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VOL. XXVIII.-MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1877.

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THE CZAR AND THE POLES.

Poland is still uneasy. The Catholics of that country cannot easily forget the terrors through which they have passed since they became a Russian province. The Standard

From Warsaw we have the news that the Government apprehends insurrectionary movements in Russian Polland since the withdrawal of the troops. The Czer has, therefore, prepared a proclamation. addressed to the Polish Nation nominally, but really to the Polish peasants, who are reminded that, being freed from serfdom by Russia, it devolves spon them to preserve order in case any disturbances are made by the nobility or the towns. The peasants are enjoined to form themselves into bodies of special constables, and to watch the houses of the nobility or the towns. They are empowered to make domiciliary visits, to arrest "suspects," and to prevent meetings. This pro-clamation is already in the hands of the local clamation is already in the mands of the local authorities, and will be formally proclaimed on the first sign of any insurrectionary movement.

MEHEMET ALI'S NARROW ESCAPE.

A French correspondent in the Turkish camp relates that, shortly before the recent battle in the neighborhood of Karahasan, the commander-in-chief of the Turkish army and and his staff very narrowly escaped being taken prisoners. He says :-

Starting from Rasgrade, Mehemet Ali advanced in the direction of Karahasan, a small village on the right bank of the river Lom, and at that time occupied by the Russians. On turning a sharp bend in the road the lances of a strong patrol of Cossacks were suddenly seen, almost in front of the general and his staff. The leader of the hostile party was apparently aware of the presence of the Turkish commander in-chief in the group advancing, for he at once launched his men against it. calling out to them not to kill any one and on no account to fire. Flight alone could save the small band of Turkish officers. A headlong chase ensued. Mehemet Ali himself and the majority of his staff, being better mounted than their pursuers, succeeded in escaping; but a colonel, two captains. and a lieutenant accompanying the commander-inshief were overtaken and captured.

OSMAN PASHA A CANADIAN.

A contemporary complains that every country has produced great men, but that it is now Canada's turn to bring out a hero. It has found out that Osman Pasha is a Canadian.

It is true he was born in the US, but to Canada, the land of his adoption, are 'to be credited his name and fame, Osman's real name is Anson Green Phelps Dodge, who was M.P., for North York during 72 73, and who was last seen in our House of Commons, whither he repaired from New York, in November, '73, to vote for the Pacific Scandal hero. He was not afterwards heard of for a couple of years. when it was discovered by a Canadian traveller in Tarkey that, overwhelmed with grief at Sir John's defeat, he entered the Turkish army in order to get distraction from his despondent woes. He was promoted rapidly owing to the Sultan having learned that he silenced Canon Ramsay in Canada and was prepared to laugh at the Russian big guns. As soon as he takes St. Petersburg, it is said to be his intention of returning to North York where he will again run a saw mill. This is the true story of Osman Pasha — Tiser.

HIGH BLANTYRE.

The details, received by the last English mail of the High Blantine explosion, are more dreadful than the bald telegraphic statement. The London Times, referring fo the scenes in the village, says :---

The most heartrending scenes were witnessed in the neighbourhood of both pits and along the row of houses situated 100 yards from No. 2 pit, for it was near these luidings that the dead bodies recovered from the pit were conveyed. There women with children in their arms, and with swollen eyes, hurrying frantically about, asking the latest news from the exploring parties. As one body after another was taken to the joiners' there was a rush of the relatives of the men, and an eagar scanning of the bodies to see whether they were those of their beloved ones. Daughters and sisters, too, of the unfortunate miners went about wringing their hands and exclaiming that they would never see their lathers or brothers more. Little children who were too young to know the loss they had sustained, gazed into the faces of their mothers or sisters, and house to console the bereaved families, but they could hold out little hope that the poor women would ever see their husbands. Indeed such a stens of domestic sorrow and despairing grief has not been witnessed in Scotland for centuries, and no disaster equal in its destructiveness to human

native opponents, in conjunction with an English force. A British officer, whose name has not transpired, was, however, killed, and six English soldiers were wounded. The latter of the two actions took place at the British camp at Ibeka, which was defended by artillery and rockets, when these weapons of civilized warfare did, we are told, "good work" upon the enemy. It was not ex-pected, however, that these repulses would finish the war. Both the British and the loyal natives were making serious preparations to encounter a third, which it was hoped would be a final, attack from Krell, and his forces. A force of regulars, several hundred strong, was being despatched by sea, in successive detachments, to the scene of conflict, and the Governor himself, Sir Bartle Frere, accompanied by General Sir A. Conynghame, the commander of her Majesty's forces in South Africa, had advanced to King William's Town, in British Kaffaria, so as to be in convenient proximity to the disturbed district. The news of this outbreak will be received with regret by those who have indulged in philanthropic visions of the early establishment of kindly relations and civilizing influences. For the present there is strife and bloodshed, and although strong hopes are entertained that the war may be localized, there is at least a risk of its spreading amongst the neighboring tribes.

THE RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

A writer in Sunday at Home gives the fol. lowing interesting sketch of the Russian soldiers. There have been so many:-

As I had known the Russian army before the Crimean War, I was greatly struck with the improvements that have taken place in the appearance of the troops. Since 1874 substitution has been abolished, and all ranks must now give personal service. In Russia it is not necessary that the whole of the young men should serve, as is the case in Prussia, for then the army would be enormous Last year the number of recruits required was 180-000, and the period of active service is six years The great majority of the soldiers are able to read. It is pleasing to find, not only in Kischineff and Bessarabia, where the soldiers had spent the winter but also in Roumania, where the national feeling is very strongly opposed to the Russian, that the unanimous testimony of friend and foe was that the Russian soldiers have behaved exceedingly well; there was very little drunkenness and plundering but they paid well for all they required. Some of their bitterest enemies said, "Well, that is true; we cannot say anything against them." Those who have been in the German-French War testified that the conduct of the Russian soldiers compared very favorably with the highly educated German soldiers in France. Even the Turks acknowledged at times that there was a great contrast between the Russian soldiers and their own in favor of the former.

FRANCE.

Affairs in France are attracting much attention of late. The elections have not been in favour of MacMahon. The London Universe

"The parliamentary elections in France have so far gone in favour of the Radicals, but the majority of votes they will command in the new house is by no means equalled in proportion by the majority of votes cast by the constituencies. Apart from the sixteen seats that remain yet to be filled, and of which ten are sure to fall to the share of Monarch ists, the Radicals have secured about 320 and the Conservatives 200, being in the proportion of sixteen Radicals to ten Conservatives. Not so in the country. At the elections of Oct. 14 4,270,000 vote. were cast in favour of Radicals, 1,850,000 in favour of Bonapartists, and 1,720,000 went for all other Monarchiets; so that the parties opposed to the Radicals polled altogether 3,570,000 votes, which gives the Radicals only a majority of 700,000 votes, or makes a proportion of twelve Radicals to ten Conservatives, that is to say, twenty-five per cent. less than in the number of seats. For this reason it is not to be wondered at that Marshal MacMahon should not take the result of the last elections as definite, but rather wait for those of October 28, which are sure to strengthen the Conservative vote. Some change will of necessity have to take place, but the enemies of Marshal MacMahon are greatly mistaken if they think that they are going to have it all their own way.

DECLINE OF ENGLISH TRADE.

The World of London takes a gloomy view of the present position of English trade. It

"An English ironmaster had occasion to build a mill, for which several hundred tons of iron were required. He ascertained, on getting an estimate from Belgium, that he could buy the iron there at £4 per ton less than it would cost him to make it in his own works. He naturally went to Belgium for it." And the following fact is quoted from the at the great crowd, with feelings of wonder at the article on "Carriages and Roads" in the last numcommotion around them. The Rev. Mr. Wright, ber of the Quarterly Review:—"It was only the parish minister of Blantyre, and the Catholic other day that the member of a New York firm Clergyman of the district, went from house to passed through London on his way to centinental ber of the Quarterly Review:-"It was only the cities. He had already visited India, China, Japan, and Australia with his patterns for materials which enter into the construction of carriagessuch as spokes, hubs, bolts, leathers, &c.; so that we have in competition with us not only the New If has ever occured in this part of the empire.

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If has the length of the face, the log of the occured in this part occured in this part occured in t York carriage-builder, but the manufacturer of

mistaken for the mere addition of garish and expensive metals, let us add, in all fairness to the American, that the principle of these mountings involved the manufacture of the neatest as well as the most durable harness, for the metallic parts, that we have yet seen, inasmuch as all metal was covered by a durable rubber coating, and neatness and solidity were obtained far beyond anything yet presented in this kingdom of good harness-work."

SWISS PERSECUTION.

Switzerland continues to rival Prussia in persecuting the priests and Catholic people who live within its border. The Catholic Times says that :--

Each week we are enabled to bring forward some fresh case of injustice, and our belief is that the list will terminate only when persecution ceases to have any more work to do. The latest instance of direct repression comes from the cauton of Argan. By a new regulation no Catholic priest can hold an ecclesiastical office until he has passed an examination before a committee appointed by the civil power. Here is the composition of the committee in question :- M. Keller, chief of the Old Catholics ; M. Schroter, schismatic priest of Rheinfelden; M. Fischer, schismatic priest of Aaran; M. Kellers-berger, schismatic advocate of Lasfen Burg; and M. Muller, Catholic priest of Wittnau. Four schismatics and an othodox priest. But why Father Muller? Que vient ill faire dans cette galere? His presence wants explaining, if he were a consenting party, which we take leave to doubt. The virtual result of the regulation will be the exclusion of the priests altogether. Think of a cure submitting to a catechism at the bands of four persons who have seceded from the faith, and propound nothing in particular. Think of a cure going through any such form at all. The authorities knew, in devising this scheme, that they were a stling the question to their own satisfaction, but they could have done the thing as well by a simple order of total prohibition. No one can be deceived in an arrangement so flagrantly objectionable to those at whom it is aimed, and the Catholics of the canton will readily understand the position their rulers intend them to hold in the future.

A COMPARISON.

One of the contemporaries of the London Times writing from the seat of war draws a comparison between Plevna and Richmond:-

Now will be the time to see whether, in addition to the dash he showed beyond the Balkans, General Gourko really understands the use of a large mass of rifle-armed cavalry, such as was practised so successfully in the late American war. The situation in a few weeks, or it may be days, will be precisely that in which Sheridan ("Fighting Phil") won such renown before Richmond and Petersburgh in the first week of April 1866, and which, as the final blow, broke up the Confederacy and forced General Lee—a somewhat greater man than Osmau, I think—to surrender at Appomattox Court House on the 9th of that month. I have not my references by me, but, as I once wrote au account of that brief but successful burst, I think I am right in saying that Sheridan had not more than eighteen regiments, or about 10,000 similar mounted infantry with bim. General Gourko's twenty-four regiments must number, at least, 13,000, if not more, for most of them are of full strength, as regards both horses and men. In other respects, too, the position is almost identical. We find an army entrenched over a considerable circle -say about 65,000 men, I do not think Osman has more-retained by another army, also entrenched, of course, on a better circle, of about 150,000 men, including the cavalry and artillery. Again the similarity increases in each case. Now, as before Richmond, the right is the strong point of attack. In each case there are two lines of retreat open or partially open-one to the north, and one to the north-west-and in each there is the mass of good rifle cavalry, able, if they know how, either to stop the gap when the moment for flight comes or to turn retreat into a forced surrender.

MILITARY ACTIVITY AT CONSTAN-TINOPLE,

According to a correspondent of the New York Tribune, the Turks work with great secrecy. He says:-

The Government is preparing for a winter campaign. It does not intend its armies to lie idle untill spring, if delay can be avoided. I am satisfied that every means is being used to put great rein-forcements into the field, and to preserve the greatest secrecy in regard to it. Commonly the movement of troops occurs by night. Trains depart hour after hour when the city is asleep. Steamers appear in the harbour loaded with troops, and lie moored all day without sign of movement, and the next morning they have mysteriously disappeared The troops which come are of all degrees of efficiency. Many of the soldiers seem to have been selected without reference to the time-honoured tests of strength and stature. No Turkish child is allowed to know precisely his birth-day, fearing that astrologers might make bad use of the know-ledge Hence the military officers determine for themselves. They measure the youth's neck with a string. If the circumference is more than the length of the face, he is deemed old enough for the army. If, however, the circumference of the neck is less. than the length of the face, the boy is considered to

THE COST OF THE COMMUNE.

While Frenchmen were butchering each other to make a German holiday, there was at the moment, little thought of the pecuniary loss it would be to the nation. The expense of that mad outbreak may be interesting just now when Radicalism appears to be coming to the front again. A contemporary reminds us

During the period of its existence as a power, it expended 52,000,000 francs of public money, besides inflicting a loss on business to the extent of four times that sum. The Hotel de Ville suffered damage amounting to 35,000,000 francs, the Tuilleries to 35,000,000 fmncs, the Ministry of Finance to 15,000,000 francs, and the Council of State to 11,000,000 francs. Fire was the cause of injury to the buildings, and the flames spread to private residences, till 79,000,000 francs worth of this property was destroyed. Wanton wrecking and shell fire entailed damage to houses valued at 34,000,000 francs. The theatres cost 7,000,000 francs to restore, the railways 10,000,000 francs, the churches 1,000,000 francs, the streets 2,500,000 francs, the surrounding villages 70,000,000 francs, and the barracks 1,000,000 francs. The war undertaken for the reduction of the Commune swallowed up 200,000,000 francs. We have omitted a great many items based on estimated injuries to public buildings in all parts of the city, and public monuments defaced or destroyed through the mania for ruin which prevalled during the second and more deplorable slege of the city. Altogether, the bill foots up to the enormovs total of 807,500,000 francs, or about £33,000,000. Paris still cherishes the memorics of that fatal time, and honours the deeds of the flends who wrought so much mischief and crime. The provincial cities are deeply suffused with Parisian political sentiment. What a prospect for France if the President should give way or be dethroned.

IF RUSSIA WINS.

The London World thinks that Russia will not look for European annexation in the event of her succeeding in the war, but that she will recompense herself by taking Turkey in Asia. It asks:---

"And if Russia is victorious in the contest, if in succeeds in forcing the Porte to make terms, what will she demand in return for her sacrifices in the war? It is not evident that the longer the war lasts, the heavier the lossess it entails upon the nation, the greater will be the demands for com-pensation? Most certainly whatever Russia means to gain by this war, that and more she will demand if the struggle be protracted. On the day on which war was declared, we wrote thus in these columns in an article called 'A Forecast: —' We go back to first principles. It is impossible that Austria can allow Russia to hold the Danube. It is certain that England will not allow her to take Constantinople. Any forecast of events must take as its basis these two facts:—Austria's vital interests are at stake on the Danube; our imperial existence is at stake at Constantinople. • • • In Europe, Russia can gain no reward for her costly preparations, for the losses in blood and money that war will yet entail. It is in Asia that she will seek this. It is in the rich provinces of Armenia that she will find some compensation : and when once she has crossed the frontier, she will make no peace till she has taken not only Kars, but Erzeroum, not only Batoum, but Trebizond: till she has thus secured for herself the outlets of the Persian trade, and sesports upon the eastern coast of the Black Sea; till the valley of the Euphrates is in her hands, and that route to India for ever shut to England, her jealous foe.' All this Russia will still demand in her day of victory; but she will demand even more. She will claim for herself the right of passage of her war-ships through the Bosphorus. She will claim, in fact, that which will convert the Black Sea into a Russian lake, the Bosphorus into a Russian canal, Constantinople into a Russian city. At least one fact has been made plain by the events of this summer, that for the protection of English interests we must look to ourselves alone; that neither Austria nor Italy nor Germany will stir a finger to help us to retain supemacy in the Mediterranean."

COLLAPSE OF THE COSSACKS.

According to some of the correspondents at the seat of the war the Cossack has been a failure. Writing from Bucharest special correspondent of the Standard says:

Months ago I described the war as a Cossack war. Cossacks were everywhere and doing everywhere and doing everything. They swept the country like locusts; they raised batteries at Turnu Magurelli, and defended the intrenchments. The Cossack was the hero of all-who served with that handlest, coolest, and most independent of soldiers took all

ly on his own horse, with his own saddle or sword. When the service to be performed is the scouring of an enemy's country—or, for that matter of a friend's—he will do it with intelligence and conscience. The irregular, as I have pointed out, is now educated beyond the point at which his fore-fathers stood—at which his fellows still remain. He does not love war or hate the enemy; and so all his thoughts concentrate upon the risk to "property," and he shrinks. He will not push a reconnaissance home, nor engage the fee in the face if he can help it. Another essential part of the system tends to lessen his fighting value. It is barely just that a man who risks his own horse and equipments in battle should have a right to take those of the enemy. This is recognized, and the Cossack may seize anything of that sort which falls in his way.

THE PROSPECT FOR TURKEY.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Daily News sends the following remarkable letter to that paper:-

It is not merely that the Christians of the capital Greeks, Armenians, and Bulgarians alike, have no stomach for the war; that was to be expected; nor is it only that the stoppage of commerce with Russia has put an end to the Black Sea trade, upon which a considerable portion of the population of the capital lives; that the increased taxes upon an impoverished people have brought thousands to the verge of starvation; that the large mass of Government officials-most of whom are Turkshave been unpaid for months, and have had all of them to submit to very large reductions in their salaries; that the issue of caisme, or paper money, has reduced the earnings of boatmen, porters, and day labourers generally to nearly half what it was before the war; and that native merchants as well as foreigners can get po money out of the Government for goods which they have supplied. One of the most thoughtful among the Turks said a few days ago —"We know that Europe will never al-low us to increase our territory, no matter what our success. Servia, Roumania, Montenegro, and Greece can never again be added to Turkey, be our success what it may. The struggle, too, is between us and the rest of the inhabitants of the Empire. We have to supply all the fighting men, and the thousands who have already been killed are a terrible drain on the fighting population of the Empire. Let me say also, in passing, as I have often said be-fore, that none of the inhabitants of European Turkey with to call Russia Master. The argument the course of one or even two more campaigns, she I have often used from the analogy of the hatred of Greece towards Russia is sound—that if the Christians of the Empire were decently governed or better still governed themselves, they would be hostile to Russia too, If the war is to be conducted through one, or two, or three more campaigns, such as that which is now drawing to a close, while the drain of men upon Russia will be terrible it will be proportionately very much greater upon the Turks. Russia bankrupt, will even then only be in the condition in which Turkey has been for the last two years. Unless, therefore, Europe interferes the endurance of Russia is likely to be far greater than that of Turkey, and the terms which will be exacted by her heavier than those which she would have required had the war finished this autumn.

WILY THE TURKS ADOPTED THE SIGN OF THE CRESCENT.

It is usual, among recent writers, to name 'The Cross" and "Crescent" to distinguish the respective creeds in the present Turko-Russian war. In fact, these several symbols plainly mark the Christian and the Ottoman faiths. The question when and why the Ottomans adopted the Crescent has been much discussed before now:-

It was alleged that Mahommed broke the disc of of the moon and caught half of it falling from heaven in his sleeve—this is stated in the Koran and seems to indicate that Mahommed made the young moon a sign of his divine authority. The crescent or half moon, with the horns turned upwards, was a religious symbol however long before the Turkish Empire began. It was reported that Sultan Othman, founder of the empire, A.D. 1299. dreamed that he saw a crescent moon waxed until its splendoor illuminated the whole world from east to west; that he adopted the crescent and emblazoned it on his standard, with the motto, Donce Repleat Orbem, or "Until it fills the world." Fit the orescent moon had been a symbol well known to the worshippers of Diana in the ancient mythology of Greece and Rome. There are old statues of her with the up-pointed crescent

over her brow.

Another account is that Philip of Macedon,
Father of Alexander the great, was engaged one
dark day in indermining the walls of Byzantium which he was besieging, and his operations were discovered by those within in a sudden appearance of a young moon, and that in gratitude for this timely light the Byzantines commemorated the coolest, and most independent of soldiers took all good qualities for granted on observing so much to approve. But after a time come whispers from the front that our Cossacks are not everything desirable; then that they are partly humbugs and partly knaves. The Razans and the Rubans still keep partly knaves. The Razans and the Rubans still keep their ancient reputation; the Owrals are useful though degenerate; but of the Dons the immense majority are declared to have fallen out of a knowledge.

Our idea of the lamous irregular is quite inexact. Whatever he may have been in former times the Don Cossack is now tho wealthiest and most civillage is the only one attended regularly throughpreviously resented Lord Nelson, with a crescent of previously resented Lord Nelson, with a crescent of previously resented Lord Nelson, with a crescent of previously resented Lord Nelson, with a crescent of the Sultan Selim III. having previously resented Lord Nelson, with a crescent of the previously resented Lord Nelson, with a crescent of the sultan Selim III. having previously resented Lord Nelson, with a crescent of the sultan selim III. having previously resented Lord Nelson, with a crescent of the sultan selim III.

TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

CARDINAL MANNING. ON ST. THOMAS OF CANTERBURY.

Recently the new Church of St. Thomas of Canterbury, at Waterloo, near Liverpool, was solemnly dedicated to the service of God by the Rt. Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, Bishop of Liverpool. The sermon was preached by His Eminence Cardinal Manning, and was extremely interesting and instructive. We are indebted to the Catholic Times for the following report

of it: At the termination of the first Gospel His Eminence, who wore his mitre, and was robed in full canonicals, and bearing the crozier in his hand, advanced to the front of the Altar, from the steps of years in that high office when Archbishop Theobald which he delivered his sermon. His Eminence took for his text the words, "Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty,' from the 21 Epistle to the Corinthians, Chap. 3d. He said that Justice crowned-with-martyrdom presented the nearest likeness to Jesus of Calvary, and in the the hierarchy of the saints who had shed glory upon England, none was higher or more glorious than the great St Thomas of Canterbury—the martyr for the liberties of England. Of all the saints of England, none was: more glorious in the Church of God; none was the object of a veneration more widespread. Throughout the whole Catholic universe his name was known, revered, and commemorated in the Holy Mass. In his name, sanctuaries were raised, not only in England, but in every land unto which the power and the influence of his martyrdom had spread, and till this day stood to witness to the liberties of the Church. More than that; the bishops, the priests, and all the clergy in England venerated him as their great patron and example. Moreover, at the Holy See, and under the light of the Chair of Peter, St. Thomas of Canterbury was regarded as the patron of the immunities of the Holy Church, and year by year he was venerated on his festival with a special assembly of the Princes of the Church. He used no exaggeration when he said that, great and luminous as the saints of England were, none stood out with greater brilliancy, as a model of the Church of God on earth, than St. Thomas of Canterbury. There was none that shone out by a brighter light by the power of his example than the great saint to which the new sanctuary liberties of the Church of God as against the out- afterwards brought against him of misappropriating rages and the wrongs of man? He died for the inheritance of the poor, temporal and spiritual; for the liberties of the Church in England and throughout the world. He died for the laws of against him, mainly to put him within the power throughout the world. He died for the laws of against him, mainly to put him within the power England as they stood recorded at that day; and of the king St. Thomas appeared before his actherefore for the liberties of England and Eng. cusers, having taken the precaution to receive the lishmen; for all true liberty was contained in the holy sacrament before he went. So, carrying his spiritual liberties of the Church, and outside that cross in hand, he entered the council. He was called great circle of liberty there was nothing worthy of as he proceeded, he would turn back to the words of the Apostle, which were the words of the Holv Ghost, "Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty." That was the Son of God by the shedding of His Precious Rlood purchased mankind and redeemed it from the bondage of sin and death. The power of that Precious Blood was applied to mankind by the Holy Ghost, and where the Holy Ghost enters into the soul of man and dwells there, that soul had liberty from sin and death, and passed into the liberty of the Son of God, where the souls of men were aggregated together, under one Divine Head. That is the Catholic Church. throughout all its world wide unity, is the sanctuary of liberty, and where the Spirit of the Lord is. Liberty from heresy, liberty from schism. The children of the Church were not dead to the light of truth and to the unity of the Kingdom of God free from the bondage of error. When our Divine; Lord said to His Disciples "Go and make Disciples of all nations," he also said, "Go and set men free," with the liberty of eternal truth. The Church also was free inasmuch that it chooses its own pastors, and no authority on earth-royal or imperial could choose a pastor for the flock of Jesus Christ No human authority whatsoever could make a bishop or a priest; they were made by the Church in its freedom. So, again, as it made its pastors, so it judged its people; and it through the infirmity of sin, the Church judged those who offended against wards evening his people again besought him to the Divine law, and perhaps consured or excomseek safety in flight, but he went into the chapel, the Divine law, and perhaps consured or excommunicated them altogether; and in this judgment and when he was there a crowd of people rushed in no authority could intervene. The authority of excommunication was absolute in the Church. he refused to seek shelter or fly. When his murd-No royal or imperial sceptre could sway the judg-ment or make it swerve in any way. So, also, the offer-"Thomas the traitor," and he answered, "Here am ment or make it swerve in any way. So, also, the offerings that were made to the Church were consecrated and became the property of God; no longer that of man, to lay his hands on, which it would be sacrilegious to do. The great St. Lawerance laid down his life rather than deliver up those things sisted all their efforts. They then struck him, and which were offered to God, and which were in-volate and sacred. When St. Paul says that Jerusalem above is free," he meant to say that there is liberty in all reason-liberty in truth, liberty in faith, liberty in conscience. The Church of God is the whole principle. Whatsoever the Church of God extended itself throughout the Thus died St. Thomas for the liberty of holy mother world, it spread charity with it. When St Agustine, by permission of St. Gregory, entered into England, and in seventy years spread the faith throughout the land, there was given to the Church of God all | had only been willing to give up the liberties of the those perogatives as proofs of this liberty of the liberty of the Church is preaching the word of God. Its right to chorse its own pastors, to judge its own members and to make its own laws were recognized by every Saxon King. Those laws were recognized hands of the Church; the bishops were chosen by in those councils which hardly yet were called the Church and consecrated by the Church; and parliaments, and were recorded in the statute-books the doctrine that they preached was one and the of England, as part and parcel of the law of the land. No one swore to those liberties with more explicate oath than William the Norman or Henry II, under whose violence St. Thomas laid down his life. Both, alike, in their coronation oath, swore to observe the liberties of the Church of England, and he (the Cardinal) would say in passing that those liberties of the Church of England was recorded in every statute of the Parliaments of England untill the policy of encroachment of Henry II. against which St. Thomas of Canterbury stood forth triumphed with Henry VIII, when the precious word liberty was expunged from the statutes and was read in them no more. Such was the state of the laws of Eogland, and the liberties of the Church were recognized as part of that law; but, as in all the world, men often broke the law or evaded it by custome; even in the Saxon times, the liberties of tne Church were evaded often. Kings put forward endure them. Half the English people were Non-their favorites to be elected bishops, and the weight conformists, because they refused to believe in a of royal recognitation too often overweighed the Royal or Parliamentary religion. As to the reforms of the Church. Favorites, courtiers, men men that would serve the king were often put forward as candidates for vacant bishopries, and while the Sees were kept vacant the king would retain the revenues, untill such time as they were filled. As the filling of them depended upon the king, they were kept upon long periods of time. This was a royal custom, and there grew up many of other royal customs in violation of the law. It was for his defence of the laws against those of other royal customs in violation of the law. cause was the liberty of the Church of God, and It was for his defence of the laws against these customs that St. Thomas of Canterbury died, and there days It was well we should have a clear conception of the cause for which he suffered. Call the inheritors of that one unspotted faith that never conception of the cause for which he suffered. Call the inheritors of that one unspotted faith that never the inheritors, and alled the country with all manner of misrepresentations respecting the cause for which is cause for which all manner of misrepresentations respecting the cause for which is number of misrepresentations respecting the cause for which is number of misrepresentations respecting the cause for which is number of misrepresentations respecting the cause for which is number of misrepresentations respecting the cause for which is inheritors of that one unspected faith that never wared. They had then the inheritors of that one unspected faith that never wared. They had then the inheritors of that one unspected faith that never wared. They had then the inheritors of that one unspected faith that never wared. They had then the inheritors of that one unspected faith that never wared. They had then the inheritors of that one unspected faith that never wared. They had then the inheritors of that one unspected faith that never wared. They had then the inheritors of that one unspected faith that never wared. They had then the one inheritors of the church as a minute of the inheritors of that one unspected faith that never wared. They had then they defined the church as the inheritors of the inheritors of that one unspected faith that never the inheritors of that had laid down itself like they had been they had their consciences. They had their consciences the inheritors of the inheritors of that one unspected faith that never they inheritors of the inheritors

his youth he was remarkable for intelligence and a stately and noble form; the outward indication of his mind. He was up in the household of Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, and chiefly at Havre. He studied theology, canon law, and also the laws of the land; his talents in the administration of sfiairs became known, and he was chosen to shine at the King's court. There his viltue and his piety were remarkable and he lived the same pure live as in the Archbishop's house. In the midst of the court his was the life of a Christian hero. In time he became Lord Chancellor of England—the highest possible office the king could give him. In that post he was a judge, and though he came in contact with royal manners there is no sign that he was soiled by them. He was some died. The king, of his own free will, selected St.

disturb her peace. The king insisted that the case should be decided by civil law, or by the laws of England; that it should be tried by civil tribunal; St. Thomas decided against the will of the king, who thereupon called upon the tribunal to appear before him, and he called upon St. Thomas and the bishops to swear that they would observe the royal laws and customs. St. Thomas answered "All royal laws I will observe; all royal customs my conscience forbids me to observe." The king in his fury parted from the council in anger, and shortly afterwards summoned another council. where St. Thomas and the bishops again repeated the words they had before used. They further added that what were called royal customs were royal abuses, which had never been put in writing, and were not legal and legitimate laws. It was equally the same as bribery at elections; every one knew that such abuses had existed, and until lately did exist; yet if it were attrapted now to make the law of bribery a written law-a legal and legitimate course of proceeding-men would at once denounce it as an outrage upon the people. Henry II required that these usurpations should be put in law, and to such a course St. Thomas of Canwas dedicated. What did St. Thomas do for the terbury refused to give his consent. A charge was

upon to sign the documents, and he instantly rethe name. In order that he might make it clear fused, and there standing at the peril of his life, he said, "I appeal to the Holy Roman Church, and so I protest." He left the hall, and shortly afterwards passed over to France. There he remained some time, and, when, at last, he did return to England, it was against the will and the advice of the King of France, who besought him not to place himself in danger, as his enemise in England were thirsting for his blood. He said to those who were about him, "I know that I am going to die;" he also said, when he was embarking in France, and saw the coast of England before him, "I see the land before me but at any cost I will go back to my flock." When he was near the shore, the people who knew of his coming rushed into the sea and called out, "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord." When he was in England he was threatened with assassination several times before he was slain, and on those occasions his domestics

besought him to fly, but he did not avail himself of their advice. He said to them, "No, I am here, and here I will abide. On the 29th of December he spent the morning, ministering to the poor people, and afterwards passed some time with his clergy. While he was in the room with them, four knights burst into the room, and, by their insolent behavior, endeavored to make him say some rash words to them, so that they might have a pretext for taking his life, However, all their insolent speeches could not nove him, and they eventually left the room. Toand told him his murderers were coming; but again I-an archbishop and no traitor." They endeavored to drag him out of the church, in order that they might not pollute the sanctuary with sacrilege by striking him there, but being a powerful man he recut that head which had been anointed in his con secration, and one of them even with the point of his sword drew forth the brains of that great man. Church, and for the sake of Christ Jesus. He (the Cardinal) thought that nothing could be more clear than that St. Thomas could have saved his life if he Church of God. At that time the Church was rich in lands and revenues, and the mouths of the poor were fed by the charity of Jesus Christ. The spiritual care of the souls of Englishmen was in the same in every place, and no man was bound by statute laws in religion. But, as he had indicated, the cause of Henry II triumphed in Henry VIII. What was the result? The English people had become a flock without fold or shepherd. A legal religion was set up, to which only half of the people even nominally belonged. The pastors of the legal religion were chosen by-whom? Not by the free election of the Church of God, but by Kings and Ministers. How was it as to unity of doctrine and purity of faith? He would but break up the joy of the present festival if he were to enter into anything of the irreconcilable differences in Christian doctrine and Christian faith that affected the people outside the unity of the Catholic Church. Burdening religion with statute laws to bind the conscience had become so intolerable that many of those in whose behalf the laws were made refused any longer to

mainder of the people, notwithstanding all the pos-sessions with which they were enriched, multitudes

the cause of St. Thomas triumphed at the present as it was inherited by English Catholics. That the

cause was the liberty of the Church of God, and

Thomas was the son of a citizen of London. In ment to St. Thomas.

SHEMUS DHU,

TOTAL OJEN

THE BLACK PEDLAR OF GALWAY

A TALE OF THE PENAL TIMES.

CHAPTER IV.

We hinted that Judy was influenced to avoid the shorter path by her fear of something supernatural connected with it. Indeed, the part of the wood which she now entered was well calculated to excite her fears if gloom and loneliness alone would died. The king, of his own free will, selected St. died. The king of his own free will, selected St. Thomas to fill the post as Archbishop. But he begged the king not to ask him to accept the post as he knew that as Archbishop he would require to on each side, as to give to the glen in which she condemn some of the king's measures, notwith-standing the affection he bore towards him. There is another fill, over afterwards arose one of these miserable scandals afterwards arose one of these miserable scandals afterwards arose one of these miserable scandals afterwards arose of the Church have arisen to the strangers that through these trees was occurred to strangers, that through these trees was the only egress from the ravine.

When Judy arrived at the bottom of the valley, her meditation upon the folly of choosing this path in preference to the easier and shorter one, was interrupted by a noise, as that of persons making way through the wood. She listened, and her first idea was confirmed by the voices which were approaching her. "Perhaps they are some persons whom I know," thought she. "I will wait them at any. chance, whether friends or foes. It is better to have their company than not, in such a place." She was not a moment in doubt as to their mortal character; for, two men, though in a dress different from that of any of her acquaintance, made their appearance from a high rock which was some yards on her left. The manner of the strangers, when they perceived the woman, was irresolute; and she, in turn, stood silent, in surprise. When they perceived that they were observed, they advanced towards her with the assumed indifference of people who care not with whom they meet. Judy believed them to be some young men of the town, who were led far into the woods by their game,—though it was unusual for any to come so far for the mere purposes of sport. This thought of Judy's was supported by their dress and arms. Both were similarly habited, wearing a close dark-coloured jacket, tightened about the waist with a rough girdle, from which hung their hunting-knives and large pouches, the latter containing both ammunition and provision. They wore close leather skull-caps, and loose canvas trousers, strapped over the brogues in the manner of gaiters.

Each carried a long gun; and one of them, the taller, held in a leather slip a magnificent deer hound. They were strongly-made men, fitted for feats either of activity or strength. The taller, but the younger, appeared about thirty years of age. He was well-looking, and in his whole countenance there appeared a desire for pleasure and fun, united with a recklessness of danger in pursuit. There was a jauntiness in his gait, and a lightness in his step, which showed that the cares of the world sat lightly upon him, or that he wished that they should appear to do so. It was not thus with his companion, who, from his appearance washis senior by half a score years. His countenance might have been handsome when he was young; but it was evident from first sight, to the most casual observer that he was a man of strong and dark passions. His thick black hair escaping from his cap, shaded his forehead. His dark eyes seemed uneasy beneath the heavy beetling eyebrows. His nose and mouth were handsome, but there was a constant motion on his lips, which took from the latter the power of giving any relief to his other sinister features. His bushy whiskers of the same colour with his hair, were worn in a formal cut, in perfect keeping with the dark expression of his entire countenance. Judy could not observe all this, but we are priviledged to give the description.

Judy was surprised, but not much terrified, at the approach of the hunters. She had often seen persons in a similar dress, and on a similar adventure -as she conceived them to be-though nearer to the town. Thinking, therefore, that they had lost their way in the wood she approached them .-When the hunters came up to her, the older personage, who appeared to be the principal, accosted her-

"Good woman," he said in Irish," can you direct us to the nearest and essiest way to the high : path that leads to Galway? We have been in the woods since mid-day; but not being acquainted with them we have gone astray."

"Willingly," said Judy," "you shall have my knowledge of the wood; but we must first come to the height before us. I will then direct you."

They ascended the hill in silence, and Judy pointed out the path which broke to the right and; at the same time, with such cautions and directions about bogs and cross-paths, that had they put the question in earnest, they would be seriously inconvenienced by her directions.

"In faith, good mother, said the younger hunter, you tell us of dificulties we thought not of before." Had you not better, yourself, come and show us the way? Believe me, my friend here, for many reasons, will be thankful."
"Hush, Frank," said his companion in English.

'At least in this part of the country let your wit

"If my wit must rest, my dog, thank heaven for my sport, cannot. Fair play for Buscan, I say, and on his haunches, my man!"

These words were caused by the restlessnoss and snuffling of the noble animal which he led, and which, from the time they had ascended the hill.

pulled strongly against his masters leading.

"Quiet, you young fool! what see you? Busdan, down man!" were quietly used in the assent by his master. But when they stood upon the top of the hill, a fine deer burst from a copse on the opposite side of the valley, disturbed from his lair by the noise of the party, or by that instinct which told him that danger was near. For some moments ho stood erect, eyeing the party, and then sruffling the air, and tossing his head on high, he dashed towards the opening, from which the hunters had made their appearance. It would have been only the work of the instant to the younger hunter to unslip his hound; but his companion knew his intent, and held his hand.

"How now, D'Arcy?" said the youngr stranger. How is this, pray? Did you not tell me I should have sport, and why hinder it the entire day? An hour hence, you hindered me from firing at a firstshot; and now, when a prime buck appears, you were now crying out that they would give up all will not even allow my dog to scent him. If you that they had if they could but regain the liberty have other reasons for the journey—the devil! why of the Church of God. If the cause of Henry II. no tell me at first? My motives for the journey triumphed in the time of Henry VIII, no less had were amusement and pleasure."

"Thank you," said Frank O'Rellly, in a dogged tone; "my character is safe. I hope in my own keeping."

"Now in the bad humour again. Come, man, we will be judged. What say you, old mother, was the buck a pricket?"

Those who knew D'Arcy better than his musus-

pecting companion could know that the mission was put with the fact of the angler, who, after giving full line to his fish, finds it necessary to his power over it to hold it atrongly lest in the riot of its fancied liberty, it jerk out the hook. D'Aroy. did not expect to get any information from the old woman; he believed she did not understand him. He was taken unawares, then, when Judy replied in English. "Please you, my master, there was a time when I could answer your question. My eyes now, God help the while, fail me. I thought though, that I saw the fine creature throw his creat up, when he caught sight of his enemy there; this is a sign that he was a prime deer, and older than a year. I fancy the hound knew his game well; that dog is not used to start at a false scent." spoke the latter words in a meaning tone, which scaped the young hunter's observation, but not his companion's.

"By my honour it is, old women," said O'Reilly, replying to the first part of Judy's answer. " You speak truly, whether you know it or not."

"Hush | Frank, for my sake," interupted D'Arcy, with a look which soon silenced his companion's triumph,

"Ha! ha! So, old lady, you understand our words without intending it, I suppose. Thank your good fortune that you have not heard that which we wished not to be spoken, Good evening to you we can find our own way, I hope."
"In whem hope you? But that face, I think

was never made for hoping to anything good, suddenly said the old woman, whose feelings of self-esteem were great, and consequently became quickely excited by the disparaging tone of D'Arcy Old Judith, when answering D'Arcy, thought that she spoke to an utter stranger. . It was only when her last words of reproach called up a scowl upon his features, which brought their worst expression into play, that the idea arose to her mind that she had seen that countenance before. Wonder-

ful are the circumstances of recognition ! The stranger percieved her searching look, and he turned hastly to his companion, who walked on before him. The action was so sudden that Judith had no time, but a strict scrutiny of his countenanc, to satisfy herself that she had ever known him. She felt pleasure then, and yet feared, when she saw the strangers stop on the path to which she directed them, and overheard the older say: "Did you observe the searching look of that old

hag? By heaven! I fear she knows me" "What of that?" replied his companion sharply, his feelings yet warm from D'Arcy's opposition to his sport. "I think it is now time, at this hour of evening, to cease fearing the look of every old woman you meet. It seems," he continued, as he felt with bitterness the contempt, though not intended, conveyed by D'Arcy's silence, as the latter stood heedless of his remarks, " that you tread upon this ground, friend, as if you feared every turn in your path would bring before you a witness of some dark deed. You know best yourself, you are safe in my keeping," observed the goodnatured fellow, after a pause, when he saw D'Arcy's whole countenance undergo a chauge indicative of s pleasing termination to some strong exertion of memory. 'But I must say, you should have let still had a lingering affection for her first fosterme more into your secrets, and I should not then | child; not but that, in certainity of danger she have blamed your hinderance of my sport. But would have sacrificed that affection to the safety whither back again?"

"Wait me here, O'Keilly," said D'Arcy, "I will be with you anon. A new light burst upon me; I will go after her, and know more of her, and her friends." Thus saying, he turned towards Judith who awaited him with an anxiety as highly wrought

as his own."
"Thank heaven," said or rather thought Frank O'Reilly, " I feel not the stings of aguilt conscience! Poor fellow; there is something weighty on his memory. I am censured by my relations for being over intimate with him. But they will not give me means to be independent of him. He has the repute of an evil doer. But what care I, if his acts are good to me: he is a generous giver done him, and in good faith I will not cuarrel with him on the score of his bad name."

With this thought of self-interest, so general a balm for the stigs of a conscience not entirely deprived of the moral sense, he seated himself on a large stone to await the return of his friend. When D'Arcy came up to the old woman, he addressed

her with altered feelings.
"Good Mother," he said, "I must pray your forgiveness for speaking roughly to an aged woman. But in truth, I fear you have given us a long journey. Had we not better follow this path with you,

and chance the cheer fortune may give us ?" "Avourneen," said Judy, softened by the courtesy which the respectable man paid her in asking her forgiveness, "I owe you no grudge, but I was hurt that you should think me a deceiver. God forbid that Judy would give reason for that opinion of her to to any person. As you say it, it is better to come with me; the night will be dark, and the way will be difficult for strangers to find. I can say in the name of Connel O'Keane that you shall have what he has, and that with a hundred welcomes."

During this short coloquy, the speakers were intent on the examination of each other's countenance. The result was equally favourable. Had not D'Arcy recognized in Judy's features those of an old accquaintance, the name "Connel O'Keanc" of itself, was sufficient to satisfy him that he was not mistaken either about her or her connexions.

"You are then the person I suspected you from the first to be," said D'Arcy; "you are Judy Bawn. Know you me, Judy?"

"Ah, avourneen," said Judy," from the first, too, my heart warmed to you; as sure as those breasts suckled you I knew you to Reginald O'Grady. But I will not say the name, as you look so dark at it. They say there are reasons for your taking a strange one, though the other had better men its owners. But Saint Columb! you are changed wonderfully avic. Many long years have passed, and many troubles have gone over my head—though, thank heaven and the Virgin, I am now comfortable with Connel-since I dandled you in my arms. You did not promise then. God bless the man! to be the dark strong man that you are now. May the saints pray for you, and preserve you from any evil sight, but you are changed beyond my recollection !— The Lord be praised, who would think that the weak infant-

And the affectionate old creature would have continued to praise the manhood of her foster child, for now she was on a theme the most excitative of eloquence in an Irishwoman, had not D'Arcy interrupted her.

"I know I owe a great deal to you, Judy, and I will yet prove my gratitude."

shelter under Connel's root. Tell me-your an-

swer will serve me, Judy—tell me, were those strangers at Connel's for the last few days?" The suddenness of the question surprised Judy. She had not time to consider how far the speaker was interested in her answer, or how far those to

whem she owed more kindness, and for whom she felt more love, would be pleased with it, know of none," she stammered out at a hazard'.

"Tell me, then," said D'Arcy, quickly, "does Connel expect any?"
"I don't know his mind," said Judy. "I know,

though, if he does expect strangers, friends or foes he will receive them kindly "One question more Judy, and we part for the night? said D'Arcy burriedly, and with rising anger, "How does Fergus demean himself towards

Eveleen?" "To be sure as well as a brother should treat his sister, avourneen," said Judy, throwing more confidence into the reply than she had yet ventured to

"Ha! hai old woman, you cannot deceive me,"

I know more than you fancy I cried D'Arcy. I know more than you fancy I know. Enough, you have no confidence in me. Think seriously upon this, You yourself will not gain by it, and you will injure others. Good night, but remember, let Connel and his friends fear "O'Grady in their path." Thus saying, he turned abruptly from the old woman, and joined his companion, whose impatience was already manifested by his approach to the scene of the conference, and by the calls which now and then he sent forth for the return of D'Arcy.

CHAPTER V.

The villagers who had taken leave of Connel were again returning. The hints of danger that had escaped him, and the agitation of his manner, described to them by those who had last left the cabin, determined them, after some consultation, to return. When they entered the cabin again, Connel stood in the same undecided posture, with his eyes fixed upon the fire. He seemed not to be aware of their return. For some time the silence was unbroken, except by the whispers of the party. Judy, seeing the indeliberation of Connel. was the first to take upon herself the guidance of the villagers.

"In throth, and it becomes you well, Connel," said she, in a tone of reproof, "to look there so like a fool, while your son, perhaps, wants your help. Come lads, if he does not care, the old nurse, that suckled the son does; we will seek Fergus far and near."

Judy was remarkable for speaking with a tone of authority, especially where she thought there was a necessity for her interference; but at the prerent moment her disposition to speak loudly, was heightened by anxiety for her foster-child It is probable that Connel would have witnessed without emotion the whispering of his neighbours. and the preparations of the young men to seek his son (some of whom had already lighted the bog-deal torches, and called their hounds), though he alone felt the great anxiety—the interest of a father in a son's safety—had not the old nurse's voice been raised in her last sentence to the highest tone.

Judy's last resort for the safety of Fergus, would have been the mention of D'Arcy's threats. Sue was aware of the feelings of Connel and of D'Arcy towards each other and she feared the powerful passion of the former, if driven to extremes, for the of Fergus, who, knowing no mother from his cradle; had transferred a child's love for mother—the purest and strongest under Heaven-to his old nurse, the guardian of his infant days.

Connel, after some reflection exclaimed-" She speaks truth, by Heaven! we will seek him, lads;" and then in the same tone of vehemence, as if struck by some bitter thought, he said-"No remain here, you; I will go alone." His decision and action were of the same instant. He seized one of the lighted torches, and rushed from the cabin.

The surprise of his neighbours-none of whom ventured to follow him-had scarcely time to be expressed to each other, when he returned with as much anxiety, but with more calmness in his appearance. "By my faith," he said, "there are men approach-

What, if they be the-; but, no, that caning. not be."

Connel was interrupted by the sudden opening of the door, and his son, accompanied by a strauger. entered. Connel's son was surprised at the unusual warmth of his reception by thee persons present. The young men with rough, though sincere gratification, welcomed the escape of their favorite com-rade from danger; and when he did thank their affection, though wondering at its expression at that moment, he was embraced by his old nurse, who, with bursts of joy, such as these-"mo laniv!" "mo vic!" "chusla mo chree!" hung about his neck, and at length sobbed herself to quietness. When the young man had disengaged himself from the distressing attention of the old woman, he in-

quired for his father. "Where is Connel," he said, looking around; "I

thought he was here when I entered." Connel, at the entrance of his son, had retired to a darkened corner of the room, not less thankful for the safety of his son, but now anxious to discover the character of his companion. During the detention of his son by Judy, he endeavoured to catch a view of the stranger's face; but the latter was muffled, and by the fixity of his person and eyes which he kept in the same p sition from his entrance, he appeared indifferent to what was passing around him. Some of the older villagers—to whom Connel spoke—left the cabin. They were followed by the rest, who were reconciled to their exclusion from the cabin, by Judy's assurance, as she shut the door on them, that in the morning "she would tell them all." When the family of O'Keane were left to themselves, Connel welcomed his son and bade the stranger -who was still standing in the middle of the floor-to approach the fire. The stranger started, and looked around him; but perceiving that none were in the cabin except those before him, and two females probably servants of the family, he undid the clasps of a great coat, heavy with rain, and the soil of travel, and seated himself on a low bench, which Fergus placed near the fire for him. The first attempt at conversation was made by the stranger.

"My good friend," he said to Connel, "I have to thank this young man-who, I find, is your son -for my comfortable shelter, on this stormy night."

"He would be no true son of mine, sir," said Counel, in English—it was in English the stranger spoke—"If the stranger found not assistance from

"I believe so, indeed-I believe it now, though

were amusement and pleasure."

"Hold now, not so fast with your reasons," said the same time, taking from his side pooket a few days since, I had doubts about the fidelity and the same time, taking from his side pooket a few days since, I had doubts about the fidelity some gold pieces, which he forced into the old what spring his companion's feelings, could be some gold pieces, which he forced into the old what spring his companion's feelings, could be some gold pieces, which he forced into the old woman's hand commanded." What think you of the opinion of your contacte, If you halloed your hound upon a reason believing it to be a heart of this saason, believing it to be a heart of this saason. The leaves of this saason, believing it to be a heart of the saason believing it to be a heart of the saason believing it to be a heart of the saason believing it to be a heart of the saason. The commander of the country free from the visits of the saason believing it to be a heart of the same time, taking from his side pooket a few days since, I had doubts about the fidelity and hospitality of your peasentty," said the stranger, with a deepened voice. "Bift tell me," he resumed, with a deepened voice. "Bift tell me," he resumed, with a deepened voice. "Bift tell me," he resumed, with a deepened voice. "Bift tell me," he resumed, with a deepened voice. "Bift tell me," he resumed, with a deepened voice. "Bift tell me," he resumed, with a deepened voice. "Bift tell me," he resumed, with a deepened voice. "Bift tell me," he resumed, with a deepened voice. "Bift tell me," he resumed, with a deepened voice. "Bift tell me," he resumed, with a deepened voice. "Bift tell me," he resumed, with a deepened voice. "Bift tell me," he resumed, with a deepened voice. "Bift tell me," he resumed, with a deepened voice. "Bift tell me," he resumed, with a deepened voice. "Bift tell me," he resumed, with a deepened voice. "Bift tell me," he resumed, with a deepened voice. "Bift tell me," he resumed, with a deepened voice. "Bift tell me," he

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

NOVEMBER 14, '77.

ORPHANS BAZAAR. The Bazaar in aid of the St. Patrick's Home, Ottawa, has been postponed till Tuesday, the 20th. It will be held in Hon, Mr. Skead's Building, Sussex street, Richard Devlin,

PRESENTATION — The Rev. Father Hog, who was recently removed from the charge of Milngavle, Scotland, was lately presented by his former parishioners with a handsome gold watch, as a mark of the love and esteem in which he was held by them.

BALTIMORE -A handsome life-sized statue of St. Vincent de Paul, to be presented to the church of that name by the sodality, has arrived in Baltimore from New York. It represents the good saint clad in a cassock, and bearing a little orphan in his

EDINBURGE CATHOLIC INSTITUTE.—The first of the present session course of lectures was given in the hall of the Edinburgh Catholic Young Men's Sohall of the Editablish Campbell Campbell, on Wednesday, 17th Oct., by Mr. Campbell, of Skerrington. There was a crowded audience, and the chair was occupied by his lordship the The subject of Mr. Campbell's lecture was "The Catholic Church in Relation to Population."

PORTOBELLO-REQUIRM MASS FOR THE LATE FATHER p'Ager.—On Wednesday, 17th ult., a solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated in St. John's Church, Portobello, for its late pastor, Father D'Arcy. Father Smith, the present parish priest, sang the Mass; and was assisted by Father Corcoran, of St. Patrick's, Edinburgh, as deacon, and by Fathers Gaddes, of St. Mary's, and Brady, of St. Patrick's, Edinburgh; and Maginness, of Dundee. Miss Bennet, of Leith, presided at the organ.

THE POPE'S BACK PAY .- The Pope's annual income of \$645,000, allowed by the Italian Parliament, has annually since December, 1870, been tendered him in a single bill engraved especially for that purpose, and as regularly been declined. The bills were then placed on deposit in the Bank of Italy at the Pope's order, being conveyed into the treasury, if five years clapse without their being claimed. The two first have thus returned to the nation, but whenever the Pope dies his heirs will and \$3,225,000 awaiting their disposition.

SCOTLAND-CLERICAL CHANGES.-His lordship the bishop has made several changes in the location of the clergy of the diocese. The Rev. Dr. Smith has been relieved of the charge of the Perth congregation, and has gone to Inzlevar. This change has been made, as is understood, to enable the rev. and learned doctor to complete the second volume of an able and valuable theological work. His successor at Perth is the Rev. Joseph Holder, late of St. Mary's, Dandce. Father Holder's place in Dundee is taken by the Rev. Mr. Whalahan, who was assistant at Perth to the Rev. Dr. Smith.

NEW CATROLIC SCHOOLS IN GREENOCK .- On the afternoon of Saturday, the 14th Oct., the foundation sione of the extensive new Catholic schools which are being erected in connection with the congregation of St. Mary's, Greenock, was laid by the Most Rev. Archbishop Eyre. It was felt that a work of augurated than by having the solemn blessing ed in.
of the foundation-stone. Accordingly the building committe fixed Saturday the 14th for this func-

EDINBURGH CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.-The occurrence of the 12th anniversary of the establishment of the Edinburgh Catholic Young Men's Society, was lately made the occasion of special anniversary services. In the early morning, about 600 of the members assembled at the hall of the institute, St. Mary's-street, and marched thence to St. Patrick's Chapel, where they heard Mass and received Holy Communion from the chaplain, Father Hannan, who briefly addressed the brothers The day was fittingly closed with Vespers and solemn Benediction in the church, and with an appropriate sermon by Father O'Donnell, O.M.I., Leith.

Oct., The Most Rev. Archbishop Eyre confirmed about three hundred and eightv children, in St. Francis' Church Glasgow. The children presented a remarkably neat appearance, most of the girls being dressed in white and wearing veils whilst the boys wore sashes and rosettes. After Confirmation His Grace and the clergy adjourned to the large boys' school adjoining where an address was presented to him. His grace the archbishop, in acknowledging the presentation, remarked how much pleasure it gave him to meet the children of St. Francis' Schools; he also thanked them for the beautiful works of art they had given him, which he would treasure as a memorial of their affection and attachment. After encouraging them to take advantage of the excellent education [provided in these schools, his grace bestowed his blessing upon those assembled.

RFISCOPAL VISITATION.—On Wednesday of last week the most Rev. Archbishop Eyre made the episcopal visitation of St. Patrick's Scotland, Dumbarton. Before the religious portion of the ceremony commenced, his grace received a deputation of the leading heads of families in the mission, who were introduced by the Rev. Father Carmichael, pastor of the locality. After listening to an address, in which in the name, of the congregation, they thanked His Grace for the interest which in many ways he had shown to their mission, the archbishop in reply remarked the pleasure it gave him to be so heartily welcomed by the heads of families in Dumbarton. His grace thereafter addressed the children of the mission, who were assembled in the church, exnorting them to regularity In attending school. He had learned from her Majesty's inspector that the examination which had just heen concluded had proved satisfactory, and trusted they would correspond with the efforts of their teachers and pastors. His grace then be-stowed his blessing upon the children and upon the whole congregation.

SCOTLAND - PRESENTATION TO THE REV. E. J. HANNAN. -The members of the choir of St. Patrick's Church, Edinburgh, of which the Rev. E. J. Hannan has been for sixteen years the pastor, met lately at the chapel-house, for the purpose of presenting the rev. gentleman with a testimonial. The article presented was a massive and handsome timepiece, of considerable value in itself, apart from the feelings which dictated the purchase for the purpose in view. Upon a gold plate, attached to the clock, words re-cording tue date and donors of the gift were neatly engraved. Father Hannan, in returning his thanks to the choir for this proof of their appreciation of his efforts for the congregation and for themselves, was visibly affected. He had, as they well knew, been now for many years a priest in their midst, and he need not assure them that he had during all these years done the best he could for the spiritual and temporal welfare of those under his charge. The church and, congregation of St. Patrick's had been his first, and he had no oblection, but rather hoped it might be his last, love (applause). But in a more particular manner, the choir had been the object of his love and care; and, during all the time he had been in St. Patrick's, he had never found himself able to give up its charge to another. He would maintain that personal sharge of the choir as long as he was among them,

TRISH NEWS.

PRESENTATION .- The cathedral of Kilkenny lately received a handsome pair of holy water fonts from a member of the congregation.

Mission.—A Mission conducted by the Redemptorist Fathers O'Neill and McLaughlin of Bishop Eton, in Liverpool, has been opened at Brandon, and is producing many spiritual blessings.

BROKEN INTO .- St. Peter's Chapel, Lurgan, was broken into last week, and four candlesticks, value £6 12s., stolen. The police are on the alert, but the parties are still at liberty.

INQUEST .- An inquest was held in Dublin on Thomas Farrell, a miser who died possessed of great wealth. It was shown that deceased died from sheer neglect, and he was found after death to have £17,-700 in cash and in Bank and Railway shares.

INDIAN FAMINE.—Two gold rings were found amongst the money subscribed at a church in Ireland for the Indian famine. Canon Smith, of Derry, received an anonymous donation of £40 for the same object. Charity has indeed been much moved by the Indian suffering.

RETURN OF THE DUKE OF CONMAUGHT TO FERMOY. -H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught has returned to Fermoy to resume the command of his Regiment, the 1st Battalion of the Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade. He has been on leave since the beginning of last month.

FLOOR FOR RUSSIA .- It is stated that one of the largest firms in Limerick have entered into a confract with the Russian Government to supply 1,000 tons of flour for the use of the troops engaged in the war against Turkey. Five hundred sacks were forwarded yesterday to London for transmission to the seat of war.

DEATH OF THE REV. FATHER BROWNE, O.S.F .- We regret to have to announce the death of the Rev. Charles Browne, O.S.F., which took place at halfpast eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning at the Franciscan Convent, Broad Lane, Cork, to the community of which he had been attached for many vears .- Cork Examiner.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN. - Lately a woman named Ellen Ferris was buried in Shankhill Graveyard, Lurgan, having died at the ripe old age of 102 years. The deceased had been walking about until within the last few days. A man named Douay lives in the same place, and is in good health, at the present time, though 101 years of age. - Coroespondent.

STATISTICS OF PUBLIC HEALTH IN IRELAND .- Table showing, for eight large town districts, the annual rate of mortality per 1,000 inhabitants represented by the number of deaths registered during the week ending Saturday, October 13, 1877, the total number of births and deaths registered during the week, with the number of deaths at certain ages and from

Appaess,-A preliminary meeting of the tenantry of the Earl of Limerick on his Estates was held lately in Limerick for the purpose of taking steps to present his lordship with an address and piece of plate on the occasion of his marriage. The Hon. such magnitude and eignificance undertaken in Hugh Massy presided. A subscription list was the cause of religion could not be more fitly in opened, and sums amounting to £120 were hand opened, and sums amounting to £120 were hand.

> A FENIAN SECRET HISTORY .- The Academy states that Messrs Kegan, Paul' & Co. are about to pub-lish "The Secret History of the Fenian conspiracy." This history, we are assured, is from authentic sources, and has in a great measure been drawn from the personal narrative of some who were closely connected with the chief agents in that conspiracy. It will throw much light on the career of Stephens, and on such occurrences as the plot against Chester Castle and the Clerkenwell explosion.

Dedication .- The new Church of St. Patrick's. Newtownards, was recently dedicated by his Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian, It will be recollected that the new Church has been built at the sole expense of the Dowager Marchioness of Londondery, The congregation was extremely large, EDUCATION IN GLASGOW.—On Sunday the 20th and admission was secured by tickets, which were oct. The Most Rev. Archbishop Eyre confirmed issued gratis. The dedication sermon was preached issued gratis. by the eloquent Jesuit, the Rev. Father Clare, London.

THE INDIAN FAMING RELIEF FUND .- HIS Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop has just published the re-turns of the subscriptions received for this fund at the churches and chapels of the Diocese of Dublin, The total amounts to a little over the two thousand pounds, which I mentioned last week as the probable sum received. His Eminence has already forwarded most of it to the Most Rev. Dr. Finally, of of Medras. The Lord Mayor has sent to the London Mansion House Fund additional sums, making in all a total of £10,000 forwarded through his lordship from Dublin.

THE INDIAN FAMINE. - In accordance with the request of his Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese of Belfast, a collection was taken up recently at all in aid of the sufferers by the Indian famine. In St. Malachy's, where the Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian presided, his lordship himself announced the collection, and urged upon the congregation to contribute generously to so worthy an object. We have not yet learned the amount realised by the several collections, but feel sure thal it will reach a large

THE MEMORIAL TO THE LATE SIR JOHN GRAY, M. P.—I had yesterday an opportunity of inspecting the life-size model of the statue of Sir John Gray, about to be erected by public subscription in our city. The likeness is an admirable one, and the pose of the figure graceful and expressive. The statue, when finished, will be in white Sicilian marble, and is sure to look remarkably well. Mr. Thomas Farrel, M.R.H.A., is the sculptor, and has proved himself in the model equal to the brilliant reputation he has already acquired by his statues of the late Most Rev. Dr. Murray, Archbishp of Dublin, of Captain Boyd in St. Patrick's Cathedral, of Smith O'Brien, &c., &c.-Tablet Correspondent.

IRISH PRIESTS IN ROME -On Wednesday, oct 3rd. Canon Coghlan, of Cork, and the Rev, Messrs, O'Neill and Burke, had an audience of the Pope. On the 6th of October Mgr. Kirby, Rector of the Irish College, Rome, presented to the Holy Father the sum of £123, being an offering from Lady Emly and the ladies of Limeric on the occasion of the Jubilee of the Pope. His Holiness expressed his gratification at this demonstration of the final affection of the ladies of Limerick, and sent them his Benediction. Mgr. Kirby also presented the sum of £36 from the Rev. J. Magee, P.P. of Stradbally. and his parishinors .- Roman Correspondent of the

ADDRESS TO MR. JOHN GEORGE MACCARTHY, M. P. On Tuesday, 16th Oct, a large meeting of the members of the Catholic Young Men's Society was convened for the purpose of presenting a congra-tulatory address to Mr. J. G. MacCarthy, M. P., on his recovery from his illness. There was a large his recovery from his these, in the war a large attendance, and amongst those present were—Rev. Mesers. Slattery, O'Byrne, O, S. A.; Willard, O. P.; Deely, O. P.; Hayde, rector of Unton Reformatory; Dr., O.Connor, T. Bresnan, vice-president; James Beanlan, James Hayes, T.O.; Samuel Thomas, J. J. Ryan, P. Hegarty, J.; Maddhaw, &c. The address

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRANCE.-The census of 1876 gives the population of France at 36,905,788.

WAR .- The official estimate of Russian losses to the let inst. is nearly 65,000.

Quenec .- Mr. Tourangeau, N. P., has been chosen to oppose Mr. Laurier in Quebec East. War .- The Bey of Tunis is about to for-

ward a reinforcement of 5,000 men to the Sultan. THE POPE,-It is believed Christmas is the time fixed for the Pope to issue apostolic letters re-establishing the Catholic hierarchy of Scotland.

CATHOLICS IN CHINA.—The population of Honan, Chins, is 23,000,090 of which 5,000 are Catholics, attended by nine missionaries and three native

LONDON .- The Mayors of London, Liverpool, Southampton, Portsmouth, Canterbury, and Taunton, England, are all Jews.

PONTIFINAL.-The pilgrimages projected for the winter are postponed until next spring in order that there may be celebrated the Holy Father's having exceeded in years the Pontificate of St. Peter both in Rome and in Antioch.

STATISTICS IN BERLIN.-The imperial office of statistics in Berlin has just published the lates census table of the population in the German empire. At the end of 1875 it was 42,797,360. The greatest increase was in Prussia proper; Alsace-Lorraine lost three per thousand.

IRISH CATHOLICS IN THE UNITED STATES .- In the United States, of the ten Archbishops four are Irish, and of the 56 living Bishops 29 are of the same nationality; while of the 5,200 priests in the United States no less than 3,000 belong to the Irish race. The same proportion is manifested in the laity, who are officially returned at 6,500,000, and of whom 4,000,000 have been supplied by Ireland.

A PATRON SAINT OF JOURNALISM .- The Unita Cuttolica of Turin has proposed to petition the Pope to nominate a patron saint of Catholic journalism, and to choose as such the new doctor of the Church, Francis de Sales, in the same manner, as Benedict XIII. appointed as patron saint of University students St. Aloysius of Conzaga. The Voce dell Verita supports this proposal as most salutary and oppor-

THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.-The Empress of Russia and the Duchess of Edinburgh will shortly visit the hospitals in the south and on the Black Sea coast, but the idea of meeting with the Emperor of Roumania seems to have been abandoned. In a few days the youngest of Emperor Alexander's sons. Grand Duke Paul, will leave for the front, having at last gained the consent of his mother. He is only seventeen years of age, but has had the nominal command of a regiment for several years.

PROSPECTS OF TWEED'S RELEASE .- The Times states that another effort will be made for the release of Tweed. Under the incoming Attorney General, under a clause in the revived statutes relative to debtors' imprisonment in civil cases, creditors with claims amounting to two-thirds of the indebtedness may secure a debtor's discharge from imprisonment of his property; in the present case the only creditor of consequence is the people, repesented by the Attorney General, and it is expected he will take action to release Tweed.

COMMUNISM .- It strikes us that it is an insult to American intelligenc to call "Communism" "Republicanism," and sympathize with it as akin to our own glorious, though fading Republic, Communism means the rejection of all hopes of immortality, the concentration of all human desire upon bodily pleasure and what will buy it, of all human aversion upon what stands in the way of our enjoyment of it. It inculates the absolute authority of MEN over MAN: the right hf Government to dictated family relation wages of labour, diet, recreation and sleep; hatred of the rich who claim their property; of Government which maintains their claim, of Jesus Christ, who pronounced the poor blessed; of the Catholic Church which continues His teachings. It is a hideous system-hell-born-and as alien from American Republicanism as darkness from light,-American Paper.

GROWTH OF INSANITY .- On all sides we hear surprise and wonder at the alarming increase of in-sanity in this country. It is easily accounted for. Those who plant briars will not cull figs. It is not crime alone that results from the absence of religion, but intellectual insanity. If vice flourishes where faith declines, insanity prevails where the confessional is neglected. The converse of this is undeniable. It is impossible for a man to open his mind frequently to a prudent Confessor without betraying the germs of insanty if they lurk in his moral system. The mind, like the body, requires inspection. Where that inspection is frequent the seeds of latent disease are almost certain to be detected. and when early detected may be readily eradicated. the Masses in the various Catholic Churches Intown | Hence it is that in Catholic countries insanity is far less prevalent than in Protestant nations. The howling maniac is equally common in modern life and on the modern stage. The frightful multiplica-tion of madbouses in the world is one of the most appalling consequences of the rejection of Catholic faith. The most awful, and at the same time the most frequent punishment which God inflicts on those who neglects His Church is insanity. Insanity rages where Catholicity disappears. The healing action of the true religion, precisely like the presence of its Divine Founder, has the effectof casting out the devils of raging madness. This terrible punishment is equally just and appropriate, as it is from ungovernable pride of reason that individuals and nations become heretical and atheistical. They use their reason to assail the Church, and God reduces them to lunacy to punish their rebellion and awful misuse of His gifts.

> THE HOME RULE LEAGUE AND NATIONAL CONFER-ENCE .- We did not say anything in these columns last week about the preliminary meeting of Irish Home Rule members, as we prepared to wait for the larger meeting of the Home Rule League, the report of which did not reach us till after we had gone to press. The resolutions passed at the first meeting may be summed up thus: (1.) The party is to follow Mr. Butt's leadership in Irish questions; (2) in Imperial or non-Irish questions its members may act independently; but (3) not in such way as to discredit or discredit or disorganize the party. To these decisions, as we understand them, both sections of the party may give their formal adhesion without very materially altering their tactics. At the meeting of the League it was decided that a National Conference should be held between the 16th of December and the 20th of January, and the principal aubject of debate was who should attend

One gentleman proposed that magistrates should be excluded—a proposition that was promptly negatived—and Mr. Butt proposed to limit the the representation of the Home Rule associations out of Ireland to six delegates, but Mr. Sullivan moved and carled that the number should be fixed ar fifty; and it was settled that the Conference should consist of members of Parliament, clergymen of all denominations magistrates members of corporations, Poor Law Guardians, Persons who have been at any time members of the original Home Rule Association of the Home Rute League, the representand hoped that the pleasant relations which had so introduced with Mr. MacCarthy's roply, which i was frequently at the pleasant relations which had so interupted with bursts of applause from the large chief and the nominators of Henry Bulle members interupted with bursts of applause from the large chief and the nominators of Henry Bulle members interupted with bursts of applause, who were candidates at the last steemen.

NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

Specific Gravity of Wood.—The woods which are heavier than water are Dutch box, Innian cedar, ebony, lignum-vitæ, mahogany, heart of oak, pomegranate, vine. Lignum-vitte is one-third heavier, pomegrauate rather more. On the other hand, cork, having a specific gravity of 24, and poplan, of 383, are the lightest woody products,

CHARMING AN OCTOPUS .- A very ludicrous incident, but one not altogether unattended with danger to the principal actor in it, occurred at Brighton Aquariam the other day. A man who professed to be able to charm the octopus, and make it rise to the top of the tank when he chose, and was allowed to experiment upon the creature. By the aid of a musical instrument of some kind he did induce the animal to do this, but, in his eagerness to see the success of his efforts, the unlucky individual leaned over the side of the tank, and losing his balance by some means or other, was precipitated head foremost into the water. The octopus immediately rushed upon this intruder into his domain, and, throwing its numerous feelers round the man's head and neck would no doubt have speedily strangled him, had not the attendants come to the rescue.

THE "BEAR CURE"-OR KILL.-The "bear cure" is favourite with the peasants of Roumania, especially for rheumatism and fevers. When attacked by these illnesses, the peasants send for gipsies, who are always moving about with bears half tamed and led by chains. On the arrival of the bear, the sick man lies down on the ground, and the bear is made to tread upon and over him, the man, as the bear passes, pulling out a hair from the animal. This hair is worn on the bosom of the patient. Previous to this simple operation, however, a mystery has be performed; otherwise the cure will not be complete. A gipsy leads the bear round in a circle, and causes the animal to perform all sorts of strange antics to the wild music of a species of tambourine, played by a second gipsy. After this incantation the spirits are propitiated, and the bear cure" is proceeded with.

JUPITER AND SATURN.-The old theory that the planets are very much like the earth we inhabit, having the same conditions of being, has been exploded by modern science in a number of cases Notably is this so with respect to Jupiter and Saturn. Some eight or nine years ago an intelligent observer put forward the theory that we did not see those planets at all, they being heated and intensly heated bodies, sorrounded by an atmosphere at least a thousand miles in depth. Quite recently, further observations have been made, and this theory has been fully confirmed. Two eminent astronomers, in two places and without knowing of each other, have reported seeing two satellites of Jupiter through the outer atmosphere of the planet. This indicates very clearly that the atmosphere sorrounding the planet must be some two thousand miles in depth, and the planet itself is in a very heated state.

PetroLEUM.-In August, 1859, Colonel Drake dis-

covered near Titusville, in Pennsylvania, a large stream of petroleum at a depth of 70 feet from the surface. Though this discovery was made only eighteen years ago, it is estimated that the quantity of petroleum obtained in the interval is 2,802,500,000 gallons, of a total value of £46,000. 000. At first the wells did not yield more than 180 gallons of oil a day; but the average rapidly increased, and in 1861 a well at Petroleum Centre yielded 11,000 gallons a day. At a place called Tar Farm a spring produced no fewer than 105,000 gal. lons a day. Six years after Colonel Drake's initial discovery there were no fewer than 1,003 wells in existence, yielding 120,000,000 gallons a year; but the progress has been still more rapid within the last nine years. In 1867 the number of wells at work was 1,133, each with an average yield of 103 500 gallons per annum, and in 1875 there was 3,272 wells, each yielding upon the average 91,000 gallons a year.

especial value, on account of the potash and phos. | truth a day." phoric acid it contains, and it is of the first importance that the potash salts should not be lost in the process of cooking, for it is to these salts potatoes owe their antiscorbutic properlies. Pointoes steamed with their skins on lose very little potash and scarcely any phosphoric acid; while, if steamed after peeling, they lose 7 and 5 per cent, respectively. Similarly, potatoes, when boiled with their skins on, lose a little more than 2 per cent. of their potash and about 1 per cent. of their phosphoric acid; but, if they are boiled after peeling. they lose as much as 33 per cent. of potash and 23 per cent of phosphoricacid. Hence it follows that if potatoes must be peeled, they should be steamed not boiled; and if they must be boiled, they should at least retain their jackets while undergoing the operation—the best way of all, from a scientific noint of view, heing to steam them before peeling or to hake them in their skins.

SAND SHOWERS IN CHINA.—Every year witnesses curious sand-showers in China, when there is neither cloud nor fog in the sky, but the sun is scarcely visible, looking very much as when seen through smoked glass. The air is filled with a fine dust. enterlag eyes, nostrils, and month, and often causing serious diseases of the eye. The dust, or sand as the people call it, penetrates houses, reaching even apartments which seem securely closed. It is supposed to come from the great Desert of Gobl, as the sand of Sahara is taken up by whirlwinds and carried hundreds of miles away. The Chinese, while sensitive to the personal discomfort arising from these showers, are realgned to them, from a conviction that they are a great help to agriculture, They say that a year of numerous sand-showers is always a year of large fertility. The sand probably imparts some enriching elements to the soil, and it also tends to loosen the compact alluvial matter of the Chinese valleys. It is possible that these showers may be composed of microscopic insects, like similar showers which have been noticed in the

NATURE.-If the undevout astronomer is mad. as has been alleged, so also is the undevout naturalist. No theory which does not admit that infinite in. telligence, operating through a system of fixed laws controls all the operations of nature, can rationally explain the order and regularity by which they are characterised. The periodic movements and chan-ges which take place in the animal and vegetable kingdoms are palpably the results of immutable laws. They never vary either in time or manner. Precisely at the same seasons, year after year, the birds of passage perform their pilgrimage, and the migrants of the sea are equally punctual. The swallows are always true to time—the shad, herring, and mackerel, never disappoint us. The hib. ernating mouse could not "turn in" and "turn out" with greater regularity if it consulted the almanac, nor the ermine and the sable put on and put off their cold-weather coats with a stricter regard to dates if they were subject to army regulations. Insects appear or disappear without fail, rain or shine. Trees bud, plants flower, seeds ripen; leaves fall, as if by the calendar, and it has been maid that if an observant naturalist, who had long been shut out from the light of day and from the society of men, without any means of measuring time, were suddenly brought into the fields and woods, he would be able, from the notes of the birds and the coours of the fields and the coours of the fields and the coours of the fields. emiot period of the year, well you and you work you and a company of your and you will be year.

FIRESIDE READING.

What must be the potato bug's opinion of the humanity that goes around all day putting poison on the victuals of humble insects?

Very many dog-catchers have been bitten in New York. It is necessary to say that public safety requires that they be prowned at once.

A BALTIMORS belle, just from Vassar College, when told by the waiter that they had no goosc-berries, exclaimed, "What has happend to the "Is that your offspring, madam?" asked a Mis-

souri judge of a woman who had hold of a snub-nosed boy's hand. "No, sir, she replied; this is my oldest boy," A TRAVELLING circus exhibits a horse that has no hair, mane, or tail. But it is not true that an oppo-

sition concern intends to exhibit some hair, mane, and tail that has no horse. When a man advertises himself as "auctioneer and appraiser," the last world is simply superfluous. Who ever knew an auctioneer who wasn't a praiser

of the goods he had to sell? THERE was once an eclipse of the sun, and Jock Laird and Jean, his wife, were sitting at the fire, thicking the world was coming to an end. Says Jean, "If we had only the pig and the twa kye selt,

wadna hac cared."

An American man, after dining at a London rest taurant, paid his bill and was about leaving, when the waiter suggested that the amount did not include the waiter. "Ah!" said the man, "but I didn't eat the waiter!"

A MARKET-STREET lady purchased a nice new doormat the other morning, with the word "Welcome" stamped thereon in glowing letters, and the first to come along and plant his number elevens on it was a book canvasser.

Two Country attorneys overtaking a waggoner on the road, thinking to break a joke with him, asked him why his fore horse was so fat, and the rest so lcan. The waggoner, knowing them to be limbs of the law, replied: "That fore horse was a lawyer and the rest were his clients."

"I CAME FOR the saw, sir" "What saucer?" "Nby, the saw, sir, that you borrowed!" "I borrowed no saucer." "Sure you did, sir; you borrowed a saw, sir," "I never saw your sancer." "But you did; there's the saw now, sir!" "Oh, you want the saw! Why didn't you say so?"

A CERTAIN First Lord of the English Admiralty on his first trip down the Thames in a rather leaky vessel, observed the men working at the pumps. "Dear me!" he said, "I did not know you had a well on board, Captain; but I am really very glad, as I do detest river water." A Broom with a heavy handle was sent as a

wedding gift to a bride, with the following sentiment :-This trifling gift accept from me,

It's use I would commend; In sunshine use the brushy part, In storms the other end.

A HACKENSACK man was last midnight creeping softly along the bedroom floor on his hands and knees, and was feeling tenderly under the bureau for something he had hidden there the evening before; but his wife awoke, and said, "Peter, what are you doing?" "Dear," said he, "I am walking are you doing?" "Dear, same no, in my sleep and dreaming that I am plucking water in water in my sleep and dreaming water in water in water in wat to get that flask out of there before she got up in the morning was what worried him more than the water-lilies did.

GRADUAL REFORM -- When Lord Muskerry sailed to Newfoundland, George Rooke went with him as a volunteer. George was greatly addicted to lying and his lordship, who was well aware of it and on intimate terms with George, said to him one day, "I wonder, George, you will not leave of your abominable habit of lying." "I can't help it," said he. "Pooh!" said his lordship, "It may be done POTATOES.—As an article of food, the potato is of by degrees; suppose you begin with uttering one TAKING THE WILL FOR THE DEED .- A Judge of

the Irish King's Beach, in giving his dictum on a certain will case, said "he thought it very clear that the testator intended to keep a life interest in the estate to himself." The bar did not laugh outright; but Curran soon rendered that consequence inevitable. "Very true, my lord," said he, "very true! Testators generally do secure life interests to themselves; but, in this case, I rather think your lord-ship takes the will for the deed." OYSTER PLANTING -A man named Horter lived

out in Colorado a few years ago, but as his health was bad he was ordered to spend a year or two at the seashore. He was born in the far West, and had never seen an oyster in its shell. He bought a cottage at Atlantic City, and went there to live last spring. A few days after his arrival he saw a man going by with a cartload of oysters, which Horter mistook for stones. Stones are mighty scarce at Atlantic, and as Horter wanted some to make borders for his flower bed, he asked the man what he would take for his load. It struck Horter that the price was high, but he bought the lot and had them dumped by his gate. The next day he stuck eight hundred of them in the sand in his garden, around his beds, and when the job was done he thought it looked uncommonly handsome. A week afterwards there were three or four warm days, and Horter remarked that the sca-breeze smelled very strong, and he told Mrs. Horter that he thought there must be a dead whale lying somewhere down on the breach. The next day the smell became more offensive, and Mrs. Horter said that it was an outrage that the authorities didn't clean up the street and remove the garbage that poisoned the +ir. On the following day the weather was extremely hot, and the stench became perfectly terrific. Mr. Horter said there must be a dead rat somewhere in the weather boarding, and he got the carpenter to come and remove some of it. But he found nothing, and upon going away he remarked to Horter that that sauer kraut they were cooking for dinner was the deadliest sauer kraut for smell that he ever encountered. The stench grew stronger all that night, and on the next morning a committee of neighbours waited upon Mr. Horter to say that if he would kill that polecat he would conter a personal favour upon them and upon the people of the country generally. Then Horter told them how perplexed he was about the matter, and said he would only be too glad to have the cause of the trouble detected. So the committee; made a tour of inspection, holding their noses. When they got into the garden they perceived the oysters all gaping wide openand evolving an awful smell, absolutely in fumes. One of the committee men, grasping the fact that Horter planted these oysters, imagined he was crazy, and suddenly climbed over the fence and went home. The others remained and asked Horter what on earth he meant by laying those cysters around in the sun in that manner. "Oysters in said Horter. "Oysters lyon don't mean to say those are oysters ! Well! well that beats all! I was wondering what made all those stones split even down the middle. L'couldn' Encount for it: And so those are oysters? Why, I thought oysters always: came in cans,". This afternoon he buried the shell fish deep in the sand. and the smell coased! "Then he sold out his cottage and moved to Long Branch. He told Brown, his next door neighbour, that he knew they were oysters all the time, and he didn't for a loke; but he moved because the prophe seemed to see too awful fun in it. Philadephia Bulletin it works

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

6622 CRAIG STREET.

M. W. KIRWAN-EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. Terms-\$2,00 per annum—in Advance

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14.

CALENDAR-NOVEMBER, 1877. WEDNESDAY, 14-St. Stanislaus Kostka, Confessor.

THURSDAY, 15-St. Gertrude, Virgin.

Articles of Confederation between the American States agreed on, 1777. Thomas Addis Emmet died in New York, 1827.

FRIDAY, 16-St. Martin, Bishop and Confessor (Nov 11.)

SATURDAY, 17-St. Gregory Thaumaturgus, Bishop and Confessor.

Death of Wolfe Tone in prison, 1798. SUNDAY, 18-TWENTY-SEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTE

cosr Dedication of Basilicas of SS. Peter and Banquet of Irish, English, and Scotch, in Paris

to celebrate the victories of the Republicans, Lord Edward Fitzgerald present, 1792. MORDAY, 19-St. Elizabeth of Hungary, Widow.

St. Pontain, Pope and Martyr, Tuesday, 20-St. Felix of Valois, Confessor. Earl of Elgin died, 1840.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE VILLAGE INFANTRY COMPANY.

The members of the above Company will assemble at the QUEBEC GATE BARRACKS, Dalhousie Square, at 7.30, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, 21sr inst.

M. W. KIRWAN Capt. Commanding.

THE BAZAAR.

We have to remind our readers that the Bazzar in aid of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, commences immediately after the Mission.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

Preparations are said to be in progress in the Russian camp for a general assault on Plevna.

Yesterday the Montenegrins captured a fort near Antovari, and thence advanced on that

Suleiman Pasha has been appointed to the command-in-chief of the Turkish forces in "a fling at the Rine movement."

Roumelia, President McMahon has declared that he cannot accept the resignation tendered by the

Master builders of London have determined to continue the importation of American labor sooner than confer with the striking masons.

THE MISSION.

If the revilers of our Church paid a visit to St. Patrick's or St. Ann's during last week, they would have witnessed a sight that would have proved to them the devotion and the piety of the English speaking Catholics of Montreal. Churches crowded to the doors, with pious congregations, worshiping the living God, and bending in devotion before His presence, would have met their view. There was no room for a display of fashion plates in those crowded benches and pews; picty, whole souled picty, was the one absorbing thought of the masses of women and children who listened to the admonition of the Missionary and the friend. At St. Ann's there were upwards of 3,000 women and children received Holy Communion during the week, while at St. Patrick's the number was over 4000 The Mission for the men commened last night and will nedoubt be equally successful.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

For some time past we have made appeals to our subscribers who are in arrears, to be kind enough to pay their subscriptions. We must again repeat those appeals. There are \$5,000 due to us by subscribers alone, and it is only fair that we should expect a portion of it. We are compelled to meet our liabilities just as regularly as any one else, and we trust that those subscribers who are in arrears will enable us to do so, all the better, by paying their subscriptions. To our friends to whom we sent circulars with blank forms for new subscribers, we may assure them that it is only through such means Catholic journalism can be supported at all. If those blank forms are even half filled, the TRUE WITNESS will be considerably benefited. We are anxious to introduce improvements, and if practicable, to enlarge the paper, but this is impossible unless the arrears are paid up. We make this earnest appeal to all our friends, and we ask them to remember the issues that are at stake, and the necessity of placing Catholic journalism upon a safe foundation.

A DOMINION CONSTABULARY FORCE

Sometime since it was rumoured that the Hon. Mr. Blake contemplated forming a Dominion Constabulary force. Then the rumour was contradicted, and the other day we saw it revived again. Sooner or later such a force will become a necessity, Peace and order will not always be universal, and it is unwise to call men from their civil occupations to quell local disturbances. An active mounted corps, even of one hundred men, would be enough for present requirements, and it would be the neucles for a much larger force when the necessity for it would arise.

THE HEALTH OF THE POPE.

If we are to credit a telegram which appeared in the New York World, the Popes death may be expected any moment. From experience we know that those telegrams are not reliable. It may be true or it may not. A change for the worse may indeed have taken place. A fortnight ago private information from Rome stated that the Pope's health "continued to be good and that audiences" were "given as usual." There was, this information said "no reason to "apprehend any immediate danger," but "the appearance of the Pope" had "considerably changed and his features" began "to exhibit more marked indications of the advanced age to which his Holiness's life has been pro-

THE REV. MR. BRAY AND THE

The Rev. Mr. Bray and the Witness have again fallen out. It appears that the Rev. Mr. Bray made use of some words which the Witness interpreted as hostile to the Rine Temperance Movement. 'The Rev. Mr. Bray thought that it was imprudent to indiscrimenately laud the efforts of every converted drunkard who elected to become an apostle of Temperance. He did not, however, condemn the movement, indeed he approved of it. The Kingston Whig editorially critised the report of what the Rev. Mr. Bray said, and he wrote a reply in which he said that the Witness was "constantly breaking the law which say, "Thou shalt not bear false witness, &c., &c., and that it was "ill meaning fools who have seen a fling at the Rine Movement" in what he said. The Witness

"This is not the only well-graced expression used towards the Witness in this connection, nor is it the first occasion it has received from Rev. Mr. Bray similarly such well-considered criticism. We fear that the number of 'ill-meaning fools' must be large if it includes all who see in Rev. Mr. Bray's words

THE QUEBEC ELECTION.

In a few days the electors of Quebec will be called upon to determine upon the merits of two gentlemen who desire to represent them in Parliament. The election will be an exciting one and all the power of the Government and of the Opposition are likely to be enlisted in the contest. It is at times such as those, which now agitate Quebec, that the Catholic electors require to exercise all their vigilance. The antecedants of both the candidates are sure to be raked up, and there will be no lack of information as to the conduct they have pursued. To the Catholic there may be more serious consideration than mere party warfare at stake. The Catholic elector should look somewhat away from the political area and enquire which of the men up for election is likely to be the best friend to the Catholics of the Dominion. There is no occasion, and we certainly do not desire to unnecessarily introduce religious fouds into political contests. But we do desire the Catholics to keep a vilgilent look out, and to be careful that the candidate of their choice is in no way inimical to their faith. That, in our opinion, is the first duty of a Catholic elector.

COLONEL BOND.

The City and District Savings Bank has withdrawn its charge against Colonel Bond. After hearing his denial of any knowledge of the conspiracy to injure the institution, and, after weighing it with the evidence adduced, the directors fully and honourably acquitted him of all blame in the matter. It is said that, Mr. Campbell, the principal in the alleged conspiracy, was "much excited" at Colonel Bond'ssaying that the charges against him were a tissue of falsehoods." We have no desire to say one word prejudicial to Mr. Campbell as his case is not yet over. Of Colonel Bond, however, we are at liberty to express satisfaction at the honourable manner in which he has come out of the business. The trial is likely to do the bank much good, for it seems to gain in public confidence by the proceedings, as they go on. The alleged conspiracy may turniout to be a fortunate circumstance for the Bank, as it will, we believe, remove all doubt about its stability as it will certainly bring redicule whoever invented the Father Dowd

THE POLICE COMMITTEE. ...

At a meeting of the Police Committee the other day Ald. Hood said : "

That there was no doubt that the police force was not large enough for the purpose of protection, but increased numbers were necessary in Griffintown and about the corner of Bleury street.

To this Ald, Kennedy promptly replied Consideration of the con-

Griffintown is the quietest part of the city, I want you to understand.

To this there was no reply. The fact could not be denied. There is not a house of ill-fame in the whole of Griffentown. It is said that the people of that locality are boisterous, but if they are, which no one who knows them well will admit, no one can charge them with immorality. Take a district of the same area inhabited by the same class of respectable working people of non-Catholics and will you find the same inste love and outward observance of decency and decorum? We doubt it. And why? Griffentown has venerated priests to guard the morals of the people, and the others would have, well those whom they consider no no better than themselves—their parsons.

"BLOOD AGAIN."

Under the above sensational heading the Witness of last week published the following letter from Chiniquy.

"Yesterday, at about 4 p.m., when one of our evangelists was visiting a Protestant family in Bonaventure street, two Irish Roman Catholics entered the house, and having satisfied themselves that he was preaching the Gospel; they attacked him furiously, and struck him most cruelly in the face with their boots, till his face was cut and

bruised and covered with blood. They then fled.". After this another letter appeared calling upon Chiniquy for particulars, demanding the number of the house where the assault was said to have taken place, and finally denying the whole story. The challenge received no reply and we assume that the "Blood Again" was not drawn. Something more real however occurred at Bonsecours market where the Rev. Mr. Beaudry and a Mr. Aubin were assaulted while distributing tracts. A man named Edouard Laurence was fined \$10 and costs for the assault. Now, much as all Catholics despise Chiniquy, Beaudry, and their surroundings, yet not one in ten thousand would soil their hands by touching them. In the first place no man has a right to interfere with them while they are in the public thoroughfares. They are despicable enough without being assailed, and to the odd Catholic who feels disposed to take the law into his own hands, we recommend him to bear the ills he has, and not create others in the shape of a \$10 fine, or two months' imprison-

THE ELCHO CHALLENGE SHIELD.

For the last eighteen years England must have passed 800,000 men through the ranks of the volunteers. During all that time the he did. It is in our opinion, the duty of every people of Ireland have not been allowed to arm. Perhaps there have not been, during these not offend him, but to protect quietly disposed eighteen years, more than 5,000 gentlemen in citizens against brutal attacks and ribald in-Ireland who practiced rifle shooting. The wonder is that Ireland can produce any crack but should be encouraged, but we can never shots at all, and yet we find Irishmen making the best scores at Creedmore, and we learn that the last match at that place was lost because of the shooting of the Englishmen who composed a part of the "British team." Now again, Ireland has come to the front, and we hear of the "Irish Eight" once more winning the "Elcho Challenge Shield" from their English competitors. The London Univers says :---

Again the Irish Eight have proved their superiority in the use of the rifle, again victory has crowned their arms and again for the third time in four years, they are the possessors of the Elcho Challenge Shield. Were Ireland a free nation, were Irishmen allowed, and trained in, the use of arms, the country might still regard this result with satisfaction. But when the people are debarred from this, the right of freemen, when to possess or use firearms without a government permit is a crime, and when they are still; from the limited number amongst them trained to the practice of the rifle, able to compete, and compete successfully, with England and Scotland, where no such disabilities are known, are they not still more deserving of honour? Why should Irishmen be prevented from forming volunteer corpse at home? Nothing better illustrates the fallacy and unwisdom of this prohibitation than the fact that Irishmen are prefectly free so to do on tuching the shores of England, the very country in which the law was framed. We trust the time is not far distant when that useless and unnecessary statute by which the use of arms is forbidden will be repealed, and when every Irishman will be enabled to compete in these friendly trials of skill in which they have hitherto gained so much distinction.

THE OKA INDIANS.

The interest which some of our citizens takt in the Oka Indians would be touching, if ie was not prompted by antagonism to the "Papists." Civil Rights Associations are established, caucus meetings are held, anonymous letters are written to the press, Oka is visited by excited fanatics who sing "Hold the Fort" and at last a deputation of two citizens of Montreal and "Chief Joseph" has waited upon the Hon. Mr. Mills, Minister of the Interior. ""The deputation suggested a "compromise" of the "matter" in dispute, but the Minister pointed out that as the Oka question'

" under the control of the Government of the Province of Quebec; that it might be the Seminary had not discharged the extend the Borough Franchise to Ireland, it duties imposed upon them;" and again that the may even obtain County Boards, a charter for a government of the Dominion were the "guardians of the Indians," and the "protection of Land Bill, but it never will see a Parlia. Indian rights in property, whatever that might ment in College Green, unless it changes be." The report is somewhat conflicting, but its tactics. Home Rule we repeat has we are further assured that "the respective failed on the old lines of assault, and it rights of the Indians and the Seminary is a question of a purely legal character." Then the Minister said :-

The second section

"If, however, the Indians were advised by those who were interesting themselves on their behalf to leave their cases entirely to the Government and accept such a settlement as the Government thought proper to agree to on their behalf, he was of opinion that the difficulty might be disposed of "The deputation expressed their concurrence in this view, and promised to do what they could to induce the Indians to place themselves in the hands of the Government, and pledge themselves to accept whatever agreement the Government might make on

Not one word about the burned church, not one word about the threatened murder, not one word about the trespussing, not one word about the open defiance of the law, the blockading in the fort, not a word about all these things by the deputation. Perhaps it was not to be expected that the Hon. Mr. Ferrier, Ald Nelson or Chief Joseph would bear witness against the Oka braves, but it shows the nature of the deputation, and the measures it took to impress upon the Minister of the Interior, that they were partizans, and the "deputation' may rest assured that their visit produced no other result.

"WIDDOWS" AGAIN,

The "ex-monk" as Widdows is called by the haters of the "Scarlet Woman," has been getting deeper into the mire of late. The Lundon Free Press informs us that he bounced into the presence of the City Chamberlain of London, recently, and wanted to rent the City Hall for the purpose of giving a lecture. He wished to raise the wind, and as denunciations of "Popery" and "exposures" of the "dark doings of the confessional" are, to many, attractive morsels, Widdows went to negotiate about the building in which he expected to declaim upon those exciting topics of the day. It appears, however, that some misunderstanding arose between Widdows and the City Chamberlain, and Widdows becoming "riled" another gentleman present, Alderman Campbell was going " to throw him down stairs if he did not instantly make himself scarce in the neighbourhood," and it ended by the Alderman "taking the ex-Franciscan by the shoulders and assisting him out of the office." We know nothing about the circumstances which surround this little incident, but we are sure that if it was occasioned by the coarse attacks this miserable man makes upon Catholics, we have reason to thank Alderman Campbell for wha man, not only to avoid insulting those who do sults. Fair discussion is not only allowable, succeed in developing a healthy spirit of national unity until all men are free from annoyance because of the religion they profess.

HOME RULE. In a few weeks from the present another na-

tional Conference will take place in Ireland. It is called together by the exegencies of the hour. and the Irish people all over the world will look with anxiety to the deliberations which shall guide this new Parliament of the people. In 1873 the first Home Rule Conference decided upon a Federal programme. Federalism was declared to be the future policy which should guide the Irish members of Parliament in their conduct in the House of Commons. That policy was sound and practicable, and received the approval of the people at large. But it has never been tried. It has never been seriously undertaken at all. The majority of the so called Home Rule M.P.'s forgot all about Federalism when they found themselves in St. Stephens. They thought more of the opinions of their fellow club-men than they did of Home Rule for Ireland. "Society" claimed them for her own, and they determined not to offend the courtly dames and noble sires who entertained them, by vigorously advocating, in season and out of season, the claims of the people they were supposed to represent. It is a fiction to pretend that Home Rule was the guiding light by which the M.P.'s perused their policy in Parliament. Men who know them, know that four hours how the illusion of the so called Home Rule M.P.'s battling for dear life and

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work and is capable of doing more, but it will never get Home Rule for Ireland. It may Catholic University and an improvement in the now remains for earnest men to deter mine what other legal means there are left to effect the object. It is to decide this important question that the National Conference is summoned. That Mr. Butt will remain the leader of the party, we have no doubt. There is no man in Ireland to take his place. That he is sincere, we are sure. He has done giants work in the House of Commons. and if he can only inspire his followers with as much zeal as he possesses himself, all wil be well. But unless something serious is done at this Conference, something indicating action -bold, and, if needs be, defiant-unless the people are made to understand that their representatives are in earnest, and mean Home Rule for Ireland, then nothing remains, in our opinion, but a general clearing out of all the Whigs and a wholcsale "re-distribution of seats." We do not desire a policy of "Obstruction" as it is meant in its entirety, but we do desire a policy of work, and we do not know but that a little harassing of the Imperial Parliament now and again, might be a benefit to all concerned. However, all these things are for the people of Ireland to determine. It is their right to lead; it is the privilege of the Irish abroad to follow. We, for our part, promise to give a cordial support to any policy which the majority of the people living in Ireland approve of, and will do what little good we can in Canada to make that policy acceptable to the people here.

THE STATUTE LABOUR TAX.

Alderman Leberge's motion for the abolition of the Statute Labour Tax has been defeated. The majority of the members of the Council. according to a contemporary, think it a "safeguard protecting property-owners from the effects of the votes of irresponsible ratepayers having no interest in Montreal." Yes, it is a "safeguard" by which hundreds of Irishmen are "protected" out of the franchise. The Statute Labour Tax is a continual conspiracy to defraud men out of their legitimate rights. Here is a tax that is left "optional," and yet is a "protection." If it is a "protection" why not enforce it? If that was done, no one could complain. All men would then be placed on an equal footing. But as it is now it is simply a premium upon vice, for it leaves it in the power of some wealthy manipulater of the people's votes to arrange for the payment of the tax and thus secure support. Poor men will not, as a rule, pay the Statute Labour Tax unless they are compelled. When they have a dollar to spend they have something else to do with it besides giving it to the tax-gatherers. There is no punishment for neglecting to pay it, and thus the tax goes by default. He may be in every way qualified for the exercise of the franchise. He may be a good citizen, live decently, educate his children, attend his religious duties, keep house, pay taxes, but if he does not pay this optional Statute Labour Tax, he counts no more during a Municipal contest than a foot-pad. Well the conspiracy to defraud the electors in this matter has been successful for the present, but an honester public opinion will, we believe, soon protest against the injustice of a law, the retention of which reflects no credit upon our City Fathers.

THE "INS" AND THE "OUTS."

The leader of the "Ins" and the leader of the "Outs" have been running neck and neck in Montreal. A few days ago it was Sir John A. McDonald before the Caledonian Society, and a few days after it was the Hon. Mr. McKenzie, before a choice circle of political friends in the City Club. According to themselves both are perfect in their way. There was, however, this difference in the speeches made by the leader of the "Outs" and the leader of the "Ins." The speech of Sir John A McDonald was principally a social dissertation, while the speech of the Hon. Mr. McKenzie was more of a political review. There is much in each to admire of. Before the Caledonian Society Sir John A McDonald appeared to be many of them took up the Home Rule cry, as a at home. His speech reads like a happy and parrot does its lessson. Some of them did not a racy one. He had something to say for all understand it, and some of them did not desire it. | nationalities. Pat was patted, Sandy was If Ireland could be left in London for twenty saused, John was fed, and "Uanada First" was covertly stroked along the flur. Both leaders no doubt feel la conscientious desire to liberty, would be dispelled. Why many of do the best for all men. The Conservatives them are not even members of the Home Rule are constantly impressing upon us the assur-League at all As an Irish Parliamentary ance that it is to them alone that we Catholics Party we grant that the present party has been a should look for sympathy, while the Hon Mr. success, but as a Home Rule Party, it has been a McKenzie, is equally convinced that it is the related "to property and Civil Rights" it was lamentable failure. The party has done good Reformers who are the promoters of religious liberty in every land. Sir John A. McDonald thinks too that we can be good Irishmen, good Scotchmen, good Englishmen, and be good Canadians as well. So do we, and like Sir John, we are auxious to preserve our love of fatherland on the one hand; and to foster a spirit of Canadian nationality on the other. Now it is with no desire to avoid a conflict with Sir John A. McDonald that we stop here. There was nothing to call for our special attention in what he said and we paused without noticing him editorially at all. Nor is it with any desire to cavil with the Hon. Mr. Mc-Kenzie that we take up one of his sentences in review. To us, Reformers and Conservatives are alike, and neither the sophistry of the one side, nor the cunning of the other, are necessary to convince us that we have friends and enemies in the midst of both parties. Both Conservatives and Reformers will simply give us what measures will answer their own political in terests, or which we are powerful enough to exact from them by the weight of our influence at the ballot boxes. Neither can arrogate to themselves the monopoly of friendship towards the Catholic people of the Dominion, no more than the Reformers or Conservatives of Eng land could arrogate the title of being the advocates of "Justice to Ireland." But the Hon. Mr. McKenzie appears to think otherwise. In his eagerness to applaud the Reform party he forgets the sins it has been guilty of. He

"Who was it that forced the repeal of the penal laws of the time, which laws were a national disgrace? It was the British Liberals. (Applause). It was they that forced the enactment of laws which placed every sect, every religious denomination on an equal footing, and secured those rights, the want of which led to much bloodshed and oppression."

asked :--

We answer that the Liberals as well as the Conservatives passed cruel coercion laws for Ireland. We answer that both Liberals and Conservatives oppressed the people of Ireland. Granted that the Liberal party was a shade better than the Conservatives in their treatment of Irishmen, yet that is saying very little for the Liberal party in England, the past history of which the Hon. Mr. McKenzie applauds. Ireland was as badly treated under the Whig administrations of Grey, Melbourne, Russel and Palmerston, as she was under the Tory administrations of Pitt, Addington and Liverpool. So far as the Irish people were concerned it was "a plague on both their houses." They both treated the Irish as the Spartan treated the Helot-the master, the slave. There is at the present day no name so detested in Ireland as that of the Whig, Lord John Russel, during whose term of office famine gasped all over the land. Granted that Mr. Gladstone did something for Ireland, yet he refused to extend the British Constitution to Ireland, and he passed Coercion Acts against the liberties of the people. This, too, was done at a time when there was no necessity for it, and when an unwarrantable alarm was the only cause of it. He gagged the press, and wanted to pass an objectionable educational measure upon the merits of which his administration was defeated. True, he gave Ireland a Land Act, and in doing so he did much good to the peasantry. The Hon. Mr. McKenzie says that the British Liberals "forced the enactment of laws which placed every sect, every religious denomination, on an equal footing," This is a mistake of the Hon. gentleman. "Every sect" is not even yet upon an "equal footing in Ireland," and never will be until England places the Catholic University upon the same footing as Trinity College. The Premier mistakes the temper of the Irish people if he thinks that they care for the Liberal party any more than they care for the Conservative party. The Irish people have outlived that stage of their history, and British publicists will, we trust, never again succeed in convincing Irishmen that either Liberals or Conservatives are capable of doing justice to, or understanding, Irish . affairs. They have failed in the past, they are failing in the present, and will fail in the future, if they persist in trying.

THE REV. MR. DOUDIET.

The Rev. Mr. Doudiet has been lecturing at Kingston. He went there, it appears, to assist at the "Gunpowder Plot" anniversary. ing of the Prince of Orange at Torbay, as well as the anniversary of the "Guy Fawkes" business. It is generally celebrated in a becoming manner. There is plenty of fire and brimstone on the occasion. At Kingston there was no apparent departure from the custom, with the exception, perhaps, that it was brimstone and fire, instead of fire and brimstone. One revalour. No one who ever saw the Russian soldiery, or who had ever read of them, could business here for the past forty years, and during Catholic Benevolent Union here; the oldest—the will hold good in respect to the missionary of Port Hope, as to their opinion of enforced production. The Irish Societies in this city are in a very fair service in all parts of the world. But we have condition. There are four branches of the Irish shown enough to prove all that we simed to, and condition, or who had ever read of them, could business here for the past forty years, and during Catholic Benevolent Union here; the oldest—the will here rest.—Sin Francisco Monitor.

write thus. But it was becoming—at an this period have never allowed a glass of liquor to be Hibernian Benevolent Society, known as the Old orange meeting. Then the Rev. Mr. Doudiet "intolerance." Listen to him :-

"In Canada," he said, "Protestants should be strongly united in their efforts at Roman Catholic evangelization, both for the sake of the souls of the latter and their own liberty. The necessity of this has become more apparent of late than formerly, for the reason that, as long as Protestants in Quebec presented themselves a willing sacrifice to Romish intolerance, it was not necessary for the latter to use violent measures.

Just so. It is all "for the sake of our souls" and "our own liberty." This is kind of the Rev. Charles Doudiet. But unfortunately we are not grateful for his attentions. We are so stupid that we neither appreciate the efforts he is making for "our own liberty" nor for the "salvation of our souls." In fact we will persist in going to hell head foremost. So, no doubt, thinks the Rev. Mr. Doudiet and we agree with him. Our fathers and mothers have, for nineteen centuries, according to the Rev. Mr. Doudiet, being going to the devil, and yet we are mad enough to persist in going in the same direction. It is sad for evangelizers, it is sad for ourselves, it is sad for the world, but it is true. Then come the "terrors" of the Catholic Church in the Province of Quebec. The Rev. Mr. Doudiet becomes irate because Catholic Institutions in the Province of Quebec can hold land, some of which is "taken from the dying zealot by the terrors of clerical threats." From such a man fair play is not to be expected. He is colour blind. His affection is a "Romish opthalmia." Here is an evidence of it:-

No taxes are chargeable on Roman Catholic Church property, and in the city of Montreal S6,-000,000 worth of such property enjoying all the protection of civic institutions, is exempt from

Quite true so sar as the "taxes" are concerned, but as to the amount we do not know. But why did not the Rev. lecturer tell that Protestant Church property was exempted from taxes as well? Why in fact did he not the Holy Church and tomy country a service which tell that all were treated alike? The Rev. Mr. Doudiet thinks it too bad that he and his self, more even than in the past, very submissive evangelizers cannot have it all their own way to the supreme ecclesiastical authority, and if in Quebec. It drives them crazy to see Catholics at the head of the administration here. or blotted out. I request the newspapers which What matter if the Catholics are nincteen twentieth of the population, are there not them to take no further notice of it, at least for the Doudiets, Chiniquys and McVicars to the rescue? Then comes an array af statistics showing the fruits of evangelizm. In 1829 evangelizm was one thing in Montreal, but in IS77 it is quite another. That is, there are more "converts" to-day than there were nearly fifty years ago. Well perhaps, there are, but there are more Catholics too. The exposure of Mr. Court settled the question about the "converts," Then there are "mis position, taken on the whole, though far from being sions" "Oka Indians" "no Bills" and a low, is not what it should be. final appeal for the orangemen to "stand together and bring the weight of their body to cised race, our young men can only make headway bear upon the Dominion Government, for the by dist of perseverance and hard study, purpose of obtaining a more impartial adminis- His Grace the Archbishop, though very unwented the greater portion of last winter, is now hale and tration of justice in Quebec." And these are strong, and has inaugurated a course of lectures, thousand dollars each; one hundred and ninety-two the men who talk about "Civil and Religious Liberty"! These are the men who declaim about "tolerance," and affect to be solicitous for the "salvation of our souls" and "our own liberty" as well. Their attention to both are unnecessary. It will do no good to anyone concerned. We are willing to take our chance for "the salvation of our souls," and we will look after "our own liberty" too. It is not from orangemen that we can expect assistance in either case. They have as much as they can do to "save" themselves, without meddling in other peoples affairs. We don't deny the right of the Rev. Mr. Doudiet to try and "convert" us, but we do deny his right to insult the Church we hold so dear. This he and his party are constantly doing. Wherever orangeism has shown its heed it has brought disaster along with it. It has made the north of Ireland a bear garden, and we may rest assured that if it is ever able to raise its head in this province, it will do the same here. To this day, riot and bloodshed follow most orange processions whenever they take place, and we fear very much for the peace of The day is an important one in the history of | Montreal, unless the legislature is wise in time orangeism. It is the anniversary of the land- and puts an end to them. Orangeism is already an illegal society, but even illegal societies can walk through the streets in regalia. So the law stands at present.

FATHER STAFFORD.

Whatever may be the cause of our dispute with Father Stafford we cannot hesitate to give that gentleman the full measure of his desserts ing on this game for a number of years, and it is port of the proceedings dragged in the name of for all the good he has done in the cause of a gallant soldier who fell at Inkerman Sir Temperance. In a long letter to the Lindsay remarkably clever, no percentage, all thanks to the George Cathoart. And then it insults the Post he gives the following interesting account brave enemy who contested that hard fought of the effect of Temperance in Garden Laland : battle by saying that "vast hords of Russians, belief Messrs, Calvin and Breck of Garden Island know now many who were made drunk were beaten by British were recently addressed by Capt, George Wright (tion unscathed.

sold here. This is an incorporated village-popula- Guards-is in a prosperous condition. This Sotion a little over 1,800; and we flatter ourselves clety has bad to fight an uphill battle for some years comes upon the scene, aided and abetted by that our people are in as comfortable circumstances that famous Tom Robinson and others. Then to send anylody to the poor house, juil nor penitenciary the difficulties that beset it. Branch No. 11 of the came the lecture, which was a mixture of solici- and we atribute our good luck, in this respect, tation for our salvation and of alarm at our entirely to our enforcing of the temperance or prohibitory law, which our Mr. Calvin inaugurated on his first commencing business here. We have no policemen, not even a constable—their services not being required. There are some sixty-five vessels trading here, besides several steamers, and notwithstanding this, we have had very aecidents, and and the few we have had happened principally by drowning, when poor fellows were on their way from Kingston or Wolfe Island, where grog could be obtained." People say that where there are sailors there must be whiskey; but his instance shows that the saying is not correct, for there are sixty five vessels and a dozen steamers trading here. The chief pursuit of the people is rafting square timber for Quebec, and stayes for the West Indies. Sometimes a very large number of men are working sixteen hours a day, and even when the weather is cold in the fall, and they get wet up to the waist, but never taste a drop of liquor. They are given plenty of good beef and soup at dinner, and other meals are substantial—and they do not want anything more. These men are English, Irish, Scotch, French,-in fact of every nationality. About half the population is Catholic. A most important fact is that there is not a child of school age not attending school on both Garden Island and Wolfe Island. The Catholic population of Wolfe and Garden Islands became total abstainers under Father Foley, who was priest in charge there between 1848 and 1860.

FATHER CRUCI AND THE JESUITS.

The following declaration was made in Florence on Friday by Father C. M. Cruci, whose alleged expulsion from the order of Jesuits has been recently the sublect of so much com-

As made people have spoken in a very erroneous manner of an affair which seriously concerns me, I think it opportune that the real facts should be known directly from mysels. I am to-day by the legimitate authorities separated from the company of Jesus at the end of fifty-one years which I have cassed as a member of it, but I remain united to it in heart and spirit, as I have always been. For me especially at the decline of my life, that is undoubtedly a great misfortune (sveutura), but I gain strength from the conviction that there has been on my part no crime against God, and this is the opinion of pious and learned religeuses of Rome. Howevever, it would please me very much if those who know me, and especially those who wish me well, at least in some measure would suspend their judgment for a few months (there is always time enough for scandal), so that I may have time to publish a paper by which, avoiding all extraneous circumstances, I may be able, I hope, to render to I could no way accomplish at present. In any case I am resolved with the help of God to maintain myagainst my desire I have actually or apparently been wanting in that submission, I wish to be corrected may speak of me or my affairs to reproduce this declaration, and, if possible, I would entreat

LETTER FROM TORONTO.

To the Editor of the TRUS WITNESS.

TORONTO, Nov., 12th 1877.

In this good city, popularly known as the "Queen of the West," there are 16,000 Catholics, or one fifth of the population, and as the fat of the land was criment is practically Protestant. Jesuits are originally given to members of other creeds, our rigorously excluded from the state. The per capita

which are to be given every Sunday evening in the Cathedral, during the winter, on "Catholic

His Grace is a convincing speaker, and no mat-ter how dry may be his subject, he is able to make it interesting.

The subject of his lecture on last Sunday evening was "Do the Protestants make the Bible their rule of Faith." He conclusively demonstrated that Catholic doctrine and usages are more in accordance with the teachings of the Bible than any of the modes adopted by the Protestant sects, nowby reason of their reforming and splitting during the last three hundred years—numbering upwards

The grounds on which stands our magnificent Cathedral, consecrated by Bishop Bourget of Montreal, some twenty years ago, is now enclosed by the most beautiful iron fence on the continent,

It is an act of charity to warn all persons from coming here in search of work, at least until spring. The professions, even are over stocked; we have as many walking gents, with B.A., M.D., C.E., and so on up to five letters following their names, as would diary curates and rural deans, to a total of about give a big supply of "gab and condiments," to twenty three thousand persons who receive all the Montreal and Quebec, and the denunciation would way from \$5,900 to \$200 per year. And to all but in no way interfere with the course of business

Already there is a goodly array of names put forward for the Chief Justiceship, vacant by the death of Mr. Draper; so far Mr. Justice Moss is the

Our city fathers are in a quandrum about the exemption question, which crops up regularly about this time. A big correspondence may be expected in our dailies on this subject, and it will be quito welcome as people are becoming tired of the Russo-

A great noise is being made about our Normal School, but as it interferes with the progress of a great educational establishment, lauded to the skies by Grits and Conservatives, it is as well not to speak about it except with bated breath. A smart Yankee on a pleasure tour-what else-succeeded in bribing a few of the printers at the office at which the examination papers were being printed, and sold them to the students, the future school teachers of Ontario. There are three grades or classes, and for each he had a stipulated charge, ranging from \$25, to \$60 each. He has been carrysupposed that he netted from \$800 to \$1,000 every July. Of course the Normal School teachers were gentleman from Uncle Sams dominion, clearing the fence in first rate style. Now the question of over-hauling comes up and it would be interesting to know how many will pass through the re-examina-tion an scathed.

Irish Catholic Benovelent Union, have an excellent dramatic club in connection with their society, and last week opened the season with a successful entertainment in aid of the poor of the St Vincent de Paul Society. .

During the past few weeks considerable discussions has been going on in the columns of the Irish Canadian in reference to the action of the President an Executive of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, on account of an alleged neglect of duty on the part of the latter. The discussion, if continued is likely to do some injury to the associa-

All classes are more or less affected by the stagnation of trade except one-those engaged in farming—and they, by resson of the fine prices so easily obtained for grain, beef, butter, &c., and having no tent to pay—are simply in "clover." Taking into consideration the millions of acres of fine rich land lying idle, is it not a wonder that our young men dont see what is for their own interest, and the interest of generations after them; besides, as Washing ton says, it is the healthiest life that one could B. C.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

We frequently meet with statements in the newspapers in regard to the relative cost, to the people of the nations of Europe, of their church establishments, which do great injustice to the Catholic Church; and as there is no argument so clear and conclusive as that which is founded on facts and figures, we shall present some proofs from official sources to show that the Catholic Church is the least expensive of any to the people where it prevails. France is the most populous Catholic nation of Europe. Out of a total population 36,000,000 only about 1,000,000 are Protestants and 100,000 Jews. The Catholic Church is the church of the state but all other denominations are allowed full liberty to worship as they choose, and the Protestants and Jews have allowances from the state. To the Protestents a yearly sum of \$600,000, or in the ratio of sixty cents per capita of all of that faith is paid from the public trensury; while to the 34,000,000 Catholics the Church allowance is \$16,000,000 or less than fifty cents per capita. Contrasted with Catholic France is Protestant England, whose Established Church draws the yearly sum of \$40,000, 000, and whose population denominationally is stated as follows: Established Church, 12,700,000; other Protestant sects, 8,000,000; Catholics, 2,500, 000: Jews and others, 600,000. The per capita to the Established Church, is about \$3, and, while Catholic France sllows a greater per capita to her Protestant population, Protestant England allows nothing watever to the Catholic Church there. And the ratio of Catholics in England is as one to 7, while the ratio of Protestants to Catholics in France is only 1 34. Austria is the next most populous Catholic nation of Europe. Sixty-five per cent. of her total population is Catholic, only ten per cent. Protestant. Freedom of religious worship is guaranteed to all, and the Catholic establishment is

rated at less than thirty cents per capits yearly. In Protestant Germany, where the Catholic population is, in round numbers, 15,000,000, and the Protestant 25,000,000, the property of the Catholic Church has been violently seized under Bismarck's rule and the per capita charge for the support of the state religion is above fifty cents yearly. In Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Belgium, with almost an entirely Catholic population in each, the per capita cost of the Church is less than thirty-five cents per annum. There is toleration for all the Protestant sects in each of these nations. On the other hand, we have Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, which are almost exclusively Protestant, and the per capita church tax in each is about forty-seven cents per year. In Switzerland the Protestant population is 1,600,000, against 1,000,000 Catholics, and the Gov-Protestant tax is forty-three cents. To show in detailed form the wide difference there is between the allowance to the Catholic Church establishment In point of education, and the means of acquiring in Catholic nations and that to the Protestant establishments in Protestant countries, we will again contrast England and France, and give, incidentally, Belgium and Germany. In France there are seventeen Archbishops, whose allowance is four thousand dollars per annum, nineteen bishops, three vicars general, three hundred dollars; seven hundred and thirty-two canons, three hundred and twenty dollars; three thousand five hundred and thirty-one cures, three hundred dollars; thirty-one thousand five-hundred and sixty-nine curates, from one hundred dollars down to sixty dollars. Only the archbishops and bishops are provided with residences; the vicars general and all other grades below have to provide their own lodging out of their very scanty allowance. In England the Archbishop of Canter bury receives a yearly sum of \$75,000; the Archbishop of York, \$50,000; the Bishop of Durham, \$30,000; of Winchester, \$35,000; of Ely, \$27,500; of Baih and Wells of Evoter, of Liccoln, of Oxford, of Rochester, of Salisbury, and of Gloucester and Bristol, each \$25,000; and following these are seven bishops, whose salary is each \$22,500; six of \$20,000 each and two of\$10,000 each. Next follow the deans thirty in number, with salaries from \$15,-000 down to \$3,500; then one hundred and twenty-seven can ons, at from \$5,000 to \$1,750; the seventy one archdeacons, at from \$4,275 to \$500: the the parochial clergy, and so on down to the stipenway from \$5,900 to \$200 per year. And to all but the poorest and lowest of these grades there is provided either palace or parsonage or longings free of cost. The reader cannot fail to observe the difference there is between the meagre allowance of the Catholic prelates of highest ranks in France and the enormous salaries of the dignitaries of the English Church, and also how much better the English clergy are paid than the priesthood of France. The Catholic prelates of Germany and Belgium fare similarly, as also do the clergy. The Archbishop of Breslau receives only \$8,500 per year, and the bishops \$5,500 each. In Belgium the archbishop is allowed \$4,200 per annum, the five bishops \$3,200 each, the canons each \$400, and the priests from \$150 all the way down to \$40. We have presented facts and figures enough to substantiate our position, But if further testimony were required, we have not to go beyond our own country to obtain it. The amount received by his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of New York is actually less than half of that which is paid as regular salary to many of the Protestant clergymen, and there are scores of "pulpit orators," such as Talmage, Beecher, Chapin, and Frothingham whose pay is from five to ten times more than the allowance of the Catholic prelates, while the ordinary salary of the clergy of the Protestant denominations is far in excess of the yearly sum allowed to the Catholic priesthood. The truth is that there are none of the dignitaries or clergymen of any of the various sects who receive so little from their congregations as do those of the Catholic Church'in this country; and the same re-mark will hold good in respect to the missionary

PERSONALS.

DUNRAVEN-The Earl of Dunraven has arrived at Halifax.

CAPEL.—The rumor that mayor Capel was to succeed to the See of Kerry is without foundation.

GREVY .- M. Grevy has been definitely elected President of the French chamber of Deputies.

ALENTINE -Col. Valentine Baker has gone to Shipka Pass.

SULLIVAN-Mr. A. M. Sullivans book "New Ireland" has appeared.

MONK-Judge Monk has expressed himself against the abolition of the Grand Jury system in Canada. KEHOE—J. J. Kehoe, advocate, has been re-elected

Grand President of the Catholic Union, Ottawa. BARTLEY-Bartley, the murderer of Sergeant

Dore, is still hiding in the State of Maine. MILAN-It is again rumoured that the Government of Prince Milan has determined to partici-

pate in the war, CONROY-The Apostolic Delegate is to be the guest of his Excellency the Governor General

during his visit to Ollawa, RUTHERFORD.Mr. John Rutherford has published what purposes to be the secret history of

Fenianism. It is pronounced a fraud. BULL-Sitting Bull and his tribe have been located on the Red Deer River, British North

America, by the Canadian authorities. OPE-It is believed that the Pope's Letters Apostolic re-establishing the Catholic hierarchy in Scotland will be issued at Christmas.

JOAN OF ARC-The Congregation of Rites at Rome has refused the request for the beatification

of Joan of Arc. COLONY—The colony to be established in Kansas by the Colonization Association of St. Louis will

be called "St. Patrick's Colony." TRAINOR-KANE-Two men named Trainor and Kane were arrested in Montreal, for stealing 200 icvolvers from W. R. Ives & Co.

DEVLIN - There is no truth in the rumour that Mr. Devlin M. P., about to settle in Ottawa. He is at present in Ottawa.

BLAKE-Mr. Blake in one of his recent speeches eapressed himself in favor of the representation of Minorities. TUPPERR - Tho Halifax Herald says that Dr.

Tupper has abandoned his contemplated visit to the Mediterranean SMITH,-The President of the United States has nominated John Q. Smith of Ohio, Consul-Gen-

eral at Montreal. FLEMING-Mr. Fleming, late of the Truk WITNESS is editing a small comic paper in Montreal. It is called the " Wasp."

THE CLAIMENT-The Tichborne Claiment has lost one hundred and twelve pounds in weight since he was sent to prison.

OBLATE FATHERS-A large bell is to be blessed at the Novitiate house of the Oblate Fathers, Lachine, on Sunday next.

McRAE-John McRae, a native of Glengarry, Ont., was found lying at the corner of Bonaventure and Cathedral streets, near Chaboille z square Montreal, lastweek with a severe cut on his head.

MORRISSEY-John Morrissey, the ex-prize lighter was elected State Senator by a majority of three thousand over Mr. Scholl, a man of wealth and high social position. WILLIAM-The Emperor William is to have a

golden wedding next spring. German papers say that Queen Victoria is expected to be pre-GRANT-General Grant Line been "bomoolizing" the English volunteers. He told them at Brighton

that they were in some respects, superior to the regulars. ATTLE-COSTIGAN-Messes. Battle and Costi-

gan have been elected Presidents of Branches Nos. 1 and 2 respectively, of the Catholic Union Ottawa.

WALLER.-Mayor Waller delivers an address of the inauguration of the new hospital in Pembroke on Thursday. He is likely it is said, to treat on the question of Irish interests in Canada. BAYLEY-The month's mind of the late Arch-

bishop Bayley was celebrated at Baltimore on November 7, Bishop Becker, of Wilmington. YOUNG-Brigham Young's son, John W., is doing

his best to secure his father's place as the Mormon boss, but as the faithful are said to dislike him, his chances are not very good. BEAUBIEN.-A telegram from St. Thomas, an-

nounces the death of Hon. Mr. Beaubien, ex-Commissioner of Crown Lands in the Chaveau Cabinet, and Legislative Councillor for the Division of La Duraye COLLINS,-Rev. Father Collins of Ottawa on leav-

ing St. Patrick's Church for Mount St. Patrick. was presented with three different addresses, and accompanied with purses amounting to about SOCIETY—The Society for the Preservation of the

Irish Language, are having issued in Dublin a series of two-penny books, intended as self-instructors in the Irish language and the great demand for them is a good augury.

GERAGHTY—Information has reached Kingston of the sudden death of Major Geraghty, late of that city, at Windsor, England. He left Kingston last May, having, in recognition of long and faithful service, been appointed a Knight of Windsor.

ROSS—Charley Ross' father, in his vain search for the stolen boy, has spent \$60,000, his entire for-tune, and is now a travelling salesman for an Eastern house. He has made 300 journeys in search of his lost child, and says he shall persevere until it is found or he dies himself.

COLLEGE—The Sacred College of Cardinals, which only a little while ago had its ranks filled, now has but sixty-three members. The Cardinals are divided into three classes, cardinal bishops, cardinal priests, and cardinal deacons; and the maximum number of these three classes is respectively 6, 50, and 14.

BELIEVERS—The Body of Believers, or the Church of God, is the name of a new sect just organized at Pittsburg. They have no creed but the Bible; reject the Trinity, yet regard Jesus as divine, and baptize in His name alone; believe in the second advent, and consider Christ as a priest after the Order of Melchizedek. What next?

O'BRIEN—A gentleman named William O'Brien is President of a Society called "The Friends of Ircland," which has been started at St. Paul's Minnescta. The object of the society is to have minnesota. The objects of tealed society is so have no policy of their own for Ireland, but to help the men at home in any policy they may adopt."

This has been our policy all along. We wish the prising of Ireland success.

SEE MR. JAMES JORDAN'S Advertisement of Religious Books at twenty-five cents per week, on

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WEEKLY TEST.

Number of purchasers served during the week ending Nov. 10th, 1877 :-

4.903. Same week last year:

3,581. Increase..... 1322.

WHAT BANKS? Some people wonder what banks we mean to say are mere tools of the American Mercantile Agency system. Our answer is every bank that discounts worthless paper for whoever can manage to get themselves falsely rated by the Agencies. It is nothing but a burlesque in business to see a bank manager referring to a misseporting American Agency book for RELIABLE information. Newspaper men who can have several columns of their paper filled by advertising insolvent estates, are easily kept quiet by the Agency men who are keeping the country full of insolvents

Union is Streugth. We have just received a case of strong Uniou

Fancy Flannel Shirting, which is now for sale at only 18c. per yd.

All the best patterns of Union Fancy Flannel, in grey and blue, grey and cardinal, grey and black, &c., &c., are to be sold at 180. per yd. All wool Fancy Flannel Shirtings commence at

19c per yd. A large and good lot of heavy strong Fancy

Flannel Shirting at only 250 per yd.

A lot of good Fancy Flannel Shirting at only 37c per yd. The Special Lot.

The special lot of the very best all pure wool Fancy I lannel Shirting, 30 inches wide, at only 50c per yard, cannot be bought less than 60c or

65c any where in the city. Special White Flannels. we have a good stock of very strong make of White Flannel, which we can safely recommend as really giving the weater satisfaction, and will not shrink

nearly as much as other makes. The first quality commences at 27c per yard. Good Strong Make at 28c, 33c, 35c and 39c per yd Beautiful quality and splendid make White

Flannel at 50c per yd. snow! snow!

A splendid line of Twilled Snowflake Dress Goods is to be sold at only 35c per yd. A line of heavy Scotch Marl for dresses, now on

sale at 43c per yd. all-wool novelties. A novelty in All-wool Dress Goods, to be sold at

44c per yd. The beautiful quality All-wool Snowflake, at 63c

per yard, looks remarkably well made up. mixed lots. A large lot of Brocade, Striped and other Fancy

Dress Goods to he sold all at 18c per yard. Well worth 22c and 25c. Also a large mixed lot of beautiful quality Dress

Goods in the leading colors, at only 30c per yd. S. CARSLEY.

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ing gode a Hill State Hill Action is

Fredericton, D. E., 2; St. Martin's, Rev. M. B., 4; St. Andrew's, S. McJ., 2; Alexandra, A. K., 2; Stanley, J. H., 4; Vicars, T. D., 1.50; per M. A. E., Erinaville, Rev. M. D., 1; Golden Lake, J. M., 2; per F.O.N., Packenham, F. R., 2; Thatsford, P. D., 2; Bathurst, T. L., Jun, 1.50; P. K., 1.50; Toronto, J. O'H., 1; Hamilton, Mrs. M. A. L., 2; Mitchell, J. C., 1; per T. F., Picton, P. P., 2; Mrs. E. M., 1; Wapouse Island, P. K., 3; A. S., 2; per J. O'R., Norwood, D. H., 5; Mar. W. garee Forks, C. B., T. T., 1; Quebec, M. McN. 2; Mount Albert, L. B., 1.50; Aurors, M. D., 1.50; Hamilton, J. G., 1; Fenelon Falls, J., S. A. McD., 2; Norton Creek, Mrs. J. B., 1; Scarboro Junction, J. J., 1; Sensca, Rev. J. MoN., 2; Danville, P. O., 2; K. Souris East, P. E., R. D. McD., 2; Napanee, J. F. McA., 1; Point Levi, per D. B., self 1; M. B., 1; Ernesttown, J. McK., 4; Springfield, Wis, U. S., J. McG., 2; Wooder, Stock, Rev. J. M., 2; Helena, P. B., 1.50; J. E. D., 1.50; St. Joachim de Shefford, M. McM., 1; Muddy Branche, M. B., 2; Boston, U. S., J. W. L., 2; Cornwall, D. McD., 2; Vernon, E. M., 2; St. George de Windsor, Rev. G. V., 2; St. Raphael, J. M., 2; Restiqouche, Rev. D. B., 2. Fredericton, D. E, 2; St. Martin's, Rev M. B, 4; V. 2; St Raphael, J M, 2; Restiquuche, Rev D B, 2.

WANTED for the Sarnia Separate School, for the year 1378, a Male Teacher, holding a second class certificate; also an Assistant Female Teacher for the R. C. School, Sarnia, one holding a Third Class Certificate. Appliants to state experience and salary expected.

D. McCART. Sarnia. D. McCART, Sarnia. Oct 24-10-3m

WANTED, at Mount Columban, County of Two Mountains, a Female Teacher. For particulars apply to JOHN HANNA, Sec.-Tres. 14-3

TNFORMATION WANTED of Mrs. Mary Timmons (widow of Patrick Timmons, of Timmons' Cross Roads, Ballanulty, County Wicklow, Ireland), and of her three daughters, Sally, Betty and Ann, who landed at Quebec, Canada, July 7, 1847, from the Ship Progress. This information is sought by Mrs. Margaret Wheeler, daughter of Patrick and Many Timmons, above named. It is understood the friends sought for were sick of Ship fever, and that Ann Timmons died. Direct to Mrs. MARGARET WHEELER, No. 90 East Jackson Street, Chicago, Illinois. Nov 14, '77-14

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The cherished form, the well remembered face.
Come one, come all, and bring your friends along,
For though life is short, affection still is strong.
Small pictures are made large, the large made small
He suits the wants and tastes of all, He guarantees to give you satisfaction,

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As for his work you need not give a fraction.

made to the Quebec Legislature, at its next session, on behalf the Corporation of the Village of Sainte on behalf the Corporation of the Village of Sainte Rose, for an Act to annex to its territory the lands hereinafter designated now forming part of the Municipality of the Parish of Sainte Rose, to wit: 1st. The property of Isaie Oulmet, being number 47, on the plan and in the book of reference for the Municipality of Sainte Rose; 2nd. The property of Joseph Oulmet, being number 48, of the said official plan and book of reference for the said Municipality of the Parish of Sainte Rose; 3rd. The property of Joseph Rivet, being number 49, of the said official plan and book of reference for the said Municipality of the Parish of Sainte Rose; 4th; The property of Joseph Cyr, being number 50, of the said official plan and book of reference for the said Municipality of Sainte Rose.

Design of Sainte Rose, it saves 33 plan and book of reference for the said Municipality of Sainte Rose, it saves 33 plan and book of reference for the said Municipality of Sainte Rose, it saves 33 plan and book of reference for the said Municipality of Sainte Rose, it saves 33 per cent in fine over any other Engine 12 to 20 per cent in fine over any other Engine 12 to 20 per cent in fine over any other Engine 12 per cent in fine over any other Engine 13 per cent in fine over any other Engine 14 per cent in fine over any other Engine 15 per cent in fine over any other En

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A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressing—cooling, stimulating and cleansing.

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

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May 16, 777

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Superior Helin of Copper and Thin,
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Floor Clocks, Chimal, Pice Fally
Warrantod.
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Warrantod. Chimal, Sci. Fally
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102 and 198 East School St. (Gindinastis.)



I sawthich a team gulyam by a boyon He called shabilahed Foundery, their Superior Bells for Charles Administration of the Red Ball) and Steamboats Locomotives. Flantitions to genis Hadding the Statistic of the Red Ball) and Steamboats Locomotives. Flantitions to genis Hadding the Class First Work was telling his collar, and the most approved and the statistic of the Red Ball) and the statistic of t HE MENERLY BELL FOUNDRY, DOLLARS

FARMERS' COLUMN.

Potatoes -An exchange says that when potatoes are boiled for pigs, they should be strained as the water is injurious to a less of greater degree, as it contains the poisonous alkaloid called solanime, which, it should be noted, is more abundant when the tubers begins to chimp or bud out. This is particularly applicable to what are termed "sunburnt" potatoes; but whether due to an increased proportion of solanine we are not prepared to state.

THRASHING.—When grain is thrashed, it is safe from the majority of its many enemies. It is also ready to sell at any moment's notice, when the price suits, or money is wanted. Perhaps no further reasons than these need be given why it is well to thrash as early as possible. One of the most convenient things about a farm is a thrashing machine and horse-power, or for larger farms one of the many good and cheap steam engines advertised. It is a great convenience to be able to thrash just when one wants to, and without the fuss and bother of a

Mowing.—Hay that is very nearly dry when put in a mow will keep perfectly, whether trodden down hard or left tight, provided there is no dew or moisture on the outside of it when drawn in. If trodden hard, there will be a little heat, while if left light, it would not be noticed. But if the hay is quite green when stowed away, it will heat less if trodden very hard than if but moderately pressed. The effect of hard treading is similar to that of sealing green fruits to keep them away from the oxygen of the air, without which no combustion can take place -- New England Farmer.

KEEPING POULTRY .- Our domestic animals, derived as they are from wild ancestors, roquire a certain amount of exercise to keep them in sound and vigorous health. Poultry cannot be kept in large numbers in confined areas without detriment to their constitution. Col. Taggart, of Pennsylvania, provides food and exercise for his fowls at the same time. In his pouliry yards are several beds about thirty feet square each, in which Col. Taggart buries oats, several bushel to the bed. The grains begin, of course, to germinate, and the fowls have free access, scratching and eating the tender sprouts to their heart's content. While the fowls are thus busy on one bed; a new one is prepared, which is in readiness for them by the time it is requir-

Ensuring Land —It is generally believed that no system of enriching land for small gardens, with a view to perfection of crops, is so truly economical and easily available as that of liquid manure. We occasionally hear of a gardener, or an amateur fruit grower, who has practised enriching the crop by use of liquid manure; but it is not a common practice so to enrich our gardens and lawns, however ofttimes the advocacy of the practice has been written. The writer practiced the sprinkling of a lawn in a dry season with weak liquid manure water and in the greatest of heat and drought has kept it fresh and green. In the management of pot plants, no course of supplying food equals that of a judicious use of liquid manure. There are in almost every family liquids, which usually go into a sewer or drains, or possibly upon the road, where they are of no avail; but if saved, being conducted to a tank, along with wash-waters of the house, would enrich an eentire garden for vegetables and fruits, flower-borders, etc, and the whole, if the wash be applied regularly, and at night, after sunset, in moderate quantities, would prevent the driest weather of midsummer from checking vegetation. If an unpleasant odor comes from the tank, a little plaster (gypsum) sprinkled in and around the tank would keep it sweet and clean. Again the use of liquid manure need never delay planting, because of manure not being on hand; but planting could proceed and the application of manure be made at leisure. - American Rural Home.

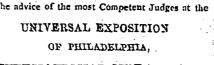
Build a Hennery.—We advise every man to build a hennery on the same principle that a farmer would build a barn-first, for comfort; second for convenience; and then add as much for elegance and style as he is willing to pay for. But such an expense should not be carried to the business account, to be settled out of the profits of the stock; but, rather, to the account of ornament, to be paid in the owner's satisfaction at fine appearances. The plan we would adopt for a poultry-house is this: Build on a southerly slope, if you can. Dig out for a back wall, to be cemented up. Then lay upon it a shed-roof, the roof and sides shingled, with tarred paper between the boards and shingles. It should be ten feet high in the front and five in the rear. On the juside have a walk three feet wide running the whole length, high enough from the ground to let the fowls under to scratch and go out into the yard. Lay a floor over the rest, with the roosts on the back part, with the shelves under them to catch the droppings, so arranged as to be removed and cleaned once a week The nests for large hens should be a foot high and small at the entrance, running back two feet. With such nests as these, heus seldom learn to eat eggs. Fasten the nests on the partition which separates the walk fom the coop. A building thirty feet long and fifteen feet wide may be separated into three rooms, large enough for twenty-five fowl to a room. Such a building can be put up for fifty dollars, and is worth as much for all prectical purposes as the most elegant building, while everybody that can afford to keep good fowls can afford such hennery.

How Horses are Made Balky .- An active, highspirited horse will start quickly and strike a trot at the first step. A timid driver is alarmed, fearing that the horse will run away he will jerk up the horse suddenly and violently. This irritates the horse, and he will not proceed. Then some annoyances are recommended to start him that would not have been required had he been used gently, and drawn up quietly, and spoken to in a mild voice. I once had a horse of this spirit, that I could start or stop in his best speed by the voice, and so low a tone that a person riding at my side would not notice that I had spoken. Again a horse of such disposition may be harnessed with a "slow poke." They cannot start together; this irritates the spirit ed horse, and will make him balk, as I have often seen in city cars. Let a man who is very active be compelled to walk for some time behind one who is very slow. He will find it a trial to his temper. A horse may be put to a heavy load with a tight collar, making the skin wrinkle and pinching him severely, or being greatly overloaded he is obliged to jerk violently to start his load, thereby bruising the flesh, and perhaps the next day, on being put to light work the unressonable" horse will balk merely because his shoulders have been bruised the day before., I once had a mare that would balk from such causes, but by being careful to avoid them, found her a most valuable animal, and never had any difficulty, with her. I have seen horses whipped shamefully in long teams before starting They would be flurried, no two pulling at the same time. It would require fifteen or twenty minutes to get them to their work.





By the advice of the most Competent Judges at the



OUR HOUSE obtained THE INTERNATIONAL MEDAL and the only GOLD MEDAL accorded for QUALITY, TASTE, CHEAPNESS, SUPERIOR FINISH, and GREAT VARIETY of FURS. This incontestible success obliges us to be always improving our assortment and we always go in person to

select the BEST FURS in the Markets of St Petersburg Leipzig London etc

As MANTLES are worn much longer this year we have the honor to inform the Ludies that we have on hand a LARGE VARIETY of TRIMMINGS for MANTLES of an entirely new fashion

Please send in your FURS that require REPAIRING before the cold weather sets in Considering the Bard Times we have considerably REDUCED OUR PRICES THIBAULT, LANTHIER & CO

NOV. 7-2-13-m

271 NOTRE DAME STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

GOLTMAN'S TAILORING HOUSE, 424 NOTRE DAME STREET,

NOTICE.

OVER 200 SPRING AND FALL OVERCOATS, of the Latest Styles and Best Fabrics to be Sold from \$6.50 to \$8.50.

TWEED SUITS, for gentlemen, very choice designs—over 1,000 Paterns to select from.

TROUSERS made to order, on shortest notice, from \$5 to \$6.
BOYS' CLOTHING, ready made or made to order, from \$2.50 upwards.
GOLTMAN'S "BOOK OF FASHIONS" now ready. Please call and receive a copy.

S. GOLTMAN, Merchant Tailor,

OF THE

SACRED HEART!

AUTHORIZED AND APPROVED BY HIS LORDSHIP THE CATHOLIC BISHOP OF MON-TREAL, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

His Honor JUDGE COURSOL,

President of the Committee of the Sacred Heart,

And of the Honorables

J. A. CHAPLEAU, and G. OUIMET,

And of

M. P. RYAN, Esq., L. A. JETTE, Esq., M.P., O. J. DEVLIN, Esq., N.P., R. H. TRUDEL, Esq., M.D., ALFRED LAROQUE, Esq.,

thousand prizes offered, from \$1.00 each to

C. A. LEBLANC, Esq., Sheriff, R. A. R. HUBERT, Esq., Prothonotary, MICHAEL STEWART, Esq., C. S. BODIER, Esq., PIERRE LESPERANCE, Esq.

And under the supervision of all the members of the three Committees, composed of the most respectable citizens, especially organized to that effect. The most careful arrangements have been made to insure a fair and honest drawing of the four

THE GREAT PRIZE, \$10,000 IN GOLD.

List of Prizes:

	To	otal			\$272,594	00	
1	••	4	4	00	4	00	
2000	"			00	2,000		
1000	" "			00	2,000		
290	**	11 ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		00	870	00	
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12	41	" ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	32	00	384	00	
8	44	"	6	00	48	00	
42	"	"	18	00	756	00	
20	55	"	20	00	400		
50	Prizes,	"	24	00	1,200		
500	Building	Lots, valued each at	500	00	250,000		
25	44	****** **********************		00	250	00	
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1		** ***** ***** ****** ***********	1,000	00	1,000		
1	"	****** **** *****************			2,000		
l	Prize in	Gold of	\$10,000	00	\$10,000	ΩO	

All tickets will bear the signatures of F. X. LANTHIER, President, and of BEN. CLEMENT Se retary-Treasurer of the Committee of Management, and the autograph signature of F. X. COCHUE Managing-Director, and the Grand Seal of the Lottery; all others are counterfeits, and the holders of fraudulent tickets will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law provided in such cases. Eleven tickets for ten dollars.

Special inducements to agents and buyers of a large number of tickets. Single Tickets \$1.00, to be had personally or by mail, on application at the office of the Managing.

F. X. COCHUE,

CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE.

MULCAIR BROS.,

ARTIST TAILORS.

No. 87 St. Joseph Street.

In Stock-The Newest Spring and Fall Overclothing The Newest Check Worsted Suiting. The Newest Striped do do The Newest Twilled do do The Newest English Tweed Suitings. The Newest Scotch do The Newest Canadian do The Newest Stripe Trowsering. The Newest Check do The Newest Fancy Vesting. The Newest Lines in gentlemen's Heberdashery.

> Blue and Black, West of England do Single Milled do do

West of England Broad Cloth.

We have also on hand a splendid lot of Rendy-made Clothing which will be sold at extremely low prices; to: make room for a large assortment of Fall and Winter goods, of the newest and best fabrics.

() AK HALL CLOTHING STORE. 149 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

256 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Clothing at Wholesale Prices, marked in plain Figures, and no Sevond Price. Mens' Linen Coats......from . \$1.00 Mens' Lustro " from 1.50

Mens' Lustre Dusters Mens Linen Ulsters Boys and Youths' Linen Coats.

Boys and Youths' Lustre Coats. Childrens' and Boys' Knickerbocker Suits made from Canadian Tweed and

Guaranteed to Wear Well. ditto Youths' Suits ditto Mens' Suits ditto ditto 149 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. _∰. 1756.00, 20<u>.</u>3.2.1**y**



AND MANY OF SHE

J.P. NUCENT.

STOVES, &c.

CREAT REDUCTION.

IN THE PRICE OF

STOVES

AT

E. & C. GURNEY & CO'S.,

216, 218, and 220

ST. JAMES STREET.

DO NOT FAIL TO GIVE THEM A

AND ENCOURAGE

CALL

HOME MANUFACTURE. Aug 29, '77-6m.

TODOIN & CO.,

IRON FOUNDERS,

STOVES, MACHINERIES, &c.

SALES ROOMS,

309 ST. PAUL STREET, Montreal.

FOUNDRY AT

LONGUEUIL, Prov. Quebec. Oct 17, '77-1y.

R. IVES & CO.

HARDWARE, STOVES, &c. IRON RAILING

MANUFACTURERS OF

of every description

A SPECIALITY.

Send for cuts and prices.

123 QUEEN STREET, MONTREAL. Sept., 26th, 1877.

THE VERY BEST AMERICAN, COOK-ING RANGES-Price, \$31.50 to \$75.00.

REFRIGERATORS. WATER COOLERS,

-AI,SO,-CORNICES, CORNICE POLES AND STAIR RODS,

CHRAPER THAN EVER AT L. J. A. SURVEYOR,

8-3m

CHURNS;

524 Craig Street, Montreal. (Sign of the Golden Padlock.) May 23, '77 ly

ENGLISH BEDSTEADS AND BRASS FRENCH CURTAIN BED RINGS, and other consignments, Ex Steamship "Ontario," at

652 CRAIG STREET, NEAR BLEURY Oct. 17-10 MELLLEUR & CO.

NEW DESIGNS AND NEW STYLES WINDOW CORNICES.

> A large Stock to be sold cheap at 652 CRAIG STREET, NEAR BLEURY

MEILLEUR & CO. GRANITE TEA AND COFFEE POTS. The real thing. Also Copper-Bottom TEA POTS, at

652 CRAIG STREET, NEAR BLEURY MEILLEUR & CO.

Oct 17-10 FIRST PRIZE DIPLOMA

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, SEPT. 1876. THE IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE

FOR HOTEL AND FAMILY USE.

Over 200 in Use in this City. FOR SALE AT JOHN BURNS, 675 CRAIG STREET.

IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE.

HENCHEY'S HOTEL, QUEBEC, 18th October, 1877.

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

Respectfully yours;

April 2, '77

P. HENCHEY.

MR. JOHN BURNS:

Now discharging ex-Boats

STOVE, EGG, AND CHESTNUT,

"CROSS CREEK" LEHIOH

For Domestic Purposes the above Coal is unexcelled. SAWN AND SPLIT WOOD always on hand.

William Bear Same & Sec. FRANK BRENNAN & CO.

Offices:-135 & 287 Boyaventure Street.

YARD :- 240 St. Joseph Street. TEW AND VERY ELEGANT PATTERNS OF

BHONZED and CRYSTAL

GASALIERS, SETTEES, Tables all STOCKS To GARDENS,

Now:Designs. [.0]6! bodah(debal) 77 2 yelk Union Water Meter Connpany Meters at CHANTELOUPS

CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

pital is simply the savings of previous labour useful in sustaining present and future labour.

Gapital, therefore, is produced by labour. Labour is simply toilsome work, which is generally performed under the direction of bosses or task-masters and is rewarded by drafts on the fruits of previous labour or Capital. Labour, therefore, is sustained by Capital. Capital and Labour are inter-dependents

The custodians of Capital may abuse their position and grand the faces of labourers; and, labourers may form trades-unions and organize strikes ; but labour and capital will not quarrel any more than a man will quartel with his meals. Cheapside believes in paying labour handsomely, as no country can be prosperous without well paid labourers.

New Goods Opening Up Daily.

New Dress Goods, 124c. New Dress Poplins, 25c a yard. New Scarlet Flannels, 25, 30, 35, 40. New White Flannels, 25, 30, 35, 40. New Anti Rheumatic Flannels, 40, 45, 50. New Anti Sciatica Flannels. Grey Chambly Flannels. White Chambly Flannels. Scarlet Chambly Flannels. Army Plannels, great bargains. Shirting Flannels, 20, 25, 30. NEW HOSIERY,

> NEW GLOVES, NEW CLOUDS,

Mens' Cardigan Jackets.

NEW FANCY WOOLENS.

Ladies' Sleevcless Jackets. Ladies' Wool Cuffs. Ladies' Wool Mits. Ladies' Kid Mits, Lined. Ladies Kid Gloves Lined. Gents' Kid Mits Lined, Spring Tops. Gents' Kid Gloves Lined, Spring Tops. Ladies' Lambs wool Underdresses. Ladies' Lambs wool Vests. Ladies' Lambs wool Drawers. Ladies' Merino Vests. Gents' Heavy Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, 37cts.

Gents' Double Breasted Shirts, 75c. Gents' Heavy Ribbed Shirts and Pants, \$1.00 each well worth \$1.50 each.

Gents' Heavy Scotch 3 and 4 ply Shirts and Drawers, all sizes 36in. to 54in, chest. Cents' White Dress Shirts, 75c. each. Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs, 20c. up to \$2.00. Gents' Mufflers, 50c. to \$3.50. Gents' Ties, Collars, Cuffs, Studs, and Solitaires.

Tailoring! Tailoring!! Tailoring!!!

ULSTER TWEEDS. SCOTCH TWEEDS.

ENGLISH TWEEDS.

FRENCH COATINGS.

GERMAN COATINGS.

Over Coatings in Great Variety.

Mantles made to order. Ladies' Dresses made to order. Elsters made to order. For stylish Dressmaking

Go to CHEAPSIDE. For the most stylish Ulsters, Go to CHEAPSIDE.

New Mantle Cloth, \$1, \$1.25. New Ulster Cloth, \$1, \$1.25. New W. Prof Cloth, \$1. New Ulster Tweeds. New Mantle Trimmings. New Floral Trimming.

New Fur Trimmings. New Galoon Trimmings, self-color. For the cheapest Ulsters,

Go to CHEAPSIDE. For stylish Ulaters,

Go to CHEAPSIDE.

Scotch Under Clothing!

Scotch Under Clothing!

Ladies' Shetland Wool Under Dresses. Ladies' Lamb's Wool Under Vests and Drawers. Ladies' Lamb's Wool Vests, high neck and long

sleeves. Ladies' Lamb's Wool Vests, low neck and short

Bleeves. Girls' Under Dresses, 0's to 6's. Boy's Under Dresses, 0's to 6's. Boy's Under Shirts, 0's to 6's.

Boy's Drawers, 0's to 6's. A full assortment of Gents' Scotch Lambs Wool Underclothing, 3 and 4-ply, plain and ribbed, all sizes, 36 to 54 inches chest. Black French Cashmeres, 50c, a yard, cheapest in

Canada. Black French Cashmere, 65c. Black French Cashmeres 90c. Black French Cashmeres, \$1.

Colored Cashmeres.

In all the new colors. Seal, Navy, Myrtle, Drab. Grey, Prune, Plum, &c., 1 case new Dress Goods, 122c. per yard. 1 case New French Poplins For Stylish Diessmaking go to CHDAPSIDES.

Black Silks.

Ponson's Black Silks \$1.25, worth \$1.75. Jaubert's Silks, \$1.25, worth \$1.75. Bonnet's Silks.

Colored Silks.

Seal, Navy, Myrtle, Plum, Pruue, Drab, Grey, &c. For a well-made Silk Dress go to CHEAPSIDE. Ladies' Mantles made to order. Ledies' Ulsters made to order. Ladies' Dresses made to order.

CHEAPSIDE

- 437 & 439 NOTRE DAME STREET, lah yangali inay osa k

A. A. MURPHY,

PROPRIETOB.

. .

Same Same

[Belablished 1819.] TOTAL GEORGE STUDINGS ANNIVERSARY OF FATHER MATHEW (This resolution was accidentally omitted from the

A large number of people assembled at the St. Bridget's Church on the anniversary of Father Mathew, Wednesday the 10th inst. to witness an able and eloquent Temperance Lecture delivered by the Rev. Father O'Reilly, under the auspices of the St. Bridget's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society.

At a meeting of the said Society held at their rooms, on Sunday, the 14th alt. Thos. Heffernan, Esq., 1st Vice-President, presiding, the following vote of thanks was unanimously adopted.

"Moved by Mr. D. Murney, and seconded by Mr. Thos. O'Nell, that the thanks of this Society, be extended to the Rev. Father O'Reilly for the efficient and eloquent manner in which he delivered the temperance lecture on the anniversary of Father Mathew, Wednesday the 10th ult., and further we may add that the success of the lecture, is chiefly due to the Rev. Father Lonergan in securing the services of so competent an advocate in the cause of temperance, and that a copy of the foregoing resolution be presented to the Rev. Gentleman, and published in in the True Witness and Star of this C. McGra, Cor.-Sec.

THE LATE FATHER GILLIE TRANSFERRING HIS REMAINS TO THE NEW CATHOLIC

CHURCH AT PEMBROKE. Pembroke.-To day the remains of the Rev. John Gillie, late parish priest of the Roman Catholic Mission in this town will be removed from their temporary resting place, under the old Roman Catholic Church building, to the new Catholic Church lately erected at the west end of the town. To say he was respected and beloved, not alone by his own congregation but by all with whom he came in contact, would be only doing his memory simple justice. As a peace-maker, calming those agitations which so often arise amongst a mixed population of various nationalities, his equal could with difficulty be found. As a worker in attending sick calls both day and night in the most inclement weather, his power of endurance was most wonderful, as your correspondent, having lived for a long time near the gentleman's residence can testify. To say that the people of Pembroke, who were generally speaking on familiar terms with him, regretted his sudden death, would but ill express the feeling plainly shown on the day of the late lamented gentleman's funeral-strong men and women wept like children, and not a place of business in Pembroke but was closed, and the largest gathering was seen at the old church that was ever known on any occasion of a similar nature. He was, as far as man could judge, a sincere, a charitable and godly man; and one whose cheerlul image will remain enshrined to hearts until the eternal Father calls them home; and if memory remains untill the end of time.

A procession is to be formed at the old church grounds, when his remains will be followed by the children of the Convent and Seperate Schools, the members of St. Vincent de Paul's Society, St. Patrick's Literary Association, with band, members of the R. Catholic Church and the public generally. The procession will pass through the principle streets to the new Catholic Church, where High Mass will be celebrated and an address will be delivered by the Rev. Father McCarthy a young man who received instruction in his youth from the deceased priest .- Ottawa Citzen.

YOUNG IBISHMEN'S L. AND B ASSOCIATION At a meeting of the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association held on November, 6th inst., the following officers were elected for ensuing term:-

THOS. MULCAIR, President. W. C. CHERRY, 1st Vice-President. J. MURRAY, 2nd Vice-President. A. MURPHY, Treasurer. M. Downs, Receiving Secretary. JNO. FLETCHER, Corresponding Secretary.

M. NOLAN, Collecting Treasurer. M. FITZGIBBON, Assistant Treasurer. J. B. LANE, Librarian.

J. MAHER, Assistant Librarian. GOVERNAY, Marshal.

CATHOLIC L. & B. UNION OF OTTAWA,

BRANCH No. 5. At a meeting of the above Branch, held on Sun-

day, 4th inst., the following resolutions were unaui-Moved by J. F. McCaffrey, seconded by J. Ter-

rence, jr.
Resolved.—Whereas it has pleased the Almighty in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst one of our most efficient members, in the person of Wm. Donovan a member of the Committee of Management, be it

Resolved—that by his death we have lost a faithful member, and Temperance an energetic advocate Wherefore we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the members of his family, who by his death have lost a loving son and kind brother, and be it further Resolved—That the Secretary be ordered to trans-

mit a copy of the above resolutions to the mother of deceased, and also to the Ottawa Herald, True WITHESS, Irish Canadian, and Toronto Tribune for publication. J. LABKIN. Secretary.

Ottawa, Nov. 5th. 1877.

CATHOLIC L. AND B. UNION, OTTAWA. At a meeting of the Grand Council of the Catholic Literary and Benevolent Union, held at Union Hall Ottawa on Wednesday 31st Oct., 1877. It was moved by John R Battle, seconded by Thomas A

That this Grand Council has heard with sincere regret of the death of William Donovan an esteemed

member of Branch No 3. Therefore, we tender our heartfelt sympathy to his widowed mother and family, in this, their hour of affliction and we carnestly pray that God in his mercy will give strength and power to the suffering parent to enable her, to bear her great

Be it resolved that a copy of the above be sent to the afflicted family, the Ottawa Herald, Irish Canadian, the Tribune, and TRUE WITNESS, for publication

Ottawa, Nov 5th, 1877.

CITY ITEMS.

HEAVY FAILURE IN MONTREAL.-A \$400,000 HARDWARE HOUSE GONE UNDER .- The announce ment in Montreal this week of the fact that the wellknown and long established hardware firm of Mulholland & Baker were about to go into liquidation caused considerable flutter in financial circles Merchants' and People's Bank Stock declined in consequence. The firm has been in business here about 40 vears.

I. C. U. FUNERAL.—The funeral of Mr. Owen McShane, a member of No. 4 Lodge of the Irish Catholic Union, took place Sunday afternoon from his late residence 140 Wellington street. The cortege was very lenghty. It extended from Mountain street to Victoria square, and was about equally composed of private friends of the deceased and members of the Union. Among the former were Mr. Bernard Devlin, M. P., President, and Mr. Denis Barry Vice-President of the St. Patrick's Society: Mr. McEvenue, President I. C.

NOW PUBLISHING IN TWENTY FIVE PARTS AT 50C. EACH

DELIVERED MONTHLY HEROIC WOMAN OF THE BIBLE AND CHURCH.

BY REY BERNARD O'REILLY,

Formerly Private Secretary to the Archbishop of Quebec. The work is published with the full approbation of the Roman Catholic Church, and is highly recommended by the Bishop of Montrealtand other distinguished Heads of the Church in this country and the United States.

A MAGNIFICENT OLEOGRAPTH GRATIS,

Size 14 by 20 Inch.

Murillos' "Immaculate Conception." Ladies or Gentlemen desiring to take up this work to can-vas should apply at once to the Publishers Agents, Box 747, Montreal.

COMFORT

It has quite a comforting effect upon one of these raw cold mornings to pass the well-known Clothing Ertablishment of

MESSRS. O'HARA & SON,

No. 19 St. LAWRENCE STREET.

The assortment is most varied, consisting of

Moscow Beavers,

Pilots, Irish Frieze, &c.

Amongst these is noticeable a line of

Ulster Coats,

beautifully made and lined with an all-Wool Tweed, and ticketed at the extremely low figure of \$7.50; our readers should not fail to secure one of these Coals, as they are a great bargain. Next prominent amongst these is the

Blue Pilot Overcoat,

only \$5.00 this coat is lined with Tweed also, and, we are informed, is in great demand. And then the last, but not the least thing that catches the eye of the pedestrian is the

\$2.00 Pants,

got up especially and sold at cost price, for the benefit of men of humble circumstances; and in view [of a hard winter these gentlemen have also a most complete and well selected stock of goods for the Custom trade, consisting

French Tricos, Diagonals, &c.,

together with amost varied stock of West of England

Broadcloths,

Doeskins and Tweeds,

which must meet the wants of those desirous of dressing well. We may here make mention] of the ability of these gentlemen as we are sure that from the long experience of MR, R, O'HARA combined with the taste and skill of his son, MR. J. O'HARA, they cannot fail to give satisfaction

Don't fail to give them a call before going elsewhere. The Address is

R. O'HARA & SON, 19 St. LAWRENCE St. Oct 31st-12-2m.

FURS AND FACTS

JOB C. THOMPSON & CO.,

46 NOTRE DAME STREET,

Respectfully informs the public that they have the past season MANUFACTURED A LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK of

FURS,

Which they are now offering at

The Very Lowest Possible Prices.

As we mark all our goods in PLAIN FIGURES and have but ONE PRICE, the purchaser does not have to help make up for bad debts a credit store must make,

LOOK AT SOME OF OUR PRICES.

LADIES'SEAL MUFFS \$12 00 \$13 50 and \$15 00 PERSIAN LAMB \$8 50 and \$10 LADIES' SEAL CAPS #9 and \$10 up GENTS' do do \$9 and \$20 up BOYS' do do \$7.50 do P. LAMB \$7 50 BLACK MUFFS \$2 \$2 50 \$3 00 and \$4 00

Our RUSSIAN BLACK MUFF at \$8 is a Beauty

LOOK AT OUR WINDOWS AS YOU PASS.

J. O'FLAHERTY.

Nov 7, 1877

Sand Complete

(Late of O'FLAHERTY & BODEN), HATTER AND FURRIER, 221 McGILL STREET, (Tourin's Block).

Oct 10, '77

J. B. LANE, 21 BLEURY STREET,

Has received a select stock of PRAYER BOOKS, MISSION BOOKS, BEADS, CROSSES, MEDALS and FICTURES suitable for the coming Mission; also received direct from the publishers a choice lot of Irish works by the most eminent authors. Such as Father Burke, Mitchell, MacGeoheagan, Davis, O'Neil, Runa O'Callahan, Cunningham, &c; also Soco second hand books of Theology, History, Science and Romance, Second hand books bought sold and Exchanged. Lane's lending Library will be open in a few days.

Aug 29, '77

3-3m

BURY & MOINTOSH,

ASSIGNEES AND ACCOUNTANTS, MOLEON'S BANK CHAMBERS.

Corner St. James and St. Peter Street.

L' // CANADIAN ITEMS QUEBEC EAST.-Hon. Mr. Thibaudeau Laving resigned the seat for Quebec East, a writ for a new election was yesterday despatched to Sheriff Alleyn, the retarning officer. The nomination of candidates will take place on the 21st inst. -

CANADIAN INSTITUTE .- Members of the Canadia Institute Ottawa have offered the gratuitous use their magnificent new hall for the annual gathe ings of St. George's St. Andrew's St. Patrick's an St. Jean Baptiste Societies Their generous action is generally commended

OTTAWA -- A new election will be necessitated in the County of Nicolet to replace Mr. Gaudet, M. for that county whose seat has become vacant b his appointment to the Legislative Council of Qu Mr. Gaudet has represented Nicolet sinc 1857. The writ for a new election has not yet bee issued.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At the Union Ha Ottawa, last week the election of officers in connec tion with No. 1 and 2 Branches of the Cathol Union took place with the following result;—N. 1—J. B Battle President; S Leville, Vice-President; sident ; P. Hennigan, Secretary-Treasurer ; Georg Turner, Custodian and Marshal. Committee Management-Messrs. Conway, O'Lary, Regan an Wheeler. Branch No. 2-President, T. Owens Vice President, J. Costigan; Secretary-Treasure E, McDougal; Marshal, M. Murphy, Committee of Management-T. Driscoll, C. Waterson and Mundy,

IRISH CATACLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY, MONTREAL. the adjourned special general meeting of this societ for the nomination of officers, held in the hal Toupin's block, McGill street, last week, the Pre sident, M. Harrington, in the chair, the following gentlemen were nominated as office bearers for the ensuing six months: President, Michael Harring ton; 1st Vice-President, John Power; 2nd Vice President, Arthur Jones; Secretary, Joseph McCann Assistant Secretary, Daniel O'Neil; Treasure Lawrence Power; Collecting Treasurer, Stephen D, Trapps; Assistant-Treasurer, William Grace Grand Marshals, John Dwyer and John Curry Assistant-Marshals, Michael Wixted and Willian Burns. The meeting thereupon adjourned unti-Wednesday, the 14th inst., when the election takes place.

ORDINATIONS IN QUEBEC .- The following, by Hi Grace the Archbishop are announced :- At the Basilica,-Tonsure-Messrs Jos E Rouleau, L J E Lemieux, Herm Bouffard, CJN Alph Lemieux, M H Arth Vaillancourt, V Od Marois Le Alf Langlois Gilbert A Lemieux, C E M Edm Paradis, of the Archdiocese of Quebec; L H Gouin, of the Diocese of Three Rivers; FX Gravel, of Rimouski; W I Grant, of Charlottetown, J. Hebert, of St. John, N.B. Minor Orders-Messis The Hoberge, L O Moisan, Ed Feuilteault, G Benj Dionne, Wenc S O Plaisance, B Labbe, Frs Boutin, of the Archdiocese of Quebec J Corbett, of Charlottetown; and J L McDonald, of Chatham. Sub-Deacons—Messrs F X Belanger, L D Guerin, E Lalibert, P J E Page, of the Archdiocese of Quebec, and J L J McDonald, of the Dioc Charlottetown. At the Chapel of the Archvishopric :- Tonsure-J Seubert, of Green Bay, Wis. On the 14th inst., Mr. Victor, Charland, of Levis, received the tonsure at Rome from the hands of Mgr Lenti.

DIED.

McCafferty.—At learned Plain, P.Q., on the 22nd day of September last, Mr. Charles McCafferty, agod 83 years. The deceased was the son of James McCafferty and Margaret Keenen, formerly of Strabane, County Tyrone, I reland, he came to this Country in A.D. 1832, and for nearly forty years resided on the farm where he died. He was greatly esteemed by his neighbours of all classes. R.I.P.

:	MONTREA	L MARKET.	
١	Superior Extra, \$5 80 to 5 8	Canada Wheat,	1 16 to 1 25
	Extra Superfine, 5 65 to 5 7	o Corn, 561bs	56 c to 75c
١	Fancy, 5 40 to 5 4	Oats, 32 lbs	27 c to 29c.
.	Spring Extra, 5 30 to 5 3	2 Barley,	55 c to 62c
1	Superfine, 5 00 to 5 1	Pease,	78 c to 8oc
:	Strong Bakers', 5 37 to 5 6	Butter,	12 c to 16c
1	Spring Extra, 5 30 to 5 3 Superfine, 5 00 to 5 1 Strong Bakers', 5 37 to 5 6 Fine, 4 65 to 4 7	Cheese,	11 c to 12c
	Middlings. 3 40 to 3 6	Pork, .	16.82 to 17.50
-	Pollards, 2 75 to 3 o	Dressed Hogs,	5 75 to 6 25
1	U.C bags, o oo to o o	Lard,	11 c to 12c
1	City bags, 2 77 to 2 S	Ashes,	3 70 to 3 77
1	Oalmeal, 4 30 to 4 4		•
	KINGSTON	MARKETS.	-
1	Flour, per bbl \$7 00 to 8 2	5(Tallow rendered	0 07 to 0 08
1	" 100 3 50 to 4 2	Turkeys, pair	1 00 to 1 50
· i	Family " 3 oo to 3 2	Chickens, pair	0 50 to 0 40
1	Barley, per bus o 45 to o 5	Geese, each	0 40 10 0 50
1	Barley, per bus 0 45 to 0 50 Rye " 0 55 to 0 5	6 Ducks, pair	0 50 to 0 60

TORONTO MARKET.

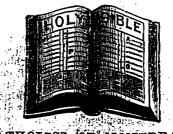
Wheat, \$1.20 to 1.24 Butter, tub & best 0.18 to 0.19
Barley, per bu, 0.50 to 0.66 Eggs, fresh, p do 0.17 to 0.18
0.50 to 0.66 Eggs, fresh, p do 0.17 to 0.18
0.50 to 0.66 Eggs, in lots, 0.15 to 0.00
Peas, per bu, 0.60 to 0.00 Potatoes, per bag 0.50 to 0.00
Beef, hind qur, 6.00 to 0.50 Tomatoes, per bu, 0.00 to 0.00
Chickens, pair, Fowls, pair, Fowls, pair, Ducks, brace, Geese, each, Turkeys, each, Butter, large rolls, 0.20 to 0.00
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Butter, large rolls, 0.20 to 0.00

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Butter stors p,kd 0.19 to 0.10
0.50 to 0.66 Eggs, fresh, p do 0.17 to 0.18
0.50 to 0.70 Apples, per bri 1.50 to 2.50
0.60 to 0.00 Potatoes, per bag 0.00 to 0.00
0.40 to 0.50 Tornatoes, per doz, 0.15 to 0.20
0.40 to 0.50 Parsnips, per bag 0.00 to 0.00
0.50 to 0.50 to 0.66 cabbage, per doz 0.50
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0.50 to Geese, each, 0.50 to 0.60 c Turkeys, each, 0.60 to 1.25 I Butter, 1b rolls, 0.20 to 0.22 S Butter, large roils, 0.20 to 0.00 THE OTTAWA MARKET.

THE OTTAWA MARKET.

Oats, 3z cto 3x Partridge, 10c to 15c
Peas, 6c to 65c Eggs per dos, 17c to 20c
Soc to 55c Butter in print per 1b 20c to 25c
Wood, per load, 2.05 to 3.50 do in firkin, 17c to 18c
Cow Hides, 6.00 to 6.50 Cheese, 13c to 15c
Sheep pelts, Soc to 7.00 Potatoes, per bush, 45c to 55c
Beef, per 100, 4.50 to 5.50 Turnips, 16c to 20c
Pork, 5.50 to 6.00 Onions, 50c to 70c
Lamb, per pound, 6c to 8c Cabbages per doz, 30c to 40c
Chickens, per pair 30c to 40c Honey per lb, 16c to 17c
Geese, each, 40c to 60c Hay per ton, 13.00 to 15.00

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