, and the visit in he head of each them, a contrivance of formal, as included, that he has bullt a church out of considered it wise to have slagerout the best form of ficial invention, a contrivance of formula, as included in the or condition, a continuous of the plause.) And now, gentlemen, I must hurry be one considered in the one on the they had on econsidered in the one one of the plause.) And now, gentlemen, I must hurry be considered in the plause.) And now, gentlemen, I must hurry be considered in the plause.) And now, gentlemen, I must hurry be considered in the their hear of considered in the plause.) And now, gentlemen, I must hurry be considered in the plause.) And now, gentlemen, I must hurry be considered in the plause.) And now, gentlemen, I must hurry be considered in the considered in the field inventi The Rev. Henry Morgan is a prominent in everything and of everybody so independent, indeed, that he has built a church out of his own means and preaches in it to whomartista No

### IRISH NEWS.

The annual retreat for the clergy of the diocese of Kerry commenced on Sept. 2, in the Cathedral, Killarney. The retreat was conducted by the Rev. Father Livius, of Mount St. Alphonsus, Limerick.

The remains of the late Thomas Fay, Esq., of Faybrook, in the county of Cavan, were on Saturday, the 7th instant, interred in the family vault at Castleterra, near Cavan. The funeral was the largest witnessed in the town within living memory. All classes and all creeds vied in showing their respect for the memory of the deceased, and their kindly feelings towards his family.

An eloquent appeal on behalf of the Sisters of Mercy, Killarney, was preached on Sunday in the Cathedral by the Right Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, Lord Bishop of Ross. The Cathedral was filled by a large and pious congregation. At the conclusion of the sermon a collection was made. The amount realized £164. Of this the Right Rev. Dr. M'Carthy subscribed £10, the Right Hon. the Earl of Kenmare, £100, and the Countess Kenmare, £10.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .- A most important presentation was made on Saturday by the Rev. M. O'Reilly, of All Hallows Collegenamely, a great number of snakes and other reptiles. All were taken at the Cape of Good Hope. The serpents are chiefly harmless, and we believe that the reverend gentleman, who is an expert snake charmer, has made the poisonous ones safe. As reptiles are never long-lived in the land of St. Patrick, these creatures should be at once visited .- Freeman.

At the laying of the foundation, recently, of a Catholic church in Media, Pennsylvania, a leagment of the main altar of St. Mary's Cathedral, Limerick, Ireland, that had been broken by the soldiers of Cromwell during his invasion, and had been brought from Ireland a few years ago, was inserted with a prayer written on it, that the love and fidelity of the fathers towards the faith in the midst of suffering and persecution might flourish in the hearts of the children far away from their native shores.

A TRAGEDY IN LIMERICK .-- A man named Patrick Guinane, who returned to his home at Limerick a few days ago from America, quarrelled with his wife on Monday last and inflicted a severe wound in her neck with a knife. He was at once arrested and committed to jail, but on Tuesday evening he was found dead in his cell, the unfortunate man having succeeded in strangling himself with a portion of his clothes which he tore off and formed into a noose, by means of which he suspended himself from an iron bar. It is now said that since his arrival in Limerick many acts of his were not those of a sane

The mission at Newtown-Shandrum, which on Sunday. At 12 o'clock Mass, and in the evening, eloquent sermons were preached by the Fathers. On each occasion the chapel was literally crammed. During the evening the band of the Confraternity of the Holy Family, Charleville, played some highly popular and religious airs in front of the residence of the zealous and patriotic parish priest. The performance of the choir during the Benediction elicited the warmest admiration. The people of Shandrum have reason to be proud of their priests, who are leaving nothing undone to advance the cause of religion and education in their parish.

The Council of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish language met on Tuesday, Dr. Sigerson, M.R.I.A., in the chair. There were also present :- Rev. J. Nolan, Captain R. MacEniry, W. M. Hennessy, M.R.I.A.; D. Comyn, Esq., and J. J. MaeSweeney, Esq., secretary. Minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Letters were received from the following persons:—C. Owens, Esq., Castlecomer: W. Savage, Esq., secretary of the Gaelic Class, Kinsale; John Bergin, Esq., sorie city of Drogheda, where the infamous National School, Inch. St. Laurence 25 Lower Cathedral James Finucane, road, Cardiff; John O'Brien, Esq., Blackpool, Dungarvan. Subscriptions were received from Dr. Martin, Portlaw, county Waterford, 10s; Jesuit Fathers, Galway, £1. It was decided to alter the hour of meeting of the ouncil to 7 p.m. on Wednesday evenings for the envenience of the members. The secretary of we Kinsale Gaelic Society writes:—
"With pleasure I report to you the progress "With Pleasure I report to you the progress of the Irish lansuage in this town. A class for the study of that good old tongue is in course of formation, and has already enrolled twelve members. In a tenday I intend to send you some copies of Irish criting by members of the class," &c. The council adjourned till Wednesday, Sept. 18th, at 7 p.m.

## THE EAST.

A London correspondent says there are strong indications that the Government is not in a hurry to take action in the Afghanistan question. Their desire is to leave the responsibility of the question entirely to the Viceroy of India. Any intervention by the Cabinet would have the ppearance of drugging Russia into the dispate. A second reason for abstinence from Imperial action arises from the differences of pinion between the Foreign Secretary and Viceroy and members of the Cabinet themselves. Another obstacle is the state of Beaconsfield's health.

The Telegraph says Lord Augustus Loftus, the British Ambassador to St. Petersburg, left Berlin for St. Petersburg on Tuesday. Ha doubtless will demand explanations and the withdrawal of the Czar's agent from Cabul without delay. The Indian Government has long had possession of documents and anthenticated copies of letters advising Shere Ali, in the name of Russia, and by pen or voice of Russian agents, to just such a changerors policy as he is now pursuing.

Notwithstanding the military preparatio. it is believed that the Government intend to await the course of events and observe the Ameer's attitude before undertaking an invasion of Afghanistan. A serious orbreak occurred in Teistan, on the borders of Persia and Afghanistan. A Bombay correspondent says it is believed

15,000 men are assembling near Tull. A Calcutta despatch says many additional active service.

What a Russian does not know about official corruption is not worth knowing. During the Crimean war a general wrote that he had purchased a thousand oxen for food for his men, and sont on vouchers and drafts.

A few days lafer he wrote that the murrain had broken out and he had lost two hundred head of cattle, and that the remainder he

# DUFFERIN'S FAREWELL SPEECH.

Last Tuesday week the Toronto Exhibition was opened by His Excellency the Governor-General in the presence of a large and fashionable attendance. A number of prominent citizens congregated to hear what is probably the last great speech of Lord Dufferin in this Dominion, and to witness the inauguration of the first Exhibition of the products of Agriculture and Arts that has ever taken place in Ontario.

His Excellency, who was attended by his body-guard, entered the grounds about 2.35, and was received with loud and enthusiastic

Mr. Thomas Stack having presented him with a complimentary address, which par-ticularly alluded to his brilliant career as Viceroy, and the manner in which he had endeared himself to the hearts of all Cana-

dians, His Excellency replied as follows:-Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,-In endeavouring to return you my best thanks for the noble reception you are giving me for the series of Arabian Nights Entertainments, through which from hour to hour and day to day, I have been hurried by your hospitable citizens, I can truly say I have never felt less equal to such a task. During the past six years and a half, indeed, I have been often required at various times and places, to say what are called a few words to different classes of my fellow-countrymen in the Dominion. But on these occasions there was always some current topic to engage our attention, and to which it was desirable I should address myself. Now, however, the case is very different. It is true we have a special business before us. I am nominally here to open this exhibition, and perhaps, under ordinary circumstances, it would be sufficent for me to dilate upon the splendour of this building, the variety, and the richness of its contents. The proofs it displays not merely of the national wealth of Canada, but of the energy, ingenuity and industry of our mechanies artizans and agriculturists, but my imagination refuses to be confined within even these spacious halls. (Applause.) The contributions they enclose only serve to conure up before me, in all their beauty, the radiant expanses of those seven fair Provinces I have travelled from end to end (hear, hear), and it is not the departments of a mere Provincial show which lie mapped out beneath my feet by the Territories of our great Dominion, whose wealth and capabilities these courts exhibit (cheers), nor is it in the presence of a detached crowd of casual sight-seers that I seem to stand, but tion with whose destinies I have was opened on Sunday, 18th ult., was closed | polity upon this side of the Atlantic which is destined. I trust, to exemplify more successliamentary Government which centuries were born in England (applause) which our ancestors shed their blood to defend, which our forefathers transplanted to this country, and which our fathers have left us as the most precious inheritance they could bestow. (Tremendons applause.) Impressed. then, by such a consciousness, knowing that the people of Canada, what am I to say? to say at such a moment, but I dread to tread on forbidden ground— (laughter). As you are well aware, in all those matters which are of real and vital fields of extra political disquisition which may fathers of Isaac around his bedside, the pri- have to depend upon their political connecsuch ambiguous import as those addressed by (great laughter,) though a country in the throes of a general election might tion to apply to you the burden of Reuben. given to man is to be found within the borders only obligation laid upon you is "To go forth and multiply and replenish the Earth." (Apmental chiefs, is a disgrace to his profession. plause and laughter.) It is the the zone within which your lines are cest is characterized by ruder features than those displayed in lower latitudes and within more sanwardstretching lands; but the North has ever been the home of Liberty, Industry, and Valour, (cheers) and great diversities of climate and of geographical and physical conditions are wont to breed antagonistic material interests and disruptive tendencies which the fortunate uniformity of your own climate and position can never engender. [Applause.] It is also true you are not so rich as many other communities. But the happiness of a people does not so much depend upon the ac-Camulation of wealth as spon equable distri-bution [Hear, heard.] In many of the wealthies nations of Exrope thousands can scarcely obtain their daily bread, and though Canada is by no means at present a nation of millionalres, there is not amongst an agricultural homestead between the Atlantic and the Pacific where content and a rude regiments have received notice to prepare for plenty do not reign (applause), and in a thouand localities the earth is varoting with the transpal wealth which only requires improved transprated to develope. (Renewed applause. Nor, indeed, are you so numerous as your eighbors, but this is an inferiority which tink will soon correct. Providence has spread out for your the featile.

and applace.) But if these admissions may be made outhe one side what countervailing

harmonious operations of the political machine, but here our constitution has been set agoing almost in vacuo, entirely disencumbered of those entanglements which traditional prejudices and social complications have given birth to at home. My next advice to you then would be to guard and cherish the characteristics of your Constitution with a sleepless vigilance, and do not consider that this is a superfluous warning. I do not, of course, refer to any of those principles which either regulate the relation of the mother country to the colony, or of the nies are vieing with each other in their affec-Crown to the Parliament. All questions which were a long time in controversy, in either of these respects, have been long since happily settled to the satisfaction of everybody concerned. (Applause.) During the whole time that I have been Governor-General of Canada, not a single is not an Englishman for nothing, and difficulty has ever arisen between the although, perhaps, I should be prepared to go Colonial Office and this Government. (Hear, beyond many of my hearers, not merely in hear.) Indeed it would be impossible to overstate the extraordinary smoothness and harmony with which this portion of the machinery has worked, so far as my experience has gone. (Applause.) The independence of the Canadian Parliament, and the independence of the Canadian administration in all matters affecting their domestic jurisdiction have not only received a generous recognition, but have been stimulated and expanded to the fullest possible extent by the authorities at home, as the recent establishment of a Supreme Court of Justice in Canadian soil impressively testifies. (Applause.) Nor has anything occurred to trouble the relations of the Viceroy of re- with landable enthusiasm-and in doing presenting the regal power and his parliament. The respective limits of privilege and of preregative have been finally de- the feelings of every man and woman in termined, and there is no temptation either upon the one side or the other to overstep devotion to the interests of their own them. (Cheers.) But there are two other principles, incidental to the British con- an Imperial officer, I have never shown the stitution, which though fully recognised slightest jealousy or breathed a word in disand established, might, perhaps, be over-couragement of such honourable sentiments. ridden in times of political excitement, for I am convinced that so far from being unless public opinion exerted itself to antagonistic to Imperial interests - it is maintain them absolutely intact. I allude amongst those who are prepared to make the to the independence of the Judges, and the greatest sacrifices for their native land that non-political and permanent character of we shall always find the most loyal subjects the civil service. With regard to the inde- of the Queen. [Great applause.] The only pendence of the Judges I will say nothing; thing that perhaps I would be disposed to notwithstanding what has been done elsewhere, I do not think that the Canadian people will ever be tempted to allow the Judges gramme that may be outside of the land to be constituted by popular election (hear, hear, and applause): still, on this | human society is in a state of continuous decontinent there will always be present in the air, as it were, a tendency in that direction, and it is against this I would warn you. And now that I am upon this topic, there is one face to face with that entire popula- further observation I am tempted to make in regard to the position of the judges. I should been so long associated, to whom I hope that as time goes on, as the importance strain or friction in the wheels of the body poli-owe so much, and who are building a British and extent of their work increases, and as the hope that as time goes on, as the importance strain or friction in the wheels of the body poliwealth of the country expands it may be found expedient to attach somewhat which to meet the emergency. It is in this fully than any other what happiness, what higher salaries to those who administer freedom, what strength, what peace can be set the laws. Pure and righteous justice is theoretical excursions into dreamland, that the cured to man by patiently, wisely, soberly, extended to the very foundation of human happiness, British policy has been so successfully elaborated to the very foundation of human happiness, british policy has been so successfully elaborated to the very foundation of human happiness. panding and developing those great but remember it is as true of justice as of rated. (Applause.) As long as a man sleeps principles of Constitutional and Par- anything else, you cannot have a first rate well, has a good proportion and find anything else, article without paying for it. In order to secure an able bar you must provide adequate prices for those that are called to it. If this is done the intellectual energy of the country will be attracted to the legal profession, and you will have what is the greatest ornament any country can possess—an efficient and learned judiciary (cheers). But, after all, the at present in the best of health and spirits, to-day, for the last time. I am speaking to chief danger against which you have to guard and I do not know that you will much better is that which concerns the civil service of There are many things I would desire the country, though not the animating spirit, to speculate as to whether the exuberant viis the living mechanism through which the body politic moves and breathes and has its being. Upon it depends the rapid and economical conduct of every branch of your affairs, years hence, an unconceivable process of moment to you, I am only entitled to repeat and there is nothing that a nation should be amoutation. (Laughter and applause.) And in public such words, words of wisdom as my | so particular about as to secure in such a I am all the more inclined to hold this lan-Ottawa egeria may put into my month, service independence, zeal, patriotism, and guage because I feel that the stability of the reached New York from May, 1847, to July, (Great laughter.) In my own behalf it is only integrity, but in order that this should be the relations between the Dominion and the competent for me to expiate those vapourous case it is necessary that the civil servants mother country does not depend upon should be given a statuts, regulated by happen to lie floating around the solid politi- their acquirements, their personal qualifi- tioned and enforced by an appeal to the end life of the people. Yet, perhaps, a viceroy cations, their capacity for rendering most practical and utilitarian consider—in extremis—might claim some exceptional indulgence. (Laughter.) To all moribund neither their original appointment, nor their sentiment goes for nothing in the case, on personages, as to Jacob when he gathered the subsequent advancement, should in any way the contrary, I believe it to be the most imvilege of monition and of benediction has been granted. (Applause and laughter.) tion or opinions. (Applause.) If you take unite the Empire, and woo be to that states—been granted. (Applause and laughter.) my advice you will never allow the Civil Serman who does not take popular sentiment into his consideration when considering the future. subserve the ends and interests of any politi- But what is so satisfactory in this case is that the Patriarch to Judah and his brethren, cal party. The success of a political party ought to depend upon its public policy and the ability of its chiefs, and not upon the advantage likely have some sympathy with the attitude of to accrue to its individual adherents. In Issachar. (Loud laughter.) As I am not a fact, the more the area of personal profit, defeated Prime Minister, I have no tempta- consequent upon the change of Government, is limited the better for the country at (Great laughter.) What then is to be my large. (Hear, hear.) On the other hand Valediction. My parting counsels to the citi- the independence thus conceded to the of the Dominion before I tarn my face members of the Civil Service impose upon to the wall—a very few words will convey them a special obligation, namely, that I therefore say, cherish as one of the noblest them—love your country. Believe in her they should serve their successive chiefs, traditions transmitted by your forefathers honor, her work, live for her, die no matter to which side they may belong, for her. (Tremendous applause.) Never with a scrupulously impartial zeal and has any people been endowed with loyalty. (Hear, hear.) There is no offence has any people been endowed with loyalty. (Hear, hear.) There is no offence a nobler birthright or blest with prospects of a fairer future. Whatever gift God has the respect. A civil servant who allows this respect. A civil servant who allows of your ample territories, and in return the his political sympathies to damp his ardour, Happily both the great parties in this country have given in their adherency to this principle. Both are convinced of the wholesomeness of the doctrine to which I have referred, and I have no doubt that the anxiety manifested by our friends across the lines to purge their own civil service of its political complexion will confirm every thinking Canadun in the conviction I have sought to the least of the many advantages I have impress upon you. (Applause.) Again, then, gained by coming to Canada. (Applause.) impress apon you. (Applause.) Again, then, I say to you, guard this and every other characteristic of your constitution with unfailing animated by the kindliest feelings towards the diligence, for though you search all the world over, it is not likely you will ever get a better one. (Cheers.) It is true no one can live in the proximity of our great neighbors across | Nor can 1 conceive a more interesting or the line without conceiving the greatest addelightful task in store for the philosophical miration for the wisdom which framed historian than to record the amicable rivalry the political institutions under which they have so wonderfully prospered; but I am not at all sure but that the suc-

cess of the original experiment is not as much

moderation of the subsequent generations

that have carried it into effect as to the fore-

does not occasionally cast an envious sheep's

bly impressed with the scars of the struggle

which ushered in its birth. [Applause.] Written Constitution is of necessity an arti-

but reach back through a thousand years of shores, accompanied by a daughter of your matchless achievement in every field of exertion open to mankind (loud applause); nor pices of these distinguished personages you do ever the confines of two oceans suffice to are destined to ascend yet higher in the hierhedge you in, but you share an Empire whose flag floats, whose jurisdiction asserts itself, in every quarter of the globe-(applause)-whose ships whiten every sea—whose language is loyal, most prosperous and most powerful of destined to spread further than any Eu-those great colonial governments which unite ropean tongue-whose institutions every to form the Empire of Great Britain. [Great nation aspiring to freedom is endeavoring to imitate, and whose vast and widespread colotionate love for the mother country in their efforts to add lustre to the English name; in their longing to see cemented still more closely the bonds of that sacred and majestic union within which they have been born. Gentlemen, believe me, one instifying but in extolling the conduct of those heroic men of the Revolutionary period who tore themselves, though I believe with bleeding hearts, from their mother's side, rather than submit to her tyranny, I confess I should have difficulty in finding words to express my want of sympathy for those should any such ever come into existence who, unless under the stress of equal provocation should be tempted to abjure so glorious a birthright in pursuit of any Utopian chimera. (Applause.) None such, however, are here-(Cheers.) Of course I am well aware that many of the most earnest-minded men amongst us have insisted of late years so, though perhaps unconsciously to themselves, they have only given utterance to the nation-upon the duty of a supreme Canada. But you are well aware that as depreciate would be the over passionate advocacy of any speculative the orbit of practical statesmanship, as every velopment, so occasional readjustment of its mechanism becomes necessary, but I think you may take it for granted that though they may not talk much about it, the experienced men who superintend your affairs are perpetually on the watch for any serious symptoms of there is no doubt they will find expedients with way, by this practical procedure, and not by jovial, he may rest assured he needs no doctoring; but if he takes to perpetually feeling his pulse, looking at his tongue, and watching his digestion, he will in-variably superinduce all kinds of imaginary pains and aches, and perhaps a real illness, Well, so far as I have observed, you all appear your condition by allowing your imagination tality you are accumulating in your system, under vour present satisfactory regimes, will, or will not, eventually necessitate, some hundred portant and noble factor in the forces which

those sentiments of loyalty and affection for the mother country, which are so dominant in Canada, concide and run in parallel lines with what the coldest common sense, and the most calculating policy would recommend. (Loud applause.) They are, in fact, but the wreath of roses which entwine and overlie the strong cords of mutual profit and advantage by which the two countries are bound to one another. (Applause.) that feeling of loyalty towards Great Britain, the Empire, and its Sovereign, by which you are animated, for it is in that direction. and not in any other one, that your true course lies. (Great applause.) And now, in conclusion, I have but one more word to say-however carnestly I may have besought you to be faithful to your native land, and to estimate at its proper value your birthright as Englishmen, it is almost with equal persistence that I would exhort you to cultivate the most friendly and cordial relations with the great American people. A noble nation; a people more generous or more hospitable does not exist. (Loud applause.) To have learnt to understand and appreciate them I esteem as not Of my own knowledge I can say that they are Dominion, and I cannot doubt but that the two countries are destined to be united in the bonds of an unbroken friendship. (Loud applause.) of such powerful and cognate communities in the path of progress. The one a Republic, indeed, but where the authoritative preeminence assigned to the elect of the people due to the fortitude, the good sense and the and the comparative freedom of the Executive from Parliamentary control, introduces a feature akin to personal government. The sight and wisdom of its authors, and certain other a monarchy, but to which the hereditary am I that there is not a thinking American principle communicates such an element of who, however proud he may be of his country, stability as to render possible the application of what is really the most popular and demowhich tink will soon correct. Providence has spread out for you the fertile prairies of he North-West, and your daughter must do the rest. (Loud laughter the child of violence, and remains indeligations, and the same manufacturing the continuity case an envious sneeps of what is reany the most popular and demonstrate the border at our cratic political system to be found on this continent. (Loud cheers.) While both complete must do the rest. (Loud laughter the child of violence, and remains indelighed) and the continent of the child of violence, and remains indelighed. mankind, and to open up a newer and

Queen. (Great applause.) Under the ausarchy of the nation, to be drawn still closer to the heart of the mother country, to be recognized still more universally as one of the most applause.] May God Almighty bless you and keep you, and pour out upon your glorious country the universal blessings that lie at his hand. [Tremendous cheering renewed again and again.]

### IRISH EMIGRATION.

As we propose drawing the special attention of our readers to the settlement of Irish agricultural emigrants on the Government and railroad lands of our Western States and Territories, it may be interesting to give some statistical particulars of the great exodus which took away so many of the stalwart sons and fair daughters of poor Ireland from the land of their forefathers.

In the statistical report of Sir W. Petty in 1662, we find the Irish population estimated at 1,320,000. In the estimated report of Mr. Thomas Dobbs in 1712 it rose to 2,000,004, and in 1791 the hearth money collectors estimated the population for tax purposes as high as 4,206,612. In 1803 the population numbered 5,356,594; in 1824 it increased to 7.078.140, in 1841 it amounted to 8,175,124, and was estimated in January, 1846, notwithstanding the heavy annual emigration, at considerably over eight millions and a half. Taking the usual ratio of increase from 1831 to 1841, with perpertionally equal loss from emigration, the population of Ireland should have exceeded nine millions in 1851, whereas the painful reality records only a population of 6,652,385. Thus, from 1841 to 1851 the Irish population lost one-fifth; in the next decade it lost twelve per cent, and in the decade preceding 1871 it fell away an additional seven per cent, while the estimated gradual reduction brought the Irish at home as low as 5,338,906 in the past memorable year of national depletion.

In 1841 the Census Commissioners report Leinster with a population of 1,973,731; in 1871 the Census Commissioners report the same province as having a population of 1,-329,124. Munster, in 1841, had a population of 2,396,161, and we find in 1871 this naturally fertile province with a population of only 1.-370,566. Uster, with all its land privileges from immemorial custom and its flourishing manufacturing capitalists had a population in 4841 of 2,386,373, while in 1871 its industrious and enterprising people numbered only 1,775,320. Connaught, with all its traditional feelings for faith and fatherland was peopled with the most moral peasantry in Europe, amounting in 1841 to 1.418,859, while in 1871 we have the sad record of only 849,-364 in the land of their fathers. Looking over the colonial and foreign

emigration from Ireland from 1831 to 1841, we find it reported as exceeding a quarter of a million, while during the corresponding years considerably less than 20,000 embarked directly from Ireland to the United States. The Irish emigration rose in 1841 to 71,3929 in 1842 to 89,686, and in 1843 and 1844. through national aspirations, under the influence of the great Liberator, O'Connell, Ireland's quota of emigrants numbered little more than 37,000 and 54,000 respectively. In 1845 the tide of emigation swelled to 74,969, in 1846 to 105,955, exclusive of nearly 300,000 who were reported as arrivals from Ireland in Liverpool in search of English or Scotch employment. In 1847 Irish emigration rose to 215,000; in 1848, the great famine and fever year, it fell to 178,159, while in 1849 it rose to 214,425, in 1850 to 209,000, and in 1851 it exceeded a quarter of a million. We sub-1878:

Arrival of Fresh Emigrania at the Port of				
New York from May 5, 1847, to July 31, 1878.				
[847]	1863 91,157			
1848 98,061	[1864 99,398]			
1849112.591	1865 70.462			
1850 117,038	1866 68.017			
1851 163,306	1867 65.134			
1852118,131	1868 47,571			
1853 113,164	1869 66,204			
1854, 82,301	1870 65,168			
1855 43.043	1871 65,506			
1856 44,276	1872 68,747			
1857 51,119	1873 68,612			
1858 25,075	1874 37,447			
1589	1875 19,923			
1860 47,300	1876 13,314			
1861 25,784 (	1877 8,221			
1862 32,517	1878 7,576			

## THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American. Irishmen may well be proud of the city of Dublin. It has improved wonderfully during the past twenty years. For twenty miles around the city there are bright little towns and smiling villages, and as we approach it, pleasant country seats, good roads and handsome houses make the landscape most beautiful. In the city itself the change and improvements are no less marked, There are no longer any of the thatched cabins, with the pig and the baby wallowing in the mud at the doorsill in the suburbs, nor are there any more beggars on the streets, as in the days of yore, except some superannuated old woman, whose age and decrepitude appeal to the sympathy of the passer by stronger than their words, though they shower the most profuse blessings on those who heed their appeals, and rumour says they are equally fluent in their curses on those who fail to respond with a penny. Dublin has but few furnaces or manufactories about it, and, consequently, the heavens are not blurred, or is the sun a stranger, as in Glasgow, Birmingham, Man-chester and London. Dublin is subject to sudden attacks of gloomy weather, but when the heavens are at all favourable, few places look handsomer, brighter or livelier.

The Prince of Montenegro is insisting upon the prompt surrender of the territory coded to him by the Treaty of Berlin.

-Former British soldiers were not in the habit of retiring when told to do so by an Afghan or any other savage.

-A Rochester surgeon, says the New York Sun, thinks the tomato a source of cancer. To some it is a source of "cant sir."

-Sheredin Pasha, the former Prime Minister of the Bey of Tunis, will probably have the re-organization of Turkish affairs. -Will McKenzie make those appointments

or will he not? The newspapers have ceased cabinet-making. It is not in their line.

took place at Stirling on the 31st ult. Themed challenge cup, which had previously been

# The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING FOST"

S PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY

WEDNESDAY, —АТ<del>—</del> 761 CRAIG STREET,

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

MONTREAL

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2.

### CALENDAR-AUGUST, 1878.

THURSDAY, 3-Office of the Blessed Sacrament. Abp. Bayley, Balt., dicd, 1877. FRIDAY, 4-St. Francis of Assisi, Confessor. SATURDAY, 5-Office of the Immaculate Conception. SS. Placidus and Companions,

SUNDAY, 6-SEVENTRENTH SUNDAY AFTER PEN-TECOST. Solemnity of the Holy Rosary. Less. Ecclus. xxiv. 14-16; Gosp. Luke xi. 27-28; Last Gosp. Matt. xxii. 35-46. MONDAY, 7-St. Bruno, Confessor (Oct. 6). St. Mark, Pope and Confessor. SS. Sergius and others, Martyrs.

TUESDAY, 8-St. Bridget, Widow. Bp. Kelly, Richmond, died, 1829. Wednesday, 9-SS. Dionysius, Rusticus, and Eleutherius, Martyrs.

"A CONSTANT READER."-For information in reference to the Sacred Heart Lottery, we would refer you to Mr. F. X. Cochu, 256 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

### BAFFLED BISMARCK. In casting a glance at the state of the

world to-day, our attention is naturally attracted first by him who represents Christ on earth, our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII. Since he succeeded Pius IX., of blessed memory his every action has proved him a stern, unyielding defendant of the rights and prerogatives of the Holy See, both spiritual and temporal. No one can have forgotten the clamorous eulogies of the revolutionary press which poured upon Leo's head, as long as the Jews, who lead the van of the anti-Christian movement, believed that the Pope was a " Liberal." And no one but witnessed the howl of rage which arose, when the pelicy of Rome gradually developed into not only the adamantine firmness of Pius IX., but into an aggressive and strong character which, at this hour, is putting the revolution on its defence. The disappointment of the "Reds" and their natural allies. the sects, is such that they are attacking the Pope with every weapon of hate and calumny which the devil lends his subjects. Shooting arrows at the man in the moon will kill world, the flesh and the devil shall injure the Pope. They may as well save time and breath. Rome is above their reach. Her guarantees are divine; her strength is from Heaven. She is no lame, impotent agent. like Scotch Assemblies, or Lambeth Convocations. Her voice is not, and never has been, despised with impunity. Her anathewhen Innocent III. thundered, Gregory VII. rebuked, or Boniface VIII. commanded. The world has no choice, if it consult its safety: but to obey. If kings and governments and peoples will not obey willingly, disasters and ruin will compel unwilling submission. Sooner or later they will see that their best and wisest policy is to bend to the divine authority which alone on this earth has a right to ask obedience from all. A few months ago, Herr Bismarck exclaimed: " Do not deceive yourselves; we shall never go to Canossa!" Several successful wars, and the momentary triumph of brute force, inspired the words. But there were tyrants before Bismarck. Barbarossa said the same thing; and Henry IV., Emperor of Germany, said so; the rulers of the Lower Empire said so; Henry VIII. said so; Elizabeth said so; the Great Napoleon said so; Napo. leon the Little said so; Joseph II. of Austria said so: Louis XIV. said the same thing. And what has become of their proud absolutism in this age of established and nascent Republics?

Cannot men read the signs of the times Cannot peoples understand the hand-writing on the wall? Bismarck, the successful-Bismarck, the haughty-Bismarck, the genius of "blood and iron"-even he begins to comprehend that there is a Providence high above human designs, and that the most frantic political atheism is but the unwilling slave of the Most High. Bismarck gathered together the forces which had crushed kingdoms and empires, and hurled them, with mad fury, against Rome. And what has been the result? Germany answers him with a Catholic Centre in the Reichstag of one hundred and day is followed by the beautiful peace of triumphs. There is little or no true patriothirty members, united as one man, for the defence of the Church of God. The Catholic party in the German Parliament holds the balance of power between the Liberal Conservatives and the Radical Left. The fate of Germany is in their hands, and Bismarck, with impotent rage, cries out, "A pretty Parliament, indeed !" So, all his efforts, conducted with consummate skill, end in this, that his very existence, as a statesman, depends upon what course the party representing the Church which he sought to destroy, shall take with relation to his future policy. And now, see how he pulls in his horns. He has taken his first step towards Canossa. He has eagerly received the Papal Nuncio, and seems disposed to abolish the persecuting and tyran\_ nical legislation which has cast such indelibleldisgrace upon the German Empire. He finds that there is a line beyond which he can no more pass than can the ocean its heavenmarked boundaries. He feels some Hand sweeping away his cunningly devised plans as one

Hear it, ye kings and rulers !- hear, ye sects, Marquis of Lorne a path, by following which, is Christ, the Son of the Living God! You Every Irish Canadian should be proud of are not opposing Peter, but Peter's Master and Lord Dufferin's career, for to them special God. Lay aside all hopes of success. Ye pride belongs. Canadians of every nationshall surely fail, and disastrously fail.

Is it not a profound lesson and a warning, the position of this bold, bad man, who has, hitherto, trampled upon every law, human against the Catholic Church he allied himself with the ominous Revolution. He stooped to learn his political lessons at the feet of the dark spirits of the Lodges. He was a Socialist with the Socialists - a Car-Anarch of Europe, and Apostle of the His one purpose was to crush the Catholic Church in Germany so that the State should be God and Bismarck its Prophet. But, while he was intently pursuing his Atheistical design, he forgot one important fact. The Revolution was using him as a tool. What a blind fool hatred of Christ and His Church makes of even the most worldly prudent man! Did Bismarck imagine that the Revolution, which seeks the overthrow of all authority, both of Church and State, would obey a statesman who represents, in its highest and most intense degree the utter absolutism of the monarch? Why, then, did the Revolution applaud Herr Bismarck and encourage his monstrous assumptions? The reason is simple. Bismarck was striving to wipe out the Catholic Church, and that Church is the one power on earth which the sects fear and hate. The Revolution patted him on the back because he was doing its work. Hence, the sickening, slavering praise dribbled upon their Tentonic champion by the energumenes of the Satanic press.

But the German Chancellor has been crushed between two powers-one the Church, the other the Revolution,-one of God-the other of the devil. His eyes have been opened effectually. While falling back, baffled fand disheartened, from the impregnable battlements of the Church, he hears the report of a pistol and sees his crowned Numen-his Deus Imperator-his incarnate absolutismlying bleeding and half dead, victim of his (Bismarck's) darling Revolution! What! his darling allies! his much admired Sectaries! his sworn brothers of the Lodges! thus to cast his idol down! Yes, it is too true. Hodel and Nobiling are two facts-the desperate forlorn hope of that horrible spirit which, like the vast ocean under swell, is troubling every nation on earth. Hudel and Nobiling to-day to-morrow ten thousand red-handed imitators. that questionable gentleman sooner than the Such is the natural outcome of Bismarck's anti-Christian policy.

The utter collapse of the German empire is very near. The man who made its cradle has made its coffin. For Bismarck has been, and is, the evil genius of Germany. An empire called into existence by violence and injustice will die a violent death. From the day that the House of Brandenburg grew ammas to-day are just as pregnant with fate as bitious, which carries us back to the times of Wilhelm the Great Elector, the whole career of Prussia has been one of rapacity, injustice, bloodshed and rapine. The treacherous infidel, called by impious admirers Frederick the Great, gave the cue to Bismarck's modern policy. Faith is nothing; honor nothing; God nothing. Royal perfidy, territorial robbery and base national acquiescence everything. A vast camp, not a people, Prussia has ever been a mere enlarged form of those robber castles of the Rhine whose rascally lords lived by theft and murder. She has been the bully of Europe and the scourge of the peaceful. Napoleon the Great made many mistakes, but, after his criminal policy toward the Pope, he never made a greater blunder than to spare Prussia after the crushing day of Jena. He admitted this at St. Helena He should have sent the Brandenburgs, the Hohenzollerns and company on a permanent visit to their English cousins. If he had done this, Las Cases memoirs would never have been written.

Who shall dare doubt the permanence of the Divine promises to His Church, in the face of recent events? Stronger than ever with a Pope at the heim who is already making his powerful genius felt on the course of human events, the Church of God rides triumphantly over safe waters, while the dismantled bulk of Her worst and most powcrful enemy is tossing helplessly among the breakers. Digitus Dei hic; the finger of God is here. The calm majesty of her presence, while rebuking the warring elements of human passion and folly, attracts to her bosom all that is noble and worthy among men. The storm of noonevening. The humiliations of Calvary change into the splendors of the Resurrection. Empires and rulers, and statesmen rise, rage their ittle horn against her, and sink into oblivion, but still she lives as fresh, as blooming, as rigorous as when she came forth from the Fint" of Her Divine Founder, in harmony with all that is great and good in Heaven and on earth. She alone possesses the mysterious germs of popular happiness and national prosperity. The world will know happiness when it obeys Her voice. Until then, mankind will be at the mercy of Bismarcks, Gambettas, Beaconsfields, Gladstones, Andrassys and Castelars, and other representatives of political Atheism.

# LORD DUFFERIN AND LORD LORNE.

Lord Dufferin has made his last public speech in Canada, and now we must await and hear the first public utterance of his suc- It becomes a duty to place country above cessor. Lord Dufferin's words at Toronto party, and to guard against the factious few yesterday, were rich with the glowing eloquence for which the illustrous Irishman has umph. In its political aspect Canada is tobecome so well known, as he admonished his day, perhaps, to be congratulated; but there hearers to "love their country." He leaves us, are social eruptions to quench, social heart- and native policemen, available as a reserve. aut, making preparations to cross the Atlantic would remove the lightest cob-web ever woven having secured the esteem of all classes and burnings to soothe, social brawls to quieten,

by spider. What is that mysterious Power? all creeds in the country, and leaves to the hear, ye blinded statesmen and peoples! It he, too, may win the good wishes of all. ality can too view that career with satisfaction, but Irishmen may be pardoned if they take exceptional interest in the record of a statesman who is beloved by all. A friendly and divine. In order to accomplish his ends rivalry of race is in itself a commendable emotion, and no one will grudge the Scotchman the full measure of his satisfaction when the Marquis of Lorne wins, as we all hope he will win, the confidence and trust of the people. He comes surrounded by all the bonaro with the Carbonari-a Communist | celat of a king, with a brilliant escort and a with the Communists,-in short, the great royal wife, and Canada would not be the land it is claimed to be unless it gives him a fit-Dagger of a grander sort than Mazzini. ting reception, as "we speed the parting and welcome the coming guest."

APPOINTMENTS. There is a good deal of discussion as to the propriety of Mr. Mackenzie making any more appointments, now that he finds himself in a minority. The Gazette thinks that Mr. Mackenzie should not make appointments, and the Herald thinks that Mr. Mackenzie would be justified by precedent in doing as the Conservatives did. But no matter what precedents there are, there can be no doubt but that appointments made while a ministry is in a minority, is wrong. It may not be unconstitutional, but still it is an evil, as nothing can remove the moral obligation which the Ministry owe the people. The fact that Sir John A. Macdonald made appointments after his defeat is no justification for Mr. Mackenzie doing the same. Sir John A. Macdonald is tarred with the Pacific Scandal, and no one would plead justification if Mr. Mackenzie had committed a similar act. It will be better for his future to leave office without making appointments, and it may, too, be the means of inducing the Conservatives to allow the men appointed under the Reform regime to remain in their places. Nothing would be more ruinous to our interests as a people than to follow the example of America in turning out all those appointed during the time they are in opposition.

THE OUTLOOK. There are already indications of uncasiness in the Conservative ranks, and there is a corresponding indication of hopefulness in the ranks of the Reform party. The American papers say "Protection" is impossible, and ridicule the idea of such a protective tariff as will exclude American manufactures. The American market has certainly great power and if it "closes down" it may make the situation somewhat awkward. Again, prominent Conservatives have been heard to say that the Protection promised by the Government cannot be given, and now that the "cry" has done its duty in returning the Conservative party, that they want to hear no more of it. This is, of course, the general opinion of the Reformers, and we are not surprised to hear that the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie is no more in favor of protection now than ever he was. But the great mistake he made was in not readjusting the tariff. If he had done that judiciously and well, his Government would not have been disturbed. In fact it is, we believe, possible to readjust the tariff in such a way as to meet the requirements of the country, and to afford Protection sufficient to make the manufacturers, as well as the consumers satisfied. But now the country expects Protection, and it will be disappointed unless it gets it. But the country may expect too much. It may expect such a Chinese wall as will injure the carrying trade and do harmotherwise as well. That Protection for our industries is needed we are thoroughly convinced, but it must not be such a Protection as will cut us off from the world in everything, nor do we believe that such a Protection is intended. Again, we must not forget that England may object to the proposed Protection. In fact, she is almost sure to object, and then we come face to face with the question of British connection or Inde-

FACTION. Faction is the curse of Canada. Torn into conflicting elements Canada to-day stands the laughing stock of the world. To a man of State. Mens minds have become narrowed, and intellectual cramps control the brain and paralyze its energy. We are all mad about party, and Canada, that ought to be a nation, sinks into factious raving provinces. Canadian nationality means nothing more nor less than Canadian parties and party ism in this country. The patriotism of party is the only patriotism known. Faction triumphs all over the land, and unless Faction is crushed, patriotism dies. How is Canada to be saved? It is to be saved only by the mutual toleration of her children. Party triumph should cease, Party offence miserable tends and strifes of party ties. Principles may remain what they were, and can alter. No platform need be abandoned, for no right can ever become a wrong, but the advocacy of them must be tolerant and broad-broad enough to take in all the people, and not a portion of them. who would destroy the many for individual tri-

and social understandings to take place, before we can stand right in the eyes of the world. And this we can accomplish. Our first allegiance must be to the law, and come from whence it will, the violation of that law will receive our opposition.

### AN ODD YANKEE NOTION.

The Yankees are proverbially enterprising. If you want to "shoot Niagara" the Yankee is the only man who can do it to your satisfaction. To him everything under the sun is new, and nothing is too great for his accomplishment. He is always fresh, and always speculative. After civilizing mankind, he has turned his attention to what he regards as the frozen region of Canada, and he now advertises himself as willing and able to teach us all the manners of the Court, and for a mere trifle. The coming of a daughter of her Majesty among us has brought one more Yankee idea to the front, for one of them has declared his willingness to teach the people who aspire to meet the daughter of our Queen, how they should bow, and when they should smile, in presence of royalty. Uf all men on earth an American would be least adapted to such an ordeal, and it would be curious to hear the antics he would devise for our better behaviour. For hundred and fifty disputed points of etiquette" and all "in a course of five practical lessons," to conclude with the innocent postcript: terms reasonable, with a percentage to schools."

### VENNOR.

Vennor is again on the war-path. This time he speaks from Ottawa and predicts an early winter, and he looks "for a warm and singularly open term in mid-winter." After his failures last year the public had some idea that Mr. Vennor would scarely risk the hazard of the public gaze; but he is evidently under the impression that his - old experience doth attain, something like prophetic strain." There are, of course, some people who believe in Vennor's power to forecast the coming sunshine or storm, just as people believed in Moor and Parr and listened with gaping eagerness to the wiley cry to "drink tar water, drink tar water," raised by an enterprising chemist in London some years ago. But it is an evidence of Provincialism, for "prophets" such as Vennor, could not live in larger communities, and in New York or London he would find himself regarded with anything but flattering commendations. We can understand the "Medicine Man" of a nomad tribe of Indians, with hideous incantations, making the unlettered throng believe that they see "God in clouds, and hear Him in the wind." With all primitive people there are a few men who reserve for themselves special powers, either of observation or of spiritual legerdemain, but how civilized men-educated in all arts and sciences of this age, can place confidence in the predictions of Vennor is more than "any fellah can understand." mate with some degree of accuracy. the lessons of "every opening flower" with mid-winter than Joe Beef, Long John Canadian, or any other man. To-day we hear him could furnish as well as Mr. Vennor.

## THE AFGHAN WAR.

War with Afghan is now said to be certain. Troops are ordered to be in readiness and the hum of preparation sounds throughout the evitable. She had threatened to send "Our Skobeloff' to Hindostan, and in all profirst the Russian troops would have to encounter. Russia will never rest until she has broad views the condition of the country is one a tussle for India, and if she is in the same year it destroyed more than one-half Protestant Benevolent Society" extendwhere all are for a party and none are for the good trim, and can replenish her of the population of Gibraltar, for out of a ed the hand of friendship, and we time has come. To-day every one believes that Eussia is at the bottom of the business. and, if the time is opportune, then Russian the situation is difficult. Russia will be disease in the ame city. obliged to keep large garrisons in Asia Minor, Bulgaria and Bessarabia. She will be weakened by her recent victories, and this consideration may have some influence in making her pause. On the contrary, if the English troops make the Ameer of Afghan come to terms, then Russia will see Without a trade, or a recognized calling of the stepping-stone to the heart of India slip some kind, a Mahometan thinks that he has from view. India is the dream of her people, but a poor chance of skating along that should have an end. Let men brawl as they the burning ambition of her soldiers. Capwill, our course is for Canada above all the tain Banbury tells us that "India" is upon ven, while hell yawns underneath and takes the lips of every Russ in Asia, and that offi- for ever the unlucky traveller who slips upon cers and men are thirsting for the time when his way. We are not aware, however, that men may still hold convictions which nothing the milch cow of England will be fought for in the East. To the Russ India and Constantinople are the goals of ambition, but tage, although the early history of Byzan-India above all, is the dream of her rulers, tium furnishes more than one instance which since the days when Catherine had posts over illustrates some knowledge of eronautics by her domains pointing out "The road to India." the Turks of old. Now-a-days, however, it In viewing the situation too we cannot forget | belongs to the Caucasian race to develop and that the condition of the Indian army is in to practice the merits of ballooning, many respects all that can be desired. There and whether it can be counted "a trade" or are one hundred and fifty thousand troops in | not is more than we are able to determine. India, as well as one hundred and sixty thous- But when we hear of Prof. King, the aeron-

enormous reserves of men as well. If Sikhs | diameter, and holding four hundred thousand the English. They are not bon camarades | us to go as the crowflies to our destination. naturally resents. A young English subal- descendants in the next century, and in tern may be in command of an old officer of poetic numbers, the writer speaks of the many years' service, with scars and wounds insipidness and the ennui which he to testify to his career. This same native looks to Russia, and he sees promotion open | "taking breakfast in London, and luncheon in often been pointed out, and it has as often with the rapidity of the electric flash, and he trouble.

### A NEW TEST TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

carpet beetle," which was discovered in 1874, and is spreading over the United States, is creating some trouble across the border. It has become so destructive in some States instance, he advertizes to teach us "how to that, unless it can be destroyed, it has become get in and out of a carriage" how "to enter a question whether carpets can be continued at Kingston, and so far as we can learn everyand leave parlours" and will decide "two as an article of furniture or not. The beetle thing has gone over satisfactorily. It will is very small, not more than one-eighth of a an inch long by one-twelfth of an inch broad, elliptical in form, and rounded above and quired before they return. It is only reasonbeneath. The description of it in the Scien- able that the firemen should have their holiedges of the wing-cases, where they it may some time prove disastrous. But this meet, are bordered with scarlet, forming trip of the Fire Brigade to Kingston has rethere it confines its ravages to door mats, &c. | years in the service of the citizens of Kingszine or kerosene, stuffed into the joinings of was dismissed by a vote of eleven to eight. the floors and crevices beneath the baseboards." Mr. Devlin did not, it appears, hear the evi-It appeares that it operates beneath the dence against him, and except the charge borders of carpets where nailed to the floor, what he had been heard to use profane lanjoinings of the floor, following which, entire feeding on one's clothes, beetles destroying | credit, and, we presume, it will be still more Europeans must think that we have a lively time of it on this continent, and that a good | edited by Orangemen, but certainly deal of that time is given to save ourselves | note; the virulent type, even that journal from destruction.

### THE FEVER SCOURGE. It is a mistake to suppose that the present

Fever Scourge raging in the South is the most Vennor may make a hap-hazard hit, severe that has ever been known to our and so might anyone who has lived neighbors. In former years it was much here long enough to mark the cli- more severe than it is at present. Take New He Orleans alone, and up to the present we find may be a careful observer, and may note that there have been a little more than three thousand five hundred deaths, and the maxithe skill of an experienced botanist, but he mum deaths, we find, has been 103. But if In this country no man should be ineligible can no more tell how the weather is to be in | we go back to 1853, we find that there were as | for any office because of the religion many as 250 deaths in a single day. During he professes, and no one would the month of Augustin that year there were, saying that we will have an early winter and on an average, 180 deaths daily, and this too liberal a view of the situation as our contemgives as his reason that all the winter birds when the population was only 80,000, rach are already in the woods, which is a piece of less than it is at present. Out of the 80,000 information any farmer along the Ottawa it is reported that 20,000 died draing the season, a mortality which a far in excess of that of the resent time. The sanitary regulations of New Orleans are still vew defective. The ground is low and swenpy, and we must attribute the existerce of the disease in 1853 to the then bad Indian Empire. As was suspected, the Afghan | grainage. But worse than this took place at question is thought to be the result of Russian | Barbadoes in the year 1647. This is the intrigue, and if this suspicion turns out to be earliest notice we have of yellow fever, and true, no one will be surprised. It is now | we find it in "Legon's History of Earbadoes." known that Russia was preparing to invade | He tells us that in that year, before the ex-India, when it was thought the war was in- piration of a month, "the living were scarcely able to bury the dead." Again, in 1793, the yellow fever destroyed no less that 6,000 men bability, she at the same time intrigued of the garrison of Port Royal in the course with the Ameer, whose territory would be the of a few months. In 1804 the yellow fever prizes for English, Scotch and Irish, and the was brought to the South of Spain, and visited Cadiz, Malaga, and Carthagem. In exchequer, we shall not be surprised if that population of 14,000 souls, only twenty-eight for our part, frankly grasped it. To escaped attack. In 1793-there were 3,500 people died of yellow fever in New York, when it had only a population of 50,000, and ard Afghan will be found hand in hand. But | in 1822, about 200 people died of the same

BALLOONING. It is a principle in the creed of Mahometanism that every man should have a trade, and the devont Mahometans apply themselves religiously to this article of the Koran. Al-Sarat which stretches from earth to heaballooning is reckoned as one of the trades which Mahometans can practice with advan-

and Ghourkas and Rajpats and Panjaubees feet of gas, and the inflation of which will cost stand firm-a million of men could be five thousand dollars; and when we see the had for all branches of the service, but the great captive balloon of Paris; and again, question is-Will they stand firm? Just now | what appears to be, the successful attempts to there is a feeling of disquiet as to the loyalty | propel a flying: machine against the wind, of our Indian troops, and the causes of dis- which took place recently in the United quiet are easily accounted for. The native | States, we may reasonably expect that we are officers are not placed on an equal footing with on the eve of some invention that will enable for the Englishman cannot brook the There is an amusing poem extant describing "equality" of the native, and this the native | what is expected to be the customs of our experiences when he can go no faster than to every subject of the Czar. This fact has Madrid." He cannot skim from place to place been admitted. It is one of the fruitful is "bored to death" because he must wait ten sources of the discontent of the people, and it hours to reach Constantinople. And yet as a will be well if it does not again culminate in science ballooning has not made much progress, but in these days of invention no one will be surprised to get up some morning and turning over their Gazette or Herald, find that A plague to housekeepers, a devouring the dream of ages has been realized, and that you may order your "flyer" to meet an engagement in New York at half-past ten.

### THE FIRE BRIGADE.

The Fire Brigade has had its tournament be fortunate if the services of the engine and men who are now in Kingston are not retific American says that it is beautifully marked, | days the same as anyone else, but this pracits colors being black, white, and scarlet. The tice of sending them in bodies is not safe, and a centre red line, with three white spots vived the agitation about the appointment of nearly opposite the red ones. The Mr. Horsey and the dismissal of Mr. Devlin ground colour of the wing cases in black. as Chief of the Kingston Fire Brigade, Nor does it confine itself to carpets, for we are | which event took place some months ago. told that, like the moth, it infects clothing, The case, as we understand it, appears to be &c., &c. The bettle is known in Europe, but this: Mr. Devlin was for two and twenty All known remedies have failed to destroy it. ton. At the end of that time a report was Camphor, pepper, tobacco, turpentine, carbolic | lodged against him, and this report was, acacid, &c., have been tried in vain. The pro- | cording to a contemporary, "founded on secret posed remedy is "cotton saturated with ben- evidence;" and after a division, Mr. Devlin eating in those portions numerous holes of guage at a fire," nothing was, as far as we one inch or more in diameter. Occasionally know, made public against him. But he was it makes its way into the crevices left by the dismissed, and Mr. Horsey appointed. The cause some people give for this change is that breadths of carpet would be cut across as if by Mr. Devlin is a Catholic, and Mr. Horsey a a scissors." What with a plague of moths Protestant. This it is somewhat difficult to the carpets and "potato-bugs in the fields. difficult to prove. Even the Kingston News, a paper we believe that is owned and objected to the dismissal of Mr. Devlin, and its columns, always moderate, did Mr. Devlin full justice. But the dismissal was completed, and it is now said that this display at Kingston is likely to give eclat to the doings of Mr. Horsey, and to throw the recollection of Mr. Devlin into the shade. The facts to us are somewhat obscure, but if it be true that Mr. Devlin was dismissed because he was a Catholic, then a wrong has been done which no respectable Protestant can countenance. be if Protestant journals generally took as porary the Kingston News generally does. It is idle to talk of Canadian nationality until we learn to respect each other's religion above all, and to set our faces against everything that is calculated to injure a man because he chooses to worship God in his own

## " AVOID THE TRAP."

Our readers are aware that the "Irish Protestant Benevolent Society" gave a pic-nic on Saturday last. It selected the Shamrock Lacrosse Ground as the place for its display, and the choice of prizes was made with a view to induce Catholics and Protestants to meet on terms of social friendship. There were prizes for Catholic Societies and prizes for Protestant Societies; there were programme in many respects, heralded a kindly welcome to all. In fact, the "Irish us the programme of the "Irish Protestant Benevolent Society" was a pleasurable document, for it indicated the commencement of the end of those miserable feuds which keep our citizens apart. But such is not the view taken of it by all. There are fanatics in every community, and this time they find expression for their views by circulating the following hand-bill:

AVOID THE TRAP! A NEW JESUITICAL PLOT! PROTESTANT FETE DIEU PIC-NIC AND GAMES,

ON THE SHAMROCK LACROSSE GROUND,

THURSDAY, SEPT. 20, 1878. A column and a half in the Evening Post, a paper that wanted to exterminate them last week, and now they accept a gold medal prize

EXAMINE THE NAMES OF THE JUDGES. And see the man who went down the river tomeet the Quebec blackguards, and secreted the arma with which they intended to shoot the Protestants on the 12th of July; also several Officers of the Special Countables. One other name would make it complete that or the defunct

Give the originator a lesson by your-

FULL PARTICULARS LATER. This is fanaticism rampant. Whoever planned this circular is an enemy to Catholics and Protestants alike. But it will fail to elimate the There are Scindiah, Holkar and Nizoum, with in June next, in a balloon ninety feet in sympathy of the Catholics from their Protestant

which rises into this glory. Tell me, did you

a ghastly wound. There was no light in His

when His dead body, dried from the excessive

washed His holy countenance; with trem-

bling hands she unfolded the matted hair.

and He was laid in the garden, and in the

taken back the life He laid down, but He

form—the form of the glory of His immor-

tality. He shines brighter than the sun, He

rises into the mid-air by His own power, and

their importance before Him. Does not the

ruins into a form, greater, more glorious, more

majestic than ever, and she proves by this

resurrection that she is of God. Behold,

and the immortality of God come home to

let us to-day make our act of gratitude. How

and more than we can, to make perfect this

house of God, to aid the venerable, the

who took upon him this tremendous task,

and who, upheld by Almighty God's own

hands, has brought it so near its crowning

perfection-to aid him whom a long life has

proved to be worthy of the altar upon which

ie ministers, and whose actions and words

have ever proved him a true lover of the faithful land in which he was born—to show

your gratitude to God for His great glory.

that the glory of God may be made perfect:

to-day for the honour, the glory, and the

and build up your souls a place of immortal

glory, where Mary and all the saints of God

A collection was made at the close of the

C. C., announced that a sum of £225 had been

collected, which, with the sale of tickets and

outside subscriptions, amounted to close on

neighbouring parishes for their assistance,

the people of Bailieborough, Carrickmacross,

aid, and the Very Rev. Father Burke for his

In the evening the Rev. Peter O'Reilly.

P. P., entertained a large company at dinner

in the parochial house; the most Rev. Dr.

Nulty sat at his right hand, and the Very Rev.

BISHOP GEORGE CONROY.

WHAT POPE LEO MILL HAD TO SAY OF HIS LOSS.

before all the bishops and nobles, his Holi-

viously, in audience with the Cardinals,

eloquent sermon.

hold the solidity of every arch, and yet a ness said that he had a few moments pre-

Father Burke at his left.

are with Jesus Christ for ever in heaven.

encouraging an institution that does them anything, and we can well afford to treat culated to offend them. them with contempt.

THE IRISH PROTESTANT BENEVOLENT

When O'Connell was agitating in favour of Repeal, and when hundreds of thousands of people used to assemble at his call, he was in multitude, "This is a great day for Ireland." Then the shadow of Legislative Independence fitted over the land, and there was harmony among all classes and all creeds. And these were "great days for Ireland" indeed, for her Protestant patriots, Davis, Martin, Mitchell, O'Brien and thousands of others, gave a willing hand in the constitutional struggle to restore to Ireland her native Parliament. O'Connell laboured to unite the people, in fact to bring them tegether for the purposes of Repeal, just as the Irish Protestant Society brought them tofor Ireland " in its way, for it proved that the so-called animosities between Irish Catholics and Irish Protestants in Montreal is a fiction. if no other element is introduced Catholies and Protestants can, we believe, live in peace for ever. Any one who looked around the immense gathering of people on the Stamrock lacrosse ground on Saturday, and saw that, perhaps, more than halt of those tat admit that for Protestants, as Protestants, the Catholics entertain no unworthy feeling ; latthat, on the contrary, they regard them with all those kindly considerations which alone are worthy of Christians. And we may say the same of the Protestants. We do not venthe to speak in their name, but their courtesy and friendly feeling, not "put on," but genrine is proof enough that these so-called religious feuds are simply the ebullition of some monomania demon that seems to possess men for a while. These men cannot mean tarm to us-we do not mean harm to them. We would defend their liberties if they were threatened, just as eartestly as we would defend our own, to as Lord Dufferin said the other by in Toronto, we live in a land where relidons ascendency is not possible. Whatever ray be the unhappy—and they are unhappy -causes of dispute, Saturday proved that they are not because of religion, and we hope that the success which attended the proceedings will be but the beginning of the end dall the evils we have been cursed with in Montreal. Now we have peace. For the hour we are all friends. We can meet each other and experience towards each other no-

fellow countrymen of the Benevolent Society, mote our industry. No Catholic in this as it must fail to prevent the Protestants from, country would encourage an association which was calculated to insult his Protestant neighwe never had, and we never want bors. Why should he? Should not Protestants honous.

to have, a quarrel with our Protestant fellow- be as free from offence as Catholics desire to THE NEW CHURCH OF KINGSCOURT. citizens because they are Protestants. We never be? The same holds good with Catholics, ciuzeas and if a feeling of mutual good citizenship is Protestants, because of their religion, and the to prevail, such a feeling as will allay the columns of the Post or of the True Witness | senseless feuds of party strife, Protestants may be searched in vain for any contradiction will frankly discountenance associations of what we now say. But fanatics, such as which wound our susceptibilities, as we will of what disapprove of anything that is cal-

### CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post.

Sir,—It is with surprise that I write you to acquaint you with the fact that the notorious Robert McIntosh, who was found guilty at the last term of the Court of Queen's Bench the habit of saying, while pointing to the for the shooting of a young man, Alphonse Cummins, has been set at liberty. Now, Mr. Editor, will you be kind enough to explain to the public how a man of such character, who was sentenced to a term of two years in Provincial Penitentiary, has been allowed to roam at large after only serving five months OF HIS TERM. This is without doubt the greatest fizzle that has been exposed to the public for some time.

> JUSTICE. Montreal, Sept. 27, 1878.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST.

DEAR SIR,-The words spoken by His Excellency Lord Dufferin, in answer to an address of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Sorether on Saturday last, for the purposes of ciety of Toronto, as published in the Evening benevolence. Saturday too was "a great day Post of Saturday, ought to be printed in solved in its way, for it proved that the golden letters, framed, and placed in a conspicuous place in every household. Those parting words of such a wise and experienced man, who, on all occasions, showed his love and interest to all Canadians alike, should be graved in the hearts of all. Who will not follow and respect his last wishes, is not a TRUE CANADIAN.

Montre il. September 30, 1878.

Personal,-J. Costigan, Esq., M.P., attended greent were Irish Catholics, they could not Grand Mass at St. Patrick's Church Sunday, accompanied by Mr. F. B. McNamee... Lient.-Col. Colfer and lady, of Quebec, are in town and are the guests of Mr. Beausoleil. Madame Colfer was in the St. Patrick's Church Sunday at Grand Mass, and sang the Arc Verum, by Millard, and the O Salutaris, by Henrion.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL—His Excellency, the Governor-General, arrived at the Bonaventure Station Friday evening, accompanied by Captain Hamilton. The Hon. Alexander Mackenzie and the Hon. L. H. Holton accompanied His Excellency from Prescott Junction. They proceeded to the Windsor Hotel, where they at present reside. A deputation from the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, headed by M. H. Gault, M. P., waited upon His Excellency, and extended an invitation to be present at their ple-nic on the Shamrock lacrosse grounds. The invitation was cordially accepted, and at two o'clock this afternoon he will be present. He will leave for Quebec shortly afterwards. will leave for Quebec shortly afterwards.

Released.—Robert McIntosh, undergoing sentence in the Provincial Penitentiary for shooting at Alphonse Cummins, has been released, in compliance with a petition presented to the compliance with a petition presented. to the Governor-General.

## EARL DUFFERIN ON ORANGEISM.

While in Toronto, His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin was presented with an address from the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, remarkable address:---

Moreton. Now we have peace. For the between wear and therefore. We can use deep continue to the florable. We can use the early do that an extract expenses that the control of writing, and wheever commences the strike are will be the energy of all than an ellipse of the control of writing, and wheever commences the strike and the energy of all than a cliffest than the control of the control of writing and wheever commences the strike and the energy of the than a cliffest than the control of the co His Excellency said:-

Higgins, President of the Navan Seminary Alban Croft (who presided).

McCann, of Toronto, were present.

hurch, in her tabernacle, or in the bosom of the faithful child of that Church in Holy Communion; Christ yesterday, to-day, and the same forever-has been made unto us, and for us, peace and justice, power and empire before God; that He has given to us in and in reply to which he made the following His Church life and immortality: and if you want a proof of that immortality to excite your gratitude to-day, in word, in thought, and in action, all you have to do is to look GENTLEMEN.-Few things could have given around you here and to look out upon the vestige of the past which is there in front of paid particular attention to the rector of the the church, and looking around you here be-

> grandeur of the materials, see here that comdevotion of the Irish to the Holy See, and praising the fidelity of Ireland in the past and her renewed vigor in the present for the cause for religion. He complimented the Iris's nation for its great generosity and charity towards the Holy See in all its needs and difficulties, and he then deplored the great loss Ireland and religion had sustained by the death of one of her most gifted sons, in the person of Dr. Conroy, dwelling at some length and with evident emotion upon the virtues, piety, learning and eloquence of the deceased prelate. BISHOP POWER'S PANEGYRIC OF THE DELEGATE IN

DUBLIN.

At the Church of St. Lawrence O'Toole, St. John's, Newfoundland, preached, selecting as his text the passage from the Gospel of the day: "Blessed are they who see the things which you see, and hear the things which you hear, for I say unto you that many prophets and kings have desired to see and hear them and have not." These words were used by Our Lord speaking to His disciples. As the Venerable Bede had said, the Scribes and Pharisees had seen the humanity of Jesus, and had witnessed His miracles, but they had foundation of which had been laid by Christ Himself, and comented by His precious blood. Like many at the present day they saw the Church only as an organization, but comprehended nothing of the beauty of its doctrines; but the disciples had penetrated the veil, and with the eyes of faith saw the things to which Our Lord bore witness. What were these things which the prophets and kings had wished to see and had not seen? It was the Church, the living Church, the attributes of which we made profession of every day in the Apostles' Creed-its unity, its holiness, its Catholicity, its apostolicity. When Jesus established His Church he selected twelve humble fishermen, to whom He gave power to go forth and teach all nations, and to their successors He gave them the same power to the end of time. He established what according to human calculation, should have necessarily been a failure, but by His power it had prospered without the aid of human clear proof of its divine origin. By His power he gave vitality, and by the blood which He shed He cemented it and gave it endurance. and by His constant presence with it we recognize its holiness. Scarcely had it been established when we see it violently attacked by its enemies; but it had overcome all their attacks. Science and philosophy had tried to overcome it, but notwithstanding the violence of its foes, it still lives, and by its conservation is clearly shown the protecting hand of its Omnipotent Founder, extended over His cherished spoule; and now after twenty centuries it was never in a more flourishing condition. Throughout these centuries it has preserved its prerogatives, its unity, and Catholicity. Its unity was its chief glory. When Christ close the Twelve Apostles He

The state of the s

shattered ruins of the church of this town, successors—the Popes—preserved and taught the same doctrines, which were believed by ever reflect how faithfully the Catholic bishops, priests and laymen alike. Some Church represents the life of Jesus Christ? denied the divinity of the Church, but he On Good Friday evening He was taken down (Dr. Power) could not understand how any from the Cross, all disfigured with many one could doubt it looking at its unity; as there was one sun filling the heavens with yes; the thorns sank deep in His head; and | glory, so there was one Church; it was like a great tree which spread its branches in agony, was laid, all red and encrusted with all directions, shading the entire human blood, in the arms of His Virgin Mother, with family. For nineteen centuries the succestenderest hand she removed thorn after thorn sors of Peter had preserved the faith from His brow; with her copious tears she during vicissitudes and trials, and to-day we see the Lumen in Ciclo, the great Leo XIII. succeeding a long line of pontiffs who sat in the chair of Peter, and upheld all the noble astomb in the garden, a dead Man, a disfigured pirations of humanity. But, apart from unity Man, a Man from whom all beauty, nay, life there was its other great prerogative, Cathoitself had departed. This was the man of licity: and when we perceive 250,000,000 of Good Friday. Behold the same Man on Catholics scattered throughout the world, all that Easter morning, when the sun rose in the from the Pontiff to the peasant, believing the East, and exulting, hastened its coming, that same doctrine; and this though differing in it might beam in upon an empty tomb. Oh, all other respects, differing in nationality, in how transfigured He is! Every vestige of language, in everything save the one thing—suffering and of persecution is departed faith; perceiving all this, how can we say that from Him-every disfigurement is absorbed it is not Catholic and divine in its origin. In in the glory of His immortal life. He has the face of this was it not wonderful that men of knowledg; and experience should close has taken it back in a far fairer and grander their ears to its teaching, and pursue empty phantoms. It was also holy-holy in its founder, in its saints, in its dogmas; and it was the source of all holiness in man. It was the earth and hell shrink into nothing in apostolic, and its missionaries were as active now as when it was first founded. He (Dr. ruined little church without remind you of Power) had had in America the honor of the Man of Good Friday? Behold Him in following in the footsteps of the great prelate, THE MOST REV. MGR. CONROY

His risen glory. Behold the Church that never can die; she springs out of the lowly He had had the privilege of accompanying him through Canada, and he there saw flourishing the faith brought over by old Ireland then, how the holiness, the power, the life, and sacred France. On his journeys with the Delegate apostolic he had seen in the great us and reveal themselves to us, and become cities of Halifax, Quebec, and Montreal the our own. In this church of God, for all this, triumphs of faith and the veneration and res pect shown to the ambassador of Pius IX are we to make it? By laving our gifts down and Leo XIII. He wondered at the out -laying our gifts copiously, generously, rich pouring of hearty welcome which was given. and poor alike, all giving whatever we can, Even the Governor-General of Canada had joined with the people in showing respect to the representative of the oldest sovereign in straight, pure-minded, single-minded priest Europe. This was something in the nineteenth century, when men were so engrossed in science that they had no time for the that the old faith is dying out, but if they had seen what he saw—if they had seen the num strong in faith, strong in hope, united to give and as sure as you deal generously with God majesty of Histemple, so surely will the hand of God, as the hand of a very architect, devise ermon, and after Mass the Rev. Dr. Tormey, Four weeks ago Mgr. Conroy was called away from his life and labors, his last words being. On behalf of the parish priest, he in All Hallows and Holy Cross Colleges, trainthanked the congregation present for their generous contributions, the clergy of the Drogheda, and Drumconrath, for their kind The Roman correspondent of the London Times reports that at the great reception at the Vatican on the 18th of August, the Pope to-night owing to the pain of mind he had undergone through the death of Mgr. Coursy. but he had done so as he had been requested

> DEATH OF THE VERY REV. THOMAS CARON,

to do so by their parish priest.

SENIOR VICAR-GENERAL OF THE DIOCESE OF THREE RIVERS.

The numerous friends of the Very Rev. Messire Thomas Caron, for many years Professor of Moral Theology at Seminaire de Nicolet, will regret to hear that he is no longer in our midst. After a most exemplary life of nearly sixty years, he tranquilly passed from time to eternity on the 24th inst. For twentyfive years he was the beloved Director, and endeared himself to all under his charge During terms of eighteen years he acted as Superior, and has seen Nicolet become one of the most flourishing colleges in Canada. To Dublin, the Most Rev Dr. Power, Bishop of relate all the good actions of this esteemed priest would be no easy task, for his fields of labor embraced all the surrounding parishes, aye! even to Quebec and Montreal. During life he was a laborious worker in the vineyard of his Master, and up to the last moment he faithfully, even scrupulously, performed all his duties. A loving father, a true friend, a prudent counseller, and a tried patriot. His memory will be ever warmly cherished by his

numerous friends. On Thursday, the 20th inst., a solemn High not realized the grandeur of the Church, the | Mass of requiem was celebrated in the College Chapel, in the presence of a large number of the clergy. On the following day the mortal remains of this good priest were conveyed to the elegant new parish Church of Nicolet. The order of procession was as follows:-100 little girls in black and white, from Nicolet Convent; 25 novices of the Order of the Ascension; 10 novices of the first Order, with white veils; 150 boys in cassock and surplice; 200 priests, representing all the Colleges, secular and regular clergy of the entire Province of Quebec; His Lordship Bishop Moreau, of St. Hyacinthe, with Dea-con and sub-Deacon of Honor; His Lordship Bishop Louis F. Lafleche, of Three Rivers Society of St. Vincent de Paul, acting as pall bearers of honor; the Rev. Faculty of Nicolet. After the arrival of the solemn cortege in the Village Church, the body was placed on a grand catafaloue prepared for its reception. Pontifical High Mass was then commenced by Monseigneur Moreau, at the end of which eloquence or worldly strength, which was a the eloquent Monseigneur Laffeche delivered "un chef d'auvre" of eloquence, on the life and character of deceased. The vast congregation were held spell-bound, and listened with the greatest attention to the words of. golden eloquence pronounced by this venerable prelate. After the Absolution the remains were again carried to the College, and were placed in the tomb under the main altar. The venerable servant of God lived worthy of his sacred calling, and may we hope that at his death he heard those consoling words :-"Well done, thou good and faithful servant, because thou hast been faithful over a few things I will place thee over many. Enter into the joy of thy Lord." P. B.

Sugar refining is not such a profitable business in the United States atter all. The Calselected one, Peter, to be the chief, and on him vert Refinery of Baltimore is about to close, them during the existence of the newly electso aptly represented by the humble and as on a rock, He built His Church, and his having lost all its active capital.

THE COURTNEY-HANLAN RACE. Yesterday being Sunday, and a splendid day for sight-seeing, for travelling, and almost for everything, Lachine beheld such a crowd in and around it such as it never beheld before, and will perhaps never again, if we except Wednesday, the second of October, the day of the race. From the early morning carriages began to arrive in the vicinity of Courtney's and Hanlan's quarters, and at three o'clock in the afternoon, it is no exaggeration to say, that from within two miles this side of Lachine to half a mile beyond Hanlan's cottage, on the Dorval road, was closely packed with vehicles of all carthly scriptions, from the smart little dogcart to the gigantic van, for Montreal poured out its carriages yesterday and showed what it could do in the line of supplying the public with conveyances. At 3 o'clock, when the traffic on the road was at its highest, a block, half amusing, half annoying, occurred to the west of Lachine. There were two lines of carriages on the road, one going and the other coming and at a certain spot a runaway on a small scale took place. This broke the running harmony that prevailed, and the consequence was that a few carriages got

practice of religion. They pretended even ber of Catholics in Canada and Newfoundland. clory to God, they would soon perceive that the old faith was not dying out, but that it was arising and growing vigorous in the New World. But over all this there came a gloom -a gloom which spread over America and t'anada, showing the bond of sympathy which | exists among those who follow the faith of Christ: and the event which caused this gloom demonstrated how the hopes and glory of this world were evanescent, and that nothing was lasting but the pleasures of Paradise. "Oh, my God, accept the sacrifice of my life." He had for many years labored in this diocese, ing up young priests for the foreign mission, and while he lived here he was well loved. Sixteen months ago he was chosen by the Holy Father to be his representative in America. He went forth, and after fifteen months labor there, God called him to his teriously exchanged, which go to show that rest, in the land beyond the 'seas, away from his clergy, away from his relatives. Vanity of vanity-and all is vanity-this world is only a passing show. Four weeks ago he was thinking of returning to Ireland. At 3 o'clock he was warned by the doctor of the danger that he was in. Three hours after he died, a great loss to the Church. He was taken, while others whose lives were, perhaps, scandalous, lived. Such was the will of God, who gives us more time in order that we may repent. The Most Rev. Dr. Power concluded stakes first he is sure of the victory. There

> taken place on any continent. IRISH CATHOLIC MEMBERS.

mixed in the centre, which prevented pro-

gress, and in a short time there was a

general halt along the line, the last

coming up from either side asking

the occupants of the carriage in front "what

is the matter?" and "why don't you drive

out?" Those that had patience looked stolid-

ly on, while those who had not swore in the

manner that to them seemed most proper.

When the despair brought about by visions

of fame had begun to settle on the faces of

those wishing they were back in Montreal or

out at Lachine, a gentleman with more in-

ventive genius than others, struck boldly for

the water and was followed by all those for

the city, thus making room for all. Hundreds

of boys, and men too, for the matter of that.

walked the whole distance from Montreal to

Hanlan's house and back. The whole sur-

rounding country poured its thousands down

to the banks of Lake St. Louis until the peo-

ple wondered where they had all come from,

water lately a good deal. He was out on

Saturday, and on Sunday again in the morn-

ing and in the evening, and looked the very

idea of what a champion sculler ought to be,

He sits gracefully though firmly in his boat,

and the manner in which he handles the oars

is truly superb. He was cheerful and com-

municative to all, and expressed the wish that

this (Sunday) was rowing day." Of course,

his visitors are, for the most part. Americans,

They seem to think Courtney will win, and

some of those present yesterday offered odds

visitors is daily increasing, and they are

mostly sporting men willing to back their

favorite with plenty of money. Hanlan was

out for his daily spin yesterday, and looked

in his usual splendid condition. He played

on the water rather than rowed in carnest,

but it would seem he can scarcely improve

his trim, and is resolved to exert himself no

more, as he has arrived at his proper weight.

Courtney, besides going on the lake, takes his

usual long, ambling runs through the country.

amongst those small fry who wish to be con-

sidered sporting men as to the race being sold,

mid the usual number of nods and winks mys-

there will be no race, but we have confidence

enough in Hanlan and in Courtney to believe

that for all the money that could be offered

they would not sell their noble won, hard

earned and solid reputation. The backers may

think this, and the backers may say that, but

on the present occasion there are people, and

honorable people who have something to say

on the matter. Experienced boatmen say

whichever gets the start will win, and Court-

ney says that if he can manage to turn the

is one thing pretty certain and that is that

the Lachine boat race will be the greatest

that has ever taken place on this continent,

and considering the same of the competitors

and the interest involved the greatest that has

There is the usual amount of talk going on

in his favor.

The number of American

Courtney has let himself be seen on the

The Irish Catholics of the Dominion may be fairly congratulated on the increased representation they have secured in the new Parliament. In the last House there were seven seats held by Irish Catholics; these were occupied by Messrs. Power and Flynn from Nova Scotia, Messrs. Anglin and Costigan from New Brunswick, Messrs. McGreevy and Devlin from Quebec, Mr. Ryan from Manitoba; no Irish Catholic held a seat in Ontario, British Columbia or Prince Edward Island. The newly elected House of Commons shows a considerable improvement. Nova Scotia, still sends two in the persons of Messrs. Flynn and Daley, the latter taking the place of Mr. Power; New Brunswick returns the old members, Messrs. Anglin and Costigan; Quebec sends Mr. McGreevy and Mr. Ryan, the latter replacing Mr. Devlin; Ontario sends four, viz.: Messrs. O'Connor, Bergin, Hughes and Coughlin. In Manitoba Sir John Macdonald takes the seat vacated in his favor by Mr. Ryan, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island have not changed the character of their representation. The political classification of these gentlemen

Liberal. Conservative. Nova Scotia..... 1 New Brunswick ..... 1 Quebec.... Ontario ..... 1

Of course the Hon. John O'Conner will be taken into the new Cabinet, representing a constituency in the Province of Ontario, where the number and influence of his compatriots cannot be safely overlooked hereafter by the leaders of any party that may control the government of the country. Only three out of the ten gentlemen we have named are new to the parliamentary life, these are Messrs. Daly, Hughes and Coughlin. Mr. Flynn held a seat in the Nova Scotia Government, which he resigned to run for the Commons in 1872, since which time he has sat for his present constituency. Mr. Anglin, as everybody knows, occupies a foremost place among Canadian statesmen, having been a member of the Government of New Brunswick previous to Confederation, and Speaker of the House of Commons. Mr. Costigan is an experienced parliamentarian, and one the best representative Irish Catholics that ever sat in the Dominion Legislature. Messrs. McGreevy and Ryan are both gentlemen of established reputation in public life. Colonel Bergin entered Parliament in 1872 for his present seat, but was defeated in 1874. He enjoys a reputation for ability and energy, and was one of the most popular members of the House in the short Parliament. Altogether the Irish Catholics may be proud of their representatives, who certainly must take leading positions in the management of public affairs, and we may rest satisfied that the the ined Parliament .- Ottawa Herald.

The opening of this new Church was attended by a large number of clergy and laity. At half-past eleven o'clock the ceremonies commenced. The Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Lord Bishop of Meath, presided. High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. James O'Brien, P. P., Levinstown; the deacon being the Rev. Father O'Neill, Processor of St. Finian's Seminary, Navan, and the sub-deacon the Rev. Father Duff, Professor, Navan, St. Finian's. The master of ceremonies was the Rev. Dr The Mass music was magnificently sung The choir included Miss Kate Croft, Mr.

The Rev. Mr. Mavigney and Rev. Mr The Very Rev. Father Burke ascended the pulpit at the First Gospel and preached from the 17th chapter of St. Luke-At that time, as Jesus was going to Jerusalem, He passed through the midst of Samaria and Galilee, and as He entered into a certain town there met Him ten men that were lepers, who stood afar off, and lifted up their voices, saying, Jesus, Master, have mercy on us,' whom when He saw He said, Go show yourselves to the priests.' And it came to pass that as they went they were made clean, and one of them when he saw that he was made clean went back, with a loud voice glorifying God, and he fell on his face before His feet giving thanks: and this was a Samaritan. And Jesus, answering, said, 'Were there not ten made clean? and where are the nine? There is no one found to return and give glory to God but this stranger.' And he said to him, Arise, go thy way, for thy faith hath made thee whole." In this Gospel they found our Lord expressing indignant surprise because of the ingratitude of those who, having received a great benefit at His hands, refused to return and give thanks to God, and this, because to be grateful to God in word and in act is one of the primary duties of man, as the creature of liod, and of the Christian, as the child of God. We had to be thankful to God, not only for the personal benefits which each and every one of us had received from God, but for the great glory of God Himself, as it was in Him, and as it was reflected and communicated to us. The glory of God mainly consisted in the four attributes of Almighty God -namely His infinite holiness. His infinite power. His essential life, and His eternity. Now, the Church of God recognising these attributes, adored Him. But He vouchsafed to communicate these gifts and make us sharers in His great glory by giving us His holiness, power, life, and immortality, and for this the Church of God not only adored Him, but expressed her gratitude. Father Burke explained first how the four great attributes of God were given to us in the Blessed Virgin, and secondly in the Holy Roman Catholic Church of God, and he concluded-Dearly beloved, for all this must we e grateful to God, that He has given us in His church holiness so that we may be sons of God; power, for He gave us the power to be the sons of God through Him who is the life of the Church, and of whom the apostle says-Christ - wherever He is - Christ, whether He be on the altar of the Catholic

### ALL ROUND THE WORLD.

- -The Cheyennes are on the war-path.
- -Mr. Costigan beat Dr. Bernier by 467.
- -Free speech is prohibited in Germany. -Edison is the greatest genius of the age. -Bismarck has gone from Berlin to Varzin. -Grand Duke Michael is a very tall man. -The majority of the New York police are
- Irish. -Yellow fever is at a standstill; it is hesitating.
- New York Sun is still calping \_\_The
- -The Paris Exposition is becoming monotonous.
- -The Marquis of Lorne is only a passable speaker.
- -Harman King, M. P., is a Government favorite.
- -The eruption of Mount Vesuvius is increasing.
- -The Russians occupy a portion of Afghan territory.
- -Marshal MacMahon has no intention of resigning.
- -The Home Rulers say they are stronger than ever.
- -The trade between Cuba and St. Thomas is reviving.
- -Dean Stanley, of Westminster, is lecturing in the States.
- -A good many English Savings Banks are going up Salt Creek.
- -There are a good many Irish artizans at the Paris Exhibition.
- -The Paris Exhibition will remain open until Nevember 20th. -A Nevada tramp has "jumped" into
- S20.000 a day mining. -The rumor is revived that Beaconsfield
- is to marry the Queen. -The Turks have not as yet cleared up
- their political horizon. -The Duke of Marlborough says the Irish
- are a convivial people. -Gen. Skobeloff is organizing a Christian army for the Bulgarians.
- -Gambetta's speech is greatly deprecated by all the moderate men.
- -The Germans prohibit the sale of matter circulated in the interior. -The Astor Baseball Club beat the Orange
- Club by a score of 11 to 3. -More people "mysteriously disappear"
- than is generally supposed. -The fall meeting of the Louisville, Ky.
- Jockey Club is a great success. -Adolphe Hoffman, of Brooklyn, has nine wives and a cat has nine lives.
- -Sheere Ali is not deeply impressed with the right of Lord Beaconsfield.
- -The contest between the Vanderbilt heirs continues with unusual severity.
- -Soldiers are hardly to be seen in l'aris now and a sense of security prevails.
- -A meeting was held in Newark, at which the idea of prison labor was attacked. —Ralph Disraeli, brother to the Premier, is
- chief clerk to the Master of the Rolls. -One hundred and seventy-nine emigrants arrived on the 24th instant in New York.
- -Mr. Conway, the Manager of the Austra-
- lian cricketers, has left the city for Detroit. -The Russians have three or four maps of Afghanistan drawn by their own engineers.
- -The interest in the continuation of the Mary Stannard murder continues unabated. -The Conkling party are fully assured
- of their success at the Saratoga convention. -In a New York Court the other day a
- man was fined \$1,000 for contempt of Court. -Carson, the famous hunter (not Kit) has
- been arrested for stealing a pair of trowsers. -Golden ornaments belonging to the famous Persian Cyrus were found in Poland. mon tly.
- -General de la Hitte, French Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1849, died in Paris yesterday.
- -It is more than probable that an alibi will be established in the Billings murder
- -Hopes are yet entertained of frightening the Ameer of Cabul into a peaceable under--Potato-bugs scour the sidewalks of Mon-
- treal. The question is, what do they think of the late political defeat.
- -1t is expected that the people of the Khyber Pass will act in conjunction with the English.
- earth received the germ of life from some other planet.

## NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

PRAIRIE Dogs .- It has always been a source of curiosity and inquiry ss to how and where prairie dogs, living on the prairie far away from any river or stream, obtain their water. Mr. F. Leech, formerly of Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and a frontiersman of experience, asserts that the dogs dig their own wells each village having one with a concealed opening. It matters not how far down the water may be, the dogs keep on digging until they reach it. He knows of one such well 200 feet deep, and having a circular staircase leading down to the water. Every time a dog wants a drink he descends this staircase, which, considering the distance, is no mean task. In digging for water, the animals display as much plack as in resisting the efforts of settlers to expel them from the land of their progenitors.

THE ORIGIN OF FLOWERS .- In the forests which ence bordered the greats deltas of forgotten Amazons and Niles it seems probable that no gleam of scarlet, blue, or purple ever broke the interminable sea of waving green. Uncanny trees, with sculptured or tasselated bark, raised their verdant heads far above the damp soil into which they thrust their armour-plated roots; huge horsetails swayed their jointed stems before the fiercer tempests raised by a younger and lustier sun; tree-ferns, screw-pines, and araucaries diversified the landscape with their quaint and symmetrical shapes; while beneath the rich decaying mould was carpeted with mosses, lichens and thousand creeping plants, all of them bearing the archaic stamp peculiar to these carliest developments of vegetable life; but nowhere could the eye of an imaginary visitor have lighted on a bright flower, a crimson fruit, or a solitary gaudily-painted butterfly. Green and green, and green again on every side; the gaze would have rested wherever it fell, upon one unbroken field of glittering verdure. The idea has been advanced that the flower is a development from the feeblest leaves, which as they rotted displayed colours, the result of decay, not of vigour, which attracted the pollen-carrying insects, and thus in ages gave the plant with superiority in the struggle for survival.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

- -Mr. John Allan shot a large bear on the farm of Mr. Kirk, in the Gatineau district. The nearest star is 250,000 times as far off as our sun.
- -Tennyson and Victor Hugo are friends and mutual admirers They send each other flattering letters.
- -Verdi has fiinished an opera entitled "Montezuma," and it will be given next carnival season in Milan. -The Ottawa lumbermen are preferred to
- those from Peterborough. Cause, better dis--The Ottawa County Agricultural Exhibition will be held at Aylmer on the 3rd of
- October next. -A two-mile walking match for the championship of Ottawa is being arranged between
- O'Connor and Gordon. A railroad train travelling without stops at
- the rate of forty miles an hour, would get to the sun in 263 years. -Chicago is to have the only German theatre in the United States' outside of New

York, in which performances will be given

- -The township of Ortali, Italy, has sunk twelve to lifteen feet below the ordinary level, and the inhabitants have deserted the top-
- pling houses. -Ristori has formed a new company to play with her on another tour of Europe. She is wealthy, titled, and faded, but likes excite-
- ment of the stage. -A Buddhist priest near Foochow, China, burned one of his fingers off by holding it in the flame of a candle. He expects to be re-
- warded by eternal felicity. -Mary Dooley, a Boston servant girl of 14, has, by industry, stealing, and pawning her various employers' clothing and jewelry, been
- able to deposit \$400 in a savings bank. -H. L. Hurst, Secretary of the Chicago Odd Fellows' Benevolent Association, is hiding somewhere in Conada. He used up about \$40,000 of the society's money in fast living before he ran away.
- -English manufacturers have made a magnificent carriage to be used by the Russian Grand Duke Michael and his wife on the Poti Tiflis Railroad. It is adapted for comfort both in hot and cold weather.
- -George Francis Train said to a Camden News reporter that yellow fever was a disease of the mind, and curable by psychology. Mr. Train's father, mother, and three sisters died of yellow fever when he was a child.
- -The dying request of Col. J. Lawrence Jones, a Kentucky lawyer of considerable eminence, was that no funeral be preached over his remains and no resolutions passed
- by the bar. -Silas Pomeroy, an English Justice of the Peace, was attacked by a bull at his country place in Hampshire. He retreated into a hedge, and endeavored to defend himself with his stick, but was gored to death. It was Pomeroy's birthday, and a large party had
- been invited to dinuer. The British fleet leaves the Princess Islands for Artika on Saturday, all danger to the sud-den occupation of Constantinople by the Russians having ended.
- The Vatican Court is taking the advice of the German bishops as regards the laws in shot. War is now inevitable. force in that country, which, it is alleged, trammels their action.
- Six Sioux emissaries from Sitting Bull have interviewed Gen. Miles as regards the surrender of the tribe now in the British possessions. Gen. Sheridan informs Miles that the surrender must be unconditional.

# BRITISH AND FOREIGN ECHOES.

- rocks with the motion of the vehicle. A woman died recently at Westward Ho, Devonshire, England, from the bite of a com-
- A SNARE was recently caught in a Welsh church by "charming" him from his retreat by
- the music of a harmonium. The measures adopted in Prussia for the extermination of the Colorado beetle are said to
- have been entirely successful. A man in Milan has devised a system of music phonography. He is already able to take down some airs as sung without a mis-
- ELEVEN thousand women are telegraph operators in Great Britain, and it is said that generally they keep the secrets intrusted to
- them. MR. MASKELYNE, the famous London con-Professor Tyndal denies that he said the juror, has constructed two automatons, one of which plays the cornet and the other the eu
  - phonium A LITTLE boy was killed in Paris recently by the explosion caused by striking a sheet of percussion caps for toy pistols with a pair of scissors.
  - A young man in London lately obtained a verdict for ten shillings against a man who sat down on his hat. This furnishes a valuable precedent.
  - CREMATION becomes optional with the people of Gotha, as a means of disposing of the dead, on the 1st of October, and a building has been erected for the purpose.
  - A JAPANESE paper states that there are already 38 banks in the country, and that 64 others are being established, while other finance companies are applicants for official
  - ONE of the few remaining vivandieres of Napoleon Bonaparte's armies died lately in Milan, aged 99. She went through the campaigns in Russia and Spain without a scratch.
  - A young Frenchwoman, in a state of intoxication, recently threw herself over a cliff nearly 200 feet high, and received with oaths and insults the gendarmes who hastened to pick her up, expecting to find her a mangled
  - A young couple who married in England last spring contrary to their parents' wishes went to Australia, in the hope that time would soften opposition. No remittances reached them, and utterly destitute in Sydney, they took prussic acid and died.
  - MME. THERS engaged 2,500 musicians to take part in the splendid funeral ceremonies in honor of her husband at the Church of Notre Dame on the 3rd inst. The Gloria was sung with an accompaniment of harps. There was a profusion of floral decorations, among them a basket sent by Brie Comte Robert containing 3,000 choice roses.
- THE Cologne Gazette says: "One of the most cates the various instruments put at Father heard of the breaking out of the fever, and inflourishing branches of industry in Prussia is, Secchi's disposition, their position, the stantly returned to her post, where, after diract present, the fabrication of arms. The great different methods of observation employed, ecting, sustaining, and cheering all of her manufactories are busy, especially with Rus- and the observations made from 1782 to 1827, sian orders, which are very numerous, for mitrailleuses of a new kind, aftter a Swedish the greater number of which mark extra model, which is said to surpass all that has been known till now as to quickness and the mass of the balls fired at the same time. These tions of the climate of Rome concludes consecration to charitable work; and thus has this tendency most strongly developed one mitrailleuses, which carry very far, are said to this last work of the great Jesuit astronobe destined to make torpedo boats innocuous. mer.

### USEFUL DOMESTIC RECIPES.

- Cisterns containing the domestic watersupply should occasionally be run out and well scrubbed with a bass broom, and the sides and bottom well sluiced with a hot solution of potassium permanganate.
- FRUIT IN HONEY. Fruit may be precerved with honey. Put the fruit first into the jar, and then pour honey over it and seal air-tight; when the honey is poured from the fruit, it will have the flavour and appearance of jelly, making a delicious dessert.
- To prevent the shrinkage of flannel a French manufacturer has found highpressure steam of great value. He folds the flannel loosely, then places it in a box containing a perforated bottom through which superheated steam is admitted; the latter enters the fabric with a force which fixes the fibre of the wool in such a manner that fulling as well as
- washing causes no shrinking. To Exterminate Rats.—Baron von Backhofen has discovered a cheap and simple method of exterminating rats. It consists of a mixture of two parts of well-bruised common squills, and three parts of finely-chopped bacon made into a stiff mass, with as much meal as may be required, and then baked into small cakes; these are put down for the rats to eat, and are said to effect their complete extirpation.
- Where a system of feeding cows for milk prevails that is altogether artificial and unnatural, the product can be neither healthy nor satisfactory in the quality or condition. Where brewers' grains or distillery wash forms a chief part of the cow's food the animals are unnaturally stimulated, and under such a stimulus large quantities of milk of inferior quality are secreted, the cow in consequence quickly becoming worn-out and dis-
- SAUCE ROBERT .- Hash or cut up quite small two or three onions; put into a saucepot or pan with a little butter; stir the mixture over the fire until it takes a brownish color, then add a spoonful of flour-always stirring-5 glassful of beef liquor, a little salt and pepper, and let cook. Just before serving the sauce in a hot dish add one spoonful of vinegar and a little mustard. This sauce is much used in France for yeal, pork, mutton cutlets, a warmed-up" poultry, &c.
- To Print Ferns .- Ferns may be printed thus: Soak writing-paper in common salt and water: then dry and float for a few seconds on a weak solution of nitrate of silver: dry again; place the fern on the paper and press firm with a piece of glass, and expose to the sun till the uncovered part of the paper is dark brown or black; then remove the fern and soak the paper in a strong solution of hyposulphite of sodium for fifteen minutes; wash well: soak in water for ten or twelve hours, often changing the water, and dry. There will then be a photograph in white on a brown ground.

### GENERAL NEWS.

- -In the Billings murder frial the witnesses "decline to answer" almost as promptly as if they were in Montreal.
- It is reported that Major Cavanagh, of the British Mission to Afghanistan, was told by the commandant of Alimusjid that but for personal friendship he would have had him
- The German Government spares no cost to apprehend the black sheep in the Civil Service. Recently several thousand dollars were spent in the extradition of a clerk who had been guilty of a theft of \$7. The Government intends to impress upon its employees that they can be reached wherever they may flee to escape punishment for dishonesty.
- One of the curosities of the Paris Exposition is to be the smallest book that was ever Oxe of the Queen's carriages has a sent that | printed in any language-a marvel of typography. It is a microscopic copy of Dante's Divina Commedia," printed in Padua, bound in red velvet and silver, and so small that it may be worn hanging from the watch-chain. A microscope is needed to read it.
  - The first weeping willow in England is said to have been planted by Alexander Pope. He received a present of figs from Turkey, and observing a twig in the basket ready to bud, planted it. From his stock all the millions n England and America are believed to have
  - sprung. A London police magistrate has sent a professional dog thief up for three months at hard labour, and recited the case of a lady of his acquaintance whose valuable dog was so often stolen that, between the rewards and advertisments, the cost of the animal was
  - nearly \$450. The Chinamen in San Francisco, despite their violation of some of the commonest sanitary rules, are a healthy class. The vitiated air of their sleeping kennels does not seem to affect them unfavorably. San Francisco News Letter says that their good health is due to temperance in eating and drinking. Their strongest beverage is tea, and they eat very little rich food. Their simple fare makes them require less oxygen. They are free, and frequent too, in the use of soap and water.
  - The daily records of an ancient African traveller who lived in the XIV century have recently been discovered by Don Harcos Ximenez de la Espada, at Madrid. The re-cords state that a certain Missionary, whose name is not given, had made extensive journeys in Africa between the years 1320 and 1330. His travels were not confined to the Western coast, to the Sierra Leone and thence to Dahomey, but it is also said that from the mouth of the Senegal the intrepid missionary had traversed the entire continent, visiting the Sudan tribes, and after having reached Dongola, where he took ship on the Nile, he finished the circuit at Damietta, at the month of that river.
  - The Roman correspondent of The Pilot writes :- The late illustrious astronomer, Father Secchi, employed the last months of his life in gathering together the material for a work to form a part of the Archwological and Statistical Monograph of Rome and of the Roman Campagna, which the Italian Government proposed to present to the Universal Exposition at Paris. The scientific heir of Father Secchi, and his successor in the Observatory of the Roman College, who labored with him for ten years, is Father Joseph Stanislaus Ferrari. The latter has used every effort to finish the sketch of his learned master, and is about to publish it in yellow fever, aged thirty-three years. She was a volume entitled: "Essay on Roman the sister superior of the works of the Sister Meteorology," which title expresses its subject and aim. The work begins with a history of the foundation of the Observatory, indiorth for a brief recreation in August, she from 1828 to 1852, and from 1853 to 1877 ordinary progress in the domain of astronomi- length exhausted. Thus has closed, as she cal science. A table of the hygienic condi-

### FIRESIDE READING.

- An Iowa paper mentions the accidental shooting of a doctor and a lawyer, and has estrong fears of their recovery."
- The difference between a hungry man and
- glutton is that the hungry man longs to cat and the glutton eats too long. What articles did the blind man take up
- from a tea-table to restore his sight? took up a cup and saw, sir (saucer). "Have you much fish in your basket?"
- asked a man of a boy. "Yes, there's a good eel in it," was the rather slippery reply. A bit of orange peel set a good Iowa deacon flat on his back while passing the con-
- tribution box. Orange peel is very popular there now. If cremation come into fashion, Gray's famous line will have to be changed so as

to read, "The paths of glory lead but the

- "Where are you going?" said George Selwyn to an acquaintance. "To see a friend." "Well, I'll go with you, for I never saw one yet."
- Children, let your last act on going to sleep be a prayer, and your first act on wakening a Thanks be to God," who spared you through the night.
- A Chinese official having been shown a thermometer, expressed his surprise that the mere movement of a thin thread of mercury could make the weather so much colder.
- A bachelor cynic remarks that it is singular how early in life a a child gains the reputation of resembling the richest and best looking of his relatives. "Why Did He Not Die" is the title of a
- new novel. We have not to read the conundrum, but believe the answer to be, because he refused to take his medicine. "Any letters?" asked Smith of his landlady on going home to dini.er. "Only two postal cards, sir," was the disdainful reply:
- but they contain nothing particular." A St. Louis Sundry-school boy gave his teacher this illustrated definition of "responsibility:"-" Boys have two buttons for their s'penders so's to keep their pants up. When one button comes off there's a good
- deal of responsibility on the other button." This interchange of opinion took place reently at a public meeting in one of the oleaginous towns of Pendsylvania. The chairman: "The chair will not dispute the point with Mr. Watson." Mr. Watson: "The chair had better not, unless he takes his coat off." The chair did not.
- A farmer, who occasionally accommodated a neighbour with a flitch of bacon at the killing season, being applied to as usual, replied: "I haven't yet made up my mind whether I shall kill myself this year, or take a side of my father."

## FASHION NOTES.

- The old scoop bonnet is revived. Trains are not so long as last year.
- Elbow sleeves are very fashionable. The "Creole" is the latest novelty breakfast cap.
- Square and round trains divide the popular
- Silver lynx is the leading fur of the coming winter. Macy's wraps and short costumes are lead-
- ing styles. Bonnets with sugar loaf crowns are to be worn-perhaps.
- There is a tendency to lengthen gentlemen's full dress coats. The short walking dress is slowly but surely gaining favor.
- The latest sleeve is the "Jane Shore," with its Edward IV, cuff. The bonnet shapes of this season are very like those of last year.
- The pours and paniers on imported costumes are scarcely discernible. Plain and flat trimmings are to be worn
- most on fall and winter dresses. Dark-colored mixtures are preterred for business coats and waistcoasts.
- Some of the new linen cuffs and collars are half-striped like the new hosiery. The fashionable morning hat for gentlemen
- is still of fine felt with a round crown. The long twelve or six-button kid glove, with the opening at the side seam, grows in
- favor. Persian brocades and old English and mediseval French brocade stuffs are revived for parts of costumes.
- The Spanish mantilla of black and white lace is to be worn as a part of the carriage costume proper this winter.
- The latest breakfast caps are covered with a small embroidered handkerchief, and trimmed with ribbon bows.
- Dress hats for gentlemen have high slightly bell crowns, narrow brims, curled a la Beebe, or with the French set of the brim. The embroidered handkerchief caps worn
- over a round mob cap of Brussels net, edged with a frill, are called "Creole caps." Twelve and six button white kid gloves are
- shown for evening wear, with the small mother of pearl buttons instead of gilt ones. Early English, Louis XIII., Louis XIV.
- and Oriental designs have the preference in upholstery tapestry novelties at the mo-
- THE YELLOW FEVER PLAGUE. MEMPHIS, September 25 .- A steamer with supplies arrived to-day from St. Louis. The
- NEW ORLEANS, September 25 .- New cases outside of the Board of Health report 515. New ORLEANS, September 25 .- Brother Cyprien, of the Order of the Holy Cross, has died of yellow fever.

Howard Medical Corps report 115 new cases.

Forty deaths reported by the Board of Health.

- Holly Springs, September 25 .- Fifty cases of fever here. Vicksburg September 25 .- Twelve deaths
- to-day; fever increasing. New Onleans, September 25 .- The Board of Health reports 116 new cases and 17 deaths since noon. Minor despatches state that the place is almost depopulated.
- Caroline Louise Darling "Sister Constance "—died at Memphis on the 9th inst., of the sister superior of the works of the Sister devoted companions, and working day and night with almost supernatural strength, in the midst of indescribable horrors, she fell at would herself have desired, a life of wonderful one of the purest, gentlest and bravest of women passed away.

### AGRICULTURE-

KITCHEN AND MARKET GARDEN.

This-is a month of abundant returns from the garden, but it is also one of a rich harvest of weeds. The hot days are favorable to the destruction of weeds, and all work with the horse or hand implements tells most satisfactorily. Weed-killing-always in order-and the setting and sowing of a few late and succession crops are about all that will occupy the gardener, who will find in this of all working months his nearest approach to leisure.

Many of last month's notes apply to this. Seed Sowing for the later crops will begin this month. Spinach may be sown for an early fall crop, but that to be cut later, or to be wintered over, should not go in until next month.. Rutabagas, if not put in last month, should be sown at once; but the quickermaturing sorts like Yellow-Stone and Aber deen will be more sure now, and in the latitude of New York, are sown during the last of the month; the "Cow-horn" and "Strap-leaf"

Beans and Peas.—If beans are wanted for picking or salting, sow Early Valentine. Refugee is the variety usually advised for a late crop, but is not so good as the other for preserving or for table use. Late crops of peas will sometimes succeed. The Early Dwarf sorts, like "Little Gem." may be tried

WINTER OVERCOATS.

Good Heavy Winter Overcoat, valued at \$9.00, reduced to \$8.00.

Good Heavy all shade "valued at \$9.00, reduced to \$8.00.

Good Heavy Pancy Nap "valued at \$10.75, reduced to \$8.00.

Good Heavy Binding valued at \$10.75, reduced to \$8.00.

Good Heavy Binding valued at \$10.75, reduced to \$10.00.

Good Heavy Winter Overcoat, valued at \$9.00, reduced to \$10.00.

Good Heavy Binding valued at \$10.75, reduced to \$10.00.

Good Heavy Binding valued at \$10.75, reduced to \$10.00.

Good Heavy Binding valued at \$10.75, reduced to \$10.00.

Good Heavy Binding valued at \$10.75, reduced to \$10.00.

Good Heavy Binding valued at \$10.75, reduced to \$10.00.

Good Heavy Binding valued at \$10.75, reduced to \$10.00.

Good Heavy Binding valued at \$10.75, reduced to \$10.00.

Good Heavy Binding valued at \$10.75, reduced to \$10.00.

Good Heavy Binding valued at \$10.75, reduced to \$10.00.

Good Heavy Binding valued at \$10.75, reduced to \$10.00. will do if sown early next month. sorts, like "Little Gem," may be tried.

Onions are asually ready to harvest at the end of this, or the first of next month; when a majority of the tops fall over, growth has ceased, and the onions may be pulled. Many growers prefer to sell at once. If they are to he stored the onions should be left on the bed, throwing three or four rows into one,

until well cured. Celery.-Late plantings may still be made. and in ordinary seasons will form good-sized roots. That already out needs to have the cultivator run between the rows, occasionally, and such weeds as appear in the rows re-

moved by hand or a "lance-headed hoe." Root Crops of all kinds should be worked until the growth of leaves prevents it.

Sweet Corn in the garden, with a little care may be made to aid the dairy. So soon as the ears are off, the stalks may be cut to feed green, or they may be cured for later use Reject and burn all stalks that are "smutty."

Sweet Potatoes are to be kept clear of weeds intil the vines cover the ground; lift or move them occasionally to keep the vines from taking root.

Squashes, on the other hand, should be alowed to take root. Melons may be made to ripen evenly, by

turning, as they approach maturity, and it is well to place a wisp of hay or a shingle under them to keep them from the ground. When a melon is ripe the stem readily parts from the fruit. Watermelons are known to be ripe by the

sound they give when struck by the finger. A sound cannot be readily described, but a little practice soon makes it familiar. Insects will be abundant and must not be neglected. As soon as turnips are up "the flea" will find them. Sprinkle air-slaked

lime or ashes along the rows. Watch the to-

matoes for the "worm," which can usually be traced by its droppings. Scotlandalways has a larger preponderance of male births than England; 167 to 190 girls is the average of this year; in England t is 104. In Firth and Stennis, Orkney, with a population of 1,400, there were registered 17 births between November, 1877, and July,

# 1878, and all 17 were boys.

- ART, MUSIC AND LITERATURE. The London World believes that, next to Dr. Newman, the greatest living master of the English language is John Ruskin.
- Messrs. C. Keegan, Paul & Co., will shortly publish a novel of 1 rish Life by a daughter of the late Wm. Smith O'Brien. The fifth edition of Bishop Ryan's Lecture on "What Catholics do not believe," is now
- published. The sale has reached nearly seven thousand copies. The learned prelate has in preparation two other lectures, entitled respectively "What Catholics do believe" and What Protestants do not believe.
- Raphael's celebrated painting of The Virgin with the candlesticks was recently sold at auction at the Novar Gallery at London for the price of 500,100 francs (about \$100,-
- Messrs. Lynch, Cole & Meehan, of New York, have published "The First Irish book," at the request of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language. It is designed for the use of Irish classes in America.
- The memoirs of M. Thiers, which have been prepared under the supervision of Mmc. Thiers, are announced to appear in November. They are expected to contain many interesting revelations respecting the men who have been prominent in France during the past



# LACHINE REGATTA

## I. A. BEAUVAIS,

190 St. Joseph Street.

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

worth \$2.10 Good Pants, worth 275 Good Pants, worth 400 SUIT IN TWEED.

Good Suit, valued \$8.50— Good Suit, valued 11.00— Good Suit, valued 12.50 offered now at \$6.00 offered now at 8.00 offered now at 9.00 SEIT IN TRICOT DIAGONAL.

WINTER OVERCOATS.

dused to \$10. Good Diagonal, Fancy Trim. valued at 18.00, reduced to \$12.50.

\$8.00. Good Nap Heavy Ulster, worth \$10.50, offered row at \$8.00.
Good Nap Fancy Trina, worth \$13.00, offered now at 9.50.
Gentlemen's Colored, White Shirts and Understath

I. A. BEAUVAIS' 190—st. joseph street-190

MANUFACTURER OR PRIME SOAPS AND GANDLES, Orders from Town and Country solleited, and

MONTREAL. July 22. MULLARKY & Co.,

# BOOTS AND SHOES,

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

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS BOOTS AND SHOES. 14 Chaboillez Square, near G.T.R. Depot. MONTREAL.

# STAFFORD & CO.,

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

MONTREAL, P. Q.

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

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

DORAN, UNDERTAKER AND CABINET MAKER, 186 & 188 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

ELEGANT OVAL-GLASS HEARSES, Which he offers for the use of the public at extremely moderate rates.

No. 59 & 61 St. Bonaventure St., Montreal. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attenden to. 41-tr

LAW FORMS, &c., PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF

THE "EVENING POST."

761 CRAIG ST., West of Victoria Square.

# NEW EMPORIUM

# CHURCH ORNAMENTS

# C. B. LANCTOT,

No. 270 Notre Dame Street 270.

Having returned from Europe, I am now receiving at my Old Stand a complete and varied assortment of

Embroidery, Chasubles, Bronzes, Olive Oil, Night Lamps, Tapers, Incense, &c. FOR SEMINARIES, COLLEGES AND CONVENS, &c Merino for Soutanes, Sashes, Barettes,

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

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

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

TO A VISIT IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

C. B. LANCTOT,

270 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

September 18

Invites strangers coming to the City of Mont-real to visit his Establishment of Gentlemen's READY-MADE CLOTHING.

PRICE LIST. reduced to \$1.40 reduced to 2.60 reduced to 2.75

Good Trioot Suit worth \$11.00—at sacrifice \$8.00
Good Trioot Suit worth | 15.00—at sacrifice 11.00
Good Diagonal Suit " | 18.00—at sacrifice 14.00
Good Diagonal Suit " | 22.00—at sacrifice 16.00

ULSTER. Good Nap Ulster, worth \$9.00, offered now at

clothing at a great reduction. Goods shown with pleasure at

PHELAN,

Nos. 299 & 301 William Street.

## No. 8 St. Helen Street, Montreal. HOGARTY & BRO.,

W. E. MULLIN & Co.,

WE KEEP IN STOCK AND MAKE TO ORDER THE LATEST FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN STYLES, 41-07

RICHARD BURKE, Custom Boot and Shoe-Maker,

D. LAMONTAGNE, 46 BONSECOURS STREET.

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

Begs to inform his friends and the public that he has secured several

WOOD AND IRON COFFINS

Of all descriptions constantly on hand and supplied on the shortest notice. ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. WILLIAM HODSON,

DAMPHLETS, DEEDS OF SALE

ARCHITECT.

ADVOCATE, 146 St. JAMES STREET, Opposite the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Montreal, May 29, 78-ly For Sale, 26 VOLUMES OF THE

# TRUE WITNESS.

From 16th August, 1850, to 11th Aug , 1876. Address this Office.

## For Sale.

PLANING, SAWING,

MOULDING. And other MILL MACHINERY, for sale at balf price, or exchange for Lumber. Address box 1188 P. O. Montvenl.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

W. P. NOLAN & CO., PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

ST. ANN'S MARKET, MONTREAL Liberal advances made on consignments of Butter, Obeose, Eggs, Apples, and all kinds of country produce. August 21

FIRST PRIZE DIPLOMA. QUEEEC PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, SEP-TEMBER 1875.

THE IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING PANCE, FOR HOTEL AND FAMILY USE.

OVER 200 IN USE IN THIS CITY. FOR SALE AT JOEN BURNS, 675 Craig St.

IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE.

HENCHEY'S HOTEL, A QUEBEC, 18th October, 1877. A MR. JOHN BRIRNS:—

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

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



CUNNINGHAM BROS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Cemetery Work a Specialty. MANTLES

PLUMBERS'SLABS, &c., MADE TO ORDER. 14-g

OWEN McGARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF

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

Montreal.

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

14-g

LAWLOR'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.

PRICE \$35 with attachments.

THE NEW LAWLOR FAMILY MACHINE running, bea-uty & strength of stitch, range of work, still-ness of mo-



putation at-tained by its own merits. It is the chea-pest, handtechnically tech nically
constructed
Machine,
most durable
and the least
liable to get
out of order
of any Machine now being manufactured. A
complete set

tion and a re-

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

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

43-37-g 365 Notre Dame Street Montreal.





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

Address: LOUIS BACCEP 2. Co. Selection

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

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

Montreal, 27th July, 1878.

L. N. BENJAMIN; 161-6

CONVENT

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

Studies will be resumed at this Institution, for Boarders and Day-Scholars, on the 1st of SEP-TEMBER. Convent is situated in the most elevated part of the City, and offers rare advantages to parents desirous of procuring for their children a solid, useful and refined education.

For particulars, please address
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
July 25, 177-ly. Loretto Convent, Belleville.

DR. A. C. MACDONELL,

90 CATHEDRAL STREET, MONTREAL.

STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES, ETC.

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

PRIZES RECEIVED: LONDON 2871. PHILADEPHIA 1876-FIRST PRIZE.

(LATE OF LONDON, ENGLAND). Studio and Works, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y. 45-27-0

The MIC-MAC REMEDY A SPECIFIC FOR

MIC-MAC REMEDY.

SMALL-POX. ANOTHER VICTORY FOR MAJORIANE. A HOPELESS CASE OF SMALL POX CURED BY THE

To Major Ino. Lanc. GREENFIELP, Mass.

DEAR SIR.—I telegraphed for a package of your Small-Pox Remedy on last Monday, which I received the following day. I would have instantly responded and forwarded the money, but thought I would wait the result of his trial. I prepared the medicine myself so as to render everything secure; and I am proud to be a ble to state that it produced almost instantaneous relief. It was a millignant case of Small-Pex—in fact, there was no hope of recovery expressed on any side; but by the application of your fanous Remedy it easily yielded. Enclosed I send you a five dollar bill. Please acknowledge.

Your tenly, Roy. W. A. HENNEBEREY.

Price. 85 per package. GREENFIELD, Mass To Major Ino. Lanc.

Price, \$5 per package. Sent to any part of the Dominion, post paid, on receipt of price—a likeral discount to Clergy-men, Physicians and Charitable institutions.

R. E. McGALE, Dispensing Chemist, 301 St. Joseph St.

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

CODERRE, M.D.

The business that in connection with prepared The business that in connection with prepared prescriptions approaches more closely to a manufacturing pursuit, and, therefore, though denounced by the schools as irregular, is for our purposes the most regular in the manufacture of medical preparations. The individuals and firms engaged in this business are both enterprising themselves and the promoters of enterprise in others. When we consider that the manufactures are beneficial. prising themselves and the promoters of enter-prise in others. When we consider that the preparations in many instances are beneficial, and, as respects almost all, entirely harmless, the manufacture would seem to be entitled to a larger share of respectful consideration than it has hitherto received. The remedies of the established firms have much weighty testimony in favor of their excellence, and the popularity and consequent salenbility of a few are truly re-markable, with special reference to the following Remedies:—

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

of the Lungs, &c.

of the Lungs, &c.

Dr. Coderre's Infants' Syrup

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

Br. Coderre's Tonic Elixir

Is specially adapted for women requiring the use of toules and alterant agents. Its use can be continued without any inconvenience, in complaints such as Chlorosis, or Green Sickness; Leucorriea, or Whites; Dysmenorrhea, or difficult course; Anaemia, or thinness of the blood; General debility, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Scrofula, Ringworm and other Diseases of the

General debility, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Serofula, Ringworm and other Diseases of the Skin, &c., &c. Pure medical preparations are as necessary as skilled physicians,—they are the armies provided by nature and science to overcome the insidious legions of death, and if these armies are demoralized by unskilful arrangement, lack of prudence or vigilance they become a dangerous host, agents of destruction of which the less we have the better. These truths are obvious, yet they cannot be too strongly or too often impressed upon the public mind. Certificate recommending Dr. J. Emery-Cod-erre's Proprietary Remedies, viz :

Dr. Coderre's Infants' Syrup, Tonic Flixir, Expectorating Syrup.

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

E. H. TRUDEL, M.D.,

E. H. TRUDEL, M.D.,
Professor of Midwifery.
HECTOR PELITIER, M.D.,
Professor of Institutes of Med.
P. A. C. MUNRO, M.D.,
Professor of Surgery.
THOS. D'ODET D'ORSONNENS, M.D.,
Professor of Chemistry & Pharmacy.
P. BEAUBIEN, M.D.,
Professor of Theroic and Practical Med.
D. ROTTOT, M.D.,

Professor of The Co.

J. P. ROTTOT, M.D.,
Professor of Legal Medicine.
J. G. BIBAUD, M.D.,
Professor of Anatomy.

Professor of Anatom;
A. T. BROSSEAU, M.D.,
Professor of Botany. ---)0(---For sale by all the principal Druggists in the Dominion at the following prices:

DOMINION ALT THE POTOWING PRICES:

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

"TONIC ELIXIR, 50c "

EXPECTORATING "25c & 50c

Prepared by J EMERY-CODERRE, M.D.,

Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Vic-toria College, Montreal. 321 DORCHESTER COR. ST. DENIS STREETS.

WHOLESALE AGENT FOR THE DOMINION B. E. McGALE, Chemist,

301 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Montreal.

THOMAS KERMODE,

WIRE WORKER,

30 BLEURY STREET. Flower Baskels, Flower Stands, Bird Cages, Window Guards and Sleves, always on hand. All kinds of WIRE WORK made to order on the shortest notice and at lowest possible prices.

REMEMBER THE PLACE: -30 BLEURY ST. POPE LEO'S Photograph. Enclose 2 Stamps for postage. KEN-DALL & Co., Boston, Mass. 44-3

Pianos Another battle on high prices Raging War on the monopolast renewed. See Beatty's latest Newspaper full roply tent free before buying Piano or Ordan. Heading latest fore buying Pland of Organ.

Cir oular. Lowest prices ever given 0 gans

Adress Daniel F. Braty, Washing 32-L

ton. NJ.

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal.
District of Montreal.
District of Montreal.
Dame Virglaio Dupont, of the Parish of St.
Cunegondo, District of Montreal, wife of
Edonard Latour, laborer, of the same place,
duly authorized to ester en jugement. Plainiff, vs. the said Edouard Latour, her husband, of the same place, Defendant.
The Plaintiff hath, this day, instituted an
saction on separation de biens, against the Defendant, her husband
EDOU RD COUILLARD.
Attorney for the Plaintiff.
Montreal, 19th September, 1878.

64

July 31

CTILL GOING ON!

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

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LADIES, DO NOT FORGET THE CHEAP SALE

400 ST. JOSEPH STREET. Hats! hats!! hats!!!

EDWARD STUART'S.

Come and see my DOLLAR HAT. Furs at wholesale prices. Alterations and repairing in Fursthoroughly

THE MAMMOTH.

The Stock of DRY-GOODS held at the above

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

27c., 39c., 33c. Scarlet Lancashire Flannels, 30c., 35c., 38c., 45c.

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

Euble Linen Departmont. Grey Table Linen,—price from 14c, to 50c. Unbleached Table Linen,—price from 25c, to 60c. Half-bleached Table Linen,—price from 25c to white Table Linen.—price from 55c, to 75c. Napkins in encless variety.—price from 55c, per

Heavy Stock of Towelling,-prices : 5c., 7c., 9c. 10c., 12 c. Huckaback Towelling.—price, 12 c., 14c., 18c. Grass Cloth, checked and plain,—price, 8c., 12c.

dozen.

10c., 12/c., 15c., 20c., 25c. each. Both Towels, selling at 15c., 25c., 36c., 35c. White 23d Grey Cottons.

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.

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

Endless Variety of Ladies' and Gents' Kie Mitts, Gloves, &c. Prices low. Call early and Secure the Bargaius.

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

652 CRAIG STREET, NEAR BLEURY.

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



All forms of Kidney and Urinary diseases, Dian and Loins, are 1081tively cured by

CRANT'S REMEDY.

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

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

Grant's Remedy Manufacturing Co.

THE BOYNE WATER.

(The Pilot.)

The series of country trips, winding up the proceedings of the British Association in Dubin, were carried on with great success. Nine distinct excursions, in charge of the respective directors, started from the railway termini at the appointed hours. Each party was numerous, in excellent spirits, and evidently on enjoyment bent. Favored by fine weather, the travellers had an agreeable time, and those amongst the cross-channel fellowsubjects who had got into the heart of Wicklow for the first time, must have been struck with the splendid scenery around them. The latest trains from the inland places of departure brought all back to town, with few exceptions, in good heart and merry mood after the day's adventures. THE BOYNE.

There is something wholesome in the notion of a pleasure party to the Boyne. Things are surely brightening up when a miscellancous company, dyed all the politico-religious colors in the rainbow, like that which started on its travels from Amiens street that morning can bowl merrily away to what used to be the sorest spot in Ireland, and re-fight the battle of the Boyne without spilling aught save the blood of the grape on the battle-field. And this, without orange lilies or green flags, without the shrick of a fife or the thud of a Protestant drum. I suppose even philosophers by profession may have their prejudices. Possibly under many an unrufiled front on that day there was a flush of triumph or a sting of shame as the river was forded again in fancy or Righ Shamus shook his trembling bridlerein towards Dublin, a crownless coward. All I know is that they did not impress their partialities upon neighbouring skulls; that they commingled, priest end parson. Celt and Sassenach, into as jolly and happy a family of seventy-five as ever "crossed the water." Their good humor was partly stimulated by the weather, which never ceased to rain down sunshine. It was partly the result of the excursion arrangements, which were superlatively good from the guide to the dinner. It was chiefly due to the thick succession of wonders -seenic, antiquarian.

PAGAN, CHRISTIAN, AND HISTORICALwhich crowded around them at every mile of the eighteen mapped out for the journey along the Boyne. A cosy special train of first-class carriages brought the voyagers to Navan by way of Drugheda, and by 10.30 o'clock they had caught the first apparition of the Boyne from the tops of a long procession of jauntingcars. It is an odd prank of fortune which has turned the pleasant Boyne into the bitter waters at which faction has drunk its fill those two centuries past. Peacefuller river never flowed to the sea. The poet's lines are no a single mound. Nobody was able to throw ianciful ones—

Boyse's old water. Red with slaughter. Now are as pure as an infant at play. For many a rich mile it glides without a ripple through a garden land resembling Arcadia far more than Sandy-row-through noble woods, through lawns of tropical luxuriance, past mansions, orchards, hamlets, and cornfields, William crossed the river, while their excellent glowing with the fat of the land. Its very conductor gave them a brief and vivid should apparatus of mediaval castles-the frontier posts of the Pale-have put on mantles of peaceful ivy. Its banks are studded with the monuments of old time, piety, and peace. The excursionists had not driven for above a quarter of an hour through Mr. Fitzberbert's demesne at Blackcastle when they were confronted by

a group of these-THE GREAT ROUND TOWER OF DONOUGHMORE, and the remnants of the neighboaing church. While the party gathered around the entrance, Mr. W. K. Wilde (the director of the excursion, and the chief author of its success), discoursed agreeably of round towers and the theories of their uses. This at Donoughmore is perfect in every stone, save that the cap is missing. It rises in six stages for 106 feet high. It is remarkable among its brethren for one altogether unique bit of evidence of its Christian origin. The entrance-door is raised some twelve feet above the ground, and the keystone of the en-trance arch is sculptured with what seemed to Petrie, as it will seem to most people, a rude representation of the Crucifixion-the figure having its arms extended at full length, and the legs crossed, after the manner of most early Christian crucifixions. Professor Zerffei, who was one of the party, somewhat peremptorily disposed of this bit of proof, by announcing that the sculpture was a Buddha, and settling with complete satisfaction to himself that the Irish round towers were of the same character as those found scattered through Mexico and Peru, and were, in fact, gnomons to mark the time of day. The Professor was in his turn demolished by Mr. Howarth, of Manchester, who pointed out that the Buddhist idols have never their arms extended, and then when Irish antiquarians of the rank of Petrie and Lord Dunraven have agreed that the towers are of Christian origin, amateurs of the rank of Professor Zeffei have need to be cautious. The debate might have waxed warmer if the happy suggestion of "luncheon" had not more thoroughly united the party in a rush to the cars. They passed the smouldering ruins of

THE OLD STRONGHOLD OF THE LACYS AT DUNMORE. They entered the Marquis of Conygham's magnificent demesne at Slane, and rambled through the showrooms of the Castle-a great square of modern masonary, flanked by four circular towers. George the III., mirabile dietu, slepthere one night during his stay in Ireland. The shair he sat in is still reverently shown; and his picture—that of a gorgeous gallant, andnot of a battered old rouc-adorns a neighboring drawing-room. There is on the great staircise a picture of King William crossing the Boyne, and there is another by Hamilton in one of the drawing-rooms of the beautiful Marchioness of Conyngham "Crossing the Boyre," under happier circumstances, with an infart on her back. In a corner of the demesne by the brink of the river, lies the hermitage of St. Erc, the first Bishop of Slane, who was consecrated by St. Patrick's own hands. Portions of the original masonry are still distinguishable amidst the arches and windows of ater centuries. Much might be said, and was well said by Mr. Wilde, about the entrancearch, carved with the unusual emblems of flur-de-lys and the rose; but the journey was to packed with points of interest that the bareenumeration of them will consume more space than we can devote to them. Hurry we on then through avenues of chestnuts, oaks, and beeches, to the foot of

THE HILL OF SLANE.

The party walked to the top, where, like true Saxons, they first addressed themselves to the luncheon spread on the grass, and then looked around for the view. A deep bank of haze unhappily hid much of its immensity; but seen from the summit of the great square monastery tower, it was still a sight for the gods. Seven rich counties, in all the fulness of the harvest, lay spread out at its feet, from the yellow steeple at Trim to the far East where the masts of Drogheda were visible. In the foreground was Royal Tara, and Monasterboice and Mellifont Abbey were within view. After wandering through the ruins of the monastery, students were once taught, the excursionists ventor.

resumed their seats, and after another breezy spin through the bright valley of the Boyne, reached the Royal Cemetery of Brugh-na-Boinne,

THE MOST ASTONISHING PAGAN MONUMENT IN IRELAND. For fully three miles this necroplis extends.

Twenty-one immense tumuli, or hillocks of stone and earth, can be counted in the neighborhood, each of them presumably built over the ashes of an Irish monarch. The three greatest are those at Nowth, New Grange, and Dowth. The excursion party visited all three; but their explorations at New Grange were of special interest. This tumulus covers more than two acres, and might be taken for a large natural hill, if there were not indisputable evidences that it has been heaped loosely together by the toil of man. It is surrounded by a circle of cyclopean grave-stones, which, the antiquaries tell us, can never have belonged to the neighborhood, and must have been transported thither from the Mourne mountains in the county Down. A passage has been found into the heart of this mighty pass, and the visitors crept through in parties of fifteen. The first dozen yards had to be traversed on all fours; in one spot the upright flagstones of which the gallery is formed just so closely together that the body is squeezed through with some difficulty; but once this trouble is surmounted the passage rises to a height of six feet and then suddenly opens into a large cruciform chamber, with one great central domed apartment, and four recesses at its angles. This chamber is some nineteen feet high to the top of the dome, which is formed by small stones gradually overlapping one another until they culminate in a great flat slab, which serves the purpose of a modern keystone. The walls are of cyclopean masonry, and bear an extraordinary resemblance to those of the tomb of Agamemnon at Mycenae, as Dr. Schlimann describes them. The stones are in many places carved with the distinct sorts of archaic sculpture-spirals, lozenge-shaped, and zig-zag lines. In other places some Cockney tourists have scribbled their vulgar nonsense. Mr. Wilde, in t'e course of his

INTERESTING TALK ABOUT THE TUMULI.

broached the theory, which all the antiquarians of the party endorsed, that those tumuli must have been the work of the tall, yellow-haired, blue-eyed race of the Tuatha de Danaan, who ruled over Erin after prostrating the power of the Firbolgs. The party lingered so long in the recesses of this astonishing sepulchral cave, that there was no time for an examination of its brother tumulus at Dowth. They drove through Mr. Gradwell's demesne, and enjoyed ifternoon tea at his mansion of Dowth Hall. In the demesne, a tew hundred yards from the Boyne, they visited a circular rath of vast extent, enclosing little less than an acre within much light upon the name, date, origin, or business of it, but Mr. Wilde supplied the gap by an interesting sketch of the uses of Irish rath in general. Two miles more along the course of the river, brought the party upon the famous battlefield of the Boyne. They descended from their cars and stood beside the obelisk raised upon the spot where King conductor gave them a brief and vivid sketch of what went on around them on the 1st of July, 1690.

THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE, as an affair of actual blows, was a bagatelle. Never did the sovereignty of an empire change hands for more contemptible cause. A modern war correspondent would dismiss the affair in an obscure paragraph. More blood has been shed in celebrating the battle than was ever shed in winning it. The victors lost not quite four hundred men. King William, with his 40,000 veterans, the best disciplined in Europe, lay behind a long range of hills, a from the fire or the observation His battery of twelve guns upon those heights completely dominated the Jacobite positions around Oldbridge, at the opposite side of the river. The night before the battle he detached a full third of his army to the bridge of Slane, five miles up the river. By some insane neglect James had left the bridge all but undefended. It was easily carried, and before a blow was struck at Oldbridge the Irish army found that a powerful enemy was establishing himself in their rear to seize the flower of his troops-the French auxiliaries | With them they carried the only eight pieces of artillery in his army. The centre and right of the position were left to the defence of regiments of ill-disciplined and ill-armed peasants, opposed to double their number of the

choicest troops in Europe. THE FATE OF THE BATTLE WAS ALREADY SEALED before a Williamite dashed into the river. When he already knew that the Irish left was outflanked, King William, at the head of his regiments, suddenly emerged through a glen which protected his advance to within a hundred yards of the river, and spurred boldly across the shallows. His regiments of Huguenots and Danes crossed lower down. Boots it to tell the miserable tale of what followed? The obelisk marks the spot where the King crossed. Lower down Schomberg was shot in the water; still lower down Bishop Walker, the defender of Derry. They point out also the spot where King William was wounded in the arm by a shot from the Irish lines on the evening before the battle. Enough of battle's memoirs! The excursionists were in Drogheda by half-past seven o'clock, discussing the very choice and well-served dinner supplied by Mr. Lumley, of Drogheda, and toasting the health of their conductor with all heartiness. Twelve hours even of toilsome pleasure begin to be weary at last, as the reader has suspected by this time; and lest the suspicion should grow into certainty, we hasten to end this disjointed chat by bringing our excursionists safe and happy to Dublin, as the special train did, at 9.45 p.m.

-George Baker, of Lowell, aged 70, returned home from a cemetery, where he had been placing a monument bearing his name, but leaving the age and date of death blank, and was killed soon after by falling down stairs. FIRE GILDED GLASS.—The London Echo

thinks the old Egyptain method of producing fire gilded glass has been recovered. This substance is glass into which gold is so worked that many hundreds of years have failed to effect any change or to tarnish the gold. The trustees of the British Museum were so pleased with the result of the modern process that they accepted from the inventor, M. D'Hussey, specimens of his recovery of a lost art. The process consists in introducing gold leaf or platinum into the body of the glass, and amalgamating the precious metal with the glass by means of a blowpipe, an operation which also serves to produce a perfectly in-destructible covering to the metal and the designs traced. The product so much re-sembles the ancient work that the method is likely to find a tolerably wide field of where, the tradition goes, seventeen hundred usefulness-or, at least, of profit to its inEDUCATION IN IRELAND.

Matthew Arnold, one of the highest authorities in Great Britain on all educational questions, in an article published in a late number of the Fortnightly Review, says :-

"Even to the most self-satisfied English. man, Ireland must be an occasion, one would think, from time to time, of mortifying thoughts. We may be conscious of nothing but the best intentions towards Ireland, the justest dealings with her. But how little she seems to appreciate them? We may talk, with the Daily Telegraph, of our 'great and genial policy of reconciliation' towards Ireland; we may say, with Mr. Lowe, that by their Irish policy of 1868, the Liberal Ministry, of whom he was one, resolved to knit the hearts of the empire into one harmonious concord, and knitted they were accordingly. Only, unfortunately, the Irish themselves do not see the matter as we do. All that by our genial policy we seem to have succeeded in inspiring in the Irish themselves is an aversion to us so violent, that for England to incline one way is sufficient reason to make Ireland incline another, and the obstruction offered by the Irish members in Parliament is really an expression, above all, of this uncontrollable antipathy. Nothing is more honorable to French civilization than its success in attaching strongly to France.-France Catholic and Celtic-the German and Protestant Alsace. What a contrast to the humiliating failure of British civilization to attach to Germanic and Protestant Great Britain the Celtic and Catholic Ireland."

"The Irish Catholics, who are the immense majority in Ireland, want a Catholic University. Elsewhere both Catholics and Protestants have Universities, where their sens may be taught by persons of their own form of religion. Catholic France allowed the Protestants of Alsace to have the Protestant University of Strasburg. Protestant Prussia allows the Catholics of the Rhine Province to have the Catholic University of Bonn. The Protestants of Ireland have in Trinity College. Dublin a University where the teachers in all those great matters which afford debatable ground between Catholics and Protestants, are Protestant. The Protestants of Scotland have Universities of a like character. An England, the members of the English Church have in Oxford and Cambridge Universities where the teachers are almost wholly Anglican. Well, the Irish Catholies ask to be allowed the

same thing." There is extraordinary difficulty in getting | q this demand of theirs directly and trankly met. They are told that they want secondary schools even more than a University. That may be very true, but they do also want a University; and to ask for one institution is a simpler affair than to ask for a great many. They are told they have the Queen's College, invented expressly for Ireland. But they do not want colleges invented expressly for Ireland; they want colleges such as those the English and Scotch have in Scotland and England. They are told they may have a university of the London type, an examining board and perhaps a system of prizes. But all the world is not, like Mr. Lowe, enamored of examining boards and prizes. The world in General much prefers to universities of the London type universities of the type of Strasburg, Bonn, and Oxford; and the Irish are of the same mind as the world in general. They are fold that Mr. Gladstone's Government offered them a university without theology,

philosophy, or history, and that they refused it. But the world in general does not desire universities with theology, philosophy and history le. tout; no more did Ireland. They are told that Trinity College, Dublin, is now an unsectar, an university, no more Protestant than Catholic; and that they may use Trinity College. But the teaching in Trinity College is, and long will be (and very naturally), for the most part, in the hands of Protestants; few hundred yards from the river, on its the whole character, tradition and atmosphere northern bank, where he was perfectly secure of the place at a Protestant. The Irish Catholics want to have on their side, too, a place where the university teaching is in the hands of Catholies, and of which the character and atmosphere shall be Catholic. But they are asked whether they propose to do away with all the manii old and deep rooted results of Protestant ascandancy in Ireland, and they are warned that this would be a hard, may, impossible matter. But they are not proposing anything so e. normous or chimerical as to do away with all the results of Protestant ascendancy; they propose merely pass of Duleek, and cut off their retreat to to put an end to one particular and very Dublin. In his alarm James detached the cruel result of it—the result that they, the immense majority of the Irish people, have and the Irish cavalry-to protect his left. no university, while the Protestan's in Ireland, the small majority, have one. For this plain hardship they propose a plain remedy, and to their proposal they want a plain and

straightforward answer.

ONLY A TRUCE.

(From the London Pall Mall Gazette.) The St. Petersburg Golos says that the Treaty of Berlin has produced an almost crushing impression on the Russian public. It is felt that Russia has not attained her object; that she has been deceived by her friends, and that she has foolishly helped her enemies with her victories. What is the reason of our failure? Onehalf per cent of our population have perished in the war, hundreds of millions have been expended, and yet the Eastern ques-tion is not solved and the Treaty of Berlin is merely a truce. The last war has clearly shown all our national peculiarities, as well as our moral and material strength. All the military requirements which depended

on the inbred qualities of the Russian soldier were brilliantly carried out, but where know-ledge and preparation were demanded we were not equal to the task. It was probably for this reason that we felt so much hart on reading of the boldness of Lord Beaconsfield, who, doubtless, reckoned on the superior culture of Englishmen to that of Russians. All classes of Russian society are responsible for this; we do not estimate culture and knowledge at their true value. Most of us say that mental work does not bring money, and that culture is a means of corruption.

In Western Europe, on
the other hand, people have arrived by hard

experience at the conviction that intelligence, capacity, culture and energy bring men to the front, and give them peace at home and power abroad. It is the knowledge of how to make the best possible use of their energy and abilities that has enabled the English to derive success from our victories and sacrifices. May this be a lesson to us."

EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

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

We are determined to CLEAR OUT our entire stook

AT

AT THOMAS BRADY'S, June 20-1vl

FOR THE MILLION, AT Corner Notre Dame and McGill streets. The best and most reliable place to get cheap,

stylish and serviceable Hats.

nd promptly executed.

JOHN. A. RAFTER & CO.,

450 Notre Dame Street. 26 Stock of 1961-60003 lead at the above galdress comprises a full assortment of useful and cheap lots, as will prove by the fol-lowing price list, and for quality and value we defy competition to the trade of Canada. Remem-ber our motto,—

Canson Flannels, 10c., 13c., 14c., 15c., 16c., 17c. White Saxony Flannels, 17[c., 25c., 25c., 25c., 26c., 32c. White Welsh Flannels, 25c., 30c., 35c., 35c., 38c., 40c., 45c. Scarlet Saxony Flannels, 174c., 20c., 25c., 25c.,

Seariet Lancashire Fianners, 30c., 30c., 30c., 30c., 40c. Grey Flannels, 25c., 35c., 55c., 35c., 42c. Plain Golors, in Blue, Pink. Magenta, Amber,— all selling at 29c. and 23c. Fancy Shirting Flannels, selling at 20c., 23c., 29c., 33c., 25c., 46c., 45c., 56c. The 55c. line measures I of a yard wide.

\$6.50. Piles of Grey Blankets, selling from \$1.25 to \$4. Large lot of Horse Blankets, from \$1.25.

Boller Towelling. Buck Towels by the dozen, selling at 5c., 6c., 8c.

Herrockses White Cottons,—full stock. Water Twist White Cottons,—price from 5c. Grev Cottons, Hochelaga, Dundas, Cornwall England,—price from 8lc.

from \$1 to \$2 each.
Oxford Regatta Shirts,—price from 35c.
Men's Tweed Shirts,—price, 75c.
Men's Flannel Shirts,—price, 75c.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

MEILLEUR & CO.'S,

O'NEIL.

A CALL SOLICITED AT 273 WILLIAM STREET.

the most eminent Physicians have been perma nently cured. It is also endorsed by the regular Physicians

ALL ORDERS TO BE ADDRESSED TO 554 Main Street, Word ster, Mass.

15-4mos

# CHEAPSIDE

(ESTABLISHED 1819.)

437 & 439 NOTRE DAME ST.

HOSIERY.

COTTON, ERINO, LAMBS WOOL

ants White Sox, Nos. 1 to 6.

"Colored Sox.
Children's White Sox, 1 to 6.
"Colored Sox, 1 to 6.
"Colored Sox, 1 to 6.
Boys Cotton Hose for Knickerbockers—Siate, Seal Brown, Navy Blue, Gray and Fancy, Seamless, no lumps in the toes or heels, from 15c to 35c per pair.
Girls Hose, Fancy, nicely varied assortment of colors, all seamless, no lumps in the feet, 15c to 35c per pair.
Girls White Hose, 7c up to 60c per pair.
Girls Brown Hose, 9c up to 30c per pair.
Girls Fancy Hose, 15c to 60c per pair.
Ladles White Hose, 5c to \$1 per pair.
Ladles Unbleached Hose, 10c to \$1 per pair Ladles Baloriggan Hose.
Ladles Black Hose.
Ladles Self-colored Hose, Brown, Navy Blue, Gray, Oxford Slate, best make from 15c to \$1.25 per pair.
Ladles Fancy Hose in great variety.

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

### Underclothing.

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

### Canadian Hosiery.

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

FIRSTLY-They are manufactured in Canada. SECONDLY-They possess great merit, and deserve attention.

THIRDLY-We recommend them. Small Wares—Linen Goods—Cotton Goods—Gloves—Black Gloves—Dress Goods.

ANTLE DEPARTMENT, Up-stairs (West side)

Style and Fit Warranted.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT Up-stairs

(East side).

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

### Dress Goods.

New Canterbury Cords, in seal brown, green, navy blue and offive green. Persian Cords, all colors, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, etc. Debeges, grey and brown (all wool), 30c to 69c. Cashmeres, all wool, neecks, all colors, 30c up. Homespun, all wool, 20c up. Lustres and Brilliantines, all colors, 12jc, 15c, 20c, 25c to 50c.

25c to 50c.

Figured Lustres, quite new, 20c, 25c and 30c.
Seal Brown Lustres, all prices.
Silver Grey Challies.

Silk and Wool Mohair, beautiful shades.

### Grenadines.

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

Small Wares.

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

Queen Bess Corsets, with shoulder straps and

skirt supporters. Corsets for Children Children's Bands. Corsets, French Goods, at 50c cach.

# Domestic Goods.

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

Table Linens, in all makes, from 30c to \$2.50 per yard.
Towels, Brown and Blenched, a splendid assortment, from 7c each to \$1.00 ench, Oxford Shirting, from 10c to 40c per yard; are splendid value.

We believe in the best goods always?
White Shirts—a good ine for 7c each, warranted full finish for evening dress.
A good assortment of White Dress Shirts, from 75c to \$1.25 each.
Our 75c White Shirt is the best value in the trade.
Regatta Shirts, assorted.
Oxford Shirts, assorted.
Oxford Shirts, assorted.
Cxford Shirts, assorted.
Oxford Shirts, assorted.
Oxford Shirts, assorted.

prices.
A good 10-4 Quilt for S5c.
Gents' Ties and Scarfs.
Gents' Collars and Cuffs.

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

ALEXANDRES!

IOUVIN'S!

JOSEPHINES!

Best Makers.

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

## Umbrellas.

Cotton, 80c up. Zanilla. Alapaca. Silk.

Ladies' and Gents' Umbrellas.

Ladies' Silk Scarfs and Ties.

A magnificent assortment.

GO TO

# CHEAPSIDE,

437 AND 430 NOTRE DAME STREET,

BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

A. A. MURPHY,

PROPRIETOR.

[ESTABLISHED 1819.]

### CIRCULARS, BILL-HEADS, AND GENERAL JOBBING,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE "EVENING POST" OFFICE.

### CANADIAN DESPATCHES.

Special to the TRUE WITNESS and Post. FROM OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, September 25 .- The Hon. Mr Mills will reach Ottawa to-day, when it is most probable a meeting of the Cabinet will

It is said around town to-day that the Premier and the Hon. R. W. Scott quarrelled yesterday, owing to the former twitting the latter as not being a representative Irish Catholic. Mackenzic attributes his defeat to the Catholic vote in Ontario as going back on him. Others say that the quarrel originated over the refusal of Mr. Mackenzie to make certain appointments which Mr. Scott desired to have made.

### FROM QUEBEC.

QUEEEC, Sept. 25.—The news received here from Victoria, N.B., gives Mr. Costigan a majority of 403. This large numerical majority is shadowed by the moral victory. The first move for Bernier was most invidious. A la Kearney, he rolled up his sleeves, tapped his bare arms, and told the French Canadians the same blood flowed in their veins. This touching appeal was responded to in an equable fashion. Mr. Costigan polled a majority of 202 French votes before the contest was over. The pure Sang doctor and the electors felt that he might be Darwin's missing link, and work matters all well.

### FROM TORONTO.

TORONTO, Sept. 25 .- The Globe's London cable says that Captain Winton who has recently acted as Military attache to the British Embassy at Constantinople, has been has strength and intelligence. appointed private Secretary to the Marquis

of Lorne. Lord Dufferin was to-day presented with several addresses, among them being one from the Irish Pratestant Benevolent Society. In reply to this address he referred to the Orange and Green troubles of Montreal and other places, and warned Canadians, especially Irishmen, that if these religious feuds were not stamped out, Canada would soon be ruined. His Excellency referred to Belfast, Ireland, and said that city once occupied as proud a position as Montreal, but religious strife had done it irreparable injury. His Excellency visits the Central Prison this afternoon.

FROM LONDON. London, Sept. 25.—Last evening the Hon. John Carling was called upon by a deputation from the Orange Young Britons and True Blues, and presented with a massive gold headed cane, suitably inscribed, the result of a late election among their Order between Messrs, Carling and Walker. The recipient thanked the donors, and entertained them with refreshments.

## CANADIAN ITEMS.

The Hon. Sir John A. believes in Marquette, because it has marked a period in the history of Canada.

Mr. Devlin has asked for a recount of the ballots in the late election. He thinks there is a mistake somewhere. The Herald is not strong on the question of

"Protection," and refers to Mexico as an example. It also congratulates the Chinese Ambassador, Chin Lan Pin. A grand Conservative demonstration took

place at Halifax, N. S., last evening, on the occasion of the visit of the Hon. Dr. Tupper and the Hon. James McDonald.

Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin wasn't elected for Haldimand, but the electors presented him with a very complimentary address, which partially consoled him. Mr. Davin is a good speaker, but he has no political record.

THE Dominion Telegraph Company have opened an office at the Provincial Exhibition Buildings, Toronto.

A rumor is current in Ottawa that the Hon. R. W. Scott, Secretary of State, will shortly resume his law practice.

Several of our contemporaries are busily engaged in forming the new Cabinet. Of course the names they submit are the result of pure speculation.

The Globe attributes Mr. Blake's defeat in South Bruce to his absence in Europe. Mr. Masson, member elect for Terrebonne, Q., was in France when elected.

We take it for granted that the present Ministerialists will deem it advisable to have Mr. Cartwright in the new House.

and when is he going to get a seat? In its issue of Saturday last a "Reform journal, published not a hundred miles distant, said of Mr. Cartwright that he is "the most brilliant Finance Minister Canada ever had." That's enough.

# COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH

THURSDAY, Sept. 26. The Hon. Justices RAMSAY, Cross and MONK, presiding.

THE RUSSELL-HARNEY SHOOTING CASE. Mr. W. H. KERR, Q.C., arose and said he appeared to represent his learned friend, Mr. Carter, Q.C. The application which he contemplated presenting to the Court, was made under 22 and 23 Victoria, chapter 39, section 11, which says that if the Court be satisfied that it would better serve the ends of justice, it may order that a trial may take place in a different district from the one in which the alleged crime has been committed. The application had formerly been made before the Hon. Justice Monk, who had referred the petitioner to the present Court. It was one of those unfortunate cases in which religious feeling is exercised. The accused is the leader of the Orange Young Briton musical band, and the Court would readily see that it would be impossible for him to have a fair trial in

this district. Mr. Ritchie, Q.C., Crown prosecutor, said the matter was one in which the Crown could have little interest, as it was entirely in the hands of the Court. It appears that the young man is leader of a band attached to the body known as Orange Young Britons. The affidavits which had been taken before a jusaffidavits which had been taken before a justice of the peace, whose authority in such a case he was inclined to doubt, stated that the accused had been followed by persons hostile to him, and that his life was in danger. It does not appear that there is any connection between the preliminary affidavit and a change of venu. The application is merely an opinion based upon a supposed state of feeling in society here, and no reason had been shown why the accused should not have a fair trial.

Mr. Kerr said it was perfectly well known that since the 12th of July a great deal of feeling had existed on both sides.

OTTAWA, September 23.—There was a very large market this morning, and agood demand for articles offered. Sheep skins, uch, 60c to 80c. Wool, per lb, 20 to 22c. Culf skins, per lb, 7c to 8c. Cow hides, per 100 lbs, 36 to 8.2.5. Lambs, each, 9c to 8.2.50. Hay continues to come in slowly, and sells readily.

HOUSEHOLD—MEAT.—Hogs, per 100 lbs, dress-tol, \$5 to 6c. Lamb, per lb, &c to 7c.

POULTRY, GAME, FOWL.—Fowls, per pair, 35c to 50c. Chickens, per pair, 35c to 50c. Chickens, per pair, 30c to 40c.

DAIRY—GAME, FOWL.—Fowls, per pair, 35c to 50c. Chickens, per pair, 30c to 40c.

DAIRY—Butter in palls, per pound, 12c to 14c.

Butter in firkins, per pound, 15c to 18c. Cheese, per pair, 35c to 8c. Cheese, per pair, 35c to 8c. Cheese, per pound, 15c to 18c. Cheese, per pair, 35c to 8c. Ch

feeling had existed on both sides. Mr. Justice Ramsay wished to know if no

Orangeman could be sairly tried in this dis-

Mr. Kenn said that where a strong prejudice existed in a community against a party, it would almost surely operate in his trial, and he thought that even if there was a chance of his not being fairly tried, the Court should change the venu. The application was taken en deliberc.

### THE LATE MR. WORKMAN

The death of Benjamin Workman, Esq., wI.D., at his daughter's residence in Uxbridge, Ont., on the 26th inst., has been announced. He was the eldest son of a large family, and was born at Lisburn, Ireland, on the 4th of November, 1793. He emigrated to Canada in the spring of 1819, and settled in Montreal, then a very small city. At a meeting which took place on St. Patrick's Day, about thirty years ago, he said that "a carpet would have covered the Irish congregation when he came to the country." He opened a school, and educated several who have since taken an active part in the politics of the country. In 1820 he became a tectotaller and continued so for the remainder of his life, publishing a newspaper and advocating the doctrine of abstinence. He took his degree of M.D., in 1852. In 1856 he left Montreal and became assistant medical superintendent to his brother Joseph in the Lunatic Asylum in Toronto, where he remained till 1875. His life was simple and unostentations, and he departs this life full of honors and years. His funeral will take place on Monday next at three o'clock, from his brother's residence on Sherbrooke street.

PARTY FEELING .- Sergeant Hornidge, Sergeant of the Ottawa police, is a Wexford man; Mr. Langrell, the Chief, is also a Wexford man; the majority of the force are Irish Catholics, and hence there is war (almost.) Would it not be better, considering that Ottawa is for the most part French and Irish, would it not be better that Sergeant O'Keefe were appointed Chief, and thus have the whole affair at once settled? Sergeant Hornidge has strength, but Sergeant O'Keffe

PEARSON—At 155] St. Antoine street, on the 24th Inst., Mrs. Rev. M. L. Pearson, of a son. HARMAN—At Lower Lachine Road, on the 21st September, the wife of Charles Harman, of

BEAUSOLIEI.—In this city, on the 2nd of September, Mrs. C. Beausoliel, of a daughter. VINEBERG-On the 21st September, at 114 St. George street, the wife of H. Vineberg, of a daughter.

STENHOUSE—At 35 City Councillors street, on the 21st September, Mrs. Watter Stenhouse, of a daughter.

of a daughter.

McGRATH.—In this city, on the 22nd instant, the wife of John McGrath, of the National Hall, 521 Craig street, of a son.

MARSHALL.—In this city, on the 25th inst., at No. 12 Conway street, Point St. Charles, the wife of A. Marshall, of a son.

ORZEWIEL — On the 28th, Sentember May C. OPZOOMER.—On the 26th September, Mrs. C Opzoomer, of a daughter. JONES—In this city, on the 20th of September, the wife of Philip Jones, of a son.

MARRIAGES. O'BRIEN-SHANNON-In this city, at St. Patrick's Church, on the 17th September, by the Rev. Father Dowd, William O'Brien to Mary Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Neil Shannon, Esq.

LAING-CROIL-At St. Paul's Church, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. John Jonkins, D.D., the Rev. Robert Laing, M.A., of St. Matthew's Church, Halifax, to Kate, second daughter of James Croil.

DEATHS. MARTIN—On the 13th inst., at New Orleans, of yellow fever, Robert John Martin, aged 23 years, eldest son of the late Thomas Martin, printer, late of Boston, Mass., a native of Barrie, Ont., and nephew of Robert Dillon, of this city. Barrie and Boston papers please copy.

THOMPSON—On the 24th inst., from the effects of a sunstroke, Edmund James Thompson, aged 42 years.

DOCKUM—At Tanneries West, Albert Byron, youngest son of George Dockum, aged 15 months. MOONEY.--At Ulverton, on the 22nd instant, Mary Eva, Infant daughter of John and Mary

MARU HAND.—At Montreal, Thursday, the 26th instant, Dame Marie Charlotte Cere, wife of Louis Marchand, Esq., aged 66 years.

MACNAMARA—On the 24th inst., Bridget Machamara, beloved wife of Charles Jones,

aged 21 years.
San Francisco papers please copy. LANEY.—Suddenly at Longue Pointe, on the 28th instant, John Laney, aged 42 years.

RYAN—On the 29th inst., Johanna Ryan, beloved sister of Thomas Ryan, aged 50 years.

WILSON-On Friday morning, the 27th of September, at 105 Duke street, Minnie, daughter of Daniel Wilson, aged 4 weeks. of Daniel witson, aged 4 weeks.

CAMERON—At. Victoria Avenue, Cote St. Antoine, on the 27th of September, Edith May, infant daughter of James S. Cameron, aged 8 months and 21 days.

BENNETT—In this city, on Sunday, the 28th Inst., Win. Bennett, aged 63 years, a native of County Meath, Ireland.

New York and Boston papers please copy.

# COMMERCIAL.

City Retail Markets.

Our city markets to-day were poorly attended by furmers and market gardeners owing to the by armers and market gardeners owing to the threatening appearance of wet weather, and prices remain about the same.

POULTRY—Was in large demand, and prices remain firm. Spring geese, 80c to \$1 per pair; spring turkeys, 80c to \$1.20 do; spring chickens, 25c to 40c do; wild pigeons, \$1 to 1.25 per dozen; black duck, 35c to 40c per pair; live chickens, 40c to 50c do.

25c to 40c do; wild pigeons, \$1 to 1.25 per dozen; black duck, 35c to 40c per pair; live chickens, 40c to 50c do.

GRAIN—Flour, \$2.55 to 2.50 per bag; oats, 75c to 80c do; pens, 80c do; fidian meal, \$1.20 do; bran, 80c do; corn, 50c to 52c do; buckwheat, 50c do; moulle, \$1.20 do; grue, 80c to 90c do.

FRUIT,—The market is completely guited with all classes of fruit, and prices are very low. Apples are selling at from \$1.00 to 2.00 per barrel. Some Montreal Beauties sold as high as \$3.00 per barrel. Grapes, 8c per pound, and 10c per pound for Delaware do. Peuches have been a failure throughout this season, and bring, as high as \$3.00 per crate. Pears, \$6 to \$0 per bri. Oranges are very searce, and sell at 75c per dozen. Quebec Damasons Plums, \$2 per bushel, or \$6.00 per barrel. Blueberries are very plentiul at 50c to 60c per box. Cranberies, \$3.50 per barrel. Preserving Tomatoes, 50c per bushel. Vegetables.—Vegetables are very plentiful, and prices very low. Red cabbage, 40c per dozen turnips, 30c per bushel; tomatoes, 25c per bushel; celery, 40c per dozen bundes; carrots, 15c per dozen; sweet corn, 6c to 7c per dozen; onions, 5c per bushel; cauliflowers, \$1 per dozen; to 40c per bushel; cauliflowers, \$1 per dozen; cucumbers, 5c per bushel.

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

Eggs, 13c to 15c per dozen.

MAPLE SUGAR, 6c to 7c per pound.

# Kingston Marketi.

KINGSTON, Sept. 28.—The market this morning was one of the largest ever seen in Kingston at this period of the year, and is probably accounted for by the fact that the Tuesday and Thursday markets were spoiled by the rain. Prices were low, and a large quantity of stuff was sold. The grain market was lively during the day, the prices quoted yesterday ruling again to-day:—Barley sold at 75c. to \$ per bushel; wheat, 90c. to \$5c.; rye, 45c.; peas, 0c.

## Ottawa Markets.

14c.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, per bushel, 35c to 40c.

Turnips, per bushel, 18c to 20c. Onions, per bushel, 40c to 50c.

GRAIN.—Buckwheat, per bushel, 45c to 50c.

Onts, per bushel, 30c to 31c. Peas, per bushel, 50c to 55c. Spring Wheat, per bushel, 90c to 85c.

FLOUR.—No. 1, per barrel, \$4.50 to 4.75. Oatmeal, per barrel, \$4.50 to 4.75. Oatmeal, per barrel, \$4.50 to 4.75. Peasrel, \$2.25. Provender, per ton, \$18 to 20. Bran, \$10 to 12.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Honey, per pound, 13c to

MISCELLANEOUS.—Honey, per pound, 18c to 15c. Home-spun yarn, per pound, 50c to 60c. Wool socks, per pair, 20c to 25c. Hay, per ton, \$10 to 18.

# London, Ont., Markets.

LONDON, Ont., Sept. 28 .- The wheat market was very active to-day and prices are a little lower. Oats are in good supply. Peas somewhat scarce. Corn, none. Rye and buckwheat, none. Barley is a shade higher in price; two loads of old barley sold at \$1.70 per cental.

GRAIN.

White wheat, Deihl, per 100 100 lbs..... 1 45 to 1 55 Red Fall wheat per 100 lbs.. 1 40 to 1 42 " .... 1 20 to 1 50 Spring Wheat " .... 0 90 to 0 97 Corn " .... 0 90 to 0 95 " .... 0 85 to 0 95 " .... 1 10 to 1 70 " .... 0 90 to 0 95 Rye " .... 1 00 to 1 10 Buckwheat " .... 1 50 to 2 00 Beans FLOUR AND FEED. XX Fall Wheat Flour, # cwt. 2 75 to 3 00 a .... 2 50 to 2 75 Fall Flour Mixed Flour " .... 2 50 to 2 75 Spring Flour " .... 2 25 to 2 50 " .... 2 50 to 2 75 Buckwheat Flour 6 .... 2 50 to 2 75 Graham Flour " .... 2 50 to 2 75 Cracked Wheat " .... 1 50 to 1 75 Cornmeal ₩ ton..12 00 to 16 00 Shorts " .... 9 00 to 10 00 Bran PRODUCE. Eggs, Store Lots, \$\psi\ \doz..... 0 11 to 0 13 ..... 0 13 to 0 14 Farmers' Butter Crock..... 0 14 to 0 18 Rolls . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 18 to 0 22 # Firkins...... 0 11 to 0 13
Cheese Dairy ₩ lb..... 0 07 to 0 08

### Hamilton Market.

Hamilton Market.

Hamilton, Soptember 30.—White wheat, 85e to 90e; Treadwell, 80e to 92e; Red Winter, 85e to 90e; Spring, 80e to 90e. Peus, 55e to 60e. Barley, 60e to 85e. Oats, 30e to 32e. Corn, 48e to 50e. White wheat flour, \$4.50 to \$1.75; strong bakers', \$4.20 to \$1.50. Butter, in rolls, 13e to 18e; in firkins, 7e to 12le. Eggs, 11e to 17le. Dressed hogs, \$5.60 to \$5.25.

Factory..... 0 07 to 0 8

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

# $\mathbf{W}^{ ext{ iny TEST.}}$

Number of Purchasers served during week ending Sept. 28th, 1878 5,311 Same week last year 4,286 Increase...... 1,025

### SOUTHERN RELIEF.

A percentage of all money taken in our stores from to-morrow morning until Saturday night, 5th, will be given to the SOUTHERN RELIEF FUND.

A TOWEL.

Just received, two cases of splendid quality Linen Huckaback Towels, very large size. Regular price, 25c each. We offer the entire lot at only 15c each. Ask to see the Towels at 16c that are worth 25c.

Also, one case Bleached Cotton Huckaback Towels, to be sold at 7c each, usually sold at 10c. NEW HOMESPUN DRESS GOODS.

Splendid line of new Homespun, in all colors, to be sold at 24c per yard. Splendid line of new Diagonal Homespun, as-sorted in colors, to be sold at 35c and 35c per yd. Splendid line of new Cashmere Homespun, in all the newest shades, to be sold at 35c per yard. Splendld line new Serges Homespun, in all colors, to be sold at 45c per yard.

NEW CAMELS' HAIR Splendid line of new Camels' Hair Debelges, ssorted in colors, to be sold at 31c per yard. Splendid line of new Camels' Hair Cloth, assorted in colors, to be sold at 48c per yard. Splendid line of new Camels' Hair Debeiges, assorted in colors, to be sold at 24c per yard.

NEW EMPRESS CLOTH. Splendid line of new Empress Cloth, assorted n colors, to be sold at 16c per yard. Special line of new All-Wool Empress Cloth, assorted in colors, to be sold at 40c per yard. Splendid line of new All-Wool Empress Cloth, issorted in colors, to be sold at 48c per yard.

SPECIAL LOT. One very large lot of Plain Serge Dress Goods in all the new colorings. Price only 12c.

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

MONTREAL. And S PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON,

TEW DAIRY BUTTER. Received daily by Express from the Eastern Townships, very choice,

AT THE

EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE. DRIED BEEF,

BEEF HAM, SUGAR CURED HAMS, SMOKED TONGUES,

PICKLED TONGUES, CAMPBELL'S BACON (in select cuts.) AT THE

EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE, PPLES (very choice, for table use.) ANGES (Algeria, very sweet.)

JAMANGES (Algeria, very sweet.)
LEMONS.
BANANAS, and all kinds of Fresh Fruits and
Vegetables. AT THE EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE. THOMAS CRATHERN.

1363 St. Catherine Street. MENEELY & KIMBERLY, Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. 23 Tilustrated Catalogue sent free. Feb 20, 78-28

MCSHANE BELL FOUNDRY

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

Aug 21, 1873. [HENRY MCSHANE & CO., 1873. [Co., 187

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

(Entrance on St. Peter Street.) JOHN MCINTOSH. GEORGE BURY,
Official Assignee. 52-27-g

CANADA.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal.

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

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

Montreal, 23th Sept., 1878. I. O. TAILLON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

# The Loretto Convent

Of Lindsay, Ontario.

Classes will be RESUMED on MONDAY, SEP-

TEMBER 2nd. In addition to its former many and great advantages there is now in connection with the Convent a beautiful beech and maple grove, invaluable as a pleasing and healthy resort for the young indies in attendance.

Board and Tuition—only ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A YEAR—including French.

LADY SUPERIOR, Lindsay, Ont., Canada Address,

Aug. 28.

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

DIRECTED BY THE BROTHERS of the CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS.

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

COMMERCIAL STUDIES FORM A SPECIALTY.

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

For Circular and further particulars, address BRO. TOBIAS, Director.

REPAIRS OF REFRIGERATORS. Now is the time to leave your orders; which will be properly attended by MEILLEUR & CO.,

# Italian Warehouse.

MANUFACTURERS.

652 CRAIG STREET, Near Bleury.

T. CARLI,



### STATUARY

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

Mr. T. CARLI has the honor to inform the Clergy, Religious Communities and the public generally, that he will continue the business in his name, and that in his Store will always be found the best associment of Religious Statuary, Paintings and Decorations, Architectural Ornaments, Rosettes, Cornices and all executed at the shortest notice.

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

PRICES MODERN 179.

PRICES MODERATE.

A visit is respectfully solicited.

OTICE!

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

1st. To become an ordinary loan and investment society, with the psivileges accorded to Permanent Building Societies according to the laws in fosce.

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

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

4th. To increase its capital stock from time to

their loans will be asked.

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

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

H. JEANNOTTE, N. P.

1th. Sec.-Treas

[From the Cleveland Herald, June 8.] Treas

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 4-g

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 4-g Addres TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 4-g

# NIEW SCHOOL BOOKS

SCHOOL TERM OF 1878-79.

The Metropolitan Primer.

Do 1st Reade
Do 2nd "
Do 3rd "
Do 5th "
Do 5th "
Do 5th "
Do Speller
Do Speller
Do Speller an
Do Catechisn
Do Hilustrate
Do Key Young Ladies' Reader. Do Young Ladles' Reader.

Do Speller

Do Speller and Definer.

Do Catechism of Sacred History.

Do Hustrated Bible History.

Do English Grammar.

Brown's First Lines of English Grammar.

Do Institutes

Murray's Grammar abridged by Putnam Murray's do revised by Kearney Murray's Large Grammar. Metropolitan do with analysis Stepping Stone to do

Butler's Catechism for the Diocese of Quebec. Do do for the Diocese of Toronto. Keenan's Doetrinal Catechism. Catechism of Perseverance Boyd's Elements of Rhetoric.

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

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

do with Key for Teachers and Private Studnts. Bryant and Stratton's High School Book Keep-

Bryant and Stratton's Counting House Book Keeping. Sadlier's New Book Keeping Blanks Day Book

Cash Book Ledger National Pocket Dictionary

Fredet's Modern History.

Do Large do Worcester's Primary do Nugent's Improved French and English, English and French Dictionary.

Spiers' and Surrenne's French and English Dictionary.

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

Do Ancient History. The Child's History of Canada, by Miles. The School History of Canada. Northen's History of the Catholic Church, with Questions adapted to the use of Schools,

Mitchell's New Series of Geographies. First Lessons in Geography. New Primary New Intermediate do. New Physical do. Pinnock's Catechism of Geography. Stepping Stone to Geography.

Bound and set to Music.

Lovell's Easy Lessons in Geography. Do General Lessons in do. Guy's Elements of Astronomy. Smith's Illustrated do. Pocket Edition of the New Testament. Large Type Edition of the New Testament. Episties and Gospels for Sundays and Holidays Catholic Youth's Hymn Book, paper covers.

Westlake's How to Write Letters-A Manual of

Westlake's How to Write Letters—A Manual of Correspondence,
Jenkins' Students' Hand Book of British and American Literature.
Botany—How Plants Grow.
Paterson's Familiar Science—School Edition.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy—Part I.
Parker's Natural Philosophy—Part II.
Parker's Complete Philosophy.
Hill's Elements of do.
Louage's Moral do.
Balmes' Criterior, or How to Detect Error and

Louage's Moral
Balmes' Criterior, or How to Detect Error and
Arrive at Truth.
Balmes' Elements of Logic.
Doublet's Logic for Young Ladies.
Fasqued's Introductory French Course.
Complete Course.
Ollendorff's New Method of Learning French.
Magill's French Prose.
Dinsmore's Spelling Blanks in three numbers.
Sadlier's Headline Copies in eleven numbers.
Sadlier's Headline Copies in eleven numbers.
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's International
System of Penmanship in 15 numbers.
New York Edition of Payson, Duntin and Scribner's System of Penmanship.
Primary Course in seven numbers.
Advanced Course in 13 numbers.
Patent Cover and Blotter for Copy Books with
Oblique Lines indicating the Slant of
Writing.
Small for Primary Course.
Large for advanced Course.
We have also a very large and complete assortment of Exercise Books, Composition Books.
Drawing Books, Note Books, Foolscap, Note and
Letter Papers, Slates, Slate Pencils, Pens, Holders, Lead Pencils, Ink, Chalk, Ink and Pencil
Erasers, Black Board Cleaners, Rubbers, Bioting Paper, Covering Paper, School Pocket Penknives, &c.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

### Catholic Publishers and Booksellers. 275 NOTRE DAME STREET, THE CELEBRATED

HALL "CHAMPION" THRASHING MACHINE.

Improved for 1878.

# OVER 3000 IN USE IN CANADA.

DRIVEN BY HORSE OR STEAM POWER.

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

# THE STANDARD THRASHING MACHINE!

Hair Chimigal States and Caunda over since introduced by the life Hair Chief improvements. The groatest possible care has been exercised in the construction of all the working parts of the muchine so as to save the necessity of repair and prevent annoying delays which are caused by breakages. Nothing but the very best of material has been used throughout the machine, and the workmanship is unsurpassed. Our machines are supplied with our

# Patent=Diamond=Pointed=Cylinder=Teeth!

Worth three times as much as the ordinary teeth

WE CAN SUPPLY PITTS, PLANET, OR HALL HORSE POWERS! -Eight or ten horse-either DOWN OR MOUNTED ON TRUCKS, as Customers may desire. Also, Trucks built specially for Separators, with broad tires.

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

Joseph Hall Manufacturing Company, Oshawa, Ontario.