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XVII. (FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.) HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS, July 19, 1878.

There have been two typical defeats for Bonapartism; the Baron St. Paul, whose sinister personal influence over the Marshal was the cause of all the woes of France, from the 16th of May, 1877, to the following 13th of December, when the reign of "moral order" finished in France as well as all the charlatanism about peril, property, family and religion. It is dead forever : one has chanted a Te Deum for less important victories. In 1877, Baron St. Paul received nearly 9,000 votes; on last Sunday 2,258. Further, as sorrows never come singly, he has not been re-elected chairman of an important railway

Perhaps the most singular of all the defeats is that of Jules Amigues, in the Pas de Calais, the Corsica of the North He was the pet candidate of the Prince Imperial, and the pilot balloon of a new departure for Bonapartism. He embodies the apostolic doctrine of being all things to all men; he was the sincere friend of the Communists; he dressed a number of refugee Frenchmen in London, to represent at Napoleon III, funeral, a deputation of Parisian ouvriers; he was Republican, with Republicans who at last know the wolves in sheep's clothing; Royalist with the Royalists, and Clerical with the Clericals; but promised the working classes that the moment was at hand when machinery would be abolished, and would take effect on the return of Napoleon IV. He so mystified a deputation of young factory girls that they strewed flowers on his passage; compared him to "Jesus Christ, the rainbow, and the sun." This poetry, after the models of the Jewish Prophets, and a base of 1878 prose and fact. He was deputy since October, 1877, up to Sunday last, and the girls assured him. in his "short passage we have learned to love The Messiah's sojourn among us was also short; the "rainbow" exactly represents the opinions of M. Amigues, and he resembles

the sun in the setting and set stage.

Up to the present the Chamber of Deputies has invalidated 62 of the elected of October last, 9 of this total have been sent back; 53 have been superseded by Republicans; of this latter number 22 are Bonapartists and 31 Monarchists. There are 12 elections yet to be ratified, consisting chiefly of the leaders in interests of both are concerned, it is not unthe May conspiracy against the liberties of France. Such is the photo of the home taken towards putting an end to the suicidal situation-along with the order, happiness, and contentment.

The Press Pavilion has been inaugurated with all honors; there was a gathering of the | Association does not exist to supply working clans to the extent of 300 representatives, and after an able address from Deputy Spuller, the converse, or engage in games of skill, in order editors retired to the refreshment room to smoke and chat; but, as Mickey Free remarks, smoking is dry work-champagne, beer andices followed, accompanied with sere nades from Spanish wandering minstrels. The Commissioners built the pavilion for the Press; the exhibitors have fitted it up luxuriously and artistically, and also supplied the materials for the lunch. Members, or foreign associates of the Syndicate of the Paris Press. can write their letters here, and post them up to extra late hours without additional charge. The only meal served is a dejeuner, by the now famous restaurateur Catelain, who charges Press men only cost prices; the same reduction is accorded by the cigar merchants. Too bad that ex-President Grant has left us.

The International Dog Show effected sales to the extent of 150,000 francs. The animals were not well lodged; they were too much tied up, and too exposed, like their passing admirers, to the sun. All the exhibits in the catalogue were not to be found-the Chinese edible dogs, for example. Perhaps they availed themselves of the protection afforded by the laws of France, and decamped before being served up at the forthcoming supper parties by the Chinese ambassador in his pavillion; the blind dogs, too, must have received their sight, and fled. The toy dogs were numerous—those destined to be smo-thered in ribbons, carried in the pocket of a Princesse robe, taken out like the children for carriage exercise, and addressed by the valets in the third person. The canine exhibits were well fed; they had hare flesh, biscuit from their special baker, and milk fresh from

The United States exhibit at Chamn de Mars demonstrates that the people of the United States are essentially practical. The exhibition contrasts singularly with those of many other countries. which encumber their galleries with collections of curious objects in nature and art, with relics of treasure more or less rare of valuable objects, which simply excite the admiration of visitors. The Canadians have also in this respect achieved a great success. All that is to be seen in the American exhibition has a clearly defined object; nothing is found there that does not promise a return. There are exhibited machinery and raw materials which are extensively used in trade, or which are susceptible of becoming important for importation. There is to be found all that will strike the imagination of visitors favorably, and by creating the desire to settle in the midst of a region which produces them in such marvelous abundance, maintain or increase that formidable current of emigrants which carries away regularly each year, from old Europe, a portion of its youth, and of its living forces.

Such being the case, these magnificent bales of cotton piled like a trophy at the head of the American gallery, the splendid shrubbery covered with silken capsules, as if snow flakes were condensed there; this rich collection of tobacco from Kentucky; the exhibition of room at the presbytery, and having the parish agricultural products, fruits and vegetables from all parts of the Union, offer certainly great inducements and encouragements to emigration, and trade.

Samples of salts and ores, of marble, of coal, | isolated, that they belong to a large and powerof schist, of petroleum, photographs showing ful body, and they thus gain courage to say Wat the richness of the country in mines, and even boldly what they think in defense of religion, cry.

visitors and entice them towards an unexampled Eldorado. So much for colonization. They exhibit on the other hand, quantities of machines for cutting grass, and beautiful collections of steel tools, such as shovels, forks, scythes and rakes, of remarkable lightness and durability; these are always articles of exportation. Except what will promote colonization or commerce we have nothing.

Oregon exhibits beautiful cereals, among which should be mentioned the winter wheat called mammouth white wheat, which is very delicate and tender and furnishes a choice flour the mammouth spring wheat, with grain larger and smaller; the golden amber, winter variety, grain larger on the average, of a pale color, white and translucent; the winter touzelle yellow and large grained.

Louis. CATHOLIC WORKMEN'S CLUBS FRANCE.

London Register. We have received the official report for 1877-78 of the Œuvre des Cercles Catholiques d'Ouvriers, or the French Association of Catholic Workmen's Clubs. The little volume is a very interesting one. Founded by the Count de Mun six years ago, the Association has accomplished an amount of successful work that makes us wish that it could be imitated amongst our people in England. In the six years in which it has been in operation it has succeeded in establishing and maintaining no less than 325 clubs, with an aggregate of between forty and fifty thousand members. A central council directs the work, assisted by committees for special branches of it, and for the study of economic qusetions as they affect the working classes. This central council also publishes a review treating of such questions as are of interest to the workmen. It keeps up a continual correspondence with the readers wish to know more of the work the clubs, and further unites them by its members

Association does, that the offices of its Secremaking tours of inspection, and by holding tariat are at 10 Rue du Bac, Paris. Perhaps congresses in provincial cities. It has, moreover, begun the organization of a committee are visiting or passing through Paris, some of employers who are willing to give their may take the trouble to call at the Rue dutime and knowledge to the development of Bac. We feel sure such a visit will be an inpractical measures for improving the condition of the working classes. As yet this organization is only begun, but the council hopes to see it assume a position of real importance, and by bringing employers and workmen to labor together for a common end in which the

system of strikes, or, as it is the fashion to

call it, the struggle between capital and labor But the clubs are only a means to an end. The to pass a pleasent evening. Again and again the Report insists on the necessity of not mistaking the means for the end, the outward form of the work for its essence. This end is twofold. First, to withdraw the working men tages they can obtain form the non-Catholic of July. associations, with the additional advantage of Catholic teaching; secondly, to revive amongst men who have the advantages of birth, fortune, or education, the feeeing that they have a duty to perform to the working classes, to unite them with these classes by the tie of Christian charity and brotherhood, and to organize them in a body to assist the working men in founding these Catholic clubs, and studying social questions from the Catholic standpoint. Thus substituting the idea of Catholic brotherhood for that of mere philantrophy, the Association strives to unite the upper and lower clases in the diffusion of Catholic ideas, in order that it may thus destroy the Revolution. It has no party character. It does not necessarily attach itself to the idea of either a monarchy, an empire, or a republic. Its own idea is that, under whatever form of government, the rule of public policy and of social right should be the doctrines of the Catholic Church as defined and interpreted by its Supreme head. This, then, is the mission of the Association of Catholic Working Men's Clubs-a noble one, an ambitious one-perhaps it will be said too

We do not, for our part, think that it aims too high, nor do we regard the work it has already accomplished as of small importance. It is true that among the thirty millions of France, 40,000 men is not a large number to belong to the Association nor amongst the thousands of communes, or, as we would say, parishes, are 325 clubs more than an nucleus for future work. But we believe that the progress at the outset must necessarily be slow. The older workingmen of the towns already in the hands of the revolutionary organizations naturally hold aloof from the new Association. and it has to recruit its ranks among the country people and the younger men of the But the chief point is to work solidly, no matter how slowly, and to lay a secure foundation for so great a superstructure. This, we believe, is being done. Throughout the Report there is a spirit which augurs well for success. There is no attempt to put things only in a favorable light-difficulties, and even failures, are frankly set forth. How to repair failures, how to meet difficulties, are matters which are discussed in a practical business-like way. In the various clubs, or cercles no fixed rule is followed as to the form which each is to take. Every one is adapted to the special wants of the district in which it is placed, and in form they vary from the town club, with its oratory and its rooms for study, amusmenet and social intercourse, down to the little village cercle meeting in some cottage, or in a church for its oratory, and the Cure for its honorary president. The effect on the members is said to be very good. They feel a kind of esprit de corps, they know they are not

the picturesqueness and splendor of nature in to put down bad language among their com-the mountains—nothing is wanting to allure panions; in a word, boldly to profess themselves Catholics, and to act publicly as such. At the annual pilgrimage of their province they meet the members of other cercles, and each one of the mass of men assembled, with banners displayed, as a public homage to religion, goos back to his town or village encouraged to preserve, and to become a propagandist of the work. As the cercle increases, the men of the district become steady and sober, and there are places where employers especially seek for workmen who belong to the cercle, for they have come to know that this is a guarantee for their fidelity; steadiness and industry. The religious character of the Association is a guarantee for its endurance. No great Catholic work, based on secular principles, can last long or accomplish much. But when we see a group of Catholic laymen boldly announcing that they trust to prayer for their chief help in the organization they have begun, and declaring that that organization will in all things make the teachings of the Holy See the guide of its conduct, we feel that success is assured.

There is one great danger which always menaces the Association, that is the danger of suppression by an unscrupulous and un-Catholic government. The Revolutionary party in France, it may well be imagined, looks with anything but favor upon Catholic associations whose object is to aid, protect, and instruct the working classes, amongst which it always hopes to recruit the rank and file of its army of unbelief. It will be easy to find some pretext for the interference if the Government wished to interfere, and though the Association is essentially unconnected with the party politics, that will be no protection for it if the intransigente Party gets the upper hand in the Government, If this peril only is averted, we confidently predict a great future

for the Œuvre des Cercles Catholiques d'Ouvriers. It may be well to add, in case any of our now that so many Irish and English Catholies may take the trouble to call at the Rue duteresting one to the visitor, and an encourage ment to the secretaries of the work, who are desirous that it should be as widely known as

THE ORANGE SCORPION.

(From the Detroit Home Journal.)

For four and eighty years has the Orange corpion annually stung to madness the political and religious dissensions of the Irish

Begotten by intolerance and born of fanaticism, this foul reptile partakes of the most vicious qualities of its bastard origin, and has never ceased to display them. Neither social ties, family relationship, nor neighbourly ohligations, have, since the day, or rather the night, of its spurious birth, from their revolutionary clubs, and from the | deadened its sting or restrained for a moment influence of infidel and socialistic leaders, by its cursed orgies of insult, blood and incengiving them in the Catholic club all the advandiarism, on each annual return of the Twelfth

In the face of history it is hard to understand why it should have selected this day on which to do the Devil's work. It is true it takes its colours from William of Orange, who on the 12th of July, 1688, crossed the river Boyne, gained an important victory over his father-in-law, James II. of England, and doubly forged for the limbs of Ireland the galling chains of usurpation. But with all his faults-and he had many-William was no fanatic. By the Treaty of Limerick he would secure to the Catholics of Ireland religious liberty, and to a certain extent their civil rights. It was English bigots and an imported spawn of fanaticism in Ireland that compelled him to break his kingly and soldierly word before the ink that pledged it had time to dry, But he was the hero of brute force; the cunning Albany that plueked the crown from the brows of Lear; the daring robber of the House of Stuart: the treacherous murderer of Glencoe; the weak puppet of English bigotry; the father of Protestant ascendancy; the assassin of Irish freedom, and

in all, the sweet patron of Orangeism. For more than a hundred years after the Battle of the Boyne, Orangeism had no organized forces. Clothed in penal laws, its parents, Fanaticism and intolerance, rioted in the mur-der and robbery of Irish Catholics. No pen can describe the cruelities of that bloodstained period. But then came the day of Volunteers. Through the influence of Grattan, Flood, and others, Catholics were allowed the boon of serving in the ranks of the liberators. Independence was won. Ireland made her own laws. But still the fell spirit of bigotry hovered over the legislators, and for a dozen years blinded them to Catholic grievances. In then came forth from the womb of fanaticism, the filthy monster called Orangeism. Combining fierce bigotry and stolid ignorance with the truculent spirit of its parents, the red glare of its bloodshed and burnings lit up the skies of Ulster from the first moment of its birth. Its followers delighted to be called "Peep-o'-Day Boys," suggestive of the hour at which they did their hellish work. Night after night the unoffending Catholics of Aronah inspection of press-rooms, books and bills were aroused by the fierce yells of their bloodthirsty assailants. Whole districts were laid in ashes. The rebellion of 1798 was precipitated, and the pitch cap, the triangle, the sword, the halter and the burning roof-tree, told the power and inhumanity of the " Peepo'-Day Boys," now called Orange Yoemen. After the rebellion their power was a fixed fact. They were petted by Government, and their excesses smiled at by law. Their proselytes extended from the hovels of Ulster to the steps of the throne. A royal duke became their Grand Master. Their lodges filled the country. Their magistracy murdered justice and applauded iniquity. William of Orange was invoked as their patron, and "Boyne Water" and "No Surrender," their battle

PERILS OF THE DEEP.

WRECK OF THE "MEGANTIC"—NARRATIVE OF ONE OF THE PASSENGERS.

Michael O'Brien, aged about seventy, arriv ed in town this morning from Quebec. Mr. O'Brien was, with ten others, in charge of two hundred and sixty head of cattle on board the "Megantic," bound for Liverpool, and left thing went well until the following Sunday two o'clock, when the "Megantic" struck the rocks off Anticosti, and about two miles from the shore. Previously the weather was foggy and stormy, and when the vessel got on the rocks the mist was such that the look-out could not see his own hand in front of him.

THE SHOCK WAS TERRIBLE,

and the noise was something frightful. The ladies shricked, the cattle roared pitifully, the storm howled above, and the waves, white and angry, swept over the vessel from stem to stern, from port to starboard. The sailors flew to the rigging and cut down the bonts. and in a short time the ladies and some of the cabin passengers got into them. After landing them, the boats returned and took another load. All the passengers were ashore by the morning dawn. I was in the last boat that left. The chief difficulty in getting away from the wreck was the number of cattle swimming and plunging round the vessel, which interposed their dense bodies between the boats, the rocks and the ships. Seventeen of the cattle swam ashore, aldistence of ten miles, which shows what they could do if they had practiced a little. We lay four days and four nights on the

BEACH OF ANTICOSTI.

The ladies and children were placed in a tent brought on ashore for the purpose, and we had plenty of provisions. We saw two bears sowing around wild, and I understand the place is full of them. There was one passenger—a lame man—who had to be lowered down to the boats. The sailors carried him fifteen miles to a lighthouse. There are three houses on Anticosti including the lighthouse. The pilot's wife keeping the establishment is

REMARKABLE WOMAN.

She was formerly married to a fisherman, who, notwithstanding the care she took of him, died of scurvy. She stopped a whole year alone on this sorrowful heaven forsaken shore, and maintained herself by her own exertions. She then married the pilot. Owing to this Robinson Crusoe-like existence she has since

"QUEEN OF CANADA."

She was very kind to the passengers, and especially to me, the oldest man on board. We suffered much going through the watera distance of fifteen miles along the beach from the place where we were landed from the wreck to the lighthouse. After four days a schooner took us to Gaspe, where we were made comfortable. I camelhere this morning in the "Napolcon."

In conclusion, the old man said he was promised a pound sterling and his passage across for taking charge of the cattle, and now he has lost his clothes, his passage and his pound, unless the owners reimburse him.

CIRCULATION.

THE NEW YORK PAPERS AGITATING THE QUESTION.

In the interest of advertisers, the New York press are at present agitating a method by which the truth of the circulation of newspapers can be accurately arrived at. The Pribune initiated the movement, and, according o the subjoined, the Herald is not averse:-

The Tribune closes an article in which it presents certain Post Office statistics of the comparative weight of mail matter sent by some of the city journals with the following suggestion: As to circulation, there are no accessible data for comparison that can be absolutely accepted save these official statements of what passes through the mails. We should be heartily glad to see some system of reports on other circulation which should have the same guarantees of absolute accuracy, and we should cordially unite with our contemporaries in an appeal to the Legislature for a law requiring, in the interest of advertisers, sworn reports, to be verified by official inspection of press rooms, books and bills for paper.

This suggestion is in the nature of an invitation, and deserves a respectful reply. The Herald can speak only for itself, and would be glad if all the leading city journals would also express their views. We approve of the thing suggested by the Tribune, but object to the method as impracticable. It is certain 1794 a Relief Bill was brought forward, and that the Legislature will not pass a law requiring newspapers to publish sworn statements of their circulation, and nothing could be more idle than such an appeal by the New York press. And why, indeed, should we ask the Legislature to compel us to do what we are at perfect liberty to do ourselves? We accept the invitation of the Tribune to unite with it in the publication of "sworn reports, to be verified by for paper." Such journals as approve of the idea need not trouble the Legislature or wait for its assembling. Each, acting for itself, can publish a sworn statement now and submit it for verification by the same kind of examination of books, &c., which the Tribune recommends. A competent and impartial committee to be selected by mutual agreement would be perfectly trustworthy. Acting upon our contemporary's suggestion the tion she has received having prevented Herald will, within a few days, print a state- a store being set aside, she endures ment of its circulation, verified by oath before sufferings which it would make even those a notary public, and furnish every facility for that have caused them tremble to behold. its verification in the manner we have indi- And too often she does not ender alone; an ample and join us in inviting all our city con-

temporaries to accede to the plan.

THE SUFFERINGS OF TEACHERS. The whole object of many people appears

to be, in plain matter-of-fact terms, to procure as much as possible for the smallest amount of money; and the competition thus created necessarily responds with its cheap clothing, cheap food, and cheap instruction. Cheap schools, cheap tuition, cheap teachers can be had, and, therefore, those who refuse at first Montreal on Thursday, the 18th July. Every- to follow in the trail must eventually yield, or starve. There is but that alternative, night or Monday morning, at between one and while so many, from timidity, necessity, poverty, are prevented from taking their stand on high and proper remuneration. The system works in secret; but gradually, startling revelations must come out concorning the miserable return which is made to teachers of youth here in Lower Canada for time. labor, intellect, and often the waste of the inestimable gift of health. Strange, that while we all profess so strong a love for learning, and to admire the accomplishments of women, to delight in power of mind developed, in feelings trained and harmonized, in manners softened and refined,—strange, we say, that we should be so thankless to those without whose aid none of these results would have been attained. We accord the teacher no recognized position in society; we accept the gifts of her intellect, the fascination of her acquirements,—we love their reflection in the minds of our children, but for her we have not a word of welcome or gratitude. We think that in placing in her hands the

sum agreed upon for imparting her knowledge

we have done all; and because she has an

existence to support, and that she cannot sup-

port it without means, we conceive ourselves

privileged to shrink from her, wound her feel-

ings, and inflict pangs upon her, the deeper, because wholly undeserved; because she has no father nor brother or husband, under the protection of whom she may appear before the world. And these insults are often administered by the hands of women, who, towards others placed by a similar breath of accident in the same position to themselves, without a care for the morrow, a want for to-day, no sorrow save dissapointed vanity at home, troubles caused by their own discontent, can be as gentle, as affectionate, as sweet as it were possible for a human boing to be; but these same bright, smiling faces can turn to stone when their pride tells them that they are addressing a teacher, one who, although immeasurably superior, perhaps, in mind and intellect to themselves, is yet compelled to offer their priceless possessions, as it were, for sale, to ward off painful material sufferings and the worst mortifications. Even were all teachers what some are, doubtless, persons who rise up from any station, and hastily acquiring a smattering of a few languages, an imperfect acquaintance with to conduct the minds of youth, we should have no right to treat them with contempt. But teachers are very frequently educated and refined women, brought up in houses of elegance, and often affluence, who, by reverses, sudden, severe and unexpected, are placed in a position where it becomes incumbent upon them to seek a livelihood for themselves. Nothing offers itself but the task of teaching ; and to this thankless, ill-paid office, they dovote themselves, and no one asks them why they came or what has prompted them to undertake their trying duty. Few, perhaps, the cause—the sorrow or the deathther, and from society cold looks, neglect, and too often contempt. Let those to whose minds the reflection has never suggested itself,-What will become of me if my father, or my last protector, die?-let them think of the isolation of that young heart that has turned from the death-bed of an only friend, and feels that she is alone amongst strangers; let them imagine her in the presence of death itself, looking far over the crowded world, scanning the countenance of a busy throng in search of one familiar or smiling face. There is, not one save the same cold countenance of the friend whose spirit has winged its flight. Who shall dare to say that her sorrow is not sacred thing—that her solitude is not a position to be respected,—that the their born determination which her mind has silently formed is not an ennobling one, which ought to win respect and consideration from the world. Such instances occur too frequently to be listened to patiently by the rich and wealthy. When they engage a teacher it is her capabilities, not her history they, require. There is no time, in this practical age, for a orphan to think of sorrow. The necessities

the hour press close upon her. A day of mental conflict of battling with unhidden memories, is all that is permitted. In that brief time she must disrobe her heart of its timidity, its thoughtlessness, its youthful joys, and a thousand half-fledged hopes that now take wing and return only to sing to her heart on some moment when sorrow recalled brings memories thickly crowding upon, her. Henceforth she must assume a calmness and cheerfulness she does not feel, receive coldness and checks from the ignorant silence every rebellious murmur, keep back, her thoughts closely veiled by the curtain of a placid countenance, overtask the powers of her mind and body, neglect her health and accept occasional episodes; of, want of employment, when the low remuneracated. The Tribune, after having made the suggestion, will not decline to follow the exhome; let our readers imagine it for themselves nouncil safetisfied used of averring

that the position we have just sketched is that of every teacher. But it is of thousands. Causes infinitely varied compel a numerous class of our population to devote themselves to teaching, and they fill various positions; but at the best they are never those of ease

A FRIEND OF TEACHERS, A.M.,

IMPORTANT ECCLESIASTICAL CON-FERENCE

[From the Baltimore Sun]

Archbishop Gibbons has just returned from a short visit to Cape May and Saratoga greatly improved in health. While away he took part in an ecclesiastical conference held in New York, Cardinal Me Closkey presiding, for the purpose of electing a president for the American College in Rome in place of Bishop Chatard, lately elevated to the see of Vincennes, Ind. The election resulted in the choice of Rev. Louis E. Hostelot, of New York, the vice rector of the college. The new president of the American College is but thirty two years of age. He went to Rome from the diocese of New York, and was educated at the American College, where he has ever since remained. The position is one of considerible importance in the relations existing between the Church in America and the authorities in Rome, and a large number of the American clergy have been educated at the institution.

The Archbishop has been informed by cable that a duplicate of the bulls of appointment of Rev. John T. Keane, of Washington, as Bishop of Richmond, was registered and mailed from Rome on the 18th July, and, accordingly, will scarcely reach Baltimore before next week. The original bulls, which were also forwarded by mail and registered, failed, it will be remembered, to reach their destination. Sunday, August 25th, the seventix Sunday after Pentecost, has been appointed by the Archbishop as the day for consecration of Bishop elect Keane, providing the bullsar-rive in season. The coremonies will take place in St. Peter's Catherdal, Richmond, and

will be of a very imposing character. Archbishop Gibbons, the head of the Metropolitan See of America, and so lately himself. Bishop of Richmond, will perform the ceremony and act of consecration, The bishops of the Province of Baltimore are expected to attend, comprising Right Rev. P. M. Lynch, of Charleston, S. C.; Right Rev. William, K. Gross, of Savannah, Ga. ; Right Rev. John Moore, of St. Augustine, Fla.; Right Rev. J. J. King, of Wheeling, W. Va.; Right Rev. o. Thomas A. Becker, of Wilmington, Del., and Very Rev. F. Janssens, administrator of the diocese of Richmond and also of the vicariate apostolic of North Carolina. Prelates from a few superficial accomplishments, affect other dioceses are also expected; and, in adlition, a large array of clergy of Virginia and adjoining dioceses will be present. Balti-more, Maryland, and, Washington, the present home of Bishop Keane, will be represented by numerous laity as well as clergy.

The London Spectator says Sir Garnet

Wolsely has been appointed Governor of Cyprus, on a salary of £5.000 a year, and the hand all island, Sir Stafford Northcote stated on Thurs day, will have a garrison of 10,000 men, 7,000 qua. I of them natives of India. As these troops will add not a be in British, not Indian employ, and as we out of have no men to spare, this means an addition and its result of the spare of t when they send their children to one of these young ladies, care to penetrate into moreover, will have to be expended on the that has compelled her to go forth into the world alone and unprotected on the roads, and on the organisation of the into the world alone and unprotected—still more, unfriended—to encounter the rebuffs, scorn, and most unpardonable neglect of society. Day by day she has to continue her life of drudgery, to expend her energies, to waste her life, and take as her reward from Government a miserable pittance which is barely sufficient to keep body and soul toge—barely sufficient to keep body and soul toge—deem our guarantee, and at the same total and a the same to greater outlay which an honest attampt to Kered 1 154 deem our guarantee, and at the same out own time, ensure good government, how Asiatic, but a new time, ensure good government, how Asiatic, but a new will pay, doubtless, by and by, but unless region of the break faith either with the Turks of write, our good of own conscience, we shall hardly exame for noy self some years to come with less than a shill ingent of the basing more tax. The Sultan has no need to was a good of the basing more tax. income-tax. The Sultan has no need to waste 19 1 30 % income-tax. The Sunan has no neutral and 19: 30 h. any revenue our good management, may PR-207 mod 2: duce upon a good army or a good fleet, thus odd (20) will spend it all more pleasantly upon consequence over commentation before and himself, or borrow on the drive is the strength of it. to deads on no think are

At the Armsh Assizes recently associated and Dowse, before sentencing a prisoner; asked grand whether the new rules, which requires a remaining prisoner to lie on a plank for the first month. The recent were in force in Armsh jail, and whether that on the first prisoner should sleep in his clothes for an including the prisoner should sleep in his clothes for an including the prisoner should sleep in his clothes for an including the prisoner should sleep in his clothes for an including the prisoner should sleep in his clothes for an including the prisoner should sleep in his clothes for an including the prisoner should sleep in his clothes for an including the prisoner should sleep in his clothes for an including the prisoner should sleep in his clothes for an including the prisoner should sleep in his clothes for an including the prisoner. month. Both questions having been an represented here entries in the affirmative, Baron Dowed said that out around judges were not mere automations, but has not around their feelings like other men along should as all he give them a much shorter settlenge for her along yell considered the new rule nothing more nor less

through the isthmus was considered epistos retrieve 1" through the isthmus was considered speaker retraw 1 trable, and the excavation actually continued with menoed upwards of two thousands in the reign of the land was the died years ago; and in the reign of the land was the land was the major of the property of the dred ago meeting and seventy-three years before the high and hence of the union of the two seas was perfected to This 1 on 160 canal passed very nearly along the same track resource as its modern successor, entering the real resource was the site of the present town of Suez, and was of sufficient doubt and breath-to-allow of ast at 4H in was of sufficient depth and breath totallow of edt a "H" the passage of galleys of a considerable gainers. Moreover, it is an historical fact, that, sing then ed a. " , sing year 31 s. c. Cleopatra, after the lightlewood was 210 L. Actium, seeing that the forces of Remotive and of bass unable to resist those of Rome, attempted to feel and leake her fleet through it into the Red Sea, serwank e with the view of escaping into a distantiland that ma 1. hostility of the Arabs inhabiting chatter to the country the canal passed through The are the channel existed for several centuries after

than torture. A. FORMER SUBZ CANAL.—The idea of a canal

Cleopatra's time, but became gradually blocked up and obliterated by the then unconquerable

ST. BRIDGET.

IN ST. ANN'S CHURCH, MONTREAL, A BEAUTI-FULL PAINTING OF ST. BRIDGET SUGGESTED THE FOLLOWING LINES.

I. of Erin, Virgin of the oak!
Dharagh, home of prayer, thy hallowed form,
Enshrined in that hour, the angel spoke,
Who sweet commanded thee, the hurtling

storm Of earthly ends, to higher things postpone. So that with wing untiring, thought might

soar.—
Heaven's morning lark—bright, solitary, lone,
Up to the splendor which doth evermore
spread limitless around the Eternal Throne.

O glorious princess of the House of God, Sad centuries have whelmed the hopeful age, When glory walked dear Erin's holy sod And called the gracious Isle her heritage, Heavy the cross, Saint Bridget; want and pain, The petty allen forture worse than death. The desperate hope that right would live again, Ah! hapless hope, that wanted only breath!

111.

What nation hath so debonnaire a flower, Blooming so sweetly in the early dawn Of Christ's good reign of blest redeeming power? O beautious Saint? God's own dear Colleen

O beautious Saint? God's own near Concean Bawn, Found of all things pure, may Irish hearts. Ever unto thy sweet remembrance cling, Until the fashion of this life departs, And Heaven reveal thee throned near thy King!

F. GRAHAM.

DORA

By JULIA KAVANAGH. Author of ' Nathulie." Adele, ' Queen Mab,, de

Call APTER XVI.—Continues.

"You surely do not admire that man, Doc-

"I beg your pardon, I do-dear, candid old boy! Hear him on the subject of Conquest.
Do you wish to conquer a kingdom, Miss Courtenay? Why, then, take care to exterminate the native Princes whom you rob. Or have you injured your neighbor ?-a common case-well, then, if you cannot conciliate, kill him! When you injure a man, do not leave it in his power to be revenged. I declare I admire the man prodigiously. It is quite comfortable to hear murder, robbery, and so forth, spoken of in that calm, impartial manner. Then you do not admire him?"

"Not admire him !-why, one of his vo', umes is never out of my pocket. I only la-ment the dear, good-natured fellow is dead, and cannot write leaders in newspanor, 62. make speeches in senates.

ne great differences between him and us degenerate moderns, you see, is the senator we have lost that beautiful productions. Yes I fear that is gone," added -octor Richard, in a tone of feeling regret; but," he resumed, looking at Dora with a the truth, I would never have suggested that yon should read 'The Prince.' It was your own desire which you followed, not my advice,

you know." "I hate Mr. Templemore," said Mrs. Luan, ngain: " be is a cheat, a swindler, a thief Why are we beggars and is he rich?

"Aunt!" remonstratively said Dora very much annoyed at this second unseemly outbreak.

Doctor Richard smiled.

"That Templemore is a fool," he said; " he should, having injured Mrs. Luan, have taken some Macchiavel-like means to pacify hereither a handsome slice out of the inheritance. or if that should have been too expensive, a sedative, a cooling draught of some kind or

Now, Mrs. Luan did not always understand irony, being a woman of slow liferal mind, and he had commented too freely on a strictly private matter. At all events, he looked at his watch, and rose to go, like one who had let an appointed hour slip by.

"I shall not see you for a few days," he said, shaking hands with Mrs. Courtenay, " for I am going down to the country to-morrow; but I trust to find you still quite well my absence, let me advise you to call in Doc-

He handed her a card as he spoke. Mrs. Courtenay looked at it with childish curiosity. "I suppose he takes care of your patients in your absence?" she suggested.

"He would do so," carelessly replied Doctor Richard, "if I had any patients to take care of; but, unluckily, that is not the case."

He spoke a little recklessly, as if the matter were not of profound indifference to him. Dora looked at him with involuntary coma hard-a very hard case. Doctor Richard turned to bid Mrs. Luan

adieu, but Mrs. Luan, probably to avoid shaking hands with him, had left the room. Doctor Richard made no comment, and turned to down the dark staircase. Madame Bertrand her comfortable fireside for any such task. "Do you like flowers?" he asked, with his

hand on the banisters. "Yes, very much."

"Then you will allow me to bring you some from the country?" he said quickly, "1 added, without giving her time to reply; "but | the doubt on my mind arose from the fact that I never see any with you.

Dora colored, then said, without false shame:

"Flowers-beautiful flowers especiallyexpensive at this time of the year."

"Just so. Well, the gardener at the house to which I am going is a very good friend of mine, and he shall give me flowers-beautiful flowers, too, or I will have none of them."

Dora colored again, with pleasure this time, and she gave him a happy, grateful look. They shook hands, and he was gone.

CHAPTER XVII.

"I wonder where he is going," thought Dota; "or where his rich patient lives?"

"My dear, how flushed you are!" said Mrs. Courtenay, as her daughter entered the sitting-room again, and put down the light with a plusive look. "Does your head ache?" th! no, I am only thinking how kind Doctor Richard is. He is going to bring me flower beautiful flowers from the coun-

"He is the very kindest man!" cried Mrs. Courtenax clasping her little plump white hands, "is be not, Mrs. Luan!"

Dora now perceived that her aunt had returned to the sitting-room. She saw too that Mrs. Luan looked herself again. Quite coolly

she answered : "I am sure Doctor Richard is married." An earthquake could not have inflicted a nothing. I do not belie words, nor one to which every fibre of her then, suppose he is not?"

being was more terribly responsive. seemed as if the floor shook beneath her feet as if the room, with her mother and Mrs. Luan, went, round and round before her swimming eye's. The revelation to herself of her secret ho pes and wishes was both violent and cruel. 'One word she could not speak; but she sat down pale, breathless, full of terror, and covered with shame.

Mis. Courtenay's consternation, though not equal to her daughter's in depth, was as great extent. "Married!" she said in an injured tone,

which showed she did not think Doctor Richard could be guilty of such a crime; "I do "And I am sure of it," retorted Mrs. Luan,

with dark triumph at the sinner's iniquity. "What did he go to Italy for? Why did he not like to say he came from Kerry? Why does he never speak about himself? I am sure he is married, and that he ill-uses his

"And I am sure Doctor Richard would illuse no one," quietly put in Dora. She had recovered by this, and, though rather pale, was perfectly calm. "How late it is!" she added; as the old clock below struck the hour.

She left them still looking very quiet; but when she had entered her room, when she had closed and locked the door, and was free from intrusion, she flung herself on a chair near ber bed, and burrying her face in her pillow, she gave way to her humiliation and grief. She, Dora Courtenay, a girl of twenty-three, loved this stranger!-and he might be married! She had never thought of that-but had she thought of anything? She had known him a few weeks, and how could she dream of danger? And there was nothing to justify this we know that the leaves will turn yellow, terrible folly. He had been kind, he had been courteous, he had shown that he admired her, but no girl in her senses, and with the least experience of life, could say that he had betrayed any of the symptoms of love. A married man might behave to her exactly as Docfor Richard had behaved. Kindness, cour-tesy, and admiration are not prohibited to or from the wedded. It was all her folly, her own miserable folly. She told herself so again and again; but did it lessen the hardship of her fate that she alone was to blame for it? Alas! the more she looked into the past, the deet er was her sense of abasement. She kn ew nothing of Doctor Richard, literally othing. Of his family, of his antecedents, of his fortunes, she was deeply ignorant. He might be an adventurer, one of life's outcasts, for all Dora Courtenay knew. That he was poor, and led rather a useless, idle sort of life, was certain. What had brought him to Rouen? Debts, perhaps-debts, or worse. Dora's heart sickened and revolted at the thought. No, she would believe nothing dishonerable of a step behind her made her checks burn. St him. The open manliness of his countenance gave her firm security against all degradation. That clear, frank look was the look of a man without fear or shame. But he smile, "I preach in the desert. To tell you might be married, and the thought was misery; he might have left his wife in Italy or in Ireland-nay, he might have gone to see her in the country. "But surely in that case he would say it," thought Dora; "it would be neither honorable nor courteous to make a mystery of it. No, if he is married, his wife is not here. I dare say she is in Ireland." Suddedly a picture rose bfore Dora Courtenay's eye-a beautiful, heartrending picture. She saw a bright hearth, a fair woman, with a child on her knee, and Doctor Richard smiling happily. She sat up, she clasped her hands tightly, she knit her brows and set her teeth. "I must bear it," she thought; "I must. What right have I to quarrel with his domestic happiness? Let him be married or

not married, what is it to me?" But pride is a weak stay at the best. That spirit of defiance with which Dora uttered her "What is it to me?" soon died away, and left all she now understood was that Doctor Rich- her desolute and weak. There is a well of and recommended poisoning her. She could strength, however, which she knew of old. not speak, but her features worked, and her To it she now turned, asking the Divine Mashands shook with anger. Perhaps he was ter for a cup of those sweet waters which the aware of these signs; perhaps, too, he felt that Samaritan woman longed for, There were many pious memorials in Dora's room-many signs of man's weakness and God's mercy-almost all were also tokens of her lost brother's love; and as she now looked at them, each had its own language. That pathetic little image of the child Jesus sleeping on the cross Paul had bought from an Italian boy, and given her. That Saint Catherine borne by when I return. If anything should all you in angels she had found hanging by her bedside on her sixteenth birthday; and that divine head crowned with thorns she had taken away from Paul's room after his death. From the position of the picture, Dora had often thought that her brother's last look had rested upon that calm, sorrowful face-sorrowful for man's sin, and not for the cost of redemption. The tears rushed to her eyes, and her lips quivered as sacrifice, suffering, death, and immortal love, all thus admonished and condemned her. She knelt and said her prayers, feeling both stricken and humbled by her folly, and asking

passion. He was more than thirty, and yet for power to conquer, or for resignation to enhis career had done so little for him. It was dure it, if endurance must indeed be her let. But though prayer is ever heard in heaven, we are not told that it is ever heard at once. A long sleepless night did Dora spend-long and cruel. She could not bear to go on loving this stranger, and she could not help it. This Dora. She had taken a candle to light him | was her first love—the only love she was ever to know, and it had come to her, like Minerva was in bed, and moreover, would not have left from the brain of Jove, full grown and allpowerful. She tried to strive against it but Doctor Richard went down without saying a lit seemed to her as if she only came out of the word, but paused at the foot of the staircase. | struggle weak, helpless, and beaten. 'A sickening sense of her powerlessness stole over her, then a vague, pitiful yearning hope closed

the long contest. Never did Dora forget the bitter suspense of the next three days-three long weary days might have known that you liked flowers," he of impatience and heart-sickening expectation. Madame Bertrand knew nothing-besides Dora could put no plain questions, and her open, ingenuous nature, revolted from indirect

nquiry "Oh! if he were but back!" she thoughtthat this wretched suspense might be over -that I might either be at peace with myself,

or never see him again!" At length the hope of relief came. On the morning of the third day Madame Bertrand came up with a nosegay of flowers so exquisite and so rare, that Dora remained mute as they were put in her trembling hands, and Mrs. Courtenay screamed with admiration, whilst even Mrs. Luan stared.

"They come from a conservatory," thought Dora, as she bent her flushed face over them. He might be married, but she could not help feeling happy at the gift. Yet she would not indulge herself. She was dressed to go out, and she went, and refused to linger and admire these rare and beautiful flowers. "I must she thought; and to her mother she said, "I must work, you know."

She went to her task, but her mind, no more than her heart, was in it. She longed for the evening. She felt sure he would look in, and that Mrs. Luan would question him, and then -a blank followed the thought.

"And then," thought Dora, after a while, "all will be over, and I shall be at rest. It is impossible that I cannot conquer this madness. I feel sure it is a sort of madness and no more. It is impossible that I should care -really care-for a man of whom I know nothing. I do not believe it-I will not! Besides, how can I, if he is married? But,

pulses throbbed. If Doctor Richard was not married, might she not hope that he came to her mother's house for her sake? It was a I dress a doll for Eva-the handsomest I can natural hope and a natural conjecture. The find?" young are allowed to indulge in such thoughts | Mrs, Courtenay was charmed with the idea, and such feelings. Later, they are forbidden, and none but the foolish can think and feel

so. Indeed; it is part of the wisdom of age to put by and forget these fond badges of youth. They are things to be pinned on, and un-pinned again, and left off early. The rosy favors of love are apt to fade, and the gay colors of pleasure have but a time. Truly it is lucky that the old are allowed to grow wise to leave off their follies, and deny them gravely. It would be sad if Phillis should wear her shepherdess's hat and fluttering ribbons till threescore, and if Corydon should pipe to his sheep when the warm summer days are for-

ever gone by: But Dora's early spring was scarcely over. and her May was in all its sweet fervor. Love to her was a hope, a mystery, and a delightful promise. A poor life, a life of toil, frightened her not, if this kind and true companion would but share it with her. She believed him honorable and good-what more was needed? For that is youth's glorious privilege. It is equal to any folly granted, but then it comes short of no heroism, no daring. no sacrifice. For this, we all love it, and in some sense we all honor it. We look at it as we might look at some noble tree full of the sap of life, its green boughs laden with flowers, and birds making sweet music beneath the leaves. We know, indeed, that they will be mute some day, for winter must come;

and lie dead on the sodden earth: but all the

sweeter for that knowledge are this fair tree's brief splendor and beauty. Of that brevity youth is as happily unconscious as the tree in the forest. If its sacrifices are to be boundless, so are its loves to be immortal. It was not in Dora's power to foresee an end to her present feelings, ond hence, perhaps, she surrendered herself to dangerous conjecture. But she could be wise too, for there is a wisdom which is not the fruit of experience, a wisdom which springs from the habit of self-subjection, and this soon came to the rescue. With a guilty start she banished the vision which turned the kind and courteous visitor into a fond lover. No modest girl who has had the misfortune to give her affection unsought, willingly, and in the first bitterness of the discovery, indulges in such fancies. Later they may come with lope, and be cherished, but surely not at first.

"I must work," thought Dora, resolutely; and she worked hard and conscientiously, till knew well enough it was Doctor Richard, who was coming to look at her drawing. She turned round, trying to look calm, and she thanked him for the flowers with tolerable

composure.

"I shall bring you more r ext time," he said, smiling. Then he r sked after Mrs. Courtenay.

and see her."

How she hate' herself for saying that: but she could be at the suspense no longer. She knew that if he came Mrs. Luan would surely get the truth from him. Doctor Richard promised to look in readily lough, and he proceeded to talk to her of he drawing. He stayed long, advising, suggesting, and, do what she would, Dora felt happy.

The evening came, that evening which Dora longed for, and with it came Doctor Richard, pleasant and genial. Mrs. Luan glared at him, but, contrary to Dora's expectation, she was mute. Would she let him depart without putting the momentous question? But when, in answer to Dora's thanks. Doctor Richard said.

"I told the gardener's wife to choose such flowers-"

"Your wife!" interrupted Mrs. Luan, pretending to misunderstand him. "Is she in drawing. France, Doctor Richard?"

A deep silence followed this question. Dora's breath seemed gone, and she looked furtively at Doctor Richard. He colored, and a few seconds clapsed ere he replied. 1 have no wife Mrs. Luan-I am

widower," he added, gravely.

Mrs. Luan, who had looked triumphant for moment, now looked blank, and Doctor Richard, turning to Dora, continued-

"Will you allow me to bring my little girl to see you, Miss Courtenay, I shall have her in Rouen for a day?"

Dora scarcely knew what she answered. She felt in heaven. She expected nothing, but Doctor Richard was not a married man She need feel no humiliation, no shame. Her reply seemed satisfactory, however, for he smiled, and looked satisfied; whilst Mrs. Courtenay, though rather offended that Doctor Richard did not want to bring his little girl to see her, asked how old the young lady was.

"Seven-but very delicate," he answered, with a sigh.

Dora felt full of pity, and questioned eagorly. Was she tall, dark, or far, and did she speak French? And Doctof Richard, like most parents, answered readly. Dora thus learned that Eva was the child's name—that she was tall, dark, and spokdFrench fluently. "And when will you bring her to us?" she

He saw her eager eyes bat upon him; he read desire in her parted lps, and he smiled kind, pleasant smile.

"After, to-morrow, if you like it," he said. "Doctor, what made you call her Eva?" inquired Mrs. Courtenay.

"It was her mother's name." A cloud came over his face as he spoke, which looked more like the shadow of a past trouble than like the remembrance of a sor-

"I wonder if he was tappy with his wife?" thought Dora; "perhaps not, and perhaps too, he does not mean to marry again."

The thought gave he no pain. To love is love's true happiness, and, in its early stage at least it looks for none other. Delightful, herefore, was this evening to her. She spoke ittle, but she felt happy; and as she felt she looked, though she sat in silent reverie. She tried, indeed, to rough herself, and at length she succeeded. When she came back from the world to which she had been wanderingthe pleasant world of a girl's fancies-and was once more, both in body and in spirit, present in her mother's sitting-room, she found Mrs. Courtenay and Doctor Richard talking gayly, and Mrs. Luan moody and sulky. Richard was a free man-nothing could atone for hat calamity, Mrs. Courtenay looked at her sister-in-law, then winked significantly at at having been excluded from all knowledge Doctor Richard, adding, in broken words, of it. She resolved to be revenged and which Mrs. Luan was supposed not to under-

"Always was so-likes nothing-does not mind me now-does not know what I am talking of."

stand-

Doctor Richard was of another opinion, and he succeeded in changing the discourse, which referred no more to Mrs. Luan till he

Almost from the first moment that he had mentioned the existence of his child, Dora had been full of a project, which she imparted | had not intended doing so

"Mamma," she said rather eagerly, "Doctor

Richard has been very kind to us. Suppose

and added confidentially-"It is to you Doctor Richard wishes to bring his little girl. Dora, depend upon it he wants to marry you."

Dora turned crimson, and denied this but faintly. "And I am sure of it," said Mrs. Courtenay

"but perhaps you do not like him? Then, Dora, do not encourage him. He looks as if he would take such a matter to heart; better not give the child a doll, after all." Dora did not think that to give Eva a doll

was to encourage Eva's father in a hopeless passion; and she said so. "And as my white silk dress would only get

yellow and old-fashioned," she added, "I shall cut it up." "Cut up your beautiful silk, Dora!"

"I shall never wear it again; and I do not like dyed silks. Besides, it is better to save money than buy." Mrs. Courtenay gave in, but with a sigh.

"I shall dress her like a bride," resumed Dora, "with a veil and orange-wreath." Mrs. Courtenay screamed with delight. "And she shall have a train ever so long,

and satin shoes, and white kid gloves. She shall be the handsomest doll in Rouen. shall go and buy it to-morrow morning, and, mamma, you will not tell aunt?"

"Of course not," shrewdly said Mrs. Cov at

tenay, who liked a conspiracy of all thinge, When Dora retired to her own roor a, she took out the white silk dress, and look ed at it. She had looked well in this dress knew it. Were those days forever gone by? Was she never to go to a party gain, but to spend life in its present obscur ty? It really was a pity to cut it up; but then they could not afford to buy, and Do ctor Richard had been so kind. There war in putting on this door and robe once more, and seeing how she looked in it. So Dora slipped it on, and looked at herself in the glass, and bade a s' ort of farewell to life's vanities as she saw are own image there. It is pleasant to loo' well—it is pleasant to wear silken garme ats, with their folds to rustle as we move—it. we move—i t is pleasant to be clad in the hue which su at our youth and its bloom, both, alas! so fleeting; but it is scarcely pleasant to do so when we feel that I'leasure has closed her gates upon us, and will open them no mʻ

"And yet why should there not be some wonderful story for me too?" thought Dora, sitting down to muse over her future; "why should dull commonplace be my lot? I do not feel as if the straight and beaten road were to be mine. I seem to see many winding paths before me. It may be an illusion, but it is a harmless one, and I will not bid it begone. As to the dress, I care not for it."

She took it off, and to prevent the possibility of repentance, took two breadths out of "She is pretty well," replied Dora, quickly; the skirt. This sacrifice being accomplished, what I wish you would come in this evening she went to bed and dreamed of a marvellous doll with a train half a yard long. Early the next morning, Dora went out. She succeeded in finding such a doll as she wanted, and brought it home under her cloak, so that Mrs. Luan might not see it. She set about her task at once, and locked herself in to prevent a surprise; but Mrs. Courtenay, who, though she liked a conspiracy, did not seem to understand that secrecy was one of its most necessary ingredients, came and knocked for admittance every five minutes, "just to see how she was getting on." As Dora carefully locked the door after her mother every time she thus came, Mrs Luan, had she been an observant person, could not have failed detecting the existence of a mystery. Ly kily, few things, unless when connected in a very direct manner with her concerns, drew her attention, and all she thought, if she thought at all, was that Dora was engaged in some new

"What a prefty doll it is!" whispered Mrs. Courtenay, bending over the pillow on which the doll lay carefully wrapped in tissue paper:

"and, oh! Dora, how it does stare?" This Mrs. Courtenay announced as a decidedly singular fact, and as if the staring of dolls were a new discovery of hers.

"Yes," gayly said Dora; "it was shut up in box, you see, and having just come out, it is making the best use of its eyes. Besides, it is fresh from Germany, and has a good deal to learn, poor thing! in this new country. Perhaps it is thinking of the Fatherland, and lamenting the change from the Rhine to the Seine."

"And, oh!" said Mrs. Courtenay, with her little scream, "you have got shoes for it!" and she took and twirled on her fingers pair of white satin bridal shoes, beautifully made. "Yes," replied Dora, looking at tiem with

a little envious sigh; "I knew I jould not make them so well, so I bought them, and stockings and gloves. The rest I shall fashion myself." And very cleverly did Dora set about her

task. Her eye and her taste were both correct, and ere the day was half over the bride's attire was nearly completed.

" Is not Doragoing out to-day?" asked Mrs. Luan, with some wonder.

. Mrs. Courtenay winked several times very fast, pursed up her lips, and uttered a myste-

rious "No." * What is she doing, then?" "Nothing particular," replied Mrs. Courtenay, whose tone implied that Dora was doing

something very particular indeed. " Is she not well?" "Dear me, Mrs. Luan, how many questions do you put! Cannot the child stay within

without your knowing why?" Now, if Mrs. Luan's inquisitiveness had not been stimulated after this, she should have had no such organ. But as she did possess some share of this important faculty, she de- uncheon together on the grass before the termined to know what Dora was doing weather got too cool. Will you join us? Very craftily, however, did she set about her The spot is pretty, and within five minutes purpose. When Mrs. Courtenay left the room, Mrs. Liuan went and knocked at Dora's door. and Dora, thinking it was hor mother opened taken by surprise. They exchanged looks, with a chiding smile.

"Is not your mother here?" asked Mrs Luan. "No, aunt," replied Dora, blushing with

vexation. No change, no emotion, appeared on Mr. Luan's heavy face as she withdrew; but she had seen the doll standing with her back to a chair, her white dress on, and the orange wreath and veil on the table; and she was not quite so dull but that she knew what this meant. Mrs. Luan had a spice of vindctive-ness in her composition. She felt aggricved at having been excluded from all knowledge watched her opportunity so well, that when Dora left her room after dinner, Mrs. Luan stole into it unsuspected. But in vain she looked on the bed, on the furniture—the doll was not there; in vain she tried the drawers, Dora had locked them and taken the key. Mrs. Luan's homicidal intentions against Eva's doll were defeated, and she crept out of the room unseen indeed, but none the less sulky at having been baffled.

Doctor Richard came in been to

Her hand slackened in its labor, her pencil to her mother as soon as he was gone, and the Gallery, and not seeing Dora there, he paused, then was still. Her heart beat, her Mrs. Lunn had retired to her own room. unwell. He now called to ascertain the cor-

rectness of his suspicion. Dora smiled demurely at his surprise, a and

replied gayly,
"No, I could not go to-day."

"No, I could not go to-uay.
"Dora was dressing a doll," put in Mrs.
Luan, who would not be balked of her revenge. "A doll for your little girl, Doctor Richard."

Doctor Richard smiled, loo' sed'surprised as worry had to be gone through before the well as pleased, and said, "Indeed!" whilst luncheon could be got ready for one o'clock, well as pleased, and some "Indeed!" whilst.

Dorn uttered a remonstrative, "Oh, aunt!" the appointed hour, and tried not to seem, too much annoyed.

Mrs. Courtenay joined Madama Bertrand in the kitchen, and a little squabbling, polite, of the kitchen, and a little squabbling, polite, of the kitchen, and a little squabbling. indignation. "Of all talke dve creature", Mrs. Luan," she

said, austerely, "you are t' de most indiscreet. had her share of preparation, though Mrs. You might know Dora w anted to surprise her young friend."

Mrs. Luan reserted to her usual defence and began to buzz.

"I don't know anything about that," she said. "The dol' was dressed like a bride, which did not ' ook like a secret. At least, I know that wil en my aunt an away with Sir John Barry she went in a cotton dress, in order she made any, would not be regarded. So she to be tak' en for the cook. Though how she could be staken for the cock, who was stout, and for .ty-five, I don't know."

There!—there! superciliously replied Mr . Courtenay, "who ever heard the like? o you suppose we mean to say the doll was going to contract a private marriage, or to run | childish voice mingled with deeper tones. away with any one, when the orange-wreath away with any one, when the triange-wiearn her young guest wit a smile and a kiss. Eva had her father's dark eyes and his genial is going off to church?"

at the bride. I shall be miserable if I do not she returned her embrace, and was familiar see her, and you may be sure I shall not say a and free in a moment. word about it to Eva!"

Dora, nothing leath, rose, and went and brought out "the Mariee." She placed her standing safely against the wall, and having set her off by putting a sheet of blue paper behind her back, she withdrew several steps, and looked rather anxiously at Doctor Richard's dark face. This doll was a very pretty oneshe had blue eyes, pink cheeks, and red lips. Somewhat deficient in figure she had been but, thanks to Dom's unscrupulous skil, she had now the most delicate round waist. These "natural" advantages were set off by the loveliest bridal dress maiden ever wore on her you.' marriage morn. Her robe of long sweeping white silk, looped up in front to show a pair of fairy white feet, was exquisitely trimmed with tulle bouillonne, as an article on the fashions would have said. A long veil, through which shone her fair hair, flowed around her. The orange-wreath nodded over her snowy brow; pearls gleamed on her plump white neck, and were twisted in "ows around her fair arms. Poctor Richard frowned.

"Miss Courtenay," he asked, "does a bride wear jewels?"

"I believe pearls are allowed," timidly said Dora. "Besides," she pleaded, "they are sure to please the child."

"Pearls, and no prayer-book!" he continued,

critically. But Dora shut his mouth. She produced a combination of white satin and gilt paper, which, when completed, was to be placed in the hand of the bride, and to be considered a prayer-book. Doctor Richard smiled, and made no further objection.

"Dear Mis Courtenay," he said, evidently much gratifed, "I cannot tell you how grateful I feel if all the trouble you have taken, and if Evadoes not go crazy with joy, I know

nothing scout her!" "I hope she will like it," remarked Dora, with a smile: "I have done my best." "You have done wonders-and the doll is a beautiful doll! Indeed. I feel bound to wish her bridegroom joy, whoever he may be. This Minna or Thecla-for who can doubt her parentage?-will surely make a good wife!

a good intellectual development too. short, I can see a store of domestic bliss for the happy min! "Dear dear!" exclaimed Mrs. Courtenay, -to think you should see it all in the doll's face, Deter dichard! I only saw that she

stares. "She does stare a leetle-just a leetle bit," depreratingly observed Doctor Richard. "In her maiden innocence, you see, she looks at this wicked world, and thinking no harm of it, forgets to drop her eyelids. Besides, this bit oi irsolence shows her high birth and perfect breeding. Then how do we know but that she is a specimen of the fast young lady ! These rosy lips may talk slang for all I can tell to the contrary; but oh! if she does talk slang let it be German slang, I pray, and not English slang, wherewith she might corrupt

my little Eva's vernacular." " She shall not talk at all, Doctor Richard, gayly exclaimed Dora. "I am a fairy, and I

lay upon her the spell of silence." "Anlrish Geis, such as used to be laid on our kings and heroes," said Doctor Richard, rising "Dear Miss Courtenay, your bride is perfect now: for as she can never say the fatal 'yes' so can she never cease to be a bride. Lifeto her will be a perpetual marriage morning, with orange-wreath ever in bloom. Time is n more for her. Youth and beauty cannot fad. Truly you are a fairy indeed!"

(What, going so soon?" cried Mrs. Courte-

na, as she saw him looking for his hat. . Yes, I have an appointment. But I shall brig you Eva to-morrow." Bring her to luncheon," warmly cried Mrs.

Curtenay.

Doctor Richard seemed to hesitate. "With great pleasure," he said, after the puse of a moment; "but though I by no eans presume to make the favor I am going ask a condition of my little Eva's coming o-morrow, I hope you will grant it. I have ong promised Eva that she and I should have of Rouen by rail."

Mrs. Courtenay and her daughter were then Mrs. Courtenay spoke and accepted.
"You see, my dear," she said to Dora after Doctor Richard had left them, " it would really

have been unkind to refuse Doctor Richard he would have thought we were afraid of putting him to some expense, and that would have annoyed and humbled him."

CHAPTER XVIII.

BEAUTIFUL and bright shone the next morning when Dora opened her window and looked out. A warm sunbeam stealing over the roof of their low house lit the opposite church; the vine-leaves reddened in its glow, the air was crisp and sharp, and everything to Dora looked enchanting.

"We must give Doctor Richard and his little girl a good luncheon," said Mrs. Courtenay, who partook of her daughter's exhilaration; "a pair of roast fowls, and a tart. The little thing is sure to like the pastry."

"And so is the father," suggested Mrs. Luan, grimly; he eats our bread and butter as if he were starving." "Nonsense, Mrs. Luan," shortly replied Mrs. Courtenay, "how can Doctor Richard be vinces.

a 2

s' carving when he has that large house to him self."

"I dare say he pays no rent," said Mrs. Luan, after a pause, "they have put him in to keep it aired."

"They !-who ?-what they ?" But to answer this question was beyond Mrs. Luan. She replied, impatiently, that she did not know their name; and Mrs. Courtensy had too much to do to spend more time in the argument. A terrible deal of fuss and

course, but decidedly squabbling, was the consequence of her appearance there. Dorn, too, Courtenay would not hear of her venturing on, anything culinary, lest she should soil her clothes or spoil her hands; and Mrs. Luan alone sat idle, and in high dudgeon. Most cordially did she hate these doings, and Doctor Richard and Eva, and the expense and the doll. But she was mute. She knew she had no right to speak, and that her objection, if was silent, and looked on-brooding over her wrongs, and thinking them many.

And now the hour came round, and both Dora and Mrs. Courtenay began to look anxiously at the clock. At a quarter to one steps were heard coming up the staircase, and a Dora went and opened the door, and received "My dear Mrs. Courtenay," said Doctor smile, but otherwise she was not much like Richard, pathetically, "do let me have a peep him. She gave Dora a shy, wistful look, then

"You live here?" she said, running to the window and peeping ont. Oh! what a queer old church! Do you like it? Are these your

She looked curiously at Dora's sparrows, who fed tamely on the ledge of the open window, looking sharply at Eva, however, with their little keen black eyes, then suddenly flew away twittering.

"Miss Courtenay prevails over everything." said Doctor Richard; "birds and children."
"Come to my room;" whispered Dora. have a young lady there who is waiting for

"For me?" said Eva, looking interested. Dora nodded, and taking her hand, led her away. They entered her room, and she thereprobably introduced Miss Eva to the bride, for Doctor Richard smiled as he heard a succession of rapturous screams from within. Presently Eva came out with the doll in her arms, and ran to her father, her eyes sparkling, her

checks flushed with joy. "Oh! do look!" she entreated: "do!" Doctor Richard pretended to be greatly pleased and surprised, and every thing would have gone on charmingly, if Mrs. Luan had not uttered a croaking note:

"That doll will not live-it is consumptive!" "Dolls do not die," pertly said Miss Eva;

they get broken, though." She laughed, but no one else laughed. Doctor Richard's eye had an angry flash as it lighted on Mrs. Luan, and Dom and her mother looked shocked and distressed, for the glow of health was wanting to Eva's dark check, and now and then a hectic flush appeared there in its stead. She was a sickly child, too, and ate little. The chickens, though done to a turn, did not tempt her; the tart she would not touch. "Ah! there is sorrow in store for him there, and he knows it." thought Dora; but conscious of future grief though he might be, Doctor Richard did not intrude his apprehension upon his friends. He was as gay and cheerful as he could well. be, uttered some pretty nonsense about the bride, and indulged himself in some of those flights of speech which, if they entertained Dora, always saddened her, as showing how There is tuth in her honest blue eye, and Dora, always saddened her, as showing how good-humfr in her round, rosy face. She has little share the practical had in his life, Mrs. In Courtenay seemed struck with this fact too,

and she remarked in her innocence: "Doctor Richard, what a pity you do not dosomething! Write books, I mean," she added, a little confused at the uncalled-for advice;

"I am sure you could write-oh! so well." "Papa does write," put in Eva, rather jeal-ously; "he wrote me out Cinderella,' and illustrated it, with her glass slipper and all." "Dear me!" cried Mrs. Courtenay; "areyou really an author, Doctor Richard?

"I am afraid having written out "Cinderella' will scarcely give me a claim to authorship, Mrs. Courtenay," he replied, smiling. "Oh! but one can put a great deal oforiginality even into an old fairy-tale," kindly said Mrs Courtenay; "I am sure," she addedemphatically, "your version of 'Cinderella' is

charming. Is it published?"

"I have taken some liberties with it," gravely replied Dr. Richard; "and therefore I dare not face the juvenile public, which is. apt to be cruel at times. For instance, I have called 'Cinderella' 'Rhodopis.' You: are not aware, perhaps, that Cinderella's prince was one of the Pharaohs, and that she now sleeps as a mummy beneath one of the Pyramids. Now, how would the little men. and the little women like that? Not at all, I dare say, for, you see, Eva persists in calling poor 'Rhodopis' Cinderella, and her sandal a

glass slipper." Mrs. Courtenay tried to look both knowing and captivated, and was sure that the story of Rhodopis, alias Cinderella, was mightily interesting, and she reiterated her wish that Doctor Richard would become an author. I assure you, you would be successful," she

added, with much simplicity. Doctor Richard seemed amused. "I might, as you kindly predict, be successful," he replied, " but then I should no longer be Doctor Richard, which is, I confess it, the character I prefer. If you were to know, my dear madam, how many a fine fellow has been. speiled, to my knowledge, by some such hobby! I like to keep my identity, and feel as sure as human frailty will let me, that I shall remain what I am. Change is so dangerous. History and daily life are both full of perplexing questions bearing on this matter. Take-Robespierre, for instance, and put him on horseback, and perhaps the man is a hero. Take Napoleon, and make a disappointed lawyer of him, and he sends all his friends to the scaffold, as he sent boyish conscripts to death, and follows them there, instead of dying like a chained cagle in Saint Helena. Nay, even a. trifle-if there be such things as trifles, which I doubt-can change the aspect of a country and the character of a people. There was a time when it was a capital offence to burncoals in London. Fancy London without smoke or soot, and just tell me if the Londoners must not have been then a different people

from what they are now." "Good gracious!" cried Mrs. Courtenay-London without coals!"

"And fame, Doctor Richard," said Dora, rather earnestly-"do you not care for that ?" (To be continued.)

" Dreadful! is it not?"

Mr. Barry Sullivas contemplates another trip to this country. He has just completed a successful tour through the English proक विद्विति है। इस्किन के उनिक एक माने सन्हान

[For the Post.]

PADDY'S SERENADE. Arrah! wake, Norah dear, sure it's me at the windle ; That's singing, while sweetly the stars o'er me peep, I know it is late, an' I would not offind ye; But wake up, "dear Norah," an' say yere asleep. Sure I envy the air that feels your soft breath,

As' the pillow that's rich wid your beautiful hair,
I'd face ivery danger, 'tho laden with death, love.

If my breast was that pillow, an' your head rested there.

If I had jist millions to lay down before ye,
And the power of kings the wide world to command,
I'd spind all the gould jist to add to your gloty,
An' all of my subjects your sarvints should
stand.
But as I am poor, take my word for the deed,

But ye may be a queen, and the way I'll im-Jist look in my soul, and the secret you'll read, I've built there a throne, will you reign in my heart?

Sure ye know I'm as strong as our nation's old oak, love,
An'niver to man did I e'er bind a knee;
But a glance from your eye, and my power is broke, love,
Jist wake wid the power your love gives to me. me. So awake! Norah dear, I'm alone wid the night, love,
And the silvery spray from the beautiful moon,
Let your beauty put all its bright ruys to flight,
love,
Jist open your windle, ah! grant me the boon. Sure my love soars on high like fron snow-crested mountain, An' spreads o'er my life, like the same at its

An' spreads our life, like the same three base.

An' the tears my heart shad, I'm sure there past countin',
Since I gazed on and worshipped your beautiful face.

Your eyes are the stars that silver my path, love;
Your cheek has a bloom that no rose can compure, Softest melody niver could equal your laugh, love; Nor the ravens' dark wing ever shadow your hair.

Alanna! just pity me, sure I'm so tinder, An' plead with a tear in my voice for your

Thro' life unto death, I'll be your definder,
I'd die at yout feet if my love it would prove.
I see you—you smile—arrah! bless you, forever,
This isle now is heaven, my future is bright,
We'll drink in its beauties through life,—an' together, One kiss—there, I have it, "Dear Norah," good-night.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT SEA. LOSS OF FORTY-SEVEN LIVES ON THE AUSTRALIAN COAST-A LADY PASSENGER AND ONE OF THE

WILL J. MACLEA.

Auckland, N. Z., June 25, 1878. The British ship Loch Ard, Captain Gibbs, from London for Melbourne, with a cargo valued at \$350,000, was lost near Cape Otway on the morning of June 1. Miss Every Carmichael was the only passenger saved out of Pearce is the sole survivor of a crew number-

ing thirty-two. For two days previous to the morning of the 1st June the sky was so evercast that the captain was unable to take observations. At | was pronounced at the times a national misfour on the morning of that day he saw Danger | fortune," was the son of a Dublin doctor. Reef, being at that time scarcely half a mile General Packenham, who companded at New from the shore, the ship being under close Orleans and fell there, was an rishman; Genreefed topsails and running before the wind.

The captain, who was on deck, gave orders to beat the brunt of the attack t Inkerman bring the ship to the wind, but she would not after having been wounded at New rleans and weather the land. He then let go both anchors serving on Wellington's staff at Waterloo, with a fifty fathom cable to each, but she and who sat thirty years in the House of got the mainsail set when the vessel struck on Governor of Cyprus, is also an Irihman, her starboard quarter. This was just when it belonging to a family long settled in Wexwas breaking day, and immediately the top-sail fell over, killing two seamen. The Captain selected by Mr. Kaye for one of his volumes at once ordered the crew to get the boats out of biography, three—Pottinger, Lawrence, for the lady passengers: but this was not done Nicholson—were Irishmen, one scotch, and lowing day maintains that the carriers are the control of the lady passengers but this was not done Nicholson—were Irishmen, one scotch, and lowing day maintains that the carriers are the lady passengers in the carriers are the lady passengers. for the lady passengers: but this was not done Nicholson—were Irishmen, one Scotch, and as the waves were washing over the decks. only three English. Captain Grozier, the vashing over the decks Pearce and five other seamen got into the life- explorer of Sir John Franklin's expedition, boat, but were washed over. Pearce swam to was an Irishman also; and so was the the boat and and kept on it while it drifted in- other distinguished explorer, ir Robert to a small bay, where the ship had struck. McClure. Lord Mayo, who was povernor At daybreak he found himself drifting toward General of India for two years print to his the beach and managed to get on shore. At assassination in 1872, and filled the place in a this time the beach was strewed with wreck | way which excited expectations such as we and drift wood. After he had recovered he think none of his predecessors called but, was walked about to see if there were any of the an Irishman of the old Anglo-Irish family of out. He swam out to her. She appeared to given proofs both there and as British Combe insensible, but was clinging to a spar. From missioner in the reorganization of Sytia in her statement it appeared that she was nearly the last on board, being in conversation with Irishman and Sheridan's great-grandson.the captain just before the ship went down. The captain told her, if she should survive, to tell his wife that he died like a seaman at

spar, but she saw them washed off. This young lady was Miss Evelyn Carmichael. ALMOST LOST AGAIN.

his post. Before Pearce came to her rescue

there were two others clinging to the same

He dragged her ashore and pulled her into a cave, gave her some stimulant and covered her up, and laid down himself to sleep, being exhausted. He thinks he must have slept about two hours, and on a rakening found the young lady apparently recovering. He then started to get help, and after some considera-ble difficulty climbed the cliff, which is upward of one hundred feet high. After he got on top he walked about till he luckily found a track, and started on in the direction of Mr. Gibson's Glenample station. After walking on the track about two miles he was met by a man in Mr. Gibson's employ, named George Ford, who after making inquiries of Pearce, started back to the station and brought Mr. Gibson back with him, Pearce having gone back to the lady to give her the good news that help was at hand; when, to his horror, on arriving at the cave where he had left her, she was not to be found. He searched about till Mr. Gibson came and then they together searched; but she evidently had strayed away and they were afraid that she had got washed into the sea again; when, just as it was getting dark, G. Ford, who was searching among some scrub, heard some faint cry, "Oh, I am dying!" He went to the spot, and found the young lady. After Mr. Gibson came up they at once endeavored to get her to the top of the cliff. She was nearly bare of clothing. Mr. Gibson took off his own boots and stockings and put them on her and got her into his buggy, which he had sent for, and drove her to the home station, arriving there about two A M. when Mr. Gibson very kindly took charge of her, and has since continued to take every possible care of her.

A LOBSTER'S ADVENTURE IN PARIS.-It is reported that a lobster, which had apparently fallen from a market cart was, on Monday, seen wandering about the Paris' streets, seemingly on his way to the nearest coast. As he evidently belonged to somehody, the police authorities felt bound to pick him up for registration in the missing property department. One of them selzed the fish, and was as to whether the proprietor is liable to post and hang a chromo every two feet along damages for losing as foroctous lobster. his the line when hold alleng more attention

REPRESENTATIVE IRISHMEN.

An interesting book has just made its appearance by Mr. Alfred Webb, being a compendium or Irish biography, comprising sketches of distributed Irishmen and sminent persons connected with Ireland by office or by writing. The author has a rich fund, from which we gleen Sir E, Te Coote, whom Macaulay justly styles "one of the most distinguished soldiers of his time," aconspicuous among the founders of the British Empire in India," who with the minority advised Clive to fight in the famous council of whr which preceded the battle of Plassey, who beat the French at Wandiwash, and gave the Carnatic to England, was the son of a Limerick gentleman. Sir Phillip Francis, almost certainly the author of Junius's letters, whom Macaulay styles "the ablest member of the Council" when Warren Hastings was Governor-General, was the son of a Dublin minister. Sir William Jumper, who was Sir George Rooke's best officer in the reduction of Gibraltar, was a Cork man. Blakeney, who made the splendid but unsuccessful defence of Minora against Richelieu, and whom Admiral Byng was shot for not relieving, was also a native of Limerick. Eyre Massey, one of Wolfe's ablest Lieutenants, was also in Irishman. So was Admiral Graves, who received the thanks of Parliament as Nelson's second in command at Copenhagen. Sr George Macartney, who shared with Clive and Hastings and Coote, and, on not unequal terms, the glory of founding the Indian Empire, and refused the Governor-Generalship in 1785, was born in the County Antrim. The soldier and the statesman who, after Pitt's death and the innumerable reverses by land which preceded the Peninsular Campaigsn, brought the war with France to a happy issue, and gave England the wonderful prestige with which she appeared at the Congress of Vienna, Wellington and Castlereagh, were both Irishmen. Wellington's ancestors on both his mother's and his father's side had been settled in Ireland for over three hundred years. Castlereagh, whose support it was that enabled Wellington to conquer, was the son of a County Bown gentleman. Wellington's brother, the Marquis Wellesley-both of them making their way up from poverty and obscurity-was one of the ablest Governor-Generals India has ever had, and played for forty years a conspicuous and, indeed, we may say an illustrious part in English polities. Of Edmund Burke we do not need to speak, nor of Sheridan; but it is not generally known that George Canning was the son and grandson of an Irish genileman, his father having settled in London where George was born, owing to a family quarrel. General Rawdon Chesney. the explorer of the Euphrates Valley, was an Irishman of the County Down, where his hardy less distinguished son, the late Colonel Chesney, the well-known writer on military subjects, was also born. Sir Henry Lawrence, who defended Lucksow during the Sepoy seventeen and a midshipman named Thomas | war, was an Irishman, and the son of an Irish colonel; and General Nicholson, who fell at Delhi, who first temmed the tide of insurjection pending the arrival of the reinforcements from England, and whose death would not hold and the ship dragged. When Commons, was a Limerick man Iso. Sir 150 yards from the rocks the captain slipped Garnet Wolseley, the rising general of the both anchors and tried to put on sail, but only | British service, who has just been apointed passengers or crew. After a little while he Bourke. Lord Dufferin, who has just left the heard a cry, and saw a lady about fifty yards governor-generalship of Canada, and has

> Daily Free Press. THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

1860, of high administrative ability, is an

A CURIOUS MEDLEY OF PARTIES-VON MOLKE AND DR. FALK DEFEATED.

The elections for members of Parliament were held yesterday. The Progressists were sucessful in five districts in Berlin. A second ballot between a Social Democrat and Progressist candidate, is necessary in one district Cologne elected an Ultramontane. Cassel a National Liberal, and Konigsberg a Conservative. A second ballot with Socialists is necessary in Breslau and Elberfeld, and between Delbruck and a National Liberal at Stettin. At Strasburg the Protest party elected their candidate.

Although the Social Democrats are ahead in this city, only in the Fourth District. where secured ballot is necessary, they polled 5,000 votes, against 30,000 in 1877. General Von Moltke only received 2,811 votes against 8,97,7 for the Progressist; Haenel. Dr. Falk has been defeated in two Districts by tremen-

dous majorities. The National Liberals returned their candidates from Sarabrucker and Heidleburg. Second ballots will be necessary in Frankfort. Mannheim, Mayence and Hananthez second-These second ballots rest between moderate and advanced Liberals, except Mayence. where one of the candidates was an Ultramon-

We are inclined to think that the best kips of solitude consists of two persons under in arbor of a moonlight night, with a volume be Moore opened at the verse "Ah, ever this from childhood's hour," &c.

A LAKE of medicine has been discovered in Stevens county, Washington Territory. Boy bathe their chapped feet in it and are speedily cured: It cures scratches on horses and every kind of skin disease. The lake is half a mile wide and a mile long.

FARMER JONES painted his barbed wire fence blue, plain blue. Farmer Smith's wife swore she wasn't going to be out-done, and the rence around the Smith farm soon blossomed out red. Dicked with white. Mrs. Jones wasn't ist ideas in Germany on the eve of election; going to have any of the Smith family putting evidence is produced to show the extraordion airs over her, and their blue fence was soon frimmed with gold leaf stripes. Smith: trumped over by putting a gilt ball on every barb, and Jones, when last heard from, was ment. One of them selzed the fish, and was planting weather vanes, gilt horses, peacocks, tion of the Hamburg-Altona Volkeblatt has in turn selzed, the pair arriving attached at and lightning rod, tips all over his fence, and wonderfully increased during the past few the station-house. The capter was severely swearing he'd beat the Smith family if he had wounded in the adventure, and the question is to put up a cupola and bay window at every

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

TOTAL CALL LARGE SEC.

ALAUMING STATE OF GERMANY-FAMILIES DIVIDED -- SCHOOLS IN REBELLION.

The for lowing manifesto has been issued by the Central Committee of German Socialists, in session at Hamburg :-

PARTISANS, -The elections for the Reichstag take place on July 30th. We have but little time for agitatio. 1. But the shorter the campaign, the more en rergetic must be the efforts in behalf of the Social Democratic cause. You know why the Reichstag has been dissolved. The Governa 'ent wants a Parliament that will suppress the Social Democracy, the labor movement, create new laws against . decree new and high er taxes, renew the iron military measures which are obsolete, strengthen the law against public in one word, idea of universal suffrage. Our s. nemics enmeasures deavor to justify these reactionary racy of because they hold the social demo-Germany responsible for the two atten. pts by the two insane persons upon the life or eighty-one-year-old German Emperorsame German social democracy which principle abhors all murder and has nothing

in common with the two criminals. The attempts upon the life of the Emperor, they say, must be followed by attempts upon the life of a great political party, the social democratic labor party of Germany. They desire that the people shall only do as they are bid, pay year after year more taxes notwithstanding the hard times, submit to the military yoke without murmur and abandon all their political rights to those by whom they are already governed. Everywhere the command has been given:-Down with the social democracy, down with the labor movement, down with the rights of the people! Conservatives, national liberals and progressists are all our enemies; they all believe in the same watch-word.

What is to be done? Relying upon our party programme and true to our old tactics we must hold on to the words, "One for all; all for one." Never until now was it so necessary to enter fearlessly upon the cam-Our victory means political and social equality and economical deliverance of the people. Our party, the party of the small middle class, the farmers and the workingmen, is young yet, and our means are limited. We must therefore concentrate our means and our efforts upon a few districts. The strength of our party has been amply illustrated in the election of January 10, 1877; the 30th of July will demonstrate the resistance we can offer in times like these. [The manifesto here names the districts given above, where the socialists are advised to concentrate their strength.] • Time is precious—to work, then, at once. The 30th of July will be a turning point in the history of our people. See to it that it shall be a day of triumph and not of mourning. Rouse the electors everywhere, rouse the people, warn them of approaching danger; tell them to close up their ranks and resist with all the force at their command the powerful reaction, which is now endeavoring to add political suffering to our social misery. Utilize the prevailing excitement in a manner so as to shame our enemies and to honor the social democracy. Partisans, we know your willingness to submit to sacrifices. Now is the hour. Agitate, agitate!

THE PERSECUTIONS OF THE PRESS-YOUNG GER-MANY REBELLIOUS IN THE SCHOOLS-FAMILIES TORN ASUNDER-A DREADFUL STATE OF AF-

On Sunday, July 7, the police of Berlin confiscated and seized the electoral circular issuci by the Central Socialist Committee notwithstanding the fact that the organs of the National Liberals had spoken of the document as being couched in exceedingly moderate delivered the circular who were by the police, the circulars upor were rudely taken from them in the public streds, and hence complaints will be lodged against the unlawful proceeding before the roya. Police Department. In Frankfort a carrie of socialistic newspapers was arrested notwthstanding the fact that he had in his possesion a license permitting him to distribut printed documents. He was kept in prisonduring the entire day and released at night vithout receiving any explanation as to the ause of his arrest.

A PRER HAVING ALL ITS EDITORS IN JAIL.

· [From the Dresden Volks Zeitung.] On Tresday last (July 9) George Vollmar, the edior of this paper, was arrested in Lubeck—there he had gone to visit his sick wife—a a requisition of the Dresden Court, transpoted to this place and incarcerated during the first night in a cell with a common criminal. On the preceding Thursday one of air sub-editors, Friedrich Pflaum, was arrestedin the editorial rooms. The cause of this arrist is unknown. Laborers and citizens! the reaction thinks that they can frighten you and prevent Dresden from being represented by a social democrat. Show them how terribly they are mistaken; show them on the 30th July that the great majority of the Dresden population are in accord with the sentiment—" Long live the Social Demo

A MEETING AT PIVE O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING. (From the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung')

To show the extraordinary energy displayed by the social Democrats in their canvass for the coming elections an incident ought to be mentioned that took place near the Halle Gate the other morning. A new row of buildings is in progress there, where about nine hundred men are employed. Two social Democrats had placed themselves as carly as 5 o'clock in the morning in conspicuous positions for the purpose of addressing the workingmen as they were about to commence the labors of the day. The builder and contractor, hearing the speeches, called two or three of his workingmen together, and urged them to tell their comrades not to meddle with the elections, and to drive the Social Democrats from the places where they were then addressing the crowd. Several laborers hereupon set upon the orators, and maltreated them in such a manner that they had to be taken away in a wagon One of them, even after having been wounded, exclaimed :- "These are my principles, and I will die for them!"

POWER OF THE SOCIALISTIC PRESS.

To give an idea of the popularity of socialist ideas in Germany on the eve of election, nary increase in subscriptions to the social-istic press. The Brunswick Volksfreund announces that upon a single day, June 23, it received 400 new subscribers. The circulawonderfully increased during the past few

The State must stamp out the social democracy with iron and steel, the State has too

else all will be lost. This is the language one hears everywhere. Whenever in a saloon or a hotel some loyal individual drinks to the health of the Kaiser, and some one present does not take off his hat or join in the hurrah, he is at once collared as a socialist, kicked into the street by the guests, and arrested by the police. A perfect terrorism prevails here, and nobody dares to find fault with the immense number of arrests made almost daily for insults to His Majesty. Everything is dumb and silent.

WIFE AGAINST HUSBAND, SON AGAINST FATHER.

A letter received in New York, dated Marburg, July 1, states:—"We receive some very peculiar incidents from the interior anent complaints in regard to insults to His Majesty. In a village near Kirchhain a woman lodged a complaint against her husband, and the latter has been arrested. In a small place near Frohnhausen a gendarme has obtained a letter denouncing a well known resident of the place for words spoken disrespectfully of the government. It is understood that the son of the accused is the author of the anonym-

A SCENE IN A BERLIN SCHOOL.

In one of the common schools of Berlin, hering the hour devoted to religious exercises, the teacher impressed upon his pupils the nortance of reverence for the divinity, wit 'out which there could be no respect for the authorities, as was shown by the recent attern pts on the Emperor. Hardly had these been spoken, when a boy rose in his words place at id said, "My father desires me to request y on not to denounce the social democrats any more. The teacher asked him if I us father was a social democrat, and the boy said, "Yes, and so am I." The teacher was about to so am L7 voung fellow, when all at punish the once any number of boys rose in their seats and loudly proce aimed themselves to be social democrats. Since this incident and others which have occurred in various Berlin schools the government has ordered the school inspectors to hold conk rences with the rectors so as to concert measures to stamp out social democracy from the ser hools. In Bromberg a pupil of the seminary h, is been expelled for uttering socialistic ideas in the presence of his classmates.

WHOLESALE ARBESTS-CITIZENS DRIVEN TO DE-

SPAIR AND SUICIDA "

[From the New York Volks . Zeitung.] It is impossible to publish all the reports that reach us from every part of 6 ermany of sons came from Middleboro and adjoining numerous and cruel punishments inflicted to accommodate upon those charged with "insults to His Majesty," and we only give a few to show the fearful state of political affairs in our tetherland. The punishments already meted out aggregate over two hundred years of incar ceration—verily, indeed, a sad sign of the time 5-In Leipzig, a man accused with this offence

has hung himself in prison. The wife of a mason in Passewalk, upon being arrested for words spoken against the Kaiser, was kept under surveillance in her own house upon procuring a doctor's certificate that she was enceinte. In the meantime her husband, who had been previously arrested, upon hearing of his wife's fate, became deranged and committed suicide in prison. Upon his body was found a letter to the Crown Prince praying him to order the release of his wife. The poor woman has, however, since been condemned to six months' imprisonment.

In Hanau a meeting of the social democracy

was broken up by the police. In Pommerania the imperial representative has issued his proclammation calling upon his subordinates to arrest an hold as prisoners all those uttering seditious language against King or country, religion or Church. All keepers of inns and saloons are held responsresort, and the rigors of the law are to be an plied to those proprietors who quietly listen to the remarks thus made by their guests.

The Berlin Free Press warns people not to enter into conversation with strangers at public places. Often they are policemen in civil dress, who attempt to drag them into political discussions, and also to be on their guard against peddlers offering photographs of Hocdel and Nobiling.

Bootblacks, painters, railroad employees cobblers, students, restaurateurs, and even numerous women, have been condemned to one, two and three years' imprisonment in Merienburg, Elbing, Gorlitz and other places. In Essen alone fourteen arrests have been

made andseveral pupils of the gymnasium ex-

Three ditors of the Berlin Free Press are now in prison.

The authorities at Altona have discovered that several soldiers of the Thirty-first infantry regiment, stationed there, have visited the social denocratic meetings. No civilian is permitted to enter the barracks except under guard. Even the baker who furnishes bread to the garrison is carefully watched. Orders have been issued forbiding any soldier from reading any newspapers in any of the barracks of the Empire, and officers are instructed to severely punish anyone violating this order.— N.Y. Herald.

DRUGGED TO INSANITY.

THE WRECK THAT A FRENCH WOMAN MADE OF A YOUNG AMERICAN SURGEON.

There has just been concluded at Hackensack, N.J., an irquiry into the mental condition of Dr. Frederick F. Harral, at one time head surgeon of the New York Hospital. Dr. Harrel is a member of one of the wealthies families in Bridgeport, Conn., and was, until a few years since a young man of brilliant promise, but is row a wreck in mind and body and an inmae of an asylum for the insane. The commission before whom the inquiry was held was composed of George H Coffee, Master in Chancery, of Hackensack Charles D. Kelloggand Rev. John W. Payne of Englewood. Flevel McGee, of Jersey City appeared for the pititioners, and Hamilton Wallace, of New York, attorney in fact, for Mr. Harral. George W. Wheeler, of Hackensack, was foreman of the jury of twenty-four freeholders, which the New Jersey law requires in such cases.

Dr. D. A. Baldwin, of Englewood, testified to the result of an examination of Dr. Harral's mental faculties, stating that his mind was impaired by incipient softening of the brain, and James W. Tucker, jr., of James W. Tucker & Co., the American bankers, in Paris, related that his firm had charge of Dr. Harral's business in Paris. The doctor had frequently given evidence of impaired intellect, and finally became wholly unfit to manage his affairs. This condition witness attributed to drugs administered by a weman with whom the doctor formed acquaintance, in Paris, she having admitted the fact, and while her victim was under the influence of these drugs she induced him to marry her without the knowledge of her friends.

A PITIFUL CAREER. with iron and steel, the State has too Mr. George Harral, of this city, gave a exert himself. He reached the point in ditions of things, the passage may be admitted the socialists to prove over its sketch of his brother if which may the value of the reached the point in ditions of things, the passage may be admitted the socialists to prove over its sketch of his brother if which may the value of the reached the point in ditions of things, the passage may be admitted the socialists to prove over its sketch of his brother if which may the value of the same and the socialists to prove over its sketch of his brother.

graduated at Yale in the class of '63; he afterward studied in the Twenty-third Street Medical College, taking the highest honors, and was appointed a surgeon of the New York 1869 he went to Europe, where I joined him Austrians threatened to fire.
and travelled with him for a short time; he studied German for one week at P. Germany, surgery for eighteen months at Vienna, and went to Paris in 1872 to further study his profession. He was above the average in intellect, but is now an incoherent writer and talker, unable to complete a sentence correctly and cannot speak his native tongue. I went to Paris for him, being informed by Mr. George W. Tucker that unless I rescued my brother he would de. I went shook hands but would not remain with me longer than five minutes, though I had gone emaciated, and I was informed that he was of war. being starved by his wife. He knew nothing about his business, and when I ex-amined into his affairs I found that dent mentions a telegram from Constantinople he was being swindled. In one instance a man admitted that he had joined with Frederick's wife in raising orders for money on his New York attorney. Frederick did not know how much he owed; his wife said the amount was 5,000 francs, but I found it to be the project. 11,000 francs. After paying all the bills except those contracted by the woman before their marriage, I brought Frederick to America and took him to the house of his sister, Mrs. Mulliken, at Englewood, for medical examination. When he entered his sister's house he greeted her and passed, asking for

his room, as if he were at a hotel. Hamilton Wallace, of New York, said Dr Harral, upon his departure for Europe, left his property in the hand of the witness, giving him full power of attorney; this property consisted of securities and a house and lot in Bridgeport. From a schedule presented by Mr. Wallace it appeared that Dr. Harral was possessed of about \$60,000.

The jury decided that Dr. Harral was incompetent to manage his estate, and he has been taken to the Kirkbright Asylum, Philadelphia.

MINNIE WARREN'S DEATH.

THE STORY OF THE LAST SICKNESS-MOTHER AND BABE IN ONE COFFIN.

Middleboro, Mass., July 25.—Minnie Warren was burried this afternoon with her baby in her arms. The funeral services were to begin at 2 o'clock, but long before that so many permore than a small portion of them in the house.

At 2 o'clock the family assembled in the parlor around the casket. This was of black walnut, covered with blue silk velvet, and was lined with white satin. It was a casket of a child of 10 years, but as the friends looked within they saw the little mother with one arm embracing the girl baby, whose face lay nestled close to the mother's bosom. The mother's head was turned to the haby, and the two seemed quietly sleeping. The Laby's face was a sweet one, a little dimple remaining in the chin that even death had not taken away. No one looked upon the little mother and her little child without weeping. General Tom Thumb sat near the head of the casket, and by him sat his wife, Lavina Warren. On the other side sat Major Newell, and he made no effort to control his feelings. He wept bitterly, as he has almost without cresaation since his wife died. Besides these, Minnie's father and mother and her brothers and sisters, all large men and women, were in the room. They remember Minnie as a daughter and sister who shared her wealth with them, rather than as a famous little wo-man. Mrs. P. T. Barnum and Mr. Bleecker and his wife, who have traveled ible for language spoken in their places of with the Tom Thumb party for fifteen years. tere also among the chief mourners.

Soon after 2 o'clock, the house being uncomfortably tilled, and fully a thousand persons on the lawn outside, a chant was sung by a choir, and the Rev. Mr. Dyer made a short prayer. He then spoke of Minnie's kindness and sweetness of disposition. Mrs. Tom Thumb, as she heard her sister's tenderness spoken of fainted and was carried from the room. There was not a dry eye in the house. After another hymn had been sung, six young ladies, old friends and mates of Minnie, took their places as pallbeaters, and then the family looked for the last time upon Minnie's face General Tom Thumb could not control his grief as he turned from the casket. The doors were then opened and the people passed through the parlor, looked for a few minutes at the faces of the mother and child. It was two hours before the last friend had passed by and the casket closed. Borne by four young men, the casket was placed in the hearse, and followed by many carriages, taken to the cemetery. Here, after the benediction, the casket was lowered into the little grave. Many stood near, even after the clergymen had dimissed them.—N. I. Sun.

THE ROSS-HANLAN BOAT RACE.

HOW HANLON WON AND HOW ROSS FELL OVER-

HOARD. ST. JOHN, N.B., July 31.

From 4 to 5 o'clock the water was in excellent condition, hardly a ripple disturbing its surface; the wind was blowing from the south west, but was a very light, breeze, and every thing seemed to conduce to have the great boat race taken place at last under the most favorable circumstances. At 4.40 Sheriff Harding, who had consented to act as referee, arrived on an engine, and landed amidst the loud and continued cheers from the throngs on shore. A row boat being in readiness, the Sheriff was soon taken on board the judges' boat, and at 4.45 she steamed down to Torryburn Cove; the signal to come out was at once sounded, and in three minutes Ross was out in his boat, stripped to the buff as in the morning. Hanlon appeared two minutes later with a blue shirt as before, and received loud cheers from the crowd on the judges' boat. At 5 o'clock the men were given their instructions and ordered into line. The water was in good condition, when, at 8 min. 20 sec. past 5, the men were sent off, Hanlon being inside. Ross took the lead, and struck out vigorously, pulling 32 to the minute. Hanlon followed at the same pace, but pulling a longer stroke soon got even, and before he reached Appleby's wharf he had passed Ross. Above the wharf Hanlon was pulling 32 strokes, going along beautifully, Ross following at 30 strokes; 300 yards from Appleby's Ross' boat was seen to capsize, and for a moment it was feared he had been drowned. It was soon seen however, that he was dinging to his boat and a boat went of and picked him up. Ross says the spring of the rowlock worked out, and he upset, breaking the box of the

boat Hanlon, meantime, went ap the course,

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

London, July 30 .- At Brad the Turks offered a nominal resistance to the Austrian forces which crossed here, refusing to strike their

of the River Save, and will advance straight to Serajevo. There it will meet, about the 15th of August, a division from Dalmatia, and then the occupation will be complete.

A correspondent at Vienna states it is rumored that the Turks object to evacuating Varna unless the Russians remove forty-eight hours' march from Constantinople.

A despatch from Vienna says it is rumoured to the house of another brother in Paris, where that Gen. Todleben refuses to withdraw his Frederick came to see me; he knew me and men from the vicinity of Constantinople before the withdrawal of the Turkish fleet. Difficulties are also reported to have arisen 3,000 miles to see him. He was wretched and in regard to the return of Turkish prisoners

Alluding to the delay of Turkey in ratifysaying that intrigues had been discovered aiming at the overthrow of Safvet Pasha and a return to the San Stefano treaty and a Russian protectorate. The despatch says the Sultan was at one time inclined to yield to

VIENNA, July 30 .- The Political Correspondence reports that the Turkish agitation has raised an insurrection against the Ottoman authorities at Serajevo, the capital of Bosnia. Belgrade, July 30 .- It is stated in well informed circles that proposals will be made in September to make Servia a kingdom.

Bucharest, August 1 .- Orders have been received by officers in charge of various stations in Bulgaria and Roumania to prepare supplies for part of the Russian army, which will shortly return home.

New York, August 1 .- The Herald's Denver special despatch states:—Prof. Watson feels hourly more positive as to his discovery of Vulcan. Within three weeks he expects to locate it so exactly that it may hereafter be found by any powerful telescope. Edison, before leaving for California, advanced a plan for finding new stars that has caused astronomers to listen with much interest. His plan is to adjust his tasimeter to its extreme sensitiveness, and attach it to a large telescope, which moves slowly in a semicircular direction. Whenever the telescope points at a star the same is evidenced by the sensitive little instrument. He states if will be possible to discover stars too remote to be seen. When he cannot see them he will feel them.

TRIESTE, August 2 .- It is reported that men belonging to the Austrian navy, on leave, will shortly be ordered to rejoin their posts. Torpedoes have been placed Klek and other points on the Dalmatian coast, and extraordinary precautions are taken in the waters of Pola and in the roadstead of Gasana.

Rose, August 2.—The funeral of Cardinal Franchi will take place on next Monday. In the meantime, the audiences at the Vatican will be suspended.

Rome, August 2.—It is stated in clerical circles that Monseigneur C. Aloisi Masello, the Papal Nuncio at Munich, has arrived at an understanding with Bismarck relative to the modus vivendibetween Germany and the

London, August 2 .- A Constantinople despatch of Thursday says there is no foundation for the the report that Safvet Pasha is to be superseded as Grand Vizier.

London, August 2.—The Port says an at-tempt will be made to get the debate in the Commons protracted until Tuesday, but this does not find favor, and a division is expected about two o'clock on Saturday morning. Considerable pairing is expected, and it is also stated every effort is making to end the session of Parliament on the 17th.

Regarding the rumor that Todleben refuses to withdraw, before the withdrawal of the British fleet, a despatch from Berlin says that Gortschakoff has made a solemn promise at Berlin that the Russian forces should be withdrawn upon the evacuation of Varna and Shumla

A Berlin despatch says the Ottoman Embassy, although it has not yet received formal ratification, has received a telegram saying the Sultan has sanctioned the Treaty of Ber-

A special from Berlin reports the ratifications of the Treaty of Berlin have arrived from all the Powers except Turkey. An exchange of ratifications takes place on Saturday, as the Congress arranged, notwithstanding the Porte's delay.

It is stated that the Austrians were fired at for two hours in crossing the river Save by united Mohammedan and Christian bands. It is also said that these will fall back and concentrate in the defiles leading to Herzegovina as the Austrians advance.

Panis, August 2.—The French Government, at the request of the United States, has formally invited foreign powers to an International Monetary Congress in Paris, August the 10th.

Berlin, August 2.-Returns of elections show that the Socialists polled 30,000 votes in Hamburg, 12,000 in Altona, 7,000 in Kiel, 12,000 in Breslau, 13,000 in Dresden, 14,000 in Leipsic, 11,000 in Ebberfeld, 10,000 in Harnburg, 6,500 in Hanover, 4,000 in Frankfort, and 4,000 in Stuttgart. Latest returns indicate the election of seventy-three Conservatives against one hundred and ten of various liberal parties, sixty-seven Ultramontanes and three Socialists.

New York, August 3 .- A body, supposed to be John Stapleton's, was found in East River on Wednesday. During the funeral yester-day, a family named Welch called at the house and proved that the body was that of John Welch. Stapleton's body was subsequently found. A body, believed to be that of the missing Edward Buckstein, was found in the North River last night. There is no clue to the Jersey City murder mystery. The runored arrest and confession was a hoax.

The theologians have discovered a prophey of what has happened at Berlin in the eigth chapter of Zechariah, and the last verse.—"In those days it shall come to pass, that ten men shall take to hold out of all languages of the nations: never shall take hold of the, skirt of him that is a Jew, saying, We will go with you; for we have heard that Gon is with vous The contention is that there are ten languages . " of the nations" represented at Berlin —being we suppose, German, English, Russian, French, Italian, Turkish, Greek, Roumanian Serb, and Magyar, though we fancy it would be casy, looking to the excessively composite nature of Austria, to make up more. Another slight difficulty as to the prophecy is, that in all propabality the lead at the Congress has not by any means been Lord Beaconsfield's and still less the motive for following his lead so far as it was followed, that belief in the divine guidance of Lord Beaconsfield's which taking his time, however, and went around is here suggestep. But considering the diffi-the stake boat at 5:28. On his return he culty of finding propheties which have any showed some fine rowing, but didn't over sort of seeming reference to the modern con-the exert himself. He reached the point in ditions of things, the passage may be admitted.

The True Witness.

AND

AWCATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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MONTREAL, WEDNESD AY, AUG. 7.

CALENDAR-AUGUST, 1878.

THURSDAY, 8-SS. Cyriacus, Larg us, and Smaragdus, Martyrs.

FRIDAY, 19-Vigil of St. Lawrence. St. Ro manus, Martyr.

SATURDAY, 10-ST, LAWRENCE, MARTYR. Bp. Verol, St. Augustine, died, 1876.

SUNDAY, 11-NINTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST. Epist. 1 Cor. x. 6-14; Gosp. Luke xix. mighty fallen. 41-47. Bp. Fenwick, Boston, died, 1846.

Monday, 12-St Clare, Virgin. TUESDAY, 13-Of the Octave of St. Lawrence SS. Hippolytus and Cassian, Martyrs Cons. Bp. Becker, Wilmington, 1868. WEDNESDAY, 14-Of the Octave. Vigil of the

Assumption. Fast. St. Eusebius, Con-

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

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

As the expenses attending the issue of such nn enterprise as the Evening Post are necessarily large, and as for a while we shall rely ecompon the True Witness to pay a part, we trust those of our subscribers in arrears will forward their indebtedness, or pay it over to our agent, who will shortly visit them. We hope our friends will the more cheerfully do menthis and help us in our circulation by obtaing for us new readers, seeing that the price of the True Witness has been reduced to \$1.50, while in size it has been enlarged 102 . four columns, and is now one of the best and cheapest weekly papers on this continent.

THE TURN OF THE TIDE.

It is just as we expected. We notice that several of our contemporaries have taken a sudden liking to Irish Catholics. The Reformers and Conservatives are commencing to sound their praises, and in honied tones to court the favor of their assistance. No doubt Irishmen will be wide awake to all these subtletics, and will take them for what they are and Conservatives will turn a deaf ear to Irish questions, but before the elections, what "a broth of a boy" Pat is. The Reformers Elected us that they did this, that and the other to i and then the Conservatives will seriously as-, sure us they have ever been our friends, &c., &c., &c., and so on, until the day after the stail election, when both parties will commence another long term of abuse.

PROTECTION US. FREE TRADE.

Free Trade rs. Protection. They are big questions, and ones on which, no doubt, most ngitated England almost to rebellion, and sary. Here, we think all men are loyal; or, Australia, too, for a long time, was torn without they are not, they should pack up their the conflicting arguments in favor of, or against, a protective tariff. In the United the :: States the question is far from being settled Every man in Canada must be alive to the any city in the Dominion, will the question cations of it are everywhere around us. We assume an aspect of great importance. It behooves every man to find out the two sides very decided opinions as to which would be best for Montreal, we must await the development of circumstances before we give these opinions to the public.

MONTREAL CENTRE.

 $V_{2}(\gamma,\gamma)$

From all we can learn about Montreal Centre, we believe that the people in that division are determined to take their own business into their own hands. It is to us evident that a spirit of self-reliance has now taken a firm hold upon the people, and that they are resolved to resist outside interference in their affairs. If we are rightly informed, they object to anyone who is not an elector in til Christians of all religions will have to the Division having anything to say in the stand shoulder to shoulder in the coming result in much good. In constitutionally governed countries, the electors are masters of the situation, and it is not from a dictatorial few that the policy of the people can originate There can be nothing more fatal to constitu- Party Tunes. The writer denies that there is tional government than the practice of attempting to force candidates upon the people without the electors, so should the electors be first consulted upon all questions affecting their

beliethe to true him.

f he will, but who will be Independent first, and open all questions affecting the interests of his co-religionists. It will not do to be Independent first, and Conservative or Reformer afterwards.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

offered to raise \$50,000 to enable their rethren in Canada to contest the question of the illegality of the Order in Quebec. Thi means, of course, if the question is brought before the Privy Council of England. Fifty thousand dollars is a big sum, indeed, too big sum to be raised by the Orangemen in Ireland. They have abundant calls upon their own money, and if the "200,000" Orangemen of Canada cannot raise the necessary funds, we hardly think that the brothren in reland will respond so cheerily to the call for funds. If there are "200,000" Orangemen in Canada five cents a head would give \$10,000 -quite a respectable sum to commence proceedings with. And then would it not be more dignified for the Orangemen of Canada to depend upon themselves, and neither apoeal to their Protestant friends, nor the Orangem en of Ireland, for help? But so are the

THE VOLUNTEERS. We are . and to notice that the disgraceful who attacks them because they are Volunteers should remember, that no matter who or what they are, once they are in uniform, zens, and must be respected by the m. n who wear it. Unwanton attacks upon Volun teers are simply unwonted rowdyism. Volunte on Whoever the "Citizen of Montreal" is, ing is a duty and deserves to be respected, perhaps he would have the courage of his and not to be abused. There may be men in convictions and let us all know his name. the service that we believe are there illegally and with whom we intend to have a fair fight on the question, but that is no reason why we should break each others' heads. We are hopeful, however, that these effect brawls will now altogether Cease, and that Volunteers will abrain from giving cause of offence, while civilians will not unwantonly arouse a spirit of resentment which they would quickly find to their disadvantage.

LOYALTY.

In England one hardly ever hears the vord "loyalty" mentioned; here it is upon every nincompoop's lips. In this country is ocks as if men doubted each other to such an extent that every man is expected "to wear his loyalty upon his sleeve for daws to peck at." What is the cause of this? We frankly admit that we do not understand. What we can understand is a bold and manly allegiance, such as men, not serfs, give their Sovereign. We can understand the manhood of Canada declaring with one voice that this keep it so. We can understand the settled loyalty which is characteristic in Great ritain, where no man suspects his neighb and where all men stand ready to defend the His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate was honor, or to uphold the interest of the country. Here, too, the man who could not be loyal to the Dominion could be loyal to no other was not. One died at a prime old age. country in the world. Such a man is a con-title other died in the prime of manhood. live in any community. We have here the perfection of government—the One of the great questions of the day is stability of the monarchy with the impetus and liberty of a republic. Why, then, this constant talk about loyalty? It has become of the weal or wee of Canada depends. They fulsome in its excess, and we think unneces-minds appeared insurmountable. Calin and traps and leave.

A struggle between Socialism and Order issue, and in Montreal, perhaps, more than in will one day convulse the world. The indisee it in the Old World and in the new; in the triumph of Kearney in California, and now of the question before he commits himself to in the successes achieved by the Socialists of either. Like all great issues, there is much to Germany. These are but the rumblings of say on both sides, -and although we hold the volcano which sooner or later will startle mankind and, perhaps, set the world ablaze. In that hour of peril the men who strove to wrench from its hold the most Conservative of institutions, the Catholic Church, will remember, that in that attempt they advanced the Socialistic cause by ages. Protestantism is no friend of social disorder, but the fanatics who rave about "Ultramontane lies" are but nourishing the seeds of social decay. Whatever faults the enemies of the Church may attribute to it, none of them will deny that the Church is Conservative, and that it is the foe of Socialism in every form. This fact may, perhaps, never be fully realized unnomination of their men. This is a manly shife—between Infidelity and Socialism upon and intelligent policy, and one which must one hand, and Christianity and Order upon the other.

PARTY TUNES.

We print a letter from an Orangeman on any such tune as "Croppies lie down," and says that there are no words to the "Proteswho had more wit than decency. We can understand Orangemen being ashumed of their sham, but we mean a man who will go to the table without of his family. The fact is Legislature. If Orangeism is illegal, the am a Reformer, and upon all the questions. The Rev. Father Foley has been appointed House of Commons, with all his party feelings withat Orangeism is to Catholicity like Rous. Local Legislature cannot help itself. House of Commons, with all his party feelings withat Orangeism is to Catholicity like Rous Local Legislature cannot help itself.

seau's hatred of all literary contemporaries, which partook the character of phrensy. On that point Rousseau was a social scourge, just Conservative or Reformer first; he must be as Orangeism is a "religious" scourge when Lorne will not indulge in expensive equip taken by our people will have been abandon-Catholicity is concerned. We may be able ages and thus invite extravagance, or cultivate ed by them, and they will, too, be deservedly o live peaceably, but we can never be friends. at the same time we do not doubt but the letter we publish was written in good faith, The Orangemen in Ireland have, it is said, but if the writer just looks at the book we referred to he will see how much he is mis-

WHAT THEY THINK OF US.

The London correspondent of the Irish cave that:

A citizen of Montreal, who was lately in Ingland, furnishes me with but a poor account the Colonial Militiaman, who are displaying the Adesire to assist the mother country in case a rupture with Russia. "By the side of them to London costernonger," I am assured would look almost a gentlemen." I should have felt reducting the apparent of a rupture of the side of them.

adjutant is a prize for which military men Orangemen. We know better. But the man country, and valuable prizes are open for we think he will do far more good than harm, competition. Then each efficient Volunteer receives his capitulation grant, which is relatively more than the \$6.00 received by that uniform should be respected by the citi-the Volunteers in Canada. Give here the same facilities, and we see no reason why there could not be as good battalions turned



THE LATE APOSTOLIC DELEGATE. Not since the death of Pope Pius IX. have the Catholics of Canada, or perhaps of this continent, received such a shock as startled dead. The one was, however, expected, the Intellectually Bishop Conroy was agiant among men, his large mind grasping with statesmanlike power difficulties which to smaller dignified in demeanour, he impressed the force of his genius upon all with whom he came into contact, and he was in conscquence universally respected and beloved. Wherever he went honour, almost royal, awaited him, and he left his surroundings more beloved than when he came. His death is a great loss to the Catholics of Canada, and indeed Protestants too may join in the regret, for the Apostolic Delegate was a man who desired to do all in his power to fulfil the scriptural injunctions of preaching "peace on earth and good will unto all men."

we think, wishes that the Orangemen who too, a mistake to suppose that there will be no in the Province of Quebec. For instance, how can an Orangeman be a magistrate? If Orangeism is illegal, surely no member of an illegal society can be entrusted consulting them. As all power comes from tant Boys" except those inserted by some one with the administration of the law. On the the question of Separate Schools in New 12th of July the citizens might witness the representation. And what is good of the party songs, but we scarcely think that presumably a member of the Orange Order explain. There will, or ought not to be, much independent representatives to Parliament thour of trial—the Post or the Gazette, the Centre is equally good of every other electoral the writer of the letter will succeed in in command of the troops in front of the difficulty about a programme, and this product in the country. We care not who is convincing the public that Orangemen have selected. To us it is a matter of indifference not offensive and insulting songs in their of a similar nature, and it will become the letter will become the Let him be Rouge or Blue, Protectionist or vocabulary. If he takes up the "Dominion Local Legislature to deprive members of illegal and not the Conservative or Reform holding any office of emothink they can throw dust in the eyes of the treal Centre:

The Protest sake. And by this we used the saving of the Local Legislature of the local centre in the rich of the line of the local centre independent representatives to Parliament thour of trial—the Post or the Gazette, the independent representatives to Parliament thour of trial—the Post or the Gazette, the Centre independent representatives to Parliament thour of the difficulty about a programme, and this product a programme, and this product in the country. We care not who is convincing the public that Orangemen have Bank of Montreal. There are many instances gramme we wish to see placed first, and then Canada and equal justice, and not on the side of past answer, and let the living fervour of the Conservative or Reform programme after of past answer, and let the living fervour of the Conservative or Reform programme after of past answer, and let the living fervour of the Conservative or Reform Post or past answer, and let the living fervour of the Conservative or Reform Clubs, and the country song in their of the Conservative or Reform Clubs, and the Conservative the Protest sake. And by this we men no words which no respectable man would lument or trust in the giving of the Local people by saying, "I am a Conservative, or I

CONTEMPORARY'S OBJECTION TO dent"-that will not do. There is a principle THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

a taste for a four-in-hand. Expensive equipages are certainly not now the order of the day, for with a few creditable exceptions, the old rumbles that do not adorn our thoroughfares are of a by-gone age. Nor do we see why people who can afford it, should not drive tandem or keep a fashionable landau, the stable, but if his lordship can only incite to some more taste, and perhaps a little dash, and we expect every lady, at least, will agree

with us. THE ELECTIONS. The Gazette is doing its best to make it appear that the Post is determined to a cheap place to live in." He will think down. And again, what has party ever done champion Mr. Devlin in the forthcoming that something should be done to encourage for Irishmen? Did it attempt to shield us elections. We are aware that there are so Orangeism, and "protect" its processions in when Orangeism attempted to erect here the many political tricksters in the country that our streets, in open defiance of every Catholic standard which has brought ruin and degraan honest expression of opinion is generally in the land. Besides this, give him dation upon our native land? What party dooked upon with doubt. But there are some Free Trade, or better still, let him only desaid one word in our favor then? Were we honest men left, men who can believe that molish the custom houses, and he will at there is still such a thing as Independent once cure the hard times by applying "natempt of a corrupt public opinion? Is manjournalism, and to them we may say that the ture;" in the same manner remove all ob- hood and character given to Irishmen but to Post will champion Principle first and men afterwards. We care no more for Mr. Devlin than we do for Mr. Ryan. Let Mr. John, on the same throne, would "fix" the wiped out by a sponge which, saturated with Devlin behave as Mr. Ryan has done and alteriff" so as to "benefit and foster the agritinsult, sprinkles us with contempt? If this low himself to be nominated by two out-cultural, mining, manufacturing and other insist Irish manhood, then let us have an end to siders, and we will act towards him just terests of this Dominion; retain in Canada the it, and for ever obliterate a people in whom as we acted towards Mr. Ryan. All thousands of our fellow-citizens now obtained the spirit of their nation is dead, and from we want is that the right of the spirit of their nation is dead, and from whom nothing can be expected but the serselecting their own men should be left to the employment denied them at home; re-wility of a Helot and the cringing of a slave. the electors of Montreal Centre and not to outsiders. Mr. Ryan pays the electors of that division a poor compliment, when he accepts being made a sacrifice market," &c., nomination from gentlemen, the most of whom have nothing to do with the division at all. It is a satire upon constitutional go- own language, the future policy of each party sions of Montreal were made Tuesday night It vernment, nay more, it is an insult to the with regard to Canada and the tariff. But appears that the Conservatives nominated electors of the division, that a party of gentle-what is it, after all, any more than a few highmen should attempt to force a man upon the sounding sentences and sentiments which are representative of the division, without connot meant, and which have never been meant. Who attended these meetings? Where is sulting the electors first. If the same man And the reason will be seen presently. Is it the report of the proceedings? The Gazette was chosen, yet that choice should not reasonable for us, then, to wonder why Sir be made by the electors, and not by John forgot all this; forgot that agricultural, these two gentlemen were nominated, and no outsiders. Again, we notice that a mining, manufacturing, and other home in-reporter of the Witness interviewed dustries saddy required fostering forgot that somebody and tried to find out who thousands of fellow-countrymen preferred crisis, stand by party politics? Let us have the Irishmen were who were present at the home to foreign employment; and forgot that meeting when the nomination was made. In reply he only got one name, and that was Mr. Bernard Tansey. Now, we have heard spirator by nature and is unworthy to Pope Pius IX. died at the age of 86, while the that Mr. Bernard Tausey, over and over again; years. So shall he forget after his election the recreamts? But the treacherous Apostolic Delegate was only a little over 40. Said during the last few months:—"No more now, unless a different policy should add maparty politics for me." This we have open unimpeachable authority, and yet we see, upon the very first test, Mr. Tansey abandons his pledge. Nay, Mr. M. P. Ryan himself has said the same thing dozens of times, and yet did not forget to encourage Orange immigration forget the treachery and the deceit, and, once he has allowed himself to accept a nominafrom Ireland. The same is the case with tion, made under the most mischievous cir-Mr. Mackenzie. The Gazette, which has cumstances, because it afforded a chance of success. Perhaps when we hear the names of the other gentlemen who were present, we may be able to fix their views in the same way. A short time since every Irish Catholic in the city held these views and if a few of them desert these a nation" by protection, but this fall it is going principles, at least we must be alto do it by Free Trade. The Star, ho! Inlowed the privilege of holding on. We held dependence for it. But Sir John and by both parties, and if you do not enter a the same principles when Mr. Ryan was a his policy, the Orange "persecution," of the scorns and smiles of party politicians, and St. Patrick, the "mythical personlin was an equally pronounced Reformer. We have not changed nor do we intend to change. We have advocated the same policy over and ORANGEISM.

We are glad to notice that the counsel for pursue. We want to see a man who will go the Irish societies in the case against the Commons to resent all the latter of pursue abuse our people have received, and to fight the battles of question to one of law and not of crime. Al-Party afterwards. No man can, in our opin-though we are convinced that the action taken ion, do this unless he is willing to declare that by the Mayor will be sustained, yet no one, he is not an uncompromising Party man. It is, generally forget all about it. On the other policicals within us, we will Stand Alone.

hand, outside of the civil service circle, the were arrested should suffer imprisonment, or work for an Independent candidate. We can law has a very different effect. Then it may his Orange Conservatism on the one hand or that the law should be enforced in its entirety. make plenty of work for him. People may be tinkered so as to be ruinous to some, while his Orange Gritism upon the other, upon the We want to suppress Orangeism by legal take this satirically or as they please, but a monopoly for others. It may be made to Irish Catholics of this city, is no true friend. It is as a recress that we desire to see our to see an Orangeman suffer imprisonment best of do. There, for instance, is the question the masses or the root of the country. to see an Orangeman suffer imprisonment be-sto do. There, for instance, is the question the masses or the rest of the country. And independent candidate returned to Parliacause of his folly. We think, however, that of members of illegal societies holding positate is just how it is said to be in Canada now, ment, and the Irish Catholic who refuses to that is just how it is said to be in Canada now, ment, and the Irish Catholic who refuses to an illegal society, they should stions of trust or emolument from the Governand how it becomes so valuable for parties to join in that profess would see all the embers of an illegal society, they should stions of trust or emolument from the Governand how it becomes so valuable for parties to join in that profess would see all the embers of an illegal society, they should stions of trust or emolument from the Governand how it becomes so valuable for parties to join in that profess would see all the embers of an illegal society, they should stions of trust or emolument from the Governand how it becomes so valuable for parties to join in that profess would see all the embers of from holding all offices of trust ment. That is a big question, and it will discuss for their own ends. Or, it may be blems of Faith and Fatherland trailed at require a man who means business to fight it impartially framed so as to afford equal the heel of Party Ascendancy. We say, our out. Then, there is the question of the repre-rights and protection to all, in in-principles rights and party principles aftersentation of minorities—another big question dustrial pursuits, and in the inter- wards. Our cause before all, and then party —which must be fought out. Again, we have change of products. This is what we want, causes take their place behind us. If never the question of Separate Schools in New what we need, what Sir John A. Macdonald again, at least now an Independent politions. Brunswick—a question, by the way, which and Hon. Alexander Mackenzie refused us, cian should be sent to Ottawa. Who was singular spectacle of a magistrate, who is Mr. Devlin will, no doubt, be called upon to and what we cannot hope for unless we elect the friend of the Irish Catholics in their

The nomination of Mr. M. P. Ryan for the

at stake, and that principle must be placed at A contemporary hopes that the Marquis of the head of the poll, or else all the positions

THE COMING ELECTIONS AND THE

ridiculed by the public.

TARIFF MUDDLE. We have thus far refrained from giving our views of this important question of fiscal legislation,—the customs tariff—though we Perhaps, indeed, it is better to be laughed at have not been unmindful of its alleged, and than ruined; better to have a wife, who, like perhaps, possible adversity to Canadian pro- of Montreal Centre or not? To our know-Times, a paper well posted in military affairs, Martial Mamurra, cheapens everything and gress, industry, and interchange of commerce. ledge some of them are not, and they have buys nothing, than to be made a beggar by More than this, we had hoped to escape such one whose vanity will buy everything, but an idle task at present till the time should whose pride will cheapen nothing. But after arrive when so impotrant a question could all, when it comes to a matter of stint, the legitimately be discussed as applicable to of a rupture with Russia. "By the side of them the London costernonger," I am assured, majority of men do not care much about it, "would look almost a gentlemen." I should have felt reluctance in accepting such an expression of opinion from other than a Canadian, but I presume a native of Canada, would not mailing those of his own nationality unnecessarily."

This is hard on the Canadian Volunteer rather rejoice to see a better class of effected to advantage; for we believe any nationality unnecessarily. There should be equipages in our throughfares, for apart from remedy which might be had from that source tell the Irish Catholics what they are to do no comparison between the Canadian and the our sleighs, which are, perhaps, as fine as any are fostered and encouraged in a manner unknown in this Dominion. Each battalion the Marquis of Loruse, it would be regretable if staff of sergeants as well. The position of old gentlemen from the stock exchange to a triangle for which military men the stable but if his lordship can only incite. majority of men do not care much about it, Canada, and not to the welfare of two rival Centre to name their man or men, and outform for party parliamentary aspirants, ment upon his countrymen by refusing to We are lad to notice that the disgraceful compete. Then the commanders of corps are to some more taste, and perhaps a little dash, party organs, and for the office-seekers themattacks upon the Yolunteers are ceasing. It in most cases, wealthy men, who spend large in equestrian circles, and further coax paterselves, Hon. Sir John A. Mackenzie, and donald, and the come from the people he may be called upon sums of money in order to make their corps families to invest, in moderation, in the gay Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, and by these office to represent. To Mr. Ryan personally we teers share the view or are in sympathy with efficient. Rifle ranges are scattered over the trappings for a Rotten Row on the mountain, seekers themselves, who have both had ample have no objection. We write in the intime, and business depression enough, while terest of no man or of no party, but we in office, to at least show an honest disposi- refuse to allow the party politicians who have tion to do even part of what they now pledge been denouncing us for a long time past, to themselves to do for the country, provided throw dust in the eyes of the Irish Catholics they be supported. Place Mr. Mackenzie of this city. That game has been played long on the throne, and he will "make this enough and the time is come to put it

store to prosperity our struggling industries, so sadly depressed; prevent Canada &c.; and, also, "build up a great nation." We have now laid down, in their ustries sadly required fostering; forgot that party interests did not require it till now, he so much to say for Sir John and protection, never dreamt of protection or of making "protection" views, of some advantage. The Herald, in 1875, also undertook to "build up

SERFS OR MEN-WHICH?

representation of Montreal Centre is not worth a row of pins. The gentlemen who nominated him are unknown, and we have no evidence to prove who or what they are. It s from the electors of Montreal Centre that this nomination should take place, and it appears to us to be presumptuous for a "Conservative Association" to dictate to the electors who, or who shall not, be their candidate. Again, how do we know that the members of the "Conservative Association" are electors no more right to force a candidate upon the division, than they have to name who shall contest Gaspe or Winnipeg. It is, we contend, for the electors of Montreal not denounced by all, and held up to the constacles to Canadian prosperity and progress, make them cringe before the lash of their and "build up a great nation;" while Sir foes? Is the record of all our wrongs to be

THE ELECTIONS.

According to the morning papers, the nomination for the West and Centre Divi-Mr. M. P. Ryan for the Centre and Mr. M. H. Gault for the Western. So this is the policy. does not say; it merely mentions the fact that more. But we have a right to ask-who were the Irishmen present who, at this their names. With one voice a few days ago a statesman's first interest was that of his the Irishmen of Montreal said—Party politics country, and not his own, while he enjoyed a career at the head of affairs of over twenty ligent position to take—and who now are terially to the permanence of his office. But sprat to catch its salmon. It has commenced throughout all this time, if Sir John forgot to sprat to catch its salmon. It has commenced to explain the Orange question. And we are foster home industry because his own or his to forget the insult and the wrong, we are to the Gazette of Montreal. It deceived us on the Oka question, and now it asks us for our suffrage and support. Well, let Irishmen Canada rich thereby, till 1873, when the Gazette found an opposition under guise of his introduction with the state of the work which is its constitution. courage enough to turn and sting the foot that presses it. Think of July '77 and July '78; think of the contempt heaped upon you age," are on the brain. So with the Mail you are not worthy to hold a place in a comand Globe. So with all the parties. What pendent may be; there may be half a dozen now is there in parties for us to admire or

The man who in this crisis attempts to pawn nominate their men. Let Mr. Ryan, or any other aspirant for Parliamentary representa-

tion, attend a meeting which should be called of Irish Catholics, and then and there decide upon the policy to pursue, and let it be recorded for all time that once at least in the history of Canada the Irish Catholic threw off the shackles of parties that despise them, and resolved to look after themselves.

INDEPENDENT. Why should there be an Independent candidate for Montreal Centre? What could he do alone and unaided? What would be his programme or how would he behave on the fiscal questions of the day? These are the questions which some men ask, and to which we shall endeavour to reply. By mutual agreement Montreal returns a French Canadian, an Irish Catholic and an English Protestant to the House of Commons. Each party has the right of selecting its own man. The Irish Catholics may select a Reformer or a Conscrvative, we do not care which, but he should be in our opinion nominated by the men he is expected to represent. Montreal Centre has sent both Reformers and Conservatives to the House, and in doing so they acted in accord with the spirit of the times. But since then two burning questions have agitated the public mind. We have witnessed a valuable church at Oka destroyed by incendiaries, and neither Reformers nor Conservatives say one word against the men who committed the deed. The Gazette and Herald alike refused to condemn the Indians, or to express one word of sympathy with outraged Catholic opinion. The excitement was intense, and the Catholics saw themselves deserted and alone. They had worked and labored for both parties and by both parties they were despised. That was our first lesson. Again, we had the Orange question, and again the same story. The Catholics found themselves alone, subject to the covert attacks of both sides in politics. Then the Irish Catholies said-Party politics to the wind, as both deserted us, so shall we desert both. That was the unanimous determination of the Irish Catholies of Montreal, and it is their almost unanimous determination to-day. Now the question of fulfilling that determination will soon be the question of the hour, and men ask themselves what good will an Independent candidate do? We answer: he will fulfill what we all promised, and sending him to the House of Commons will be a PROTEST against the treatment to which both sides subjected us. It will be our declaration of rights, and our public testimony that no party can with impunity insult and wrong us without suffering whatever injury it is in our power to inflict. Why should we return a man pledged to Sir John A. Macdonald? Perhaps some people will say because the Gazette recommends himthen let "Oka" and the "12th" answer. Just the same with the Reformers, "Oka" and the "12th" can answer for them too. To return either a Reformer or a Conservative, as such, now, would be to give a public endorsement to the destruction of our churches and to the attempt to force upon us an Orange procession. Send a Reformer or a Conservative to the House los Commons now and you endorse the act of the Oka Indians and express sympathy with the Orange display. If you make no prores against the wrongs that have been done you, you accept these wrongs and are prepared to put up with the same thing again and all for PARTY. We all know that a man may have strong party feelings, and be a good friend to Irish Catholic interest, but why allow himself to be the tool of either side. What was to prevent Mr. Ryan from joining in this Protest? Why not come out as an Independent, still retaining his party views on all the tiscal questions of the hour? Why could he not be a Protectionist or a Free Trader, but be INDEPENDENT for the PROTEST sake. If Mr. Ryan had taken that course he would still probably be supported by his party, and he would have sustained the character of his people. No one questions Mr. Ryan's honesty of purpose. No one doubts that he is a good man, but in this crisis he should not, in our opinion, have placed the Conservative cause before the question of resenting the insult and the wrong that has been heaped upon his fellow countrymen. Not that we could be satisfied with a servile following of any party, for the condition of affairs in Canada are now such that we want a man who will look after the interest of the Irish Catholics with the keenness of

We want, in fact, an Independent candidate, and we ask-where is he? Is there not one Irish Catholic who in this crisis will put party politics aside, and while retaining his own views on the fiscal questions of the day, put Principle above all.

TOM WHITE ON THE RAMPAGE.

The Gazette of Friday last substitutes personal abuse for argument. It denounces the to the reasoning of the Post. A British subject coming to a British colony is subjected to all sorts of insults because he was not born here. The editor of the Gazette insults his fathers' bones in the grave by writing of men as "adventurers" because they came to Canada to make it their home. He outrages the common sense of everyone whose ancestry is not native and to the manner born. If the "adventurer" of the Post did not oppose the policy of the Gazette, he would not be subjected to its insults. If he did not expose its be saved. In reply to our question as to who P. Ryan, the Gazette says :-

stock in Ontario, known as the Huntington do as all other corps had done before them.

"It is sufficient to say that among the Irish Copper Mine. It has assumed that every The alarm was sounded. It was all a convergentiemen whose shoe latchets; the advention of Reform in Canada is a Conspiracy to murder Orangemen. An informer lurer who traduces them is unworthy to unloss. There were among them gentlemen who, by servative, and deals with him accordingly. It named Smith, with the eagerness of a madman,

their energy and industry, by their business tact and ability, have secured for themselves positions of prominence in this city, and have made the name of Irish Catholic respected and respectable in the community. There were among them gentlemen who have a solid interest in the prosperity of the country, who on that account labor under this disadvantage, as compared with the man who insults them, that they cannot leave at a moment's notice, to ply their trade in new fields and pastures green, if misfortune should overtake them here."

Yes, but who were they? Why not tell us pho they were? Publish their names, in order that we may meekly acknowledge our lowly origin and our willingness to "unloose the shoe latchets" of those "solid" men. Who are they, for that is the point we wish to pin the Gazette to, and, until it answer, its vulgar personalities will not save it from the charge that it dare not make public the names of of your rights. See for yourself how the Well, we do not complain of that, because the the lofty men whose "shoe latches" we are unworthy to unloose." And, as to the "adventurer." It is an idle phrase, which could be returned to the man who uses it. That "adventurer" is not as unknown in Montreal as the editor of the Gazette appears to think. There are men here who know him and all belonging to him, and to them the "adventurer" can leave his record. The slanders of the Gazette can make him neither better nor worse than he is. It may represent him in a false light, or place his likeness in a bad one, but he will remain the same. Not so the slanderer; for calumny always makes the calumniator worse, but the calumniated—never. We have fought principles, but never men; but the Gazette attacks the individual and leaves the principle alone. We again ask for the names of the gentlemen who attended the meeting at which Mr. Rvan was nominated. Are the Irish people to be satisfied with a nomination made by they know not who? Of course this "adventurer" has no right to ask the question. but this "adventurer" will ask the question, and will continue to ask it until the mouthing maniken who guides the policy of the Gazette will be wriggling in the agonics of defeat. A hard battle was once fought to secure the Irish Catholics of this city the privilege of nominating their own men, but now the Gazette would rob them of this privilege and hand it over to a committee of men whose names is loes not publish. And then the Gazette charges as with a desire to isolate the Irish Catholics from the rest of the community—yes from such a community as we know nothing about. Because we hold on to the principle, that the candidate for Montreal Centre should be nominated by the electors of Montreal Centre, because we hold to the belief that those electors have the right of knowing who nominates their men, the Gazette goes crazy, and abuses an individual, but declines the ssue at hand. For eighteen months we have stood these personal attacks without making a single reply. Our courtesy has, it appears, not been understood, and now if personalities are to be in order, well, let them come. They are not of our seeking, and we will put them aside just as soon as other journalists are willing. As to the charge that the Post is the organ of Mr. Devlin, the Gazette is very much astray. We care no more for Mr. Devlin than we do for Mr. Ryan. all the railroads, and most all other such se-Our interests are to see that our people curities worth investing her gold in; and will not be fooled by either of them, and the championship of the Gazette is not likely to assist Mr. Ryan among them, nor will its personal insult blind them to the fact that it has not answered the question - Who Nominated Mr. Ryan? If we are rightly informed, the two gentlemen who nominated Mr. Ryan were not frish Catholies, and it is "a poor compliment to the electors of St. Ann's Ward" to be obliged to chronicle the fact. Again, let us remind the "editor" of the Gazette, that his day among Irish Catholics has gone. The Oka and the Orange question settled that, and in all Montreal to-day he could not get a corporal's guard of Irish Catholics

The Post has done its share toward destroying his false hold upon Irish Catholic sympathy, and hence his anger. It has been instrumental in pulling off the mask and of enabling the people to see a hypocrite and a bigot. It has been, in its way, instrumental in preventing his nomination, and in return it assails the editor personally. Politically the power of the Gazette among Irish Catholics is at an end, and it is because of this that it now shows its teeth, and declare war to the knife.

to nominate him for any constituency in

We are in some respects sorry for Mr. Tom White in his anger, but he may find consolation in the fact that his anger gives the public a better opportunity of understanding him.

THE NEGLECT OF THE INDUSTRIES OF CANADA.

In reviewing, a few days ago, the sad decline of Canadian industry and the consequent and more deplorable decline of her national wealth, there seems to have existed one in-"adventurer" of the Post, but does not reply dustry in which Canada is, perhaps, ahead of give her due credit. That industry is the Britain in life" be not lessened or in any way What hardware it has not flung at the Pope and Asia, with the rest of us? is now directed against the Conservatives, and the Conservatives returning the broadside with interest. In its onslaught on the poor false teachings and treachery, he would not Conservative who forgets the Pacific business pany borrowed eight rifles from the St. Jean be made the target for personal attack. But and believes himself persecuted, the Globe Baptiste Infantry Company. These rifles the Gazette is so blinded with its own passions spares no one but the Reformer, who also apwere to be used at a theatrical entertainment that it is doing more to be damned than to pears as innocently as if he never in his life in the Theatre Royal. The practice was a location of the second process of the se attended the meeting that nominated Mr. M. Scotchmen believe he had a Bonanza or Com-the terrible St. Jean Baptiste Company dared

accidentally admitted to be ruinous?

have no market beyond her own territory for a fine illustration of our condition. We are told—we see by the arguments of the Globe ing upon Reformers and Conservatives as that, very contrary indeed to our own situation, not with standing the actual specie wealth interest of our people. of the wealthiest and most favored nation (England) carth ever yet saw, no nation, no people can live without home industry, in order to supply, not only its own markets, but also a portion of those of foreign nations. The same rule applies to Canada, and, unless observed, it is only a question of time when her people must either starve or leave the coun ry. This is the case with England. Yet, as we have said just above, she has more ready money than any other nation in the world. There are few places in the world in which she does not own from which she, therefore, does not draw inerest. Now, if England, with all such ad vantages, cannot live without daily recourse to far more than her share of every industry in the world of which human ingenuity and skill are capable of inventing and moving, edness; and this, too, for a batch of people 4,000,000 in number? What, then, can this army of traitors mean, who advocate that our prosperity lies in importation, provided "we get it cheaper," and not in what we produce in our own domain? But our contemporary abounds in kindness which is as novel as the nethod of getting rich by producing nohing or by importing steel rails at a loss to the country, it is variously estimated, at from \$1,617,000 to \$2,000,000, besides an annual interest of some \$90,000 which will be a tax on the people of Canada for all time. Without this kindness it tells us we can neither be loyal, prosperous, nor independent. This sort of kindness is to let American and foreign merchants and manufacturers, and mining operators, continue to glut our markets with the products of their industries. and our own, either to shut up shop, like the sugar refiners, or look elsewhere for markets, or to use our contemporary's own words, to " cultivate trade with Europe, South. America, Africa, Australia, and other equally remote places. How amusing, and how harmless, we hope, is this presumption. Would it not our own merchants, manufacturers and laborers of all classes look well toclose up the gates of home industry or seek market for their products in South Americal and Africa, in order that the "trade which

THE 53RD BATTALION.

Some months ago an amateur theatrical combought a steel rail, a "Neebing Hotel," or made common one and no one questioned it, until stock in Ontario, known as the Huntington do as all other corps had done before them. Copper Mine. It has assumed that every The alarm was sounded. It was all a con-non-believer of Reform in Canada is a Con-spiracy to murder Orangemen. An informer

knows more about the British constitution sent "special" information to head-quarters. than Daniel Webster did about the American. "Two hundred stand of rifles" were stored "The Americans," it says, "are hostile to Her away to slaughter the Orangemen. The Majesty, because they know how to build up informer did not communicate with the authorities Walls, and try to outdo England in thorities who are placed in charge of the St. manufactures and in whatever other industry. Jean Baptiste Infantry Company, but he comthey can." "For Canadians," the Globe conmunicated with Ottawa direct. And Ottawa
tinues, "who call themselves British subjects,
it is disgraceful and disloyal to attempt to
devise obstacles to the trade by which the
and orderlies were set to work, armouries people of Great Britain keep themselves in searched, the mare's nest was found-the life." "By which they keep themselves in conspiracy exploded, and the informer Lung life," hear this, Canadian workman, farmer, his head for very shame. But a wrong was stock raiser, miner, manufacturer, merchant. done to a body of men, and an enquiry or scholar, coming from the pledged defender was demanded, but was never given. Globe convicts itself of what it has in its heart, military authorities have the power of doing and what the Evening Post is now laying as they please, and no satisfaction need be open to you; namely, that unless you take to given. Well, some months pass, and the 12th your respective industries and develop to the of July comes. A battalion of men, some of fullest extent the resources of the country and whom were not, we are informed, sworn in produce, not only for home consumption, but came to Montreal, and, in leaving it, they fire also sufficient more for export to turn the at and wound some little boys who were play-balance of trade in your favor, as the Globe ing at lacrosse. The outrage is glaring. Even says of the people of England. Syon can their friends almost admit the crime. Everynot live." It tells us further, "that no body calls for an investigation, but so far no party in Britain, not even a single states- investigation has taken place. This time it man, ever declared it right for any colony or is not a Catholic corps that has the charge pre-hers to place barriers against the importation ferred against it! This time it is an Orange of articles, which the people of Great Britain stattalion, and, dare we say, hence the silence! may desire to export." Well, we are sorry Occurring within the Province of Quebec, we that our contemporary should, in these days have a right to expect that the Local Governof rivalry and knowledge, be so totally desti-sment would have taken some steps in the tute of information. Did not Burke, Chatham, smatter, but up to the present the Local Goand a thousand others, that we could name for "vernment has not budged. How often have the information of the Globe, declare our we said that Reformers and Conservatives were right to regulate our industries and commerce. alike, and is this not another proof of it! Our as to ourselves would seem most judicious, youths shot down by men who disgrace the What Parliament, what statesman, but the British uniform, and not one word arrogant, narrow-minded Brougham, ever at-of enquiry, so far as we can learn tempted to deny us this right? Are we to be This is not fair, it is not soldierly. loyal to British merchants, or any other mer-According to the articles of war an inquiry is chants, because we are loyal to the British a necessity, and unless Orangemen in uniform Crown? Are we disgraceful because we take sare at liberty to do as they please, that enquiry up arms against the policy of importings will take place. If it does not then a feeling articles for our use, that we ourselves could of insecurity will overcome us all. Justice as well produce—a policy which the Globe will, be a fiction, and order will be threatened. Peace under such circumstances is hardly Again,—the Globe adds: "Confine England possible. If we are to have any guarantee oher own markets," that is, should Canada. that our lives are not to be placed at the among the other nations of the world, pro- mercy of men in whose impartiality we have duce all that she consumes, England would no confidence, on every occasion of riot, this enquiry will not be burked. To the Governher surplus products, "and her people must ment of Mr. Joly we have a right to look for starve or leave the country." Now, here is help, and if we do not get it, well, we will receive another proof of the necessity of look-

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

[It will be understood that we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.]

PARTY TUNES.

To the Editor of the Evening Post. Sin,-Being a constant reader of your valuable paper, I invariably see mention made c certain songs, one of which you call "We'll kick the Pope before us," and the other "Croppies lie down," and which you ascribe to Orangemen. Now, I beg to differ with you in this matter. As to the first mentioned, there is no such song known to the Orangemen of that name, but it is a corruption of the ture called "Rise ye Sons of William," which rely a marching tune and has no wor. whatever to it, although some ruffians have strung a parcel of insulting ribaldry together, (which no man who has any self-respect could hear without disgust) and sing it to that air, and which you must allow is not the fault of the Orangemen. As to "Croppies how can we, who have no money at all. Nay, lie down," it is a song entirely enknown to who have, perhaps, \$300,000,000 less than Orangemen, in this city at any rate, and I for Orangemen, in this city at any rate, and I for enough to pay our public and private indebt- one never heard it in my life, but the tune which Catholics seem to think is "Croppies lie down," is no other than the "Protestant Boys," a marching tune, which has no words to

it whatever, except some trash made up by scoundrels who have more wit than decency, and who have nothing to do with Orangemen. Hoping that you will, in justice to the Orange body, insert this,

I remain yours.

THE REV. MR. CAMPBELL ON ORANGEISM. To the Editor of the Evening Post :

Sir,-On casually glancing over a back number of the Post, I came across a resume of a sermon delivered by the above gentlema to his congregation in the Point St. Charles Presbyterian Church. The substance of hi remarks went to prove that Orangeism is instituted to uphold the Protestant succession to the crown of Great Britain and loyalty to he British throne. He then waxes wroth, and denounces the actors who caused the Orange celebration to terminate in the finsco is did here on the last 12th of July, and winds up by expressing his indignation at the outrage and injustice perpetrated against Her Majesty's Orange subjects who, although the recognized champions of Protestantism, and loyal upholders of the Protestant succession and the British constitution, and civil and not be a fine specimen of liberty. Would religious liberty, are thus shamefuly treated in a British colony! Now, if facts are stronger proof than words, practice than professions, he principle of Orangeism "Civil or Religious Liberty," nor ultra loyalty to crown, throne or country, but hatred of Catholicity The murderous assault made by all other countries, for which we neglected to keeps Americans and the people of Great members of the Orange Order on a Catholic prolies thus attempted to exercise "Civil and villanous practice of writing one thing and molested, thereby continuing the havoc Religious Liberty," and the treasonable conduct meaning another. In this the party journals, among us at the present rate? Why not reign, the Prince of Wales, at Kingston—particularly the Reform journals of Toronto, manufacture and produce in our own domain sufficiently demonstrate the character of excel. Of these, the Globe, in its verfor our markets and consumption, and let Orange loyalty and the hollowness of Orangesion of trade, as usual, is ahead, and Americans and Europeans take their chances, men's pretensions to be regarded as champions regulates the market for all the rest of finding markets in South America, Africa of "Civil and Religious Freedom" for all! The thing is simply ridiculous. Again—if Orangeism, according to Mr. Campbell, perpetuated solely founded and secure the British Succession and as a standing expression of ultra-loyalty to England's throne and welfare, how are v to account for the existence of the order in the Republic of the United States, for instance? How can its members there claim a raison d'etre? Certainly, the existence of the Orange organization under a Government such as our American neighbors glory in, is not only anomalous and illogical, but felonious and treasonable and can only be explained on the basis that I have already laid down—viz, that Orangeism is purely and simply fostered in hatred of Catholicity wherever found.

FACTS CONCERNING THE 51st MILITIA BATTALION.

To the Editor of the Evening Post.

DEAR SIR,-As I observe you are agitating the volunteer question and calling loudly for a change. I beg to forward you some information relative to the 51st battalion. There is one company in this battalion, commande by Captain Tiddes, which is exclusively Orange. There is one Catholic compan commanded by Captain St. Marie; in all the Orange element prevails more or less, except in the company mentioned. Numbers of men who had never before been volunteers and never will again, were uniformed for the occasion, and when a man in the cavalry could not obtain the uniform proper to his branch he cheerfully accepted that of the 51st, and fell into line for the nonce, in order, as he said, to have a slap at the Montreal papists. The Orange flag was hoisted by the battalion it Hemmingsford, but Colonel Rogers sternly ordered it down, saying there should be no partyism it, the corps. While in town and at partyism it, the corps. he Tannaries the men got drunk-mostly the Orangemen-and were in a most helpless con They were the same class of men o whom Abercrombie said in 1797 in Ireland They are formidable only to themselves. This was more particularly observable in the skating rink.

Yours truly

Centerville, July 28, 1878.

THE COMING DOMINION ELECTION

To the Editor of the Evening Post. Sin,-As the elections for the Federal Parament will soon be upon us, it is high time hat a little wholesome agitation should I inaugurated on the subject for general guid mee and edification. However faintly the ine that divides the two great political parties of this country into Liberals and Conserva tives is drawn, still such a line does exist. is to-day, more than ever, well It shows that the platform of the Rouges, the actual governing party is Free Trade, while that of their opponents, the Conservatives, is Protection. The leaders on both sides concede that this is the issue upon which they est their claims to the sunrage of the electors n the coming struggle for power. Therefore, t can no longer be pretended, as has been the ashion in the past, that there no appreciable difference between the polity of the Grits and that of the existing Opposition at Ottawa o that it is simply a question of his and outs between them. Results of the most sertentous nature to the welfare of the Do minion await the action of the people at the polls on this occasion, and their deci ion must make, mar or retard the prosperity From a variety of causes, which it would be oo tedious here to analyse in detail, the Doninion Government have yearly continued ortheoming general elections look gloomy equally hostile to everything affecting the adjustment of the tariff, or sufficient protec-And on this line, I repeat, is the battle beween the two parties to be fought out. It is well known that a great reaction in public sympathy and opinion has set in with regard Ottawa. It is equally well known that Montreal will return no repre-

> protection at the same time, Such a man is either a fool or a knave he takes his hearers to be suchor how, in the name of common sense and truth, can an M. P. benefit the cause of Protectionism by upholding a Government sworn to destroy it? The thing is a farce, and the proposition an absurdity. Still, we have seen such a farce enacted here not very long ago for the sake of our common honor, integrity id intelligence, let us hope that this shameful part of our history will not repeat itself. n view of the foregoing, I have no hesitation n advising such action on the part of the oting community as shall ensure a change of overnment at Ottawa. or, permit me to advert to an editorial or two, and that now since we have two Catholics in hat appeared in the Post a few days ago, ad-title Government, the notorious Godless school counting the election of at least one Independable with that was forced on this Province in 1871 ent member of Parliament for Montreal who should be a Catholic, and the special guardian of Catholic interests in the Dominion Parlinment. The idea is a good one, but scarcely enable or feasible. I fully agree with you hat in the old country we find in the Legislaure independent members-men who form a listinct political party, removed alike from

sentative in either of its three con-

stituencies who is not and has not been

f British North America. The people

Montreal now owe it to themselves that the

do not be duped a second time by sending to

parliament sham protectionists, as was done i

West Montreal. Let the citizens be on their

guard and taboo any man who proclaims him-

self a follower of McKenzie and a friend to

ceived or expected. But the case is totally different in this country. Here we have time entered it on that ticket, were soon swallowed up by one or other of the two great contending political factions into which all Legislative Assemblies are usually split up. So that it is with reason that Canadians look with suspicion upon candidates on the Independent ticket; and they are inclined to be doubly suspicious when they see a veteran politician-one who s known to be "double dyed in the wool" as turn his back on his old time associates and party, to enter, at the end of his days, on the new, perilous and oftentimes fruitless role of an Independent M.P. Now, although it is wrong to attribute motives to any man. I must confess that I have no confidencein such independent M.P.'s of the motives prompting their "new departure" in the irena of politics—a thing naturally repugnant to the formed habits of the age. The independence of such politicians is begot of waning faith in the stability or the party to which they belong, or else, it is a dodge to save a constituency that might otherwise be lost to that party through the personal un-popularity of the candidate himself or the ob-

In any case, a man's character, and not his professions and hustings' harangues on the eve of an election, should be the test of his re liability and sincerity, and this test should l

noxiousness of his politics.

all the more rigidly enforced in the case of he veteran party men suddenly and unaccountably transformed into Independents when up for parliamentary honors.

As regards the advocacy of Catholic interests on the floor of the House, they would hang fire forever if left in abeyance until taken up by Independent M. P.'s, who must, I fear, be counted for a long time to come as a solecism in Canadian politics, or as an exotic that something in our climate or atmosphere kills on as uncrringly as that the destiny of man is death. But Catholic interests will not suffer thereby. There will always be found at Ottawn hosts of "good men and true," whether Grits or Tories, to watch over and preserve those interests intact.

This is a strong party letter, but there is something more than party to consider now. It is time for "Pat" to open his eyes to the fact that this time, if never again, a protest must be entered against the tricksters on both sides.1

LETTER FROM NEW BRUNSWICK. To the Editor of the Evening Post: DEAR Sin,-The Catholics of New Brunsvick join hands with those of the old Province of Quebec, and particularly the proud city of Montreal, in the late movement relatng to the 12th of July. We have watched the progress of events in Montreal with an anxious eve, and feel proud that in the Upper Provinces of the Dominion there is one newspaper published which has the proper stamina o come forth fearlessly and defend the rights of Catholies. We, too, are glad that unity exists between the French and Irish element; long may they live in good feelings towards each other, and long may their united strength combat the evils brought on this country by the "Orange Association." Too long have Catholics stood in dread of that accursed body of men, and we in this Province thought it strange that Montreal stood aloof to this day to the insults to them offered by that association, whose record is only remarkable for bloodshed and murder. We have every reason to be thankful to God that there is one Province of this Dominion where Catholics can breathe freely, and where their religion will not be insulted and feelings injured every coming year. It is the dawn of happy future for the Province Quebec, and her sons, I hope, will live o cherish and respect the memory of Mayor Beaudry, for the noble and fearless stand taken by him in the late 12th of July, a day memorable to all Catholics, not only those of the Province of Quebec, but to all Catholics of the We, in this Province of New lominion. Brnnswick, have to witness a yearly occurrence of this degrading and insulting procession; we are in the minority in all the counties but two or three, and we seem to have been educated by necessity to look on to lose ground and prestage, until to-day, their these processions with silent contempt. But prospects for a continuance in office after the notwithstanding all that, there is a feeling of humiliation about it and those who possess n the extreme. Rut, although it would be the pure element of their Irish ancestery, to oo voluminous for a short article like the them the insults offered are not appreciated, resent to give a detailed history of the causes. But resented by whatever means may be at is I have said, that have lost the confidence, their disposal. We hope the day will come of the bulk of the people to the Liberals, I when the Catholics of the Lower Provinces We hope the day will come may be permitted to state one of the most will have a dovernment tolerant enough to otorious—their persistant refusal to grant a pass a law that will prevent the walking in procession of this abominable class of people. might be passed, but unfortunately our province, the last eight years, has been cursed by a Local Government whose equal was not on to the nature of the measures and the polity the face of the earth, Bismarck's hardly except-of the Administration that ought to obtain at ed. The OrangeAssociation have been incorporated a few years ago, and they feel now they have the strong arm of the law for protection. The body is not very strong in any one county in particular, but are scattered over all the Province, and assemble from different parts an open, declared and consistent advocate for protection. This is of vital, of paramount to celebrate the day in one particular place. mportance to its existence and well-being as-This year they celebrated the day in the St. Stephen, in the County of Charotte, and a more degraded lot of characters on would not see in any other procession. If the penitentiary were to let forth its inmates, it might possibly bear a comparison; but I know of no other place that would produce a fac simile to it. In 1874 we had a "No Popery" whirlwind pass over our Province, sweeping all before it. No candidate for the Local Legislature was qualified who could not curse Pope and Popery. Consequently the King Government continued in power for the last four years until this sumaer, when a general election took place, and disgusted people arose in their might, and elected a majority whose principles were utterly opposed to the late administration. The Local Government has, since the election, been re-organized, Fraser being Attorney-General; Widderburn, Provincial Secretary Adams (Catholic), Surveyor-General; and Landry (Catholic), Chief Commissioner of Public Works, with five others without office. It is to be hoped that a brighter day is in While writing in this connection, Mr. Edi-s the future for the Catholics of this Province,

advantage of it generally and not in particular places as at present. So far the Board of Education, seeing that tolerant Protestants were disgusted with the oppression of the late administration, brought a pressure to bear on the Government, and in St. John, Fredericton, Woodstock and a few other places the Cathothe Liberal and Conservative camps. But it lies take advantage of the law and work as well must not be forgotten that these men started as possible under it. Yet, they are merely tenants-at-will and have no security, and know out in political life as Indepents—never having been adherents of either of the governing not at what time this small favor of toleration may be taken away from them. There are powers or their opponents-owing them yet many places where the Boards of Trustees neither allegiance nor service for favors re are so bigoted and prejudiced to anything Catholic that the small parcel of justice never had an independent party in Parliament, meted out in other places will not be given and the odd individuals who have from time to to them. Instance the towns of St. Stephen and Miltown, where the Catholics have built beautiful school rooms at their own expense and where their children were receiving the blessing of a religious education, have had to support their own school since 1871, and pay their taxes in support of the Protestant Public Schools. The Trustees being clothed with the power of the law, will accord nothing until the law is amended, compelling them to grant the same concessions that are given in a life long Grit or Conservative-suddenly St. John. We hope that the present Government will make the desired amendment to the School Law as will cause the bigoted officials to yield so that Catholics in any place will be no longer tenants-at-will, but have the legal right to have their children educated according to the dictates of their own conscience. George E. King, who was the leader of the late No-popery Government, is now taking the stump in the County of St. John, in the interests of the Sir John A. Macdonald party in

may be amended so that Catholics can take

progress in the premises. Crops of all kinds promise well. rop is better here than it has been for many years. Oats and potatoes look well, and all other cereals promise an abundant yield.

the Dominion Parliament. There is little

hope of his being elected. The Dominion

election is the exciting topic of the day, but

ere long I will lay before your readers how we

New Brunswick, July 29, 1878.

file (Bally D. Left)

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

HOW THEY SEE US.

which are Dead

The British Mercury and Daily Post, of the 15th of July, and published at Bristol, England, has the following about the present much talked of question:-

"Owing to the timely precautions taking by the authorities at Montreal the feared Orange riots on Friday were prevented. The Orangemen attempted to form a procession with the intention of parading the town, but the police promptly stopped the foolhardy proceedings, and, with the aid of the military, succeeded in averting a collision with the Catholic crowd. Several leading Orangemen were arrested. The pugnacious Protestants, disappointed of a fray, talk about making a Donnybrook demonstration on the 16th instant, on the occasion of the unveiling of Hackett's monument. The legality of the Orange organization is to be tested in the Canadian courts.

DIZZY IN TANCRED.

The London Spectato says :- There is a story going about, founded, we believe, on good authority, that when some one quoted "Tancred," two or three months ago in Lord Beaconsfield's presence, the Prime Minister remarked, Ah i I presume you have been reading ' Tancred.' That is a work to which I refer more and more every year, not for amusement but for instruction." And if any man will take the trouble just now to refresh his memory of "Tancred," he will see how much Lord Beaconsfield has borrowed from it cred, 'I would not pass my life in schemes to govern mere mountain tribes.' 'I'll tell you,' said Emir, springing from his divan, and flinging the tube of his nargilly to the other end of the tent, 'The game is in our hands if we have energy. There is a combination which would entirely change the whole face of the world, and bring back empire to the East. Though you are not the brother of the Queen of the English, you are nevertheless a great English Prince, and the Queen will listen to what you say, especially, if you talk to her as you talk to me, and say such fine things in such a beautiful voice. Nobody ever opened my mind like you. Go back to England and arrange this. You see, gloze it over as they may, one thing is clear, it is finished with day the Baron placed a cheval-glass in the England. . . . Let the Queen of the Eng- middle of his room, to see what the cut would lish collect a great fleet, let her stow away all | do. She had never seen the back of any her treasure, bullion, gold plate, and precious mirror, and she at once began running around arms; be accompanied by all her Court and this one, in vain attempts at catching the cat chief people, and transfer the seat of her em-pire from London to Delhi. There she will she beheld in the glass. After becoming con-pire from London to Delhi. There she will find an immense empire ready-made, a firstrate army, and a large revenue. In the meantime I will arrange with Mehemet Ali. He | tle while, when all of a sudden she put out her shall have Bagdad and Mesopotamia, and pour the Bedoueen cavalry into Persia. I will take care of Syria and Asia Minor. The only way to manage the Affghans is by Persia and the Arabs. We will acknowledge the Empress of India as our suzerain, and secure for her the Levantine coast. If she likes she shall have Alexandria, as she now has Malta. It could be arranged. Your Queen is young. She has an avenir. Aberdeen and Sir Peel will never give her this advice; their habits are formed. They are too old, too ruses. But you see! the greatest empire that ever existed; besides which she gets rid of the embarrassment of her Chambers. And quite practicable; for the only difficult part, the conquest of India, which baffled Alexander, is all done." Who can avoid seeing that Lord Beaconsfield has been quite recently referring to this passage, "not," as he said, "for amusement, but for instruction." These are all the ideas of his recent policy in germ, especially the treatment of the British Empire as having its true centre of gravity in the far East, the use of the Indian Army for conquests to be made in Western Asia, the acquisition of the Levantine Coast for Great Britain, the active alliance between the British Power and the Mohamnedan Power, and last, not least, with the help of Indian leverage, of "the embarrassment of the Chambers." For the last eight months, at least, our policy has evidently been borrowed from "Tancred." The monarch, for anything we know, has been "magnetised." The Cabinet assuredly have been magnetised. Lord Derby and Lord Carnarvon have been treated much as the Emir in "Tancred" would have treated "Aberdeen and Sir Peel"-thrown aside as two ruses. An Oriental policy has been inaugurated. The possession of India has been made the orgin of a new start in British history. From first to last Parliament has been completely ignored, and gasped: the future determined for us without even sounding its wishes, much less asking its will. How this marvellous vision has been translated from the dream of the wildest of rhodomontade and and romance writers into the accepted policy of the stolidist and most practical-minded of all European States, is a question to our minds, rather for the philoso-

strictly political explanation. GREAT BRITAIN.

phy of magnetism to determine than for any

The shooting of the English volunteers at Wimbledon this year is reported to be wonderfully good.

The authorities of Birmingham have taken steps for the suppression of street cries, including those of newsboys.

The telephone has been brought into use of a glorious future. This is an account with the most satisfactory results at the great furnished by a reporter of the New York press annual rifle-shooting contest at Wimbledon. on Friday of the last moments of a happy It is no longer necessary to stop the shooting | marderer. when any communication between the firing points and the butts is necessary.

Some officers of a Jewish synagogue in Liverpool were lately tried for cruelty to animals in allowing a bullock to bleed to death, instead of slaughtering him in the usual way. Professional experts testified that there was no cruelty in it, and the charge was dis-

There was an Orange riot of a serious cha-There was an Orange riot of a serious character in Glasgow on the 12th. It was started by a Catholic shouting "To hell with King by a Catholic shouting "To hell with King few hours he would be singing joyfully around with the processing passed along the William," as the procession passed along the the throne of God. He ate very heartily and street. In the fight that followed over 40 persons were injured, some of them seriously.

Edward A. Freeman ends a powerful letter "Why are we to be left utterly without any self-government in external affairs? Why should one man, or two men, or a dozen men, exercising what they are pleased to call the powers of the Crown, be able to plunge us into anything so monstrous as an engagement to fight for the Turks under any circumstances? And what can Parliament do when Ministers go in the dark and pledge us to commit this or that national crime, of all stand must be made and a principle maintained, for such scandals as the secret treaty cannot go on forever. In this work he aske the aid of "Vcrax," the author of the remarkable letters on 'The Crown and the Cabinet," which have appeared in the magazines.

e Madda . . . h diin .

MISCELLANEOUS COOKING.

CHEAP RICE PUDDING.—Boil a pound of rice n three pints of water, till it is thoroughly soft. Stir in a small teaspoonful of powdered allspice, if agreeable, on a blade or two of cinnamon. It may then be served out in plates and a little syrup poured over each, or, after the rice is soft, two tablespoonfuls of flour may be stirred into a pint of milk' and put into the rice and stirred up. Let it boil for a few minutes, and sweeten to taste with brown sugar.

POTATO Sour MAIGRE. Take large, mealy potatoes; peel, and cut them into small slices with an onion; boil them in three pints of water till tender, and then pulp them through a colander; add a small piece of butter, a little Cayenne pepper, and salt, and, just before the soup is served, two spoonfuls of good cream The soup must not be allowed to boil after the cream has been put into it. This will be found a most excellent soup, and, being easily and quickly made, is useful upon an emergency, when such an addition is suddenly required to the dinner.

A NICE DINNER OR SUPPER.-Cold meat, especially if rather underdone, may be readily made into a savory dish, as follows: Cut the meat into slices, spread them out on a dish and sprinkle them with pepper, salt and flour. Chop an onion, and sprinkle that over also. Put the pieces into a deep dish, and add water in the proportion of a small teaspoonful to a pound of meat. Add, to make it more savory tablespoonful of vinegar or ketchup, or any gravy that may be in the house. Cover the whole with mashed potatoes, and put the dish in relation to the policy of the day. Turn for in the oven, about half an hour before mealinstance to this passage:—"'If I were an Arab in race as well as in religion,' said Tansionally; or, for a workingman, who has to go out to work and does not get his dinner regularly, his wife will, no doubt, get smiles and commendations if she thus prepare a supper for him.

THE SAGACITY OF CATS .- The sagacity of cats has been greatly commented upon by naturalists and observers of animals. Baron Von Gleichen, a distinguished German diplomatist, relates this anecdote; He had a favourite cat, which he was fond of watching in all her sports. He noticed that she was in the habit of renning up to every looking-glass about the house, and would sniff, scratch at one for hours together. There seemed to be a peculiar fascination for her about mirrors, and she was particularly bent on gnawing off the frames. One this one, in vain attempts at catching the cat vinced that she was the only cat outside of the glass, she began to think there was one inside. She seemed to be lost in conjecture for a litfore-paws, and carefully felt the glass, on both sides, apparently to find out how thick it was. She evidently realised that, even if there was a cavity, it was not deep enough to hold a cat, and she gave up the whole thing as an unfathomable mystery, and never afterwards was she attracted by any looking-glass what-

TIM'S KIT.

[From the Detroit Free Press.] It surprised the shiners and newsboys around the Post Office, the other day, to see "Limpy Tim" come among them in a quiet way, and to hear him say :

"Boys, I want to sell my kit. Here's two brushes, a hull box of blacking, a good stout box, and the outfit goes for two shillin's!"

"Goin' away, Tim," queried one. "Not 'zactly, boys, but I want a quarter the

awfullest kind, just now."

"Goin' on a 'scursion?" asked another. "Not to-day, but I must have a quarter,

he answered. One of the lads passed over the change and took the kit, and Tim walked straight to the counting room of a daily paper, put down his money, and said:

"I guess I kin write it if you'll give me a

With slow-moving fingers he wrote a death notice. It went into the paper almost as he wrote it, but you might not have seen it. He wrote:

Died-Litul Ted-of scarlet fever; aiged three years. Funeral to-morrer, gone up to

Hevin; left won bruther. "Was it your brother?" asked the cashier. Tim tried to brace up, but he couldn't. The big tears came up, his chin quivered, and he pointed to the notice on the counter and

"I-I had to sell my kit to do it, b-but he had his arms aroon' my neck when he d-

died !" He hurried away home, but the news went to the boys, and they gathered in a group and talked. Tim had not been home an hour before a barefooted boy left the kit on the doorsteps, and in the box was a bouquet of flowers, which had been purchased in the market by pennies contributed by the crowd of ragged, but big-hearted urchins. Did God ever make a heart which would not respond

A JOYFUL MURDERER.

if the right chord was touched?

NEVER SO HAPPY IN ALL HIS LIFE.

Strange to say, the murderers of the present age are never so happy as when they are going to die. The Saints are trembling and shaking, but the murderer is always expectant

At ten o'clock last night Bresnahan was left alone with the clergymen. During the remaining hours of night he spent his time reading the Bible, talking and smoking. The clergy-man left at seven this morning, when the Sheriff sent in Brosnahan's breakfast by the two guards. The Herald reporter also entered the cell at the same time, where he had a little private talk with the murderer while he was taking his last meal. Bresnahan said he only stopped to tell how happy he felt. He reiterated the statement that had it not been

for Tupper he would not have been where he in the Manchester Examiner by putting these is. When asked if he ever sang since he be-blunt questions before English readers: come a Christian he said "No, that there was not much music in him. All he could do," he said, "was to apply himself diligently to his Bible." He said he "longed to get to heaven," and that he was "ready to go." At the con-clusion of the meal he was told that there was a number of reporters outside who would like to speak to him. He said, "Let them in." The party remained with him till nearly ten. when the spiritual advisers returned. He welcomed them heartily, saying he had been lookwhich nobody hears anything until it oozes ing for them for half an hour. The apartments out in the Telegraph?" He exclaims that a were then vacated, and the doomed man was again left alone with the clergymen. They engaged in prayer for half an hour.

> The summer every day suit of a Madagascar gentleman costs only 15 cents, and 12 of those rate of accumulation was nearly twice as are made to render the use of the hot iron less are laid out for a cane.

· MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

"What is a billberry?" Why its old Elder Berry's second boy. Did'nt you know that? And now the physicians say that holding up the long dress trains make ladies crookshouldered.

How sadly true it is that many a man who knows his own mind" does'nt know so very much after all.

It is said that Major Walker talks about himself in his sleep. He persists in saying he is M. P. 'Tis all a dream!

A lazy man's soliloquy:—" I would be quite willing to sit up at my meals if I could only lie down at my work."

The quarantine regulation against freight and passengers from New Orleans, and Vicksburg to Memphis, is rigidly enforced. Can temperance hotels live?" It was the

whisky. Punch gets off a very good thing in saying that there is between European Progress and European Congress all the difference between

Pro and Con. A wilful sin is the synonym of misery. If you could only hide things from yourself as you can from other people matters would take a different turn.

It is about as hard in these times for some people to collect their bills as it for others to collect their wits, which is only another way of spelling bankruptcy.

"I wonder where these clouds are going," sighed Flora, pensively, as she pointed with delicate finger to the heavy masses that floated in the sky. "I think they are going to thunder," said her brother.

An old citizen in a country village, on hav-

ing a subscription list handed to him toward purchasing a new hearse for the place, thus excused himself:—"I paid \$5 for a new hearse forty years ago, and me and my folks hain't had the benefit of it yet." "Grandfather's clock" did not believe in

the "No trust" principle, as "Ninety years, without slumbering " it went on " tick, tick, tick, tick," and so it is no wonder that at last, It stopped short, never to go again, when the old man died."

Owen Moore run away. Owing more than he can pay.

He got up this morning feeling heavy at heart, without knowing the cause. He went to the back door and saw his garden, the pride of his waking hours and the subject of his dreams, looking like an editor's office. He sat down on the doos-step and said; "Of all the sad words of tongue or pen, the saddest are these: I keep a hen!"

A young Mussulman who had abandoned the sect to which he had belonged, was murdered in the streets of Bombay on the 12th of June, by the Mookhee, a religious official whose duty it was to settle disputes among his caste fellows. He settled it in this case by stabbing the offender five times with a

Epitaphs do not always tell the truth. When a citizen, greatly given to beer, but otherwise worthy, was suddenly taken off, his friends erected a monument to his memory, and had inscribed on it, " Take him for all in all," &c. A surly critic objected, saying that it would be better to have it read, "Take him for halfand half we shall not look upon his like again.'

It is perfectly easy to my that you will do tomorrow what you know ought to be done to-day. We are all good natured enough to in-

should say anything that was not so, would you think it right?" "No, I'd think he told a lie." "Well, suppose you would say some-thing that was not exactly so, what then?" 'I'd say I's mistaken."

They are telling now about a man in Dubuque who buried two dozen bottles of whiskey mhis cellar twenty-three years ago and forgot all about them, and when they were accidently dug up last week the whiskey was found to be superb. How people will lie. The man may have buried the whiskey in his cellar, but if he forgot about it, it was because he was struck by lightning or hanged the

A minister's life has frequent disappointments. During the great revivala stolid, matter-of fact farmer went into the inquiry room, and was at once taken in hand by anxious and zealous workers. He seemed to be visibly affected by the hymn that was sung, and after the prayer one or two tears were ap-parently discovered. When asked, "Prother, do you feel any change?" he made a rapid and instinctive movement of his hand in the direction of his vest pocket, and then settling back in his chair with a sigh, replied, " Not a cent; that's just what I'm after."

the Russo-Turkish war are not bad-these, for example :

A Russian general rides forward to the Grand Duke. "I have the honor, your Imperial Highness, to announce a great vic-

"Very wall. Go and congratulate your troops.

"There are none left."

Another: A Turkish pasha is surveying the field with his glass. An aid-de-camp rides up:
"All our artillery has been captured."

The pasha strokes his beard philosophically, and says, "Fortunately it was not paid for."

-Harper's. GROWTH OF WEALTH IN FRANCE.-From the Bulletin de Satistique of last month it appears that the capital value of the successions of all kinds in France on which duty was levied in 1826 amounted in round numbers to 53% millions sterling; thirty years later, or in 1856, it amounted to 88 millions sterling; and twenty years later still—that is, 1876—the amount has risen to 188 millions. It will be seen that in these fifty years the value of very able paper lately published, Mr. Griffin found that the capital of Great Britain had been almost quadrupled since Waterloo. If the Succession-duty returns in France can be | induce him to decry a plan which has for so taken as a trustworthy indication, it would therefore seem that the rate of growth on both many years been proved to be successful. In human surgery the same course has been adopted, and for the last, thirty or forty years sides of the Straits of Dover has been nearly the same. It will further be observed that the actual cautery has been voted "barbarous" the rate has become greatly accelerated in the in this country. Now, however, a counter curlatter part of the half century which we have rent is setting in, and it is the general opinion of the first hospital surgeons of the day that, taken. In the first thirty years the augmentation of the succession was only 64½ per in certain diseases of the joints, no remedy cent.; in the last twenty, therefore, the is nearly so efficacious. All sorts of attempts repugnant to the senses; but in the case of

THE HORSE.

This disease, so frequently the cause of lameness in those horses which use their hocks severely (as for example race-horse's hunters, carriage-horses, and more particularly cart-horses), consists in exostosis from the adjacent external surfaces of the tarsal bones, always showing itself at the inner side of the hock joint, on the scaphoid and cuneiform bones, and extending to the head of the internal small metatarsal bone. As in the case of splint, the occurence of exostosis on the internal rather than on the external side of the bock has been accounted for by the supposition that increased weight is thrown upon the internal small metatarsal bone, from the turning up of the outer heel of the shoe which is the common practice of smiths. It appears to me, however, that the contrary is opinion of the late Artemus Ward that upon the foot on that side, there is less weight on the inner side of the hock, which has a ten-dency to spring open in that direction. This they couldn't, they always sold such poor will cause a strain upon the ligaments connecting the tarsal bones, and nature coming to their aid throws out bone, which ultimately substitutes anchylosis for ligamentous union between these bones. In all the actions of the hind leg, from the natural shape of the hock, and more especially in those horses which are naturally "cow-hocked," there is a tendency to yield inwards rather than in the opposite direction. The consequence is that there is more strain upon the ligamentous fibres which connect the scaphoid with the two cunciform and the internal metatarsal. than upon those uniting the cuboid with the os calcis and external metatersal bone. Hence, although exostosis does sometimes show itself in other parts of the tarsal bones, it here, as in the fore leg, is almost always confined to what is called the "spavin place," namely, the contiguous surfaces of the scaphoid, cuneiform, and internal metatarsal bones. In very bad cases the articular cartilage becomes involved, and there is not only an external casing of new bone, but the internal surface+ absolutely coalesce or anchylose.

The symptoms of spavin are a hard substance showing itself beyond the proper level of the hock joint. There may or may not be lameness, but if bone is thrown out the disease is established. In recent cases whenever the horse is worked he will after rest limp in his action, but the lameness soon goes off, and does not show itself again until the part has been suffered to become stiff by a rest of an hour or two. The lameness is very remarkable, and differs greatly from that shown in any other disease. The leg is drawn up with a quick catch, and yet there is a dragging of the limb, indicating notonly pain in the joint, buta want of action in it. In the early stages the latter is not clearly developed, but afterwards it is so well marked that a spavin may be pronounced to exist wilhout an examination of the joint. Where lameness is not established, great care should be exercised in pronouncing on the existence of spavin, for hocks are naturally formed with prominent heads of the internal metatarsal bones, and the inexperienced eye and hand are very apt to mistake these for exostosis. In such cases, by comparing the two hocks, it will generally be seen that they are both exactly alike, while in spavin, although both joints may be the seat of mischief, yet they will seldom manifest the disease to the same extent.

The treatment should be directed to the abatement of the inflammation which gives rise to the pain, and also to promote absorption of the new growth. Veterinary surgeons are very apt to assert that the disease cannot be day. We are all good natured enough to intend to do what is right; but the difficulty in to roll up our sleeves and go to work. The refrain of the darkey's song is appropos:

Wester dat sun, see how she run.

If you don't mind she'll exten you wild your work undone!

A bright little fellow of four years, whose correctness the futher questioned, asking "If Mary should tell you something that was not swered, "I'd say she told a lie." "If brother should say anything that was not so, would you think it right?" "No, I'd think he told you think it right?" "No, I'd think he told a lie." "Well suppose you would say some. cured, and that a spavined horse will always synovial membranes, which may and often does exist without the caries. Now as these are much more formidable diseases than exostosis, and far more difficult either to cure or palliate, it follows that although certain remedies will be generally successful with genuine bone spavin (exostosis), yet they will fail when the above complication exists. The treatment must therefore be adapted to the exact nature and extent of the disease. Prior to the adoption of any plan the joint should be rested, the outer heel of the shoe should be lowered, the corn should be taken away, and the system cooled by appropriate treatment. After these precautions are taken, the next thing is to decide upon the remedies which which will be suited to the case. They consist in-1. Blister, which have a tendency to cause absorption; 2. Firing; 3. Setons, with or without subcutaneous scarification: 4 Division of the nerve. Repeated dressings will be necessary, and the joint must have at least two months' absolute rest, the horse being placed in a loose box. This remedy is often successful, but it will fail utterly where the exostosis is extensive, or there is caries, or even severe inflammation of the synovial Some of the French jokes connected with membrane. Arsenic, sulphuric acid, and other caustic applications, have been counted as infallible cures; but while they are just as certain to produce a blemish as firing, the extent to which the inflammation and sloughing, caused by them, go is far more completely beyond our control. Arsenic has been known to destroy the joint, by producing a slough of the synovial membrane and it is said that the sulphuric acid, which, however, is often very successful, has had a similiar unfortunate result; but of its being followed by serious blemishes there is abundant proof. Firing is the safest, and, therefore, the usual plan adopted for spavin, and on the first intimation of the disease it is often adopted without any necessity for having recourse to so disfiguring process. Its chief advantage is, that while it is a certain means of establishing a strong counter-irritation, it has no tendency to cause any increase of inflammation in the structures beneath the skin, and therefore the good it does is unalloyed by any counterbalancing evil. It is now the fushion to deny its use, and horsemasters are often tempted to try some substitute for it in the hope of escaping a blemish; but too often they are compelled to submit to it at last, and probably after the disproperty which in a single year is ascertained ease has been aggravated by some "unfailing" to have passed by death to new owners was multiplied just three and a half times. In a to avoid a blemish, the veterinary surgeon is perfectly warranted in doing all in his power to effect a cure without the use of the irons; but the mere fashion of the day should not

BONE SPAVIN.

the horse it is only necessary to measure its comparative utility and the amount of pain which it gives. The former has been already considered, and as to the latter, if the irons are properly heated, I much doubt whether their action is not less painful than that of any other counter-irritant. Setons, perhaps, gives less pain if skilfully inserted, and they are admirable remedies, having nearly the same beneficial effects as firing, and leaving a far slighter blemish. They should be passed beneath a considerable track of the skin, covering the "spavin place," and the tape requires to be smeared with blistering cerate to produce sufficient irritation. Their use by themselves is often sufficient, but when preceded by subcutaneous scarification they seem to act even more certainly than firing.

The method of operation is similar to that described for splints, but it requires more knowledge of the anatomy of the parts to the case, and that though more stress is laid avoid doing mischief by cutting into one of the joints.

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Is specially adapted for women requiring the use of ionics and alterant agents. Its use can be continued without any knoonvenience, in complaints such as Chlorosis, or Green Sickness; Leucorrhea, or Whites; Dysmerorrhea, or difficult coarse; Anaemia, or thinness of the blood; General debility, Involuntary £eminal Losses, Scrofulz, 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 vigilaze they become a dangerous host, agents of destruction of which the less we have the better. These truths are obvious, jet they cannot be too strongly or too often impressed upon the public reind. Dr. Coderre's Tonic Elixir

Certificate recommending Dr. J.Emery-Cod-erre's Proprietary Remedles, viz : 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 ticatment of the diseases for which they are recommended.

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For sale by all the principal Druggists in the Dominion at the following prices: DR. CODERRE'S INFANTS' SYRUP, 25e p bot'.
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B. E. McGALE, Chemist, 301 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Montreal.

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

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

separation as to property.

Montreal, 27th July, 1876.

L. N. BENJAMIN,

51-0 Plaintiff's Attorney.

CTILL GOING ON!

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

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

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

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

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

FOR THE MILLION, AT EDWARD STUART'S.

Corner Notre Dame and McGill streets. The best and most reliable place to get cheap, stylish and serviceable Hats.

Come and see my DOLLAR HAT. Furs at wholesale prices. Alterations and repairing in Furs thoroughly and promptly executed.

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

" Value for Value Received." CATALOGUE OF PRICES: Flaunel Department. Gauton Flannels, 10c., 13c., 14c., 15c., 16c., 17c. White Saxony Flannels, 17le,, 23c., 5c., 27c., 30c.;

White Welsh Flannels, 25c., 30c., 35c., 35c., 38c.,

40c., 45c. Scarlet Saxony Flannels, 17 jc., 20c., 25c., 25c., 27c., 30c., 35c. Scarlet Lancushire Flannels, 30c., 35c., 35c., 45c. Scattes Landasaire Fathiers, 30c., 55c., 55c., 45c. Grey Flannels, 25c., 35c., 57c., 42c. Plain Colors, in Blue, Pink, Magenta, Amber,— all selling at 29c. and 32c. Eancy Snirting Flannels, selling at 20c., 23c., 29c., 30c., 35c., 40c., 45c., 55c. The 55c. line measures \(\chi\) of a yard wide.

Blankets for Man and Beast. Stocks of White Blankets, selling from \$1.75 to Piles of Grey Eknkets, selling from \$1.25 to \$4. Large lot of Horse Blankets, from \$1.25.

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

White Table Linen,—price from Sc. to 75c. Napkins in endless variety,—price from 75c. per Roller Towelling.

Heavy Stock of Towelling,—prices: 5c., 7c., 9c. 10c., 121c. Huckaback Towelling,—price, 121c., 14c., 18c. Grass Cloth, checked and plain,—price, 8c., 12c. Huck Towels by the dozen, selling at 5c., 6c., 8c.

10c., 124c., 15c., 20c., 25c. each. Bath Towels, selling at 15c., 25c., 30c., 35c. White and Grey Cottons.

Horrockses White Cottons,—full stock. Water Twist White Cottons,—price from 5c. Grey Cottons, Hochelega, Dundas, Cornwell, England,—price from 33c. Tweeds, Coatings, &c.

Tweeds, Coatings, &c.

Large lot of Tweeds for Boys, only 30c.
Large lot of All Wool Tweeds, only 50c.
Good line of Tweeds, only 60c.
Extra large lot of English Tweeds, only 70c.
Splendid assortment Scotch, only 85c.
Extra quality English Tweeds, only 85c.
Real English Buckskin, only 85c.
Special lot Silk Mixel, only 85.
Special lot Silk Mixel, only 81.
Stacks of Small Check Tweeds, only \$1.35.
Hue and Black Worsted Coatings, only \$1.36.
Basket Coatings, only \$2.20.
Extra large lot Coatings, selling at \$2.40.
Best make Diagonal Coatings, \$2.75.
Extra Heavy Worsted Coatings, only \$3.15.
Large lot of double width Tweed Clothings—
prices, 75c., 90c., 21, 81.20, \$1.30, \$1.35.
Overcoatings in Beaver, Whitney, Blankets,
Cloth, Pilot, Naps, in endless variety,—price,
90c.

Underclothing Department.

Underclothing Department.

Men's Canada Shirts and Drawers,-prices, 35c., 50c., 65c., 75c., 85c., \$1. Men's Real Scotch Shirts and Drawers,—prices from \$1 to \$2 cach.

Oxford Regatta Shirts,—price from 25c.
Men's Tweed Shirts,—price, 75c.
Men's Flannel Shirts,—price, 75c.

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

Call early and Secure the Bargains.

Our Retail Establishments.

THE EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE OF

J. G. EENNEDY. It has been the aim of the Commercial Review, in the exhibits we have made of the various in the exhibits we have made of the various in the case of industry with which our city abounds, to mention only those establishments that can be fairly called representatives of their trade. And while, as a general rule, we have taken only those which do a wholesale business, we have not overlooked those in the retail trade which, from the magritude of their operations, deserve especial mention. Within the last few years a great change has taken place in the clothing trade. Ready-made goods are now produced in as fine fabrics and as good styles and make as are the most of custom-made suits. In fact, there are many of our best citizens who buy ready-made clothing entirely, and none of their acquaintances are aware that their stylish suit do not come from a fashlonable tailor. Especially has this feature of the trade been apparent during the hard times and when economy It has been the aim of the Commercial Review suit do not come from a fashionable tailor. Especially has this feature of the trade been apparent during the hard times and when economy was a necessity. The most extensive retail clothing house in this city is that of Messrs J. G. Kennedy & Co. No. 31 & Lawrence street. We had the pleasure of visiting this establishment a few says since, and we can safely assert that a larger, finer or more stylish stock of clothing would be hard to find. The building occupied by them is four stories in height, and is filled to repletion with every class of goods in the clothing line, comprising men's, boys' and youths' readymade clothing in every variety.—Canadian and Scotchatweeds, cassimeres, doeskins, &c. On the first floor is the stock of overcoats, suits, &c., in the latest styles and makes, and sold at prices to suit the most exacting. Ladeed, it would be difficult to find a customer who could not be suited in his department. The measuring and cutting department is abo on this floor. Here the finest custom-made clothing can be obtained at minimum prices. The third and fourth floors are devoted to clothing of every description. They carry at all times a fine stock of tweeds, brondcloths, &c., &c., in bales. Their clothing, for excedence of quality and first-class workmanship and finish, cannot be surpassed. We commend any of our readers who really want superior, well-fitting, stylish and durable custom or ready-made garments at bottom prices to pay this house a visit. They are sure to be suited by going to this fine establishment.—Adut. 43-tf

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

A large Stock just received. To be sold cheap.

-AT-MEILLEUR & CO,'S, 652 CRAIG STREET,

NEAR BLEURY.

O'NEIL,

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

> A CALL SOLICITED AT 273 WILLIAM STREET.

SEWERAGE OF CITIES (MONTREAL IN PARTICULAR.)

BY A SANITARY ENGINEER. 111.

It has been always the case that people have been very dilatory in taking precautions against sickness, and that it is only when they are attacked they begin to get alarmed. In the case of zymotic disease people generally imagine it arose from imprudently exposing themselves to a draught of air: or at any rate the sickness is always supposed to have been caused by a cold; while the real cause remains undiscovered, and like an assassin keeps concealed within the household pre-to a snug little parlor or sitting-room mises imperceptibly, attacking one member on the ground floor. The walls are deco-

after another of the family.

As the origin of such diseases lies in bad sewerage, from which the gases therein produced are conveyed into the houses; a thorough discussion of the subject of sewerage is of the first importance at the present time: as by no other means can the citizens be aroused to a sense of the danger to which their lives are every day and every hour ex- yard. Opening the door she showed me into posed by the insidious and destructive agency of a contact with foul air from the sewers.

Citizens generally do not give this subject a thought; they place such matters in the hands of a few persons (town councillors, for example), who undertake to do everything that is required for the health, comfort and | Ben Butler to capture the State of Massachuconvenience of the citizens. Those gentlemen spend their time in squabbling over their petty differences, while the sewerage and the health of the city glide along from year to year, and every year becomes worse. dences of a lack of those refining influences. Nor is the case different with the private citizen. It is his duty to guard the sanitary condition of his own house, for, however badly the city sewerage may be constructed, the private citizen can make his own premises at hattles of San Francisco, Mrs. Kearney could least comparatively safe if he takes the trouble to do so. But he is generally as dilatory in this respect as the alderman, for, although his family may be all sick, the cellar of his house may be foul, the sinks and bath tubs may be untrapped, and the drainage of his premises a perfect sham; yet, he pursues the may be pardoned, perhaps, for feeling a just tenor of his way, and, if he is a very religious pride in his prowess and trusting to luck for man, he imputes to Providence the sickness | the details. of his family, but, if he is a hard citizen, he will impute the cause to something else, and remain unmoved and Endismayed.

In contemplating the horrors of war, we become appalled and terrified, and yet war has never been so destructive to human life as those diseases which could be prevented by a use of those pecantionary measures recommended by sanitary science. England in twenty-two years of continuous war lost 79,700 lives; but in one year of cholera she lost 144,860 lives.

In the city of Mentreal the population is becoming so decimated by a mortality amongst children, that were the same to happen among the cattle in the country the farmers would become appalled and the whole community would become so excited as to employ

all their energy to discover a remedy. That the origin of those diseases which prove so futal to the lives of children is generated in the sewers, and that the germs of the diseases are created therein, do not now admit of any doubt whatever. Hear what the Sanitary Record of March 13th, 1875, has to say on

this subject: "In consequence of an outbreak of diphtheria "in Homsey, Mr. Oakeshott, the medical officer of health for the district, instituted inquiries and traced the cause to the escape of sewer gas into houses. The first case occurred to a child attending a small school The house was disinfected and it was supposed that the disease had been stamped out: but several other cases having occurred. the sanitury inspector made a minute examination and found, that notwithstanding the house was generally in a good condition, the drains had recently been connected with the main sewer, and since then foul smells had been complained of. The traps in the sink in the kitchen where the school was held were defective and on measuring the velocity of the rush of sewer gas from the sink he found it to be two to three minute. On examing the Fortis Green Na-tional Schools, Hr. Oakeshott and the sanitary inspector found a pit at the rear full of she has a comfortable little home with two of foul soil, the stench being very bad. Mr. Forstall, medical officer of health of Highgate, who had been referred to, stated that in three cases of diphtheria which he attended in one family, sewage was found to have percolated under the floor. He attributed the outbreak which occurred at Fortis Green to sewage gas. Great comemanating from the main sewers; the prevailing opinion being that the smells were worse since the completion of the drainage | the first mate, and in a rough and tumble scheme than before; the evil chiefly arising fight had so pummelled his adversary that from the want of efficient trapping and ven-

tilation of the sewers." WANT OF EFFICIENT TRAPPING AND VENTILATION

OF THE SEWERS. This was the cause of the sickness and mortality among the children at Fortis Green, and the same is the cause of sickness and

mortality among the children in Montreal. A medical gentleman of this city says that gentleman whom he denominated as a at the present time he is attending a family where two children are dangerously ill of diptheria. He says that under ordinary circumstances there would be no difficulty in helplessness. While bemoaning his hard restoring these children to health, for they are naturally strong and robust; but, situated as the house is, he expresses a doubt as to whether he can be able to combat the disease, as the good effects of the medicine are in a s100, with r which he paid his fine and went great measure counteracted by the poisonous on his way gejoicing. He soon after shipped atmosphere surrounding his patients. The family removed last May to the house they now occupy, and it appears that ever since the first fortnight of residence in it, sickness in one shape or another has existed among There is one of those street gullies, or catch basins, situated in the channel opposite the door, and the doctor states that the stench emitted from it is so abominable that on visiting the house he has to pull up his horse several yards removed from the door.

This fact plainly shows the danger there exists in living in a house where any of those street gullies is in the vicinity: tenants should, therefore, be careful about endangering the lives of their familie by renting such houses until the Corporation sees to the trapping of those gullies.

The number of those gullies, or catchbasins, is not at all adequate to the duties required of them. Witness the rain on Sunday last. The streets were inundated in several places, the gullies not being able to receive the water, which ultimately had to seek a passage through the foundations of the houses and flood the cellars. The citizens were well aware that this flooding of the streets on Sunday last is not an isolated case, but is a matter of frequent occurrence in several parts of the city, and an active agent in the production of diseases, as is frequently experienced by those who are compelled to live in houses

whose cellars are flooded in this way. I have read Mr. M. C. Healy's letter, published in this journal of the 23rd instant. He expresses a desire to know me, and in the meantime calls my attention to a new species of trap for the prevention of the escape of with his request at an early day.

DENNIS KEARNEY.

THE CALIFORNIA AGITATOR'S CAREER FROM BOY-HOOD-WHAT HE PROPOSES TO EFFECT IN HIS VISIT TO MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, July 27, 1878. A long, low wooden building, divided into two dwellings, stands on North Beacon street, in the pleasant submb of Brighton. It is an unpretentious house, and stood baking in the burning sun yesterday, its shingles blistered and charred by the excessive heat. A comely young woman answered the bell, and in a bashful way led the Herald correspondent inrated with family pictures, some Catholic prints, and one very glaring, showy chromo, intended to give a picture of one or two scenes in the siege of Limerick. While the visitor, who had previously announced his mission, was studying these works of art the young woman had gone out to seek the lady of the house, who, she told me, was in the a stout, rather common looking Irishwoman sixty years of age, and introduced her as Mrs. Kearney. This is the mother of the great San Francisco agitator, the man who preaches Communism to the hoodlums of the Pacific coast in the sand lots, the man who is to help setts. Mrs. Honora Kearney is not a very attractive looking person. She is stout, hale and hearty; bears in her brawny arms and sunburnt face the marks of toil and the evithat impart graceful movements, well rounded limbs and joints and easy manners. She is an average Trish peasant. On the subject of her son and his triumphs in the political talk forever. She does not know very much about his operations there except what she has heard from her sons, and this neither she nor they very well understood. All that any of them can make out of what Dennis has done or intends to do is not much, but they

DENNIS REARNEY'S EARLY LIFE.

In answer to some inquiries Mrs. Kearney stated that she has been a widow now twenty years; her husband, Michael Kearney, died six months before her seventh son was born. They lived on the estate of Colonel Leader, at Oakmount, County Cork, Ireland. Dennis was the second son; he is now about thirtyone years old. He had no education except what he picked up at odd times while he was at home and during his long sea voyages. He began life as a post boy in his native village at the early age of six years, carrying the mail in the early morning to and from an adjoining town, and attending school, after this labor was performed. His father's death, when young Dennis was but cleven years old, compelled him to leave home in order to obtain employment and help to support the family. He first shipped as a cabin boy in a vessel sailing from Cork to Liverpool, and later went on voyages to the East Indies. He was so intelligent and faithful as a sailor before the largest vessels in the foreign trade. Ever since his first experience as a cabin boy he has sailed under the American flag. He has sailed in the ships "Bounding Billow," "Finchley" and "James Chesley," in and out of the ports of New York, Boston, Balti-more and San Francisco. On the 24th of October, 1868, he reached San Fran-cisco on the "Shooting Star," and after that followed the sea three or four years | whack up atterward. I agreed to this plan and He remained two years as first officer of the Shooting Star. He then went as second to tell how every other day or two they divided officer on the steamer Active, between San Francisco and Victoria. Afterward he be- tem of plunder till four weeks ago, when came foreman on the wharf, and about five his employers got some inkling of his fast years ago went into the draying business, pay- mode of living and discharged him. ing \$5,000 to the man whom he bought out During the years that he followed the sea and since he has supported his mother, bringing her from the old country to this city, where her sons, near the Brighton station, on the Boston and Albany railroad. He also assisted in bringing his brother to this country, and has helped them to obtain employment, so

that they are all doing well. FINED FOR ASSAULT.

About ten years ago the second mate of the bark Bounding Billow was arraigned in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts on a charge of assault and battery on board. He had some trouble with the crew took the first officer, s part, and in defence the second mate had to draw a cutlass and charge on the crowd. They had him arrested when the vessel came to Boston harbor, and he was tried and found guilty. Poor Kearney, for it was he, was in a very tight place. He had, he says, been cheated out of his salary by a legal "shyster," and having no money he was sentenced to go to jail. He cried like a baby over his friendless condition and his utter fate Mr. Barry Sullivan, a constable then and now residing in Boston, became interested in the hard faced but beardless boy, and after learning the cause of his sorrow advanced him on a voya e to Australia, and returned to Boston a year later, when he paid back the principal and interest. Mr. Sullivan has watched the course of Kearney ever since, and is an enthusiastic admirer of his pluck and honesty. HIS POLITICAL MISSION.

Now as to Mr. Kearney's mission here. The abor organizations of this city and vicinity have held meetings and perfected a plan for a suitable reception to the great agitator. They do not profess a thorough sympathy with his methods or principles, but regarding him as in a measure the advocate of the peculiar aims they themselves seek to compass, they feel bound to recognize him as a kindred spirit. Thoughtful men do not feel any concern about the consequences of his Eastern trip. They very truly say that there is no tangible grievance under which the workingmen are smarting. There is dissatisfaction among that class, but it has no definite shape or object, being confined to a hatred of moneyed corporations in general. In San Francisco, where "Chinese cheap labor" is in direct competition with the labor of white men to an alarming extent, Kearney has a handle for his invectives. This will not be afforded him here, and therefore, while his meetings will be largely attended, and will, no doubt, create a good deal of comment and discussion, no practical results will follow and no perceptible change will be noticed in the political prospects of the State. It is generally understood that Butler is indignant because his name has been so

against the new political departure. Should it assume any degree of importance Butler will undoubtedly jump on the top of the wave and steer for the Governorship and ultimately for the Presidency. PROPOSED LABOR MEETINGS.

The readers of the Herald are familiar with the history of Kearney in San Francisco, his sand lot meetings, his arrest and trial for inciting revolution, and his great control of the workingmen. In the East he will follow the same tactics, holding open air meetings, and whenever the workingmen can afford to "hire a hall," he will address his hearers from the platform. A petition is now in circulation for the use of Fancuil Hall for the purpose of holding a mass meeting at an early day. The workingmen's societies of Boston, Lynn, Lowell and elsewhere have held meetings and started subscription lists to defray the expense of a series of meetings. The next few weeks will be rather lively for the laboring men of Massachusetts .- N. F.

SYSTEMATIC ROBBERIES.

WILSON & GREIG'S BOOKKEEPER, CARHIER AND ANOTHER CLERK CONFESS THEIR ROCCERIES.

When Wilson & Greig, the dry goods dealers of No. 771 Broadway, went into bankruptey, and were found, on taking stock, to be \$100,-000 behindhand, their creditors were puzzled as to what became of it, and they themselves seemed equally mystified. In September last Wilson & Greig swore that they had implicit confidence in the men who held positions of

trust under them. Harry Phillips, about twenty-eight years of age, entered the house in 1872, and has since held the position of cashier and shipping clerk in it. He seemed steady and had the handling of all the money that was received. Some time since Captain Byrnes used to meet him at untimely hours sauntering along Broadway with gentlemen of uncertain occupation, and began to look with suspicion on Harry. Detectives Slevin and Dolan from that day forth watched the doings of Harry Philips. The result was that his expenditures in a week were found to exceed the total of his salary for months. Captain Byrnes then began inquiries at the dry goods house, but both he and his detectives received every assurance of Phillips' probity and rightcousness. They were not satisfied, however, and when he was discharged watched him all the closer.

DON'T GO YET.

In this way Captain Byrnes came to learn that Phillips intended quitting New York for Connecticut and had set down yesterday for his departure. At about the time when his trunks were ready for removal the Captain presented himself at Phillips' place of residence No 197 West Eleventh street, and put him under arrest. Harry was somewhat taken aback at this interference with his arrangements, and his surprise was more marked when the Captain flatly accused him of defrauding his employers. He denied it at first, but when memoranda were furnished him of the places he had visited, the sums he had squandered and the extravagance with which he had lived, and this was compared with the amounts received the mast that, at the remarkably early age of from the firm for services, he completely broke fourteen years, he rose to be mate of a clipper down and admitted his offence. He had been ship, and at nineteen was captain of one of three years with Wilson & Greig when, in the summer of 1875, Pearson Hendrickson, whohad charge of the cloak department, lunched

with him at the Anthony House. "Hendrickson asked me," said Philips, "if I wanted to make some money? I inquired how. He said, when I sell a bill of goods, instend of giving the money and check to the cash boy I will deliver it to you myself. Then you can tear up the check, pocket and we can we have been at it ever since." Phillips went on their ill-gotten gains and continued this sys-

In questioning him about these dishonest practices and the possibility of their being carried on without the cognizance of other employees, William Hines, the bookkeeper, who lives at No 203 East Third street, was mentioned. For a year and a half he had been engaged with that official in similar

transactions. ANOTHER METHOD OF ROGUERY.

Hines had accosted him in the store one day and proposed that when the drivers of the waggons who were out with C. O. D. orders in the morning made their returns Phillips should destroy the orders, put the money aside and Hines would make only such entries in his books as would correspond with those in

Phillips'. He accepted this proposition.

CONFESSIONS ALL ROUND. Armed with this information Captain Byrnes went to Mr. Wilson, the senior partner of the firm, and asked his opinion of Hines. The bookkeeper, that gentleman said, was eminently trustworthy; he himself had testified to that under oath at the bankruptcy proceed-

"Well," said the Captain, "Mr. Hines is a

thief who has been robbing you right along

and I have come here to arrest him.

Mr. Wilson was thunderstruck, but the Captain's statements convinced him and the bookkeeper was escorted to the Mercer street station house, where he was constrained to admit his guilt, but pleaded that l'hillips had led him to it. Then off went the Captain in quest of Pearson Hendrickson, who is the only married man of the trio, and who keeps a fashionable boarding house at No. 243 East Ninetcenth street. He was not so easily persuaded to make a clean breast of it as the other two. He quibbled and shirked naming what sums he had taken or giving an approximate idea of them. He admitted his offence after a time, however, and laid it all at Phillips' door, as Hines had done. When his three dishonest employees were in durance Mr. Wilson was called in and conversed with them separately, when each acknowledged his guilt. They failed to give an idea of the sums they had taken, and Mr. Wilson himself was unable to furnish one. Further enquiry showed that the books, too, had been tampered with. When Mr. Wilson was in Europe Hines discovered a discrepancy of \$700 in Phillips' books and inquired about it. The cashier said he had taken the money but would make it good. Hines, however, went to Phillips' mother, who was supposed to have some money, and told her of it. She promised to furnish the needful sum, and told him to fix up the books accordingly. He did so, but the money was not forthcoming. It has been

their peculations by setting false values on old and worthless articles when taking stock. They were taken to the Jefferson Market Court yesterday and remanded.

found, too, that the trio were able to hide

Ben Butler denies that Denis Kearney, the Communistic orator, of California, is a friend of his, or that he has come to assist him in his canvass of the Bay State.

In London, from 1838 to 1852, the average frequently used in connection with the Communistic schemes of the Californian. But annual death rate from small-pox was 540 sewer gas. I shall be most happy to be ac- Mr. Butler is shrewd enough to wait until he per 1,000,000. In the twenty-five years of quainted with Mr. Healy, and I shall comply sees the amount of strength the movement compulsory vaccination (1853 77) it declined will develope before he comes out for or to 344.

The Sall Harmon of May & Village Co.

CHEAPSIDE

BARLERSON CORES DE LA RESERVICIO

(ESTABLISHED 1819.)

437 & 439 NOTRE DAME ST.

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COTTON, ERINO, LAMBS WOOL

ants White Sox, Nos. 1 to 6.

"Colored Sox. 1 to 6.

"Colored Sox, 1 to 6.

"Colored Sox, 1 to 6.

Boys Cotton Hose for Knickerbockers—Slate, Seal Brown, Navy Blue, Gray and Fancy, Seamless, no lumps in the toes or heels, from 15c to 85c per pair.

Seamless, no lumps in the toes of needs, now.
15c to 35c per pair.
Girls Hose, Fancy, nicely varied assortment of
colors, all scamless, 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 00c per pair.
Ladles White Hose, 5c to \$1 per pair.
Ladles Unbleached Hose, 10c to \$1 per pair.

Ladies Winbleached Hose, 100 to Ladies Unbleached Hose.
Ladies Balbriggan Hose.
Ladies Black Hose.
Ladies Self-colored Hose, Brown, Navy Blue, Gray, Oxford Slate, best muke from 15c to \$1.25

gray, Oxford Since, best make from the to be per pair.
Ladies Fancy Hose in great variety.
Gents Half Hose, 7c to 76c per pair,
Gents White Sox.
ts Unbleached Sox, 10c to 59c.
Gents Colored and Fancy Socksents Balbriggan Half-Hose.
Gents Merino Half-Hose.
Gents Cotton Socks, with Merino feet.

Underclothing.

Canadian Hosiery.

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

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 olive green.
Persian Cords, all colors, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, etc.
Debeges, grey and brown (all wool), 30c to 60c.
Cashmeres, all wool, in checks, all colors, 30c up.
Homespun, all wool, 20c up.
Lustres and Brilliantines, all colors, 125c, 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.

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

Corsets-Crompton Make.

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

Domestic Goods.

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

Table Linens, in all makes, from 30c to \$2.50 per yard.
Towels, Brown and Bleached, a splendid assortment, from 7c each to \$1.00 each,
Oxford Shirting, from 10c to 40c per yard; are
is splendid value.
We believe in the best goods always!
White Shirts—a good line for 75c each, warranted full finish for evening dress.
A good assortment of White Dress Shirts, from 75c to \$1.25 each.
Our 75c White Shirt is the best value in the trade.
Regatta Shirts, assorted.
Oxford Shirts, assorted.
Oxford Shirts, assorted.
Cxford Shirts, assorted.
Cxford Shirts, assorted.
Cxford Shirts, assorted.
Cxford Shirts, assorted.
Oxford Shirts, assorted.
Oxford Shirts, assorted.

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

IOUVIN'S!

ALEXANDRES!

JOSEPHINES!

Best Makers.

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

Umbrellas.

Cotton, 30c up. Zanilla

Alapaca. Silk. Ladies' and Gents' Umbrellas.

Ladies' Silk Scarfs and Ties.

A magnificent assortment.

GO TO

CHEAPSIDE,

437 AND 430 NOTRE DAME STREET, BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

> A. A. MURPHY, PROPRIETOR.

> > [ESTABLISHED 1819.]

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE NOMINATIONS.

The Junior Conservative Club and the Cartier Liberal Club met Tuesday night in Perry's Hall, to nominate candidates for the coming Dominion Elections. The meeting was large and select. Mr. M. P. Ryan, was unanimously accepted as the nominee for the Centre Division. Mr. T. White, of the Gazette, was nominated for the West.

Mr. O'Farrell said, in reference to Mr. White's nomination, that he, as an Irish Catholic, could not conscientiously support Mr. White on account of the sectarian and partizan stand his paper had taken on the Oka and

other questions.
Several gentlemen of the Cartier Club seeming to entertain the same opinion. Mr. White's name was withdrawn and that of M. H. Gault substituted. This last nomination was enthusiastically received and adopted. Mr. Gault was taken by surprise at the nomination (he was in the chair), and asked until to-day to consider, but there is little doubt that he will accept.

Judge Coursol will contest the Eastern Division in the Conservative interest. It is said that Mr. B. Devlin, M.P., will run for Montreal Centre on the independent ticket, and also that Mr. F. B. McNamee will stand in the interest of no party. Meanwhile a good many of the young men of the city of both parties grumble against the present method of nominating candidates without their consent, and talk of taking that step

POSSIBLE INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE INTER-

candidate of the latter

themselves. Dr. Sheridan is spoken of as the

VIEWED-DR. SHERIDAN'S POLITICAL OPINIONS. Owing to the dissatisfaction expressed by a great many of the electors, especially those of Montreal Centre, at the manner in which candidates for Parliamentary honors are nominated at present, a Post reporter visited Dr. Sheridan, a possible candidate, yesterday in order to have an expression of opinion outside the party lines on the questions of agitating the public mind and to find out wherein the grievance lay. The doctor was at home and the following is the result of the interview :-

REPORTER (after the usual salutations)—Doctor, I hear you are a candidate for Montreal Centre.

DOCTOR SHERIDAN-Well, I'm not so sure of that. Several parties have spoken to me on the matter, and have given me encouraging promises, but it depends upon what my chances of success will be, according to my own judgment, whether I stand or not.

R.—Well, suppose you do consent to stand what party will you support? S.—I shall support no party; I stand as an

Independent. R.—Oh, as an Independent, but Mr. Devlin

is on that ticket already. S.—So I hear, but do you seriously believe that Mr. Devlin can be anything else but a thick and thin Grit or Reformer or Liberal, or what ever else you may call it. Mr. Devlin has clear perception of right and wrong, he possesses great intelligence, and he knows exactly what the Irish Catholics want, yet such is his political fidelity that he cannot possibly travel out of the groove he has been placed in, and if he attempted it the eye of McKenzie can arrest him. I think Mr. Devlin is a slave to his party, and it would be well his constituents relieved him of his chains. The miserable figure Mr. Devlin cut in the New Brunswick School question and the O'Donoghue affair, and all for the sake of party, stamp him as not only a partizan, but a blind one.

R.—There are complaints made about the nominating business; what do you think of

S.—I have no objection whatsoever: I think they are justified in nominating whomsoever they please, but the Irish Catholics would be fools if they accepted their nominations. I, cused. I think, considering the small number of representatives we have, a say should be given us. It is not at all improbable that the same men who came here on the 12th of July came also on the 30th.

R .- You object then to Mr. Ryan's candidature?

S.—Not at all; you make a mistake. I merely object to the method of nominating R-Well, don't you think he would make a

good member? S .- Certainly, and an honest one, but what we want at present is an independent one. Mr. Ryan is a strict partizan. He thinks more of party than anything else, and besides, I don't

think he took the prominent stand he should have taken on the Orange question. R .- Why; what would you have him do? S .- I should like to have seen him go in heartily with Mayor Beaudry and his co-reli-

gionists. He was afraid of losing the Protestant vote. R .- What about protection, would you ad-

ocate it? S .- Certainly and heartily. At the same time

I can understand a man may be honest and be a free trader. I am not a bigoted protectionist, and would imitate the policy of England in that respect at least, which is to have protection when it is required, and free trade when it is required, or a modification of both.

R .- To what cause do you ascribe the present depression of trade?

S.—Some artificial and some natural. An The best assortment of Gloves, all kinds and artificial one is the gross incapacity and mismakes at CHEAPSIDE. management of the Government, over production, lack of reciprocity with the United States, and a bad harvest or two. I think there should be legislation in the direction of the banks; there is too much inflation.

R. As regards inflation, I don't quite understand; will you kindly explain yourself further?

S. Yes; I will give you an instance. The Bank of Montreal, for instance, has a nominal capital of \$40,000,000, but a real one of only \$12,000,000. This bank is controlled by a few wealthy men, who curb the enterprise of our citizens and grow wealthy themselves. This system has a tendency to make the rich richer and the poor poorer still; in fact, to increase the dividing line between them to a chasm. I think the money in the banks

should be encouraged to circulate. R. What are your views on the Orange question?

S. Those of every sensible man, that it is a fraud as well as a nuisance, and it should be legislated out of existence. I would also say that the Civil Service should be modified, competitive examination should not be the sham it generally is, and preferment and pro-

motion should go by merit. R.—That's all very well; but if you got into Parliament you would rather give your brother or cousin a lift than any one else.

S.—Very true, and very natural; but it does not follo from that that the system is right or that 1 ... 1 infallible. The law should make | gold mines. it impossible for me or the Government to appoint unworthy people.

R.—Is it any harm to enquire who have requested you to come out?

ten system of strict party government, and require a change. They also think that it should not necessarily follow because a man to a seat in Parliament. The French Canadians give their young men a chance, as witness the young journalists and lawyers they have in the Commons-Frechette, Laurier, Chapleau, Caron, Cimon, Ouimette and a dozen others, who do credit to themselves and their country. It seems any one is good enough for the Irish, provided he has a trifle of money and a trifle of assurance. I may say, in conclusion, that the French or Irish Catholics should have a member for the West until Toronto becomes liberal enough to elect one Catholic.

R .- Would you support a Probibitory Liquor Law?

S .- No: I am a teetotaler myself, and have been so all my life, but I could not think of placing restrictions on a man's liberty and dictating to him what he should eat and what he should drink. I know numbers of people whose health would suffer if they were deprived of their usual glass of sherry.

CITY ITEMS.

Swoax ix.-Mr. J. B. Galipeau, contractor, of this city, was sworn in last Saturday by Mr. Schiller as a justice of the peace.

PERSONAL.—We are pleased to notice the arrival in town of the Hon. James Mulligan, of Lexington, Ky. No doubt he will feel much pleasure in renewing his Montreal associations, as he graduated some years ago as one of the distinguished alumni of St. Mary's (Jesuit) College, Bleury street.

SISTERS OF MERCY.—The corner stone of a new church for the Sisters of Mercy was laid Sunday, afternoon, before a large attendance, at the corner of Campean and Dorchester streets. The Rev. Vicar General Moreau presided at the ceremony. The building was beautifully decorated.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- On Saturday morning a child, 23 months old, belonging to John Madigan, was run over and accidentally killed by one of the ice waggons belonging to Mr. Henault. In the afternoon an inquest was held by Coroner Jones, when the jury returned a verdict of "accidental death and not

otherwise.' BLOWN DOWN .- A whole row of houses was blown down last week in the village of St. Gabriel. The houses were situate on the lower Lachine road near Wellington Crosses. They had been erected for some time and were waiting to receive a plastering. They were certainly not very firmly established, and it would be just as near the truth to say they fell down as that they were blown down. The posts were small and were warped, and the wood work was held together with four inch nails. It is a blessing no one lived in them.

FUNERAL.—The funeral of the late Mr. Patrick Muldoon took place Tuesday, from his late residence on Stanley street. The cortege was a long and most respectable one, in addition to which every class and creed seemed to be thoroughly represented. The mournful procession wended its way to St. Patrick's Church, where a solemn requiem was celebrated, the Rev. Father Dowd being the celebrant. After the obituary services were over the friends of the family reformed and proceeded to the Cote des Neiges Cemetery. The number of carriages, buggies and other vehicles which were in the procession was simply amazing. Notwithstanding the length of time the deceased gentleman resided in this city, his nearest, and, perhaps, his dearest, friends would not have anticipated such a turnout as that which attended the remains of the respected gentleman to the grave. A number of our most prominent citizens, among whom were Ald. Wilson, Laberge, Thibault and Genereux, Hon. Messrs. Rosaire, Thibaudeau and Henry Starnes, Messrs. Fogarty, Thomas White, M. H. Gault, Francis Dolan, M. C. Mullarky, C. Egan, W. O. Farmer, were present, and the funeral, on the whole, was one of the largest seen in Montreal for some time.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Lieut. C. E. Gladstone, R.N., England, is at the Russell House.

August the 28th has been settled upon as the Kingston Civil holiday.

Mr. Cote, it is believed, will oppose Mr. Malouin in Quebec Centre.

Dr. Tupper left Halifax yesterday morning for Liverpool, Queen's County.

Lieutenant Gladstone, Royal Navy, son of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, is at Ottawa. Silver ore from Lake Superior is being ship-

ped to England via Quebec. New barley, 49 pounds to the bushel, was sold at Belleville yesterday.

There are 150 more names on the Petersville, Ont., voters' list this year than last.

The Dominion Telegraph Company have

opened an office at Bloomsfield, Ont. The Toronto corporation adhere to the taxation of 26 mills on the dollar for the

ensuing year. The Haligonians lost, it is estimated, three

or four thousand dollars on the Ross-Hanlon boat-race fizzle. A corpse was found on a raft passing through the canal at Welland, and a murder

is thought to have been committed. It is stated that an Imperial Regiment of Guards will be stationed at Ottawa during the term of office of the Marquis of Lorne.

His Lordship Bishop Duhamel, while at St. Jerome recently, was presented with an address by the Catholics of that Parish. The Marquis of Lorne will not assume his

position as Governor General of the Dominion till after the general elections. Rev. Father Gibney, of Alliston, having received permission from Archbishop Lynch to

visit Rome, sails in about two weeks. Amateur theatricals in a barn on the Island of Orleans are to be the Quebec Thespian attraction next week. Lord and Lady Dufferin will patronize the performance. The Quebec Chronicle denies, on authority

fixed for December, and says that no decision regarding them has been made. The Scotsman's London correspondent says it is reported that Lord Dufferin will probably be required to go to Asia Minor, as British

the statement that the Dominion elections are

Commissioner. A young man named William Pearce was killed by lightning at Leslieville, Ont., yesterday afternoon. At Rondeau some farm buildings were burned, and at Madoc three cows were killed.

Seven pounds of gold, valued at \$1,400, was shown in Quebec yesterday as the work of six days labor of 50 men at the Chaudiere

A man named Thos. Williams was arrested in Toronto on Friday while diligently sowing the streets with dollar bills, 40 of which had been picked up. There is a striking proof of S.—No one in particular; everybody in general. The people are fired of the old rot- &c., in Williams' action.

LACOLLE, Que., August 3.—Richard Foster, for about fourteen years assistant postmaster at this place, died suddenly, while sitting in is old and wealthy and a back he is entitled his chair, between six and seven o'clock. Mr. Foster had been suffering from disease of the heart for some time, consequently his death, though sudden, was not altogether unexpected. He was universally respected by all who knew him.

TORONTO, August 5 .- In the House of Providence, a Roman Catholic charitable institution, one of the inmates, David Brady, died yesterday. He was born February 5, 1785. He joined the militia in 1808, and, after serving four years, enlisted in the 20th (infantry), which was then stationed in Lisbourn. France. Brady fought in four engagements against Bonaparte. On April 10, 1818, he was stationed at St. Helena, and was one of the twelve men who carried Bonaparte to his grave.

Richard J. Hovendon, a painter, has entered an action for libel against Daniel Spry, Post Office Inspector. Both are prominent members of the Masonic fraternity, and the suit is the result of a quarrel about Masonic matters. Hovendon has retained Cameron & McMichael, and Blake, Kerr & Boyd, Kerr being Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada.

CITY RETAIL MARKETS.

There was a very fa'r attendance of farmers and market gardeners at our markets to-day and prices remain firm. POULTRY—Spring turkeys, sell from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per pair; spring geese, 80c to \$1.25 per do; spring chickens,25c to 50c per do; wild pigeons, 21 55 per do;

GRAIN.—Remains about the same as last quotations. Flour, \$2.50 to \$2.60 per bag. Indian meal, \$1.15 per bag, white and yellow. Corn, 50c per bush. Old peas, 80c per bag. Moulie, \$1.20 per bag. Cribblings, \$1.00 per bag.

MAPLE SUGAR 7c to 9c per lb. EGGS 101c to 12c per dozen.

BUTTER—Fresh Print, 25c to 30c per lb; medium tub, 13c to 14c per lb. VEGETABLES—There was a very poor assortment in the markets to-day. Cabbage sold from 20c to 60c per dozen; carrots, 130c per dozen; early rose potatoes, 90c to 31 per bushel; turnips, 50 cts per dozen; cucumbers, 25 cts to 35 cts per dozen; sweet Indian corn, 15c per dozen; Bermuda onions, \$1.25 per crate; new tomatoes, \$5 per bush.; new beans, in pods, 50c per bush.; do peas, 60c; cauliflower, \$1.20 per doz.

peas, we; caminower, \$1.20 per doz.

FRUIT.—There was a very large supply in this line to-day. Blueberries were very abundant, as over 6,000 boxes arrived by the steamer "Quebee" this morning and sold from 50c to 60c per box. Peaches, \$2.00 to 3.50; apples, \$2.00 to 3.00 per bri; pears, \$4 per crate; bell do., \$8 per bri; oranges, \$7 per box; melons, \$4.00 to 6.00 per doz; lemons, \$7 per box; black currants, 50c per gallon; blue plums, 50c to 60c per gallon; lemons, per case, \$13.

VIGER MARKET.-August 6, 1878. There was a large number of live stock offered for sale at this market to-day. Buyers were very scarce, and prices remain firm.

MILCH COWS.—There were very few offered, and brought from \$18 to \$30.

SHEEF AND LAMES—Were very plentiful, the former selling from \$3 50 to \$5 50; latter from \$2 to \$3 50. LIVE HOGS-Are in fair demand at from \$4 50

ADVERTISEMENTS

MONTHLY TEST.

Increase,...........2,241 S. CARSLEY'S PRICES.

Mosquito Netting, 68 in. wide, 58c per full piece. Good Curtain Musiin, 5c yard. Good Curtain Net, 71c per yard. Good Useful Muslin Curtains, 65c set. Good Useful Lace Curtains, 75c set.

TASSO LINENS. All our Tasso Lineus are reduced to cost price. ■Good Tasso Linen, I yard wide, reduced to only

13c yard. Extra Good Tasso Linen, 17c yard. Splendid value Tasso Linen, 20c yard. Very Fine Tasso Linen, 25c Best Tasso Linen reduced to only 26c.

GALATEA STRIPES. Good Striped Galatea, 14c yard. Extra Good Striped Galatea, 15c yard. Splendid Value Striped Galatea, reduced to only 18c yard.

Extra Value in Fancy Striped Galatea, re duced to only 25c yard.

LINEN DRILLS. Good Striped Linen Drill, 13e yard. Good Useful Striped Linen Drill, 15c yard. Extra Value Striped Linen Drill, 23c yard. Best Value Striped Linen Drill, 27c yard. Splendid Value Check Linen Drill, 28c yard. Good Plain Linen Drill, 18c yard. Very Good Plain Linen Drill, 20c yard.

Splendid Cream Linen Drill, 27c yard. DRESS GOODS. Original Price. Reduced Price. All-Wool French Debeiges. Original price 27c.

Reduced price 10c per yard. Washing Challis. Original price 22c. Reduced price, 10c per yard.

Silk and Wool Bareiges. Original price, 33c. Reduced price, 10c per yard. Twill Debeiges. Original price, 18c. Reduced price, 14c per yard.

Washing Mohair. Original price, 21c. Reduced price, 15c per yard. Scotch Debeiges. Original price, 20c. Reduced price, 16c per yd.

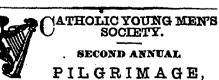
Brilliantine. Original price, 25c. Reduced price, 17c per yard. Scotch Mohair. Original price, 27c. Reduced price, 19c per yard.

Turkish Serges. Original price, 29c. Reduced price, 21c per yd. SPECIAL LOT. Real Alpaca. Original price, 25c. Reduced

rrice, 19c per yard. British Cloth. Original price, 28c. Reduced price, 21c per yd. French Brilliantine. Original price, 29c. Reduced price, 23c per yard.

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

And 8 PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON,



IRISH CATHOLICS OF MONTREAL, ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE,

OF THE

under the auspices of the above Society will be held on SATURDAY, AUG. 10;

Steamer "Canada" will leave Jacques Cartler Wharf at 2.30 p.m. TICKETS, \$200; CHILDREN, \$1.00. JNO. WARREN, Rec.-Sec-

Berths and State-rooms secured at Owen McGarvey & Son's, 7 St. Joseph street.

THE EVENING POST

supplied the state of the state

A JOURNAL OF

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

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

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

TO AGENTS.

In order to further increase the circulation and influence of the Evening Post in every part of the Dominion, the publishers offer LIBERAL CASH INDUCEMENTS TO SPECIAL AGENTS who may employ the whole, or a portion of their spare time in procuring new subscribers, either for the Eventno Post or TRUE WITNESS. Printed circulars giving full instructions and information will be forwarded to any address on application, also sample copies of either of the papers.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

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

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

Advertisements on the first page and under the following headings:-SITUATIONS VACANT, ROOMS or APART-MENTS TO LET, BOARD, LOST or FOUND and PERSONAL, are inserted for half a cent

per word each insertion, prepaid. FOR SALE, SPECIFIC ARTICLES FOR SALE OR WANTED, one cent per word each insertion prepaid.

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

(Invariably in advance.)

City Subscribers, (delivered) \$4.00 per year. One Year, postage paid, \$3.00. " 1.50. Six Months, " Three Months. 0.75 Club Rates, five or more copies at \$2.50 a year. Clergymen, Heads of Colleges, Convents,

Teachers actually in charge of schools, and Postmasters, when ordering direct from the office:-

\$2.50 One Year, cash in advance, -Six Months, " - 1.25 The EVENING POST is a paper for the MERCHANT, the BANKER, the PROFES-SIONAL GENTLEMAN, the FARMER, the MECHANIC, and the FAMILY CIRCLE, and no one having a due regard for his own intellectual or business interests can afford to be with-

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. At this season of the year any one wishing to have the paper on trial for one month can do so by sending us 25 cents. The JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT of the EVENING POST is replete with facilities for executing all kinds of work usually done in a Doublet's Logic for Young Ladles. Printing House, such as:-Cards Bill-Heads, Letter Heads, Programmes, Circulars

executed.

Pamphlets, Wedding Cards, Legal Forms, Fac-

tums, Posters, &c. Estimates furnished and

THETrue Witness and Catholic Chronicle

WEEKLY EDITION OF THE EVENING POST REDUCTION IN PRICE.

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

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

tention is invited to the undermentioned RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Casual advertisements, 10 cents per line first insertion, and 5 cents per line each subsequent

Contract advertisements, 1 year \$1.50 per line. Six months \$1.00. Three months 50 cents.

Eight words are the average for a line. SUBSCRIPTION RATE, \$1.50 a year in advance.

City Subscribers (delivered) \$2.00. Club Rates, five or more copies at \$1.00 a year. Club Kates, nive or more copies at \$1.00 a year.
Clergymen, Heads of Colleges, Convents,
Teachers actually in charge of schools, and
Postmasters, \$1.25 per annum. Subscribers can
see by the stamped wrapper on each paper when
their subscriptions expire, and are respectfully
requested to renew before the time, so as
to avoid confusion and delays in getting the
paper continuously. This is the rule in all well
regulated newspaper offices.

regulated newspaper offices.

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

M. C. MULLIN & CO., PROPRIETORS & PUBLISHERS, 761 CRAIG STREET, West of Victoria Sq. MONTREAL.

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS

FOR THE SCHOOL TERM OF 1878-79

The Metropolitan Primer.

Do lst Render.
Do 2nd "
Do 3rd "
Do 4th "
Do 5th "
Do 5th "
Do 5th "
Do Speller
Do Speller
Do Speller and Definer.
Do Catechism of Sacred History.
Do Hilustrated Bible History.
Do English Grammar.
Do Institutes
Murray's Grammar abridged by Putnam

Murray's Grammar abridged by Putnam Murray's do revised by Kearney Murray's Large Grammar.

with analysis Metropolitan do Stepping Stone to do Butler's Catechism for the Diocese of Quebec. do for the Diocese of Toronto.

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

Bryant and Stratton's Counting House Rook Keeping.

Sadlier's New Book Keeping Blanks Day Book Journal

National Pocket Dictionary Do Large Worcester's Primary do

do for the advanced Classes. \mathbf{p} Fredet's Modern History. Do Ancient History.

do.

Do General Lessons in do. Guy's Elements of Astronomy. Smith's Illustrated do. Pocket Edition of the New Testament.

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

Paterson's Familiar Science—School Edition. Parker's Juvenile Philosophy—Part I. Parker's Natural Philosophy—Part II. Parker's Complete Philosophy.

Balmes' Elements of Logic. seasolle Introductory French Com

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.

Primary Course in seven numbers.
Advanced Course in 13 numbers.
Patent Cover and Blotter for Copy Books with
Oblique Lines indicating the Skant 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
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OTICE!

of Andre Moses, of the City and District of More treal, painter, duly authorized a ester en justice, has, on the day of July instant, instituted an action for separation as to property, against her said husband, before the Supreme Court in Montreal.

Worcester's Frimary do

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

Spiers' and Surrenne's French and English Dictionary.

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33-3D 1W

[From the Cleveland Herald, June 8.]

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

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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 pstylleges 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 rull amount advanced to them. And if they psefer not to retain such shares, powes to make arrangements with them for the repayment of what is due on their loans will be asked.

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

And generally for any other powers necessar, for the proper working of the said Society. P. If

OTICE.—Notice is given that