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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.

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 Haver. He studied the canon law, and also the laws of the land; his talents in the administration of affairs became known, and he was chosen to shine at the King's court. There his virtues and his piety were remarkable, and he lived the same pure life 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 in the kingdom 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 years in that high office when Archbishop Theobald 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 condemn some of the king's measures, notwithstanding the affection he bore towards him. There afterwards arose one of these miserable scandals which in all the days of the Church have arisen to 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 attempted 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 Canterbury refused to give his consent. A charge was afterwards brought against him of misappropriating the sum of thirty thousand marks, which he was said to have retained during his office as Chancellor. It was an accusation which was brought against him, mainly to put him within the power of the king. St. Thomas appeared before his accusers, having taken the precaution to receive the holy sacrament before he went. So, carrying his cross in hand, he entered the council. He was called upon to sign the documents, and he instantly refused, 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 enemies 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.

SHEMUS DHU. 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 give them birth. She had descended a rocky hill, and the brook and cave were so thickly interwoven on each side, as to give to the glen in which she was the appearance of dark night, though the sun had scarcely set. Before her arose another hill, over which her path led, having on its top such a dense clustering of wood, that the idea never would have 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, lightened 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-horn. 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 was his 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 privileged 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, peevish, who appeared to be the principal, accosted her—

"Good woman," he said in Irish, "can you direct us to the nearest and easiest 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 hand; 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 difficulties 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 rest."

"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 restlessness and snuffing 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? Down, Buscan, down man!" were quietly used in the ascent by his master. But when they stood upon the top of the hill, a fine deer burst from a cove 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 he stood erect, eyeing the party, and then snuffing 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 unsling his hound; but his companion knew his intent, and held his hand.

"How now, D'Arcy?" said the younger 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 first shot; and now, when a prime buck appears, you will not even allow my dog to scent him. If you have other reasons for the journey—the devil I will not tell me at first? My motives for the journey were amusement and pleasure."

"Hold now, not so fast with your reasons," said D'Arcy, as he was called, who seemed to know by what spring his companion's feelings could be changed. "What think you of the opinion of your comrades, if you hallooed your hound upon a deer of this season, believing it to be a heart of venison?"

"Thank you," said Frank O'Reilly, 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 pricklet?"

Those who knew D'Arcy better than his unsuspecting companion could know that the question was put with the tact of the angler, who, after giving full line to his fish, finds it necessary to his power over it to hold it strongly, lest in the riot of its fancied liberty it jerk out the hook. D'Arcy 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 crest 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." Judy spoke the latter words in a meaning tone, which escaped the young hunter's observation, but not his companion's.

"By my honour it is, old woman," 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," interrupted 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 you 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 whom 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 quickly excited by the disparaging tone of D'Arcy. Old Judy, 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. Wonderful are the circumstances of recognition! The stranger perceived her searching look, and he turned hastily to his companion, who walked on before him. The action was so sudden that Judy had no time, but a strict scrutiny of his countenance, to satisfy herself that she had ever known him. She felt pained 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 good-natured fellow, after a pause, when he saw D'Arcy's whole countenance undergo a change indicative of a pleasing termination to some strong exertion of memory. "But I must say, you should have let me more into your secrets, and I should not then have blamed your hinderance of my sport. But whither back again?"

"Wait me here, O'Reilly," 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 Judy, 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 a guilty 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 reputation of an evil doer. But what care I, if his acts are good to me; he is a generous giver for service done him, and in good faith I will not quarrel with him on the score of his bad name."

With this thought of self-interest, so general a balm for the stings 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?"

"A younreen," said Judy, softened by the courtesy which the respectable man paid her in asking her forgiveness. "I owe you no grudge, but 't 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 colloquy, 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 acquaintance, the name "Connel O'Keane" 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, younreen," 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 Colum! 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 them; 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 excitatory 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."

At the same time, taking from his side pocket some gold pieces, which he forced into the old woman's hand.

swear 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 whom she owed more kindness, and for whom she felt more love, would be pleased with it.

"I 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—hurriedly, and with rising anger. "How does Fergus demean himself towards Evleen?"

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

"Ha! ha! old woman, you cannot deceive me," 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 ye does not care, the old nurse, that snickled 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 present 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-dale 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. She 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 he still had a lingering affection for her first foster-child; not but that, in certainty of danger she would have sacrificed that affection to the safety of Fergus, who, knowing no mother from his cradle; had transferred a child's love for mother—the purest and strongest upon Heaven—to his old nurse, the guardian of his infant days.

Connel, after some reflection exclaimed—"She speaks truth, by Heaven! I 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 approaching. What, if they be the—; but, no, that cannot be."

Connel was interrupted by the sudden opening of the door, and his son, accompanied by a stranger, entered. Connel's son was surprised at the unusual warmth of his reception by these persons present. The young men with rough, though sincere gratification, welcomed the escape of their favorite comrade 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 laney!" "mo vic!" "chuisia 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 inquired 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 position 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 Connel, in English—it was in English the stranger spoke—"if the stranger found not assistance from him."

"I believe so, indeed—I believe it now, though a few days since, I had doubts about the fidelity and hospitality of your peasant," said the stranger, with a deepened voice. "But tell me, he resumed, quickly, "I had not time to ask my young guide, in this part of the country free from the visits of the Galway authorities?"

The easiness with which the question was put, disconcerted O'Keane. He had remarked, at the entrance of the stranger, his rapid examination of the countenances of the villagers. He had perceived his eyes cast upon him, and he had a presentiment of his countenance, which he caught, during the presence of the villagers, told him that he was ill at ease.

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

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, Sec.

PRESENTATION.—The Rev. Father Hog, who was recently removed from the charge of Millingville, 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 arms.

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

PONTOBELLO.—REQUIEM MASS FOR THE LATE FATHER D'ASCI.—On Wednesday, 17th ult., a solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated in St. John's Church, Pontobello, for its late pastor, Father D'Ascio. Father Smith, the present parish priest, sang the Mass; and was assisted by Father Corcoran, of St. Mary's, Edinburgh, as deacon, and by Fathers Geddes, 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 elapse without their being claimed. The two first have thus returned to the nation, but whenever the Pope dies his heirs will find \$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 Inverar. 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, Dundee. Father Holder's place in Dundee is taken by the Rev. Mr. Wialahan, who was assistant at Perth to the Rev. Dr. Smith.

NEW CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN GREENOCK.—On the afternoon of Saturday, the 14th Oct., the foundation stone 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 such magnitude and significance undertaken in the cause of religion could not be more fittingly inaugurated than by having the solemn blessing of the foundation-stone. Accordingly the building committee fixed Saturday the 14th for this function.

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.

EDUCATION IN GLASGOW.—On Sunday the 20th Oct., the Most Rev. Archbishop Eyre confirmed about three hundred and eighty persons, mostly 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 those schools, his grace bestowed his blessing upon those assembled.

EPISCOPAL VISITATION.—On Wednesday of last week the most Rev. Archbishop Eyre made the episcopal visitation of St. Patrick's Scotland, Dumfries. 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 Dumfries. His grace thereafter addressed the children of the mission, who were assembled in the church, exhorting them to regularity in attending school. He had learned from her Majesty's inspector that the examination which had just been concluded had proved satisfactory, and trusted they would correspond with the efforts of their teachers and pastors. His grace then bestowed his blessing upon the children and upon the whole congregation.

SCOTLAND.—PRESENTATION TO HIS 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 recording the 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 needs 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 objection, 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 charge of the choir as long as he was among them, and hoped that the pleasant relations which had so long subsisted between them would ever be kept up (applause).

IRISH 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 CONNAUGHT TO FERMOY.—H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught has returned to Fermozy 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.

FLOUR FOR RUSSIA.—It is stated that one of the largest firms in Limerick have entered into a contract 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 half-past eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning at the Franciscan Convent, Broad Lane, Cork, to the community of which he had been attached for many years.—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.—Correspondent.

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 several causes, &c.

ADDRESS.—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. Hugh Massy presided. A subscription list was opened, and sums amounting to £120 were handed in.

A FENIAN SECRET HISTORY.—The Academy states that Messrs Kegan, Paul & Co. are about to publish "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 recalled that the new Church has been built at the sole expense of the Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry. The congregation was extremely large, and admission was secured by tickets, which were issued gratis. The dedication sermon was preached by the eloquent Jesuit, the Rev. Father Clare, London.

THE INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop has just published the returns 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 Madras. 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 the Masses in the various Catholic Churches in town 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 that it will reach a large sum.

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 Farrell, 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, Archbishop 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 Emily and the ladies of Limerick 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 parishioners.—Roman Correspondent of the Tablet.

ADDRESS TO MR. JOHN GEORGE MACDONALD, 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 congratulatory address to Mr. J. G. MacCarthy, M.P., on his recovery from his illness. There was a large attendance, and amongst those present were—Rev. Messrs. Slattery, O'Byrne, O.S.A., Willard, O.P.; Deely, O.P.; Hayes, rector of Upton; Reformator; Dr. O'Connor; T. Brennan, vice-president; James Scanlan, James Hayes, T.O.; Samuel Thomas, J.J.; Ryan, P.P. Hegarty; &c., &c. The address was delivered by Mr. MacCarthy's reply, which was frequently interrupted with bursts of applause from the large assembly, will be found elsewhere in our columns.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRANCE.—The census of 1876 gives the population of France at 38,995,788.

WAR.—The official estimate of Russian losses to the 1st inst. is nearly 65,000.

QUEBEC.—Mr. Tourangeau, N. P., has been chosen to oppose Mr. Laurier in Quebec East.

WAR.—The Bey of Tunis is about to forward 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, China, is 23,000,000 of which 5,000 are Catholics, attended by nine missionaries and three native priests.

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

POSTOFFICE.—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 latest 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 Cattolica* 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 Gonzaga. The *Voces del Veritas* supports this proposal as most salutary and opportune.

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 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, represented 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 intelligence 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 inculcates the absolute authority of MEN over MEN; the right of Government to dictate family relations, 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 insanity in this country. It is easily accounted for. Those who plant briars will not cut 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 insanity if he 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. 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 multiplication of madhouses 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 neglect 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 effect of 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 CONFERENCE.—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 subject of debate was who should attend it. One gentleman proposed that magistrates should be excluded—a proposition that was promptly negatived—and Mr. Butt proposed to limit the representation of the Home Rule Association out of Ireland to six delegates, but Mr. Sullivan moved and carried that the number should be fixed at 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 Rule League, and the representatives of local kindred associations and trade societies, and the nominees of Home Rule members who were candidates at the last election.

NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF WOOD.—The woods which are heavier than water are Dutch box, Indian cedar, ebony, lignum-vite, mahogany, heart of oak, pomgranate, vine. Lignum-vite is one-third heavier, pomgranate rather more. On the other hand, cork, having a specific gravity of 24, and poplar, 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 Aquarium 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 a 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 to 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 intensely heated bodies, surrounded 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 surrounding 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 discovered 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 £40,000,000. 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 gallons a day. Six years after Colonel Drake's initial discovery there were no fewer than 1,003 wells in existence, yielding 126,000,000 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 93,000 gallons a year.

POTATOES.—As an article of food, the potato is of especial value, on account of the potash and phosphoric 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 antiscorbic properties. Potatoes 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 phosphoric acid. 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 point of view, being to steam them before peeling; or to bake 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, entering eyes, nostrils, and mouth, 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 Gobi, 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 resigned 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 Atlantic ocean.

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 intelligence, 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 changes 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 pilgrimages, 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 hibernating 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, green buds, plants, flowers, seeds ripen, leaves fall, as if by the calendar, and it has been said 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 colours of the flowers, to discover the exact period of the 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 browned at once.

A BALTIMORE belle, just from Vassar College, when told by the waiter that they had no gooseberries, exclaimed, "What has happened to the goose?"

"Is that your offspring, madam?" asked a Missouri 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 opposition 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, thinking the world was coming to an end. Says Jean, "I've had only the pig and the twa keys sell, I wadna ha cared."

AN AMERICAN MAN, after dining at a London resturant, 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 eleven 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 lean. 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?" "Why, the saw, sir, that you borrowed?" "I borrowed no saucer." "Sure you did, sir; you borrowed a saw, sir." "I never saw your saucer." "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 BROOK 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 in my sleep and dreaming that I am plucking water lilies from the soft blue bosom of the lake." How 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 off your abominable habit of lying." "I can't help it," said he. "Pooh!" said his lordship, "it may be done by degrees; suppose you begin with uttering one truth a day."

TAKING THE WILL FOR THE DEED.—A Judge of the Irish King's Bench, 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 lordship 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 sea-breeze smelled very strong, and he told Mrs. Horter that he thought there must be a dead whale lying somewhere down on the beach. 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 air. 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 confer 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 open and 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 oysters around in the sun in that manner. "Oysters?" said Horter. "Oysters! you 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. I couldn't account 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 ceased! Then he sold out this 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 force a joke; but he moved because the stench seemed to get too awful for him."—*Philadelphia Bulletin*.

The True Witness

AND
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,
AT
662 1/2 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 PENTECOST. Dedication of Basilicas of SS. Peter and Paul.
Banquet of Irish, English, and Scotch, in Paris, to celebrate the victories of the Republicans, Lord Edward Fitzgerald present, 1792.
MONDAY, 19—St. Elizabeth of Hungary, Widow.
St. Pontian, 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, 21st inst.

M. W. KIRWAN
Capt. Commanding.

THE BAZAAR.

We have to remind our readers that the Bazaar 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 place.

Suleiman Pasha has been appointed to the command-in-chief of the Turkish forces in Roumelia.

President McMahon has declared that he cannot accept the resignation tendered by the present Ministry.

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, worshipping 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; piety, whole souled piety, 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 commenced last night and will no doubt 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 rumored 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 nucleus 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 Pope's 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 prolonged."

THE REV. MR. BRAY AND THE "WITNESS."

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 indiscriminately 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 criticised 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 retorted:

"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 'a fling at the Rine movement.'"

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 antecedents 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 arena 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 feuds into political contests. But we do desire the Catholics to keep a vigilant 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's saying 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 turn out 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 upon whoever invented the Father Dowd story.

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 that:

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 Griffintown. 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 innate love and outward observance of decency and decorum? We doubt it. And why? Griffintown 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 assaulted, 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' imprisonment.

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 people of Ireland have not been allowed to arm. Perhaps there have not been, during these eighteen years, more than 5,000 gentlemen in Ireland who practiced rifle shooting. The wonder is that Ireland can produce any crack 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 corps at home? Nothing better illustrates the fallacy and unwisdom of this prohibition than the fact that Irishmen are perfectly free so to do on touching 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 take in the Oka Indians would be touching, if it were 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 related "to property and Civil Rights" it was

"under the control of the Government of the Province of Quebec; that it might be the Seminary had not discharged the duties imposed upon them," and again that the government of the Dominion were the "guardians of the Indians," and the "protection of Indian rights in property, whatever that might be." The report is somewhat conflicting, but we are further assured that "the respective rights of the Indians and the Seminary is a question of a purely legal character." Then the Minister said:—

"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 their behalf."

Not one word about the burned church, not one word about the threatened murder, not one word about the trespassing, 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 partisans, and the "deputation" may rest assured that their visit produced no other result.

"WIDDOWS" AGAIN.

The "ex-monk" as Widdows is called by the laters of the "Scarlet Woman," has been getting deeper into the mire of late. The London 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 what he did. It is in our opinion, the duty of every man, not only to avoid insulting those who do not offend him, but to protect quietly disposed citizens against brutal attacks and ribald insults. Fair discussion is not only allowable, but should be encouraged, but we can never 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 national Conference will take place in Ireland. It is called together by the exigencies 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 many of them took up the Home Rule cry, as a parrot does its lesson. Some of them did not understand it, and some of them did not desire it. If Ireland could be left in London for twenty-four hours how the illusion of the so-called Home Rule M.P.'s battling for dear life and liberty would be dispelled. Why many of them are not even members of the Home Rule League at all. As an Irish Parliamentary Party we grant that the present party has been a success, but as a Home Rule Party, it has been a lamentable failure. The party has done good

work and is capable of doing more, but it will never get Home Rule for Ireland. It may extend the Borough Franchise to Ireland, it may even obtain County Boards, a charter for a Catholic University and an improvement in the Land Bill, but it never will see a Parliament in College Green, unless it changes its tactics. Home Rule we repeat has failed on the old lines of assault, and it now remains for earnest men to determine 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 will 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 wholesale "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 rate-payers 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 manipulator 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 honest 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 at home. His speech reads like a happy and a racy one. He had something to say for all nationalities. Pat was patted, Sandy was sauced, John was fed, and "Canada First" was covertly stroked along the fur. Both leaders no doubt feel a conscientious desire to do the best for all men. The Conservatives are, constantly, impressing upon us the assurance that it is to them alone that we Catholics should look for sympathy, while the Hon. Mr. McKenzie, is equally convinced that it is the 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 anxious 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. McKenzie 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 interests, 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 England 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 asked:—

"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."

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, Russell 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 Russell, during whose term of office famine gaped 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. The day is an important one in the history of orangeism. It is the anniversary of the landing 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 report of the proceedings, dragged in the name of a gallant soldier who fell at Inkerman—Sir George Cathcart. And then it insults the brave enemy who contested that hard fought battle by saying that "vast hords of Russians, who were made drunk, were beaten by British valour. No one who ever saw the Russian soldiery, or who had ever read of them, could

write thus. But it was becoming—at an orange meeting. Then the Rev. Mr. Doudiet comes upon the scene, aided and abetted by the famous Tom Robinson and others. Then came the lecture, which was a mixture of solicitation for our salvation and of alarm at our "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 ophthalmia." Here is an evidence of it:—

No taxes are chargeable on Roman Catholic Church property, and in the city of Montreal \$6,000,000 worth of such property enjoying all the protection of civic institutions, is exempt from taxation.

Quite true so far 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 tell that all were treated alike? The Rev. Mr. Doudiet thinks it too bad that he and his evangelizers cannot have it all their own way in Quebec. It drives them crazy to see Catholics at the head of the administration here. What matter if the Catholics are nineteen twentieths of the population, are there not Doudiets, Chiniquys and McVicars to the rescue? Then comes an array of statistics showing the fruits of evangelism. In 1829 evangelism was one thing in Montreal, but in 1877 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 "missions" "Oka Indians" "no Bills" and a final appeal for the orangemen to "stand together and bring the weight of their body to bear upon the Dominion Government, for the purpose of obtaining a more impartial administration of justice in Quebec." And these are 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 head 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 Montreal, unless the legislature is wise in time 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 deserts for all the good he has done in the cause of Temperance. In a long letter to the Lindsay Post, he gives the following interesting account of the effect of Temperance in Garden Island:—

this period have never allowed a glass of liquor to be sold here. This is an incorporated village—population a little over 1,800; and we flatter ourselves that our people are in as comfortable circumstances as any village in Canada. We have never yet had to send any body to the poor house, jail nor penitentiary and we attribute our good luck, in this respect, 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 accidents, 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 this 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 staves 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 subject of so much comment:—

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 myself. I am to-day by the legitimate authorities separated from the company of Jesus at the end of fifty-one years which I have passed 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 (sventura), 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 religious of Rome. However, 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 the Holy Church and to my country a service which I could no way accomplish at present. In any case I am resolved with the help of God to maintain myself, more even than in the past, very submissive to the supreme ecclesiastical authority, and if against my desire I have actually or apparently been wanting in that submission, I wish to be corrected or blotted out. I request the newspapers which may speak of me or my affairs to reproduce this declaration, and, if possible, I would entreat them to take no further notice of it, at least for the present.

LETTER FROM TORONTO.

To the Editor of the True 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 originally given to members of other creeds, our position, taken on the whole, though far from being low, is not what it should be.

In point of education, and the means of acquiring it, we are well in front, but as we are still an ostracized race, our young men can only make headway by dint of perseverance and hard study.

His Grace the Archbishop, though very unwell the greater portion of last winter, is now hale and strong, and has inaugurated a course of lectures, which are to be given every Sunday evening in the Cathedral, during the winter, on "Catholic Doctrine."

His Grace is a convincing speaker, and no matter 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, now—by reason of their reforming and splitting during the last three hundred years—numbering upwards of six hundred.

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 give a big supply of "gab and condiments," to Montreal and Quebec, and the denunciation would in no way interfere with the course of business here.

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 favorite.

Our city fathers are in a quandary 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 quite welcome as people are becoming tired of the Russo-Turkish war.

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 \$30. each. He has been carrying on this game for a number of years, and it is supposed that he netted from \$800 to \$1,000 every July. Of course the Normal School teachers were remarkably clever, no percentage, all thanks to the gentleman from Uncle Sam's dominion, clearing the fence in first rate style. Now the question of overhauling comes up, and it would be interesting to know how many will pass through the re-examination unscathed.

The Irish Societies in this city are in a very fair condition. There are four branches of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union here; the oldest—the

Hibernian Benevolent Society, known as the Old Guards—is in a prosperous condition. This Society has had to fight an uphill battle for some years past; but thanks to the patriotism and sterling character of its members, it has successfully tided over the difficulties that beset it. Branch No. 11 of the Irish Catholic Benevolent 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 association.

All classes are more or less affected by the stagnation of trade except one—those engaged in farming—and they, by reason of the fine prices so easily obtained for grain, beef, butter, &c., and having no rent 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 do not see what is for their own interest, and the interest of generations after them; besides, as Washington says, it is the healthiest life that one could follow.

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. 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 Protestants a yearly sum of \$600,000, or in the ratio of sixty cents per capita of all that faith is paid from the public treasury; while to the 34,000,000 Catholics the Church allowance is \$16,000,000 or less than fifty cents per capita. Contrast 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 allows a greater per capita to her Protestant population, Protestant England allows nothing whatever 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 to 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 capita 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 Government is practically Protestant. Jesuits are rigorously excluded from the state. The per capita Protestant tax is forty-three cents. To show in detail form the wide difference there is between the allowance to the Catholic Church establishment 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 thousand dollars each; one hundred and ninety-two vicars general, three hundred dollars; seven hundred and thirty-two canons, three hundred and twenty dollars; three thousand five hundred and thirty-one curates, 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 Canterbury 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 Bath and Wells of Exeter, of Lincoln, 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 canons, at from \$5,000 to \$1,750; the seventy one archdeacons, at from \$4,275 to \$500; the parochial clergy, and so on down to the stipendiary curates and rural deans, to a total of about twenty-three thousand persons who receive all the way 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 lodgings free of cost. The reader cannot fail to observe the difference there is between the meagre allowance of the Catholic prelates of highest rank 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 \$3,500 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 Tallmage, 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 remark will hold good in respect to the missionary service in all parts of the world. But we have shown enough to prove all that we aimed to, and will here rest.—San Francisco Monitor.

PERSONALS.

- DUNRAVEN—The Earl of Dunraven has arrived at Halifax.
CAPEL—The rumor that mayor Capel was to succeed to the Sec of Kerry is without foundation.
GREVY—M. Grevy has been definitely elected President of the French chamber of Deputies.
VALENTINE—Col. Valentine Baker has gone to Shipika Pass.
SULLIVAN—Mr. A. M. Sullivan's 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 rumored that the Government of Prince Milan has determined to participate in the war.
CONROY—The Apostolic Delegate is to be the guest of his Excellency the Governor General during his visit to Ottawa.
RUTHERFORD, Mr. John Rutherford has published what purports 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.
POPE—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 revolvers from W. R. Ives & Co.
DEVLIN—There is no truth in the rumor 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 expressed himself in favor of the representation of Minorities.
TUPPER—The 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-General at Montreal.
FLEMING—Mr. Fleming, late of the True Witness is editing a small comic paper in Montreal. It is called the "Wasp."
THE CLAIMANT—The Tichborne Claimant 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 Chabouli's square Montreal, last week with a severe cut on his head.
MORRISSEY—John Morrissey, the ex-prize fighter was elected State Senator by a majority of three thousand over Mr. Schell, 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 present.
GRANT—General Grant has been "homologizing" the English volunteers. He told them at Brighton that they were in some respects, superior to the regulars.
BATTLE—COSTIGAN—Messrs. Battle and Costigan 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 Archbishop Bayley was celebrated at Baltimore on November 7, Bishop Becker, of Wilmington, officiating.
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, announces the death of Hon. Mr. Beaubien, ex-Commissioner of Crown Lands in the Chaveau Cabinet, and Legislative Councillor for the Division of La Durantay.
COLLINS—Rev. Father Collins of Ottawa on leaving St. Patrick's Church for Mount St. Patrick, was presented with three different addresses, and accompanied with purses amounting to about \$600.
SOCIETY—The Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language, are having issued in Dublin a series of two-penny books, intended as self-structors 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 fortune, 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 Pittsburgh. 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 Ireland," which has been started at St. Paul's Minnesota. The object of the society is to 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 friends of Ireland success.
SEE MR. JAMES JORDAN'S Advertisement of Religious Books at twenty-five cents per week, on 8th page.

WEEKLY TEST.

Number of purchasers served during the week ending Nov. 10th, 1877: 4908. Same week last year: 3581. 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 misreporting American Agency book for BELIEVABLE 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 Strength.

We have just received a case of strong Union 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 18c 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 25c 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 Flannel Shirting, 30 inches wide, at only 50c per yard, cannot be bought less than 60c or 65c any where in the city.

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We have a good stock of very strong make of White Flannel, which we can safely recommend as really giving the wearer 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.

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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.

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The beautiful quality All-wool Snowflake, at 63c per yard, looks remarkably well made up.

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Nov 14 1477

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WANTED for the Sarnia Separate School, for the year 1878, 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. Applicants to state experience and salary expected. Oct 24-19m D. MCGART, Sarnia.

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

INFORMATION WANTED OF Mrs. Mary Timmons (widow of Patrick Timmons, of Timmons' Cross Roads, Ballanuly, 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 Mary 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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May 30 '77 17-42

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Aug 23, '77

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Nov 14, '77-14

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CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

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

Capital, 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.

The custodians of Capital may abuse their position and grind 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 quarrel with his meals.

New Goods Opening Up Daily.

- New Dress Goods, 12 1/2c. New Dress Poplins, 25c a yard. New Scarlet Flannels, 25, 30, 35, 40. New White Flannels, 25, 30, 35, 40.

NEW HOSIERY, NEW GLOVES, NEW CLOUDS, NEW FANCY WOOLENS.

- Mens' Cardigan Jackets. Ladies' Sleeveless Jackets. Ladies' Wool Mitts. Ladies' Kid Mitts, Lined. Ladies' Kid Gloves Lined.

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. Ulsters made to order.

For the most stylish Ulsters, Go to CHEAPSIDE.

For the cheapest Ulsters, Go to CHEAPSIDE.

For stylish Ulsters, Go to CHEAPSIDE.

For stylish Ulsters, Go to CHEAPSIDE.

For stylish Ulsters, 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 sleeves.

Girls' Under Dresses, 0's to 6's. Boys' Under Dresses, 0's to 6's.

Boys' Under Shirts, 0's to 6's. Boys' 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 Cashmires, 50c a yard, cheapest in Canada.

Black French Cashmires, 65c. Black French Cashmires 90c. Black French Cashmires, \$1.

Colored Cashmires.

In all the new colors, Seal, Navy, Myrtle, Drab, Grey, Prune, Plum, &c., 1 case New Dress Goods, 12c per yard.

For Stylish Dressmaking go to CHAPSIDES.

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, Prune, Drab, Grey, &c. For a well-made Silk Dress go to CHEAPSIDE.

Ladies' Mantles made to order. Ladies' Ulsters made to order. Ladies' Dresses made to order.

AT CHEAPSIDE

437 & 439 NOTRE DAME STREET,

A. A. MURPHY,

PROPRIETOR.

May 2, 77 (Established 1819.)

ANNIVERSARY OF FATHER MATHEW.

(This resolution was accidentally omitted from the True Witness.) A large number of people assembled at the St. Bridget's Church on the anniversary of Father Mathew, Wednesday the 10th inst.

At a meeting of the said Society held at their rooms, on Sunday, the 14th inst. 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'Neill, 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 the True Witness and Star of this city.

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.

A procession is to be formed at the old church grounds, when his remains will be followed by the children of the convent and separate 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.

YOUNG IRISHMEN'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. MULLICA, President. W. C. CHERRY, 1st Vice-President. J. MURRAY, 2nd Vice-President. J. A. MURPHY, Treasurer.

CATHOLIC L. & B. UNION OF OTTAWA,

BRANCH No. 5.

At a meeting of the above Branch, held on Sunday, 4th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Moved by J. F. McCaffrey, seconded by J. Terrence, 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, to be it

Resolved.—that by his death we have lost a faithful member, and Temperance an energetic advocate. Therefore 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 transmit a copy of the above resolutions to the mother of deceased, and also to the Ottawa Herald, True Witness, Irish Canadian, and Toronto Tribune for publication.

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 B. Battle, seconded by Thomas A. Owens.

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 earnestly pray that God in His mercy will give strength and power to the suffering parent to enable her, to bear her great loss.

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 announcement in Montreal this week of the fact that the well-known and long established hardware firm of Mulholland & Baker were about to go into liquidation caused considerable flutter in financial circles.

I. O. 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.

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 B. Battle, seconded by Thomas A. Owens.

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NOW PUBLISHING IN TWENTY-FIVE PARTS AT 50c. EACH

DELIVERED MONTHLY

HEROIC WOMAN OF THE BIBLE AND CHURCH.

By Rev. 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 Montreal and other distinguished Heads of the Church in this country and the United States.

A MAGNIFICENT OBOGRAPHY GRATIS, Size 14 by 20 Inch.

Murillos' "Immaculate Conception." Ladies of Gentleman desiring to take up this work can have 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 Establishment 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 Coats, 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 of

French Tricos, Diagonals, &c.,

together with almost 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., 416 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 00

LADIES' SEAL CAPS \$9 and \$10 up

GENTS' do do \$8 and \$10 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.

Nov 7, 1877 2-13-m

E. J. O'FLAHERTY.

(Late of O'FLAHERTY & BODEN), HATTER AND FURRIER,

221 MCGILL STREET, (TODDIN'S BLOCK),

Oct 10, '77 9-12

J. B. LANE,

21 BLEURY STREET,

Has received a select stock of PRAYER BOOKS, MISSION BOOKS, BEADS, GROSSES, MEDALS and PICTURES 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, MacGeehan, Davis, O'Neil, Runa O'Callahan, Cunningham, &c.; also 8000 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. 3-3m

BURY & MONTOSH,

ASSIGNEES AND ACCOUNTANTS,

MOLSON'S BANK CHAMBERS,

Corner St. James and St. Peter Street,

Entrance on St. Peter Street.

George Bury, Official Assignee, James McCreown, Accountant.

Nov 4, 77

NEW CANADIAN ITEMS.

QUEBEC EAST.—Hon. Mr. Thibodeau Laying resigned the seat for Quebec East, to writ for a new election was yesterday despatched to Sheriff Allyn, the returning officer. The nomination of candidates will take place on the 21st inst.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE.—Members of the Canadian Institute Ottawa have offered the gratuitous use of their magnificent new hall for the annual gatherings of St. George's St. Andrew's St. Patrick's and 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.P. for that county whose seat has become vacant by his appointment to the Legislative Council of Quebec. Mr. Gaudet has represented Nicolet since 1877. The writ for a new election has not yet been issued.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At the Union Hall Ottawa, last week the election of officers in connection with No. 1 and 2 Branches of the Catholic Union took place with the following result:—No. 1.—J. E. Baille President; S. Leville, Vice-President; P. Hennigan, Secretary-Treasurer; George Turner, Custodian and Marshal. Committee of Management.—Messrs. Conway, O'Leary, Regan and Wheeler. Branch No. 2.—President, T. Owens; Vice President, J. Costigan; Secretary-Treasurer E. McDougal; Marshal, M. Murphy, Committee of Management.—T. Driscoll, C. Waterson and J. Mundy.

IRISH CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY, MONTREAL.—At the adjourned special general meeting of this society for the nomination of officers, held in the hall 'Toupin's block, McGill street, last week, the following gentlemen were nominated as office bearers for the ensuing six months: President, Michael Harrington; 1st Vice-President, John Power; 2nd Vice-President, Arthur Jones; Secretary, Joseph McCann; Assistant Secretary, Daniel O'Neill; Treasurer, Lawrence Power; Collecting Treasurer, Stephen D. Trapp; Assistant-Treasurer, William Grace; Grand Marshals, John Dwyer and John Curry; Assistant-Marshal, Michael Wixted and William Burns. The meeting thereupon adjourned until Wednesday, the 14th inst., when the election takes place.

ORDINATIONS IN QUEBEC.—The following, by His Grace the Archbishop are announced.—At the Basilica, —Tonsure.—Messrs. J. E. Rouleau, J. J. E. Lemieux, Hermil Bonnard, J. O. N. Alph. Lemieux, M. H. Arth. Vallancourt, V. Od. Marois, Ls. Alf. Langlois, Gilbert A. Lemieux, O. E. M. Edm. Paradis, of the Archdiocese of Quebec; L. H. Guin, of the Diocese of Three Rivers; F. X. Gravel, of Rimouski; W. H. Grant, of Charlottetown; J. Hebert, of St. John, N.B. Minor Orders.—Messrs. Ths. Hoberge, L. O. Moisan, J. Ed. Feuilteant, G. Benj. Dionne, Wenc. S. O. Plaisance, R. Labbe, Frs. Boutin, of the Archdiocese of Quebec; J. Corbett, of Charlottetown; and J. L. McDonald, of Chatham. Sub-Deacons.—Messrs. F. X. Belaiger, L. D. Guerin, E. Lalibert, P. J. E. Page, of the Archdiocese of Quebec, and J. L. J. McDonald, of the Diocese of Charlottetown. At the Chapel of the Archbishopric.—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.

MCCAFFREY.—At Learned Plain, P.Q., on the 22nd day of September last, Mr. Charles McCaffrey, aged 83 years. The deceased was the son of James McCaffrey and Margaret Keenan, formerly of Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland, 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.

MONTREAL MARKET.

Superior Extra, \$5 80 to 5 85 Canada Wheat, 1 10 to 1 25 Extra Superior, 5 65 to 5 70 Corn, 50 lbs 50 c to 75c Fancy, 5 40 to 5 45 Oats, 32 lbs 27 c to 29c Spring Extra, 5 30 to 5 35 Barley, 55 c to 60c Superior, 5 00 to 5 05 Hops, 12 c to 15c Strong Bakers', 5 00 to 5 05 Butte, 12 c to 16c Fine, 4 85 to 4 70 Cheese, 11 c to 12c Middlings, 3 40 to 3 65 Pork, 16 82 to 17 50 Hams, 2 15 to 3 00 Dressed Hogs, 5 75 to 6 25 U.C. hams, 0 c to 0 10 Lard, 11 c to 12c City bags, 2 75 to 2 85 Straw, 7 70 to 8 77 Oatmeal, 4 30 to 4 45

KINGSTON MARKETS.

Flour, per bbl \$7 00 to 8 25 Tallow rendered 0 07 to 0 08 Family, " 100 8 50 to 4 25 Turkeys, pair 1 00 to 1 50 Barley, per bus 0 40 to 0 50 Chickens, pair 0 40 to 0 50 Rye, " 0 55 to 0 60 Ducks, pair 0 50 to 0 60 Peas, " 0 65 to 0 65 Fowls, pair 0 40 to 0 60 Oats, " 0 30 to 0 35 Potatoes, a bag 0 45 to 0 60 Wheat, " 1 10 to 1 15 Cabbages, doz 0 50 to 0 75 Beef, per 100 lbs 4 00 to 5 00 Butter, per lb 0 18 to 0 20 Pork, per 100 lbs 6 00 to 7 00 do print, 0 20 to 0 22 Mutton, per lb 0 05 to 0 06 Eggs, per doz. 0 15 to 0 18 Lamb, " 0 10 to 0 12 Hams, 12 to 14 c Ham, " 0 c to 0 12 Cheese, factory, 0 12 to 0 13 Bacon, " 0 08 to 0 10 Turnips, per bag 0 50 to 0 60 Hides, No. 1 8 00 per 100 Onions per bush 0 75 to 0 80 No. 2, 7 00 do Beans per bush 11 00 to 14 00 No. 3, all kinds, 6 00 do Hay, per ton 11 00 to 14 00 Lamb Skins, 0 60 to 0 85 Straw " 6 00 to 6 60 Calf Skins per lb 0 10 to 0 12 Wood, hard, 3 00 to 4 00 Deacon Skins, 0 25 to 0 50 Coal delivered 5 50 to 6 50

TORONTO MARKET.

Wheat, \$1 30 to 1 34 Butter, tub, best 0 18 to 0 19 Spring, per bu, 1 07 to 1 09 Butter store, pkd 0 19 to 0 20 Barley, per bu, 0 60 to 0 66 Eggs, fresh, p do 0 17 to 0 18 Oats, per bu, 0 37 to 0 38 Eggs, in lots, 0 15 to 0 20 Peas, per bu, 0 62 to 0 70 Apples, per bbl 1 50 to 2 50 Rye, per bu, 0 60 to 0 65 Potatoes, per bag 0 50 to 0 60 Dressed Hogs, 5 00 to 6 00 Onions, per bu, 0 50 to 0 60 Beef, hind qtr, 6 00 to 7 50 Tomatoes, per bu, 0 15 to 0 20 Mutton per 100 lbs 6 00 to 7 50 Carrots, per doz, 0 15 to 0 20 Chickens, pair, 1 30 to 2 50 Turnips, per bu, 0 50 to 0 60 Fowls, pair, 0 50 to 0 60 Cabbages, per doz, 0 15 to 0 20 Ducks, brace, 0 40 to 0 50 Parsnips, per bag 0 10 to 0 20 Geese, each, 0 50 to 0 60 Cabbage, per doz 0 60 Turkeys, each, 0 50 to 1 25 Hay, per ton, 17 00 to 20 00 Butter, rolls, 0 30 to 0 32 Straw, " 10 75 to 15 00 Butter, large rolls, 0 20 to 0 20

THE OTTAWA MARKET.

Oats, 32c to 31c Partridge, 10c to 15c Peas, 60c to 65c Eggs per doz, 17c to 20c Buckwheat, 60c to 65c Butter in print per lb 20c to 25c Apples, per bbl 2 75 to 4 00 do in pack, 1 50 to 2 50 Wood, per load 3 00 to 3 50 do in firkin, 1 75 to 1 80 Cow Hides, 6 00 to 6 50 Cheese, 13c to 15c Sheep pelts, 5 00 to 6 00 Potatoes, per bush, 45c to 50c Beef, per 100, 4 50 to 5 50 Turnips, 15c to 20c Pork, 16c to 18c Onions, 12c to 15c Lamb, per pound, 6c to 8c Cabbages per doz, 80c to 40c Chickens, per pair 80c to 40c Honey per lb, 15c to 17c Geese, each, 40c to 60c Hay per ton, 13 00 to 15 00 Turkeys, each, 80c to 1 00

J. H. SEMPLE.

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER.

53 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.



CATHOLICS OF MONTREAL!

Read the list of Books we are offering at twenty-five cents per week: Regent Family Bibles, "Life of the Blessed Virgin," "Fisher's Lectures and Sermons," "Lives of the Saints," "Life of Pope Sixtus," and a fine assortment of Mission and other Prayer Books. Also McGeehan and Mitchell's "History of Ireland," and "Life of Daniel O'Connell." The above works are all published by the well-known firm of D. & J. Sadlier & Co. of New York, and will be delivered in advance on receipt of the first payment at

JAMES JORDAN'S BOOK STORE,

574 CRAIG STREET, (nearly opposite Cote)

By dropping a note or a Postal Card we will send you copies of the above-named books to any address for examination, free of charge. A choice selection of Albums may be had on the same terms.

Nov 14, 77

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS

AT THE HOUSE OF THE

SCHOOL TERM OF 1877-78.

Table listing school books and prices: The Metropolitan Primer, doz 30 retail 5; " 1st Reader, " 1 35 " 15; " 2nd " " 2 25 " 25; " 3rd " " 3 25 " 35; " 4th " " 4 50 " 50; " 5th " " 6 75 " 75; " 6th " " 9 00 " 100; " Young Ladies Reader " 16 00 " 150; " Speller " 1 35 " 15; " and Definer, " 3 60 " 40; " Catechism of Sacred History, " 1 35 " 15; " Illustrated Bible History, " 5 00 " 50; " English Grammar, " 3 00 " 30; " Key " 9 00 " 95

Brown's First Lines of English Grammar, " 3 50 " 35; do Institutes do do do 7 50 do 75; Murray's Grammar abridged by Putnam, " 1 00 do 13; Murray's do revised by Kearney do 2 00 do 20; do Large Grammar, " 3 00 do 30; Metropolitan do with analysis, do 2 00 do 30; Stepping stone to do " 80 do 10; Butlers Catechism for the Diocese of Quebec, " 48 do 08; do do do do do 40 do 05; of Toronto, " 40 do 05; Keenans Doctrinal Catechism, " 4 00 do 40; Catechism of Perseverance, " 5 00 do 50; Boyds Elements of Rhetoric, " 7 20 do 75; Quackenbush's 1st Lessons in Composition, " 7 20 do 75; do Advanced Course of Composition and Rhetoric, " 12 00 do 125; Bridges Algebra, " 3 00 do 30; A Treatise on Mensuration for the use of Schools, " 1 60 do 17; Sangsters Elementary Arithmetical, " 2 00 do 25; Sangsters National Arithmetical, do 4 50 do 50; Packards Complete Course of Business Training, " 4 90 do 50; do do with Key for Teachers and Private Students, net, 4 00; Bryant and Strattons Common School Book Keeping, " 9 00 do 1 00; Bryant and Strattons High School Book Keeping, " 20 00 do 2 00; Bryant and Strattons Counting House Book Keeping, " 30 00 do 3 00; Sadlier's new Book Keeping Blanks, " 1 32 do 20; Day Book, " 1 32 do 20; Journal, " 1 32 do