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VOL. XXIX.—NO. 15.

### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1878.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annun

success and usefulness, thus far, as a daily. I have pleasing recollections of the Taux Wirness for well nigh a quarter of a century, and I carnestly hope that a journal which has done so much service hitherto in the cause of truth, education and religion will, with its evening conferre, continue the good work for many a year to come.

The idea occurred to me that a leisure hour which rarely happens for me—could not be men with the exclu-enter disposed of than in jotting down a few sive and know-noklings of this distant region, currente ealamo. The small world of politics, as well here as the mainland, has been in a whirl of extement since the result of the general elecons became known. The most sanguine iends of Sir John Macdonald could not have mends of some haddonial countries and control and cont hanged the rare patronymic of Smith for that Amor De Cosmos!

The Victorians, Canadians here say, are a

peculiar people, by the way. They are aleged to have strange notions of their preeminence and importance, arising out of their former "Crown colony" connection. Even still there is what may be called the ail of a "family compact," similar to existed in Ontario previous to fifty years ago, such "troublous times" of 1837-38. are the kindness quondom "Crown Colony" folk, and cordiality exhiey say, are exceedingly jealous of any and Canadians who come to abide among hem, more especially if the new-comer hapen to hold an official position under the Doninion Government. A gentleman, who fills with it outside their own special and excludisappear when closer communication with the sister Provinces, than now obtains, will have been established, and when those who oride themselves so much upon their "Crown Colony" belongings shall have learned to appreciate the benefits and privileges con-

rred upon them by their union with Canada. I have adverted to these peculiarities and he late member for Kingston, was the prontagonistic nature present themselves. The ictorians are clamorous that Bute Inlet should e the mainland terminus, whence connection and Esquimalt, which may be regarded as the the route to Bute Inlet chosen. In view of I am told, have speculated extensively in purchasing property in that locality, among others Mr. DeCosmos, and hence the preference so loudly expressed by the Islanders for the more northerly objective point on the main land. On the other hand, the mainlanders contend for what is known as the Fraser Valley route, as far as Yale, thence to branch off to Burrard Inlet. They hold that, if this route be followed, the line will pass through the settled and fertile districts, whereas, that to Bute Inlet would traverse an uninhabited and barren region. From what I have seen of Burrard Inlet, it may be stated, in all truth, that the proposed terminus has all the necessary advantages. It furnishes a land-locked roadstead, of greater extent than Bedford Basin-that splendid sheet of water near Halifax; excellent anchorage; and access

from the ocean easy and safe. Although the Islanders so strenuously insist upon the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railroad being fixed at Esquimault, the large majority of them would forego their objections to whatsoever other route may be determined by the Government, upon the recommendation of the Chief Engineer, rather than have the work delayed any longer. That the railway is an indispensable necessity can be readily seen and understood by any one who spends a week in this Province. The

which the Government owe to the whole Dominion, to adopt speedy and efficacious means for its opening and de-

While the Islanders are somewhat thing spirit which obtained, in 1854, through certain States of the Union, I would be very sorry to convey the impression in what I have stated, that such feelings extend to the transient visitor or tourist. Quite the contrary, their courtesy,

attention and hospitality know no bounds. A brief sojourn in Victoria would make one almost fancy himself in the Ireland of bited on both sides. The city contains about 6,000 inhabitants and exhibits

marked signs of progress and prosperity. was a passenger, entering the port of Logan-malt, and were diverted from their purpose only out of consideration for the ladies who happened to be on board. They looked upon and actually designated Canadians as "North American Chinese." Except those from the reminus of the route at this end, and that the expense attending a temporary that the expense attending a temporary that the expense attending a temporary more can moral no?—To regenerate our subsidized by the Dominion Government for the ladies who have settled from their purpose subsidized by the Dominion Government for the carrying of the Canadian mails. I have been informed that in the terms of agreement has been informed that in the terms of agreement been in a condition to make an extent as to induce his repair to the part of t der Provinces who have settled on the coal and all other supplies would be procured appointment to the Bench of British Colum- the various industries and enterprises will re-Island or the main land since British Columbia was admitted into the Confederation, the back of the people of this country do not like of the people of the Dominion, nor identify themselves with the Dominion, nor do they care a rush about anything in common with it cutside they care a rush about anything in Common with it cutside their own special and exclusions are clear. The people of the people of the confederation, the back of the people of this country do not like a finite standard oner supplies would be procured appointment to the bench of the various industries and enterprises with reducing the reducin coal and provisions. It is to be hoped a his official capacity. His decisions are clear, be, for the present, ill-advised. Those who sive interests. No doubt this selfish Canadian Company will be formed, as no argumentative and legal. His judgments on may be possessed of capital could invest it to the great entity for which we have all been old fogyism will tone down and utterly distant day, to oppose successfully a monopoly, the Chinese question, recently delivered, are advantage in arable and pasture land or in laboring, lives and progresses. (Apphause.) which presses severely upon every one who exciting much attention. Some fossils of the the fisheries. Should they be disposed to What, gentlemen, in the face of this consider patronises it, under the compulsion of existing circumstances. Only small steamers which run to Nanaimo, New Westminster, and other ports, and schooners of light draught and tonnage come into Victoria. The larger craft, including, of course, ships of war, anchor at Esquimalt. The city is delightfully situated, which, I have no doubt, you will agree with hope set out in the pursuit of wealth at the tinued the eloquent gentleman) at the weaknesses of those who claim to be british declared to show that, in their anxiety to elect Sir John for some constituency in this Province, they were, to no small extent, actuated by motives not altogether unextent, actuated by motives not altogether unextent unit of wealth at the degradate of the declare the publication of The Dawn suspending the first for gold, as Horace described by declare the publication of The Dawn suspending the first for gold, as Horace described by declare the publication of The Dawn suspending the first for gold, as Horace described by declare the publication of The Dawn suspending the first for gold, as Horace described by declare the publication of The Dawn suspending the first for gold, as Horace described by declare the publication of The Dawn suspending the first for gold, as Horace described by declare the publication of The Dawn

agerly seizing the opportunity of returning is abundant, especially apples, pears and share of Judge Crease's duties—owing to his miner, and, as a rule, engulfs him in its grapes, which are of the largest size and of ill-health-devolves upon Judge Gray. notion of the railway project And, apropos delicious flavor. Gameris in great plenty, of the railway, conflicting interests of the most and comprises wild geese, duck, teal, widgeon, seven species of grouse, snipe, quail and veni-son. The Fraser abounds with salmon, sturgeon, sea trout, bass and other fish. A should be made by bridges with Nanaimo very large amount of capital is annually employed at New Westminster in the canning of entrepot of Victoria. It would involve the salmon. The fish are caught by the Indians, in British Columbia should be on the same outlay, it is said by competent judges, of to whom nets are supplied by the proprietors many millions of dollars additional, were the of the canneries. There are day and night Ontario and Quebec. True, they have not the gangs while the run continues in the spring such an event, a large number of Victorians, and fall. They are paid, on the average, about \$2.50 each per day and night. The annual exportation of canned salmon from New Westminster is enormous. The principal markets for it are England, China, New Zealand

and Australia. In the interior, cattle and sheep are beginning to be raised in large numbers. This enterprise is only in its infancy. The beef, however, of "the bunch grass country" is now famed far and wide. And such beef! was always under the impression that Ledwich, of Ormond Market, or Hodgins, of Luccessful administration of this Province, murder trials, divorce cases, theatrical news, began to get affoat. Little credence was William street, Dublin, supplied beef that and, outside of Judge Gray, possessed by very could not be excelled in the world; but, in all | few of our public men. candour, and despite my predilection for the Irish article, I must admit that the "bunch | County of Down man, is, as you know, gifted grass" is the most tender, juicy and toothsome morsel I ever ate, in the shape of beef. In yielding the palm, thus, to British Columbia it is some solace to know that, the herds of the "blue grass country," so much prized, which have raised him to the foremost posiare almost exclusively, if not wholly, tion in the Legislature of British Columbia. are almost exclusively, it has a but and by Irishmen. Among those may by the exercise of prudence, discretion and owned by Irishmen. Among those may be mentioned the Messrs. Vernon Bros., hail be mentioned the Messrs. Vernon Bros., hail tact, he may look forward to a long career of tact, he may look forward to a long career of the may look forward to a long caree ing from Clontarf Castle, Patrick Kilroy, tact, he may look forward to a Haynes and Ellis. The Vernons are owners usefulness and distinction. of about three thousand acres of the choicest

remove the discontent and disaffection caused year ago by the Imperial Government. At four cents per pound, respectively. Any, tal shortly afterwards from consumption— ening, and some of them must perish by the halting and do-nothing policy that time the gold excitement was at its salary less than \$100 per month is regarded of whiskey. The advertisements grew small they can be brought to the surface.

ETTER FROM VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

What the Crown Colonists Think.

HEY DO NOT CARE FOR CANADIANS.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

October 28, 1878.

The Baddor of the Tree Witness and Post.

October 28, 1878.

Dear Baddor of the Tree Witness and Post.

Dear Baddor of the Tree Witness and Post

which certain papers then mantheir notoriety and advertise their otherwise obscure titles.

It did not make

a practice of publishing sensational place, and afterwards apologizing abjectly for their insertion, when threatened with any serious consequences. On the fourth day of publication a meeting of sharekolders was called, and the managing director

—the eloquent sentleman before alluded to-of course occupied the chair. His opening

speech created a de-cided impression. "Gentlemen," said he, "it has been demonstrated that to run a model newspaper we must have, as readers, a model community. A journal may act

an important public appointment, informed an informed an important public appointment, informed and impor

ever. (Applause.) But (concreated quite a mingled sensation. Some of the shareholders, who had subscribed in the enthusiasm of the moment, were very indignant at such a termination of affairs, but the greater part regretted, not their loss,

BUT THAT OF HUMANITY,

The Dawn effice was furnished in a style in the suspension of The Dawn. The matter The Dawn Publishing House was besieged by and rowdies eager for any description of fun

THE CLIMAX ARRIVED shareholders was called. They were to ashe carried to every public semble at the office of the enthusiastic gentleman above referred to, who held the position of chairman of the company. At ten o'clock, truth began to dawn upon the expectant The Dawn "go for" some of its contemporaries destinies of humanity, and the splendour of hot and strong, and this was against the self-sacrifice for a worthy cause, had gained for him the highest position of trust in the Dawn Company, had gone off on a visit to the States, having inadvertently packed in quite out of the question., Humanity, in fact, his valise some \$400,000 subscribed in the interests of the Model Newspapers. 111

COAL MINE EXPLOSION.

New York, November 22. The Herald's Sullivan (Indiana) special gives the particu-lars of the coal mine explosion. It says nine persons were killed outright two fatally in



FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN.

Gray, a member from New Brunswick in the ber, has caused quite a sensation among the as the rudder to the ship of public Commons, holds also a sent on the Bench. patrons of the art tonsorial. The lowest coin opinion but it can never be the tug He was engaged, it may be remembered, in known in British Columbia is "a bit." which which shall lead her into the proper "Crown Colony" days are envious of the speculate, the mining tracts on the Fraser, in ration, matters to us the loss of a paltry Judge and cannot afford him a good word; Carriboo and Cassiar present a wide and \$500,000,25. (Here the poor but pious doorbut they are few and insignificant. The obtaining field. But having before my keeper gave a convulsive sob. The Divers is ject of their petty spleen and malice will sur- memory and mind's eye, the sad only obscured by a temporary mist, vive it. There is, however, a serious disad- tale and woe-begone appearance of so and yet shall break more gloriously vantage under which Judge Gray labors, and many who with stalwart frame and high than The present Administration will enhance their popularity among a large number, both on the Island and the mainland, by not only placing Judge Gray on the same footing as his colleague above named, but by making good the arrears since his appointment. In this connection, I may remark that the judges level, as to salary and allowances, as those of same continuous routine of duty; but they undergo more hardship and privation in oue circuit than their brethren in the East have to endure in a lustrum. Before closing my notice of Mr. Justice Gray, I merely express an opinion, largely shared here and over the in the city, and each reporter was furnish- next morning, when a fall meeting of the Province, in stating that it would promote the welfare and interests of British Columbia immensely were he appointed Lieutenant-Governor. He is well qualified for the office, being a man of large experience, broad views, refined manners, hospitable, and well ac-It would "make the teeth of an epicure quainted with the condition of affairs here, water," to see a sirloin or rib of this meat, so and with the character and disposition alike of water, to see a strioth of the differin, when here. Canadians and British Columbians. These are losing speculation. People complained of patiently did the throng stand there until

> The Premier, George Anthony Walkem, a with talent of a very high order, and has made his mark, as well in England as in the Dominion. It rests with himself to secure a continuance of that support and confidence

who spends a week in this Province. The land under cultivation and in pasture. The same relation, and is quite as advantageous the same relation, and is quite as advantageous to the Canadian Confederation as the "fifth wheel is to a coach." It is incumbent, therefore, upon the new administration to enter one, upon the great enterprise, with continuous the continuous that are paid for manual and mechanical there seemed little chance of the pold-inders, who squander travagance of the gold-inders, who squander travagance of the gold-inders and distribute and distribute and distribute that are paid for manual and mechanical there seemed little chance of the colour part that are paid for manual and inclusive th

A MODEL NEWSPAPER.

PART II.

of exceptional magnificence. Above the door at any rate, soon became public, and at night there was a colossal sign, representing the sun rising, with solid iron beams covered a crowd of creditors eager for their money, with gilt, which on a bright day was very pretty, and might be seen from a considerable at all. All the windows were broken, and distance on either side. Inside there was what remained of the staff had to take refuge every conceivable convenience. Telephones in an adjoining fruit store. But were in communication between the office the principal places of interest ed with a neat portable pheaograph, which meeting he went to. The arrangements with the Associated Press Telephon Company were also admirable, every factor, an short, the time appointed, there was quite a crowd being afforded for the acquisition of news. Notwithstanding all this, however, it was and windows were all shut, and there appearfound on the third day that The Dawn was a ed to be nobody stirring within. Very qualifications indispensably essential to the its want of piquancy. They longed for jokes, half-past one o'clock, when a terrible rumor personal gossip, society scandal—anything, given it at first, but by evening the horrible n short, rather than these dull, decorous columns of uninteresting news and relative crowd. The eloquent gentleman whose ora-philosophical comments. They wanted to see tions on the beauty of morality, the glorious principles of The Dawn's directors. And they wished something spicy in the way of political and abusive writing; which of course was REJECTED ITS PRECEPTOR,

and would have none of him. The Boomerang isefulness and distinction.

I presume you know already that this is a scious of its rival. The New Jerusalem Gazette land under cultivation and in pasture. Their most expensive country to live in. The ex- ceased even to abuse it. Party strife, rename is proverbial throughout British Colum- travagance of the gold-finders, who squander- ligious discussions; muddy strests and an in-

friendly relations with open indignity and definnce. The Ameer, mistaking for weakness the long forbearance of the British Government, has deliberately incurred its just resentment. With the Scidans and people of Afghanistan the Indian Government has no quarrel, as they have given no offence. The independence of Afghanistan will be respected, but the Government of India cannot tole-rate that any other power should interfere in libels in the first the internal affairs of Afghanistan." The proclamation concludes :- "Upon the Ameer, Shere Ali, rests the responsibility of having exchanged the friendship for the hostility of

the Empress of India." London, November 22.—The Pall Matt Gazette is informed that the Cabinet Council to-day, decided to summon the Parliament to meet in December, in order to produce the Afghan papers.

Lord Lawrence's Afghan Committee have resolved to organize themselves on a per-manent basis, and publish a statement of their views.

The Advertiser says :- A private telegram received in London estimates the number of killed and wounded in operations in the Khyber Pass at 300. The number is probably exaggerated.

The Standard's despatch from I hull re-

ports the Kharum column having formed a great camp at Fort Kapizanga. The cavalry and a portion of the infantry and artiflery pushed forward eight miles farther to Hoza-rapin. The inhabitants of the valley are friendly, and are bringing in supplies freely. A despatch, dated Jumrood, Friday, says the garrison of Alimusjid has bolted precipitately, leaving arms, food, twenty-one cannon and forty or fifty wounded. Considerable numbers of prisoners have been taken, and it is reported that the Afghan commander is among them. Considerable firing was heard

gerald were killed, and over 20 sappers and

four artillerymen wounded. London, November 22.-A Berlin despatch says General Kaufmann delivered a costly sword to Mundsha Mohammed Passan, chief of the Afghan Legation at Tashkend, to be transmitted through him to the Ameer at Cabul. When presenting the sword Kaufmann said: "My illustrious sovereign, in whose empire the sun never sets and whose raised finger causes millions of soldiers to take up arms, sends this pledge of friendship and unchanging affection to his friend and ally, the noble and chivalrous ruler of the Afghans and Belooches. History teaches that Russia ever espouses the just cause; that she has always known how to protect her allies from attacks from any enemy, however powerful. Whoever sides with Russia need not fear that a hair of his head will be injured. The power of the Russian sword is great. This is a fact known to the enemies of Russia as well as to her allies. May God protect and preserve two powerful sovoreigns - the Czar and the Ameer. May God promote the welfare of two allied countries to the benefit of the Afghans, Russians and humanity at large. May the echo of these words awaken consolidation and hope where oppression is prominent." The blade of the sword has the following inscription in Persian: " May God give thee victory over the infidels."

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 22.—The Turkish Ambassador to Russia will take to St. Petersburg a letter from the Sultan, thanking the Czar for his promise to observe the Berlin treaty stipulations and begging him to stop the Macedonian insurrection.

A despatch from Phillipopolis says the words of General Todleben during his recent visit here made a deep impression. He told the Bulgarian-Russian authorities that they must conform to the treaty of Berlin, adding that, on his recent visit to Livadia, the Czar expressed his firm intention to execute that treaty.

One of the most reliable medicines for headache is Dr. Harvey's anti-bilious and Purgative Pills.

A torrible thing is a pain in the small of. the back; it may come from disordered kidneys, from a cold or a wrench. But in all cases RROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA, and Family Liniment, well rubbed in will afford instantaneous relievable and ultimately remove the cause of the trouble.

This is a season of the year when children and teething are almost sure to, have dysentery (6)

OUR ANSWER. AIR-" Paddies Evermore."

You say our land grows rich and strong:
You say she pines no more—
That wealth and comfort dwell among
Her homes from shore to shore.
Ye masters vite, who rule our isle,
Your words are partly true;
But then we say, as well we may,
No thanks for that to you. II. .

You kept black ruin while you might
Upon our stricken land;
Our sorrowing people's westward flight
To you was sweet and grand;
That scourge is passed—it ceased at last—
To God our praise is duc—
But, Englishmen, we say again,
No thanks for that to you. m.

And now, through all our island's space,
On plain and vale and hill,
The old undaunted Irish race
Have root and holding still:
Their hopes are bright, their spirits light,
Their licarts are brave and true—
Ye pluodering knaves who'd keep us slaves,
No thanks for that to you.

No lapse of time, as on it rolls,
Shall make these hopes decay;
The light that cheered our father's souls
Shines full on us to-day.
The end they sought, and strove, and fought.
To gain, is now in view;
But hear our words, ye foreign lords,
No thanks for that to you.

Yes, we shall see this land of ours
What it was meant to be,
With all its honors, rights, and powers,
A nation proud and free;
Its woes shall cease, its joys increase,
Its fame shine forth anew—
But, Englishmen, we say again,
No thanks for that to you.

-Nation.

### DORA.

By JULIA KAVANAGH Author of Nathalie, Adele, Queen Mat, &c.

CHAPTER LIII .- CONTINCED. "And how dare you forget that the child is mine?" asked Dora, with a quivering lip. On the day he married me he gave her to me. I asked him for her, and I got her. He gave himself too on that day, but if he has withdrawn one gift," she added, in a falling voice, "as I dare say you know, Florence, he has not yet taken back the other," she said, pointing to the little low bed. "Besides, I have another right. You had, perhaps you still have, the father's heart; but even you must confess that I have always had the child's. And now pray let this cease-let there be silence and peace about that poor little sick-bed. Let there be no bitterness between us. The two men whom I have most loved-my brother-my husband, have preferred you to me. Leave me the child. Florence-leave me the child. But for my aunt and you, I should be Dora Courtenay still. Remember that, and grudge me not a position and a name which have cost me so dear, that when I read to-day my own epitaph on poor Aunt Luan's grave, I wished it were true I

and let there be peace between us." For once Mrs. Logan was affected: for once Dora had found the way to her heart. Paul Courtenay's name brought the tears to her eyes. She had not loved him very much; but such as it was, this love of her youth had been the only disinterested affection of her life. It had not stood the test of poverty, but money had not helped its birth. And l'aul Courtenay had loved very faithfully. No second love had offered her image there, and she knew it.

wished I were lying there with her, away from

all the bitterness which made me leave this

house, and which I find in it on my return.

Remember Paul, Florence-remember him,

"Poor Paul!" she said, taking out her handkerchief-" Poor Paul! I was very sorry for him, and it made Mr. Logan in such a way with me. But then you know, Dora, it is "-Mrs. Logan did not care much for grammar-" and not you, whom Mr. Templemore should have married. You will acknowledge that, I am sure.'

"She never liked him-never," thought Dora, looking at her in wonder, " or she could not stand there talking to me, his wife."

But she did not think it needful to answer Mrs. Logan's strange remark. She had sat down by Eva's cot, and she was looking at the child. Eva's dark eyes glittered with fever. but she did not recognize her former governess.

And how you can take the frightful responsibility you are now taking with Eva is more than I can imagine," pettishly resumed Florence; "besides, you really have behaved abominably to Doctor Petit. I am quite certain Mr. Templemore will be angry." she added, raising her evebrows, to give her words more emphasis.

Still Dora was silent. She was thinking what a difference Nature had placed between her and this woman. How one was made to float down the stream of grief, which nearly submerged the other. She would never have let her husband go, if it broke her heart that he should leave her; she could never have lest his house; however much his indisterence had stung her. If her folly led her into trouble, it would at least have saved her from such calamity as had fallen to Dora's lot.

"On one thing, however, I am determined," resumed Mrs. Logan, getting angry at Dora's silence, "that Miss Moore shall have the medical attendant she prefers, and that Mr. Templemore shall know the truth."

"You are very welcome," replied Dorn, with such evident weariness of this conversation that Mrs. Logan became scarlet, and giving her an indignant glance, darted out of the room.

### CHAPTER LIV.

Tus door had scarcely closed on Mrs. Logan, when Doctor Leroux was announced, and shown in by Jacques. Dora's face lit on seeing him. It was a relief to escape from the bitter thoughts Florence had left after her. She went up to him and said eagerly:

"Eva is ill again; but Doctor Petit, who was attending upon her—"

"Then why did you send for me?" sharply interrupted Doctor Leronx.

"Because I know Mr. Templemore has no

faith in him, and every faith in you; he has left me affronted, but I cannot help that; and where the child's life may be the cost, I cannot mind courtesy-nor will you, I trnst, mind professional etiquette."

She spoke with some uncasiness, but it was causeless. Doctor Leroux was a rich mau, and for etiquette of any kind he cared naught. His wealth placed him above the suspicion of wishing to secure a patient by unworthy means; and as he entertained a profound contempt for Doctor Petit's skill, and a high respect for his own, he made no scruple of taking a patient from him in the hour of peril. So without further parley he approached Eva's bed, and looked at the child. Dora read his face anxiously, and its gravity filled her with concern.

"Well?" she said at length. "Well, it will be a miracle if we save her," replied Doctor Leroux, with some bitterness; and internally headded, "Petit's mark is upon

Fearful, indeed, is this power over life which the ignorant and unskilful possess, as well as Indeed, Miss Moore's next remark was to that the learned and the gifted, all the more fearful that the guilty man is generally unconscious of his guilt.

Doctor Petit, whatever may be his name or his country-whether he command a ship, a forlorn hope, a company, or rule by a sick-bed, is our greatest enemy, if we but knew it. Ask the soldiers whose bones bleach on the battlefield, the sailors who have gone down with a despairing cry, the men and women whose homes are ruined, the mourners whose hearts are broken by the death of a loved one—ask them how they have fared through their trust in him, and be warned. The thief, the murderer, even, are less dangerous than the man whose claims to knowledge you cannot control, and whose ignorance you can only learn at your bitter cost.

At first Dora felt stunned; but rallying at length, she said: "It is impossible! You cannot mean to say that the child must die, Doctor Leroux?"

"Not that she must, but that she may," he

replied, somewhat sharply,
Dora looked at Eva. It was not and it could not be mother's love she felt for that poor little sufferer, and therefore hers was not a mother's bitter agony. But the knowledge that this little creature, motherless, and for the time, too, fatherless, was dying, pierced her heart. She had loved the child, and the child, too, had loved her. Eva had been a tie beloving link, and they could not even meet by Eva's grave.

"He would not believe my grief," thought Dora; "and he shall not see it to doubt it. When Ev is dead-if she must die, indeed-I shall leave this house again, and this time all

will be surely over forever!"

But must the child die? It seemed so hard. Doctor Leroux was gone, and Dora sat by Eva's cot, holding Eva's little wasted hand in her own, and she could not believe it, Oh! if there were but power in love to keep those loved beings who go away from us so surely, whether thair leave-taking be swift or slow! "Stay with me," Dora longed to say-" stay with me, my darling! I never can tell you my trouble, but still you will comfort it. There is more consolation in a child's loving kiss than in all men and women can say to prove that one ought not to mourn. Oh! if I could but keep you !-- if I but could!" And then to think that this tender little being must really die and be put in the cold damp earth, to moulder away, with all its beauty prematurely destroyed, and the sweet promises of youth forever unfulfilled! The thought filled Dora's heart with pity as well as with sorrow. Every caress she had received from the child-every fond, endearing word which had been exchanged between them in those hours when Dora was no longer governess and Eva pupil, came back and inflicted its pang upon her. "I never could have left this house if she had been in it!' she thought—"never!" Then came the thought of what it would be when the child was gone-how empty, how silent, how cold! And so vivid were these images—so painfully real did imagination make them—that Dora grasped Eva's hand till the child opened her heavy eyes and looked wonderingly at her step-mother. She had no knowledge of death, and no fear of the destroyer. He might come and steal her away, and she would yield to him with the meek unconsciousness of her years. She would never suspect or know that there was a power stronger by far than that of the kind hand which now held hers.

that startled Dora, "when is Doctor Petit coming back?" "What do you want him for, Eva?"

"I don't like Doctor Leroux." But the words were spoken faintly, and she fell back into her old langor.

"Cousin Dora," she said, with a suddenness

"The very child is against me," thought Dora. Her heart sickened within her as, remembering the strife she had already gone through, she foresaw another trial more cruel still. What if, seeing matters through the bitterness of his altered feelings, Mr. Templemore should lay the death of his child to her door? He might not say it, indeed, but she would read it in his eyes, and would not that be hard indeed! "Since Doctor Leroux cannot promise to save the child," she thought, would it not be better for me that I had never come here, or had left her to the other man's care? He said he could save her; and who knows-oh! who knows, perhaps he

could!-perhaps it is true I am killing her!" The thought was so exquisitely painful, that Dora dropped Eva's hand and left the side of the little cot. She went to the window leaned against the glass-pane, and cried as if her heart would break. Two thoughts were with her, and either was very hard to bear, One, that there was little or no hope of saving Eva; the other, that, believing her to be dead, Mrs. Logan and her husband had indulged in hopes, felt or spoken—it mattered not—which her return must needs dispel.

"He believes me to be dead, and he will find me to be living," thought Dorn. "He hopes to mary Florence, and he will learn that he is still bound to me. I am the bitterness and the clog of his life. The dark cloud, which ever comes between the sun of happiness and him!" As this secret voice spoke to her in such bitter language, Dora asked herelf, with something like passion, why she was tried so cruelly. Why was her life a double burden-to herself first, then to him? And she felt so strong, so free from disease, so full of vitality! It seemed to her as if she could live forever. "I dare say I shall survive them both," she thought; "they will die, and I shall live on into dreary old age, forgotten by death, as I have been forgotten by

Bitter, indeed, was the thought, and nothing came to soften its bitterness. Eva was worse the next morning, and Doctor Petit pronounced Miss Moore out of danger. His verdict, indeed, might have been doubtful, but she asked to see Dora, and her appearance fully confirmed her medical attendant's assertion.

" Mrs. Templemore," said Miss Moore, with some energy, "what do you mean by tampering so with my niece!—what do you mean?"

Dora did not answer at once. She looked from the sick lady in her bed to Florence, who had taken out her handkerchief, and was weeping behind it, and she tried to say calmly: "I did all for the best, Miss Moore-I followed, as I believed, Mr. Templemore's

"But it was to me Mr. Templemore left my niece," argued Mirs Moore; "and you take advantage of me and my illness to get hold of her. Miss Courtenay."

"Mrs. Templemore," corrected Dora. "Yes, I know you are his wife," impatiently retorted Miss Moore; "you need not taunt me

with it." "I mean no taunt, Miss Moore; but it is because I am his wife that I have a right over his child."

Miss Moore looked helplessly at Mrs. Logan, who had withdrawn her handkerchief, and | throwing back her golden curls, got up on her that look very easily—it meant, "I have done child was young and fair, wholly unlike the length.

"Well, Mrs. Templemore," she said, "I am not able to save poor Eva from you and that Doctor Leroux; but, remember," she added, weeping, "remember, that if I lose my sister's child, I shall hold you guilty."

"I cannot accept that guilt, Miss Moore; life and death are not in my power, and I have still hope that Eva may be saved."

Miss Moore tossed restlessly in her bed; Mrs, Logan looked indignant, and, after a brief pause, Dora withdrew and went back to Eva. She had left Josephine with the child, and she found the girl inclined to remain and be communicative, especially on the subject of

"Madame may believe me," she said, confidently, "but I never believed in the demoiselle with her blue eyes. I always told Jacques she was deceifful; and when she came back and said Madame Courtenay was dead, and took away all madame's letters and things, I said to Jacques. 'I do not like that; and I do not believe madame sent that Mademoiselle Fanny back.' Jacques will not grant it now, but I said it; and I never believed madame was really dead, for, you see, Monsieur never went into mourning, nor never said a word. Only Madame Logan's maid said it to Jacques, who told me; but no one told monsieur, who went about looking so grave and so stern; but servants must be caretween her and her husband. She had brought ful, as madame knows, and not repeat every Dora back to his home when nothing else, it word they hear. And I have always been seemed to her, could have done it—and now discreet," continued Josephine, adding, with that gentle and tender bond must soon be an abrupt transition, "I can make dresses too, broken. They would stand apart without that and trim caps quite prettily. Mademoiselle loving link, and they could not even meet by Fanny took many a hint from me. For being English, you know, she had not the right knack which we French have."

"Josephine wants to be my maid," thought Dora, with a sigh; "poor girl, she does not know my reign is over. I am still queen, of course, but where is my kingdom? And who and what shall I be in this house if poor little Eva dies?

"She is thinking over it," conjectured Jose phine, watching Dora's pensive face; "I did well to tell her about trimming caps. Madame Courtenay always was particular about

And Dora, whose thoughts were far away saw a sad image of herself going back alone to the poor house where Mrs. Courtenay was waiting; whilst Eva slept in her little grave, and Mr. Templemore brooded over grief his in Les Reches.

### CHAPTER LV-

The concierge in the Hotel Rue de Rivoli was leaning back in his chair, and looking pensively at a telegram which lay on the table before him. It had been lying there seven days, and had not been claimed as yet by Mr. Templemore. Was this a second edition of that gentleman's mysterious disappearance? The concierge thought so, and was rounding off a period, when again Mr. Templemore spoiled his story by suddenly coming forward. A clew to the truth which he had not ceased to seek had taken him suddenly from Les Roches to a place beyond Paris, but it had proved vain, and he was coming to the Hotel to spend the night there on his way home, when the concierge, recognizing him, rose, and said with much alacrity:

"We were afraid something had happened to monsieur. This dispatch has been lying here for monsieur no less than seven days." Mr. Templemore's color fled as he heard him. Who could send a dispatch to this place, save Miss Moore, and what could she send it for but to give evil tidings of Eva? He tore the paper open with a trembling hand; but his heart sickened as he read it.

The telegram was sent by Doctor Petit, and that gentleman informed him that Miss Moore and her niece were both ill of scarlatina; that he, Doctor Petit, was attending upon them, and that though there was no danger, he hoped to get them through. Mr. Templemore stood with the paper in self for a worse reply than this, but by the That Eva should be ill was ever possible, but

that she should fall into the hands he most dreaded had always seemed out of the question; and now this dreadful evil had come to pass, and for seven days his child had been in the nower of Doctor Petit. All might be well, or all might be over by this. Mr. Temple-more asked for a railway guide. The last train left for Rouen at seven, and it was halfpast six now. There was no time to send a telegram to Les Roches and receive the answer before the departure of the train. He must go at once, go with the agony of that doubt upon him, or wait till the following day to save Eva from Dr. Petit's ruthless hands.

Within ten minutes to seven Mr. Templemore was in the waiting-room of the Havre station, and whilst his eager eyes sought the hand of the railway clock, and his heart sickened with imputience, very bitter were Mr. Templemore's thoughts. Yes, all might be over now. Eva might be dead by this. The disease which he had dreaded most of all for her might have robbed him of his last child, as it had of her two little sisters. The enemy had come while he was away seeking for one who had all but replaced his child in his heart. "If I had been with Eva I should at least have saved her from Petit," he thought. "Oh! Dora! Dora! must you cost me so dear as this?"

There was a double agony in the feeling. Then swiftly other thoughts rushed through his mind. The mother whom he had given to his little girl had proved faithless. they had both been faithless, father and adopted mother too. Love and wrath had been fatal alike to Eva, and the innocent child's life must pay for a passion of which

childhood has no conception. Only a few people were waiting for the express-train, but amongst them was a young English matron with children, a nurserymaid, and a whole array of small baskets, and toys, and worrying parcels. Mr. Temple-more walked to the other end of the waitingroom, in order not to see this happy group. That woman had four children, and he, who had but one, might soon be childless. There would be joy in her home for many years, while his might be hushed and silent. He was not envious, he wished her no evil, but he could not look on her happiness. The sight was one, however, which he could not escape. One of the children, a little girl, ran past him, to jump into the arms of a gentleman, who kissed her and joined the group. He was evidently the father and husband. "Why did I not meet Dora years ago?" thought Mr. Templemore, in the bitterness of of his heart. She would have been Eva'a mother, and all would have been well! There never could have been unkindness between us with such a tie. And Dora would never have left her child's home as she left her husband's-never!"

These travellers made themselves at home, English fashion, and spoke loud and freely together. Tiny-such was the little girl's name-made daring attempts on one of the baskets holding biscuits. The nurse scolded, but Tiny, defiant sinner, only laughed, and was tapping her foot impatiently. Dora read smiling mother's knee and hugged her. The

dark-eyed Eva; but many a time Mr. Temple-more had seen his little daughter thus in Dora's arms, caressing and fond, and now, looking at this strange mother and child, he also remembered something that had occurred during his hurried journey from Deenah to Les Roches with Dora. Conquered by fatigue, he had fellen asleep one night in the railway carriage. When he woke in the gray morning Dora was sleeping too, and he found that, unconsciously, he had laid his head upon her shoulder. Then, as the carriage still moved on, and he saw the deep purple plains in the faint light of dawn, the thought came to him how often his child's innocent head had rested where his now lay, and how often again, as he hoped, he should see her clasped to that kind heart. It had been one of his troubles to know that Eva would never love Florence, and now it was a joy to feel that he could hold these two, Dora and the child, in one love, undivided. He gently moved away, and Dora awakening, asked what was the next station. He told her, but he did not say how this little incident seemed to have given his brief married life some of the sweetness which only comes with years! and how this girl, who had been his wife but a fortnight, was already to him as the mother of his child.

Again Mr. Templemore felt he could not look on, and he turned his head away. He could not help loving Dora, whatever happened; but if Eva died, grief, remorse, and, a child's grave would be between him and Dora ay, even though she never left his side again. Could be forget that if he had not been within call in the hour of danger, she was the cause; could be forget that some strange woman, and not his wife, was now with his sick and dying

At last the wooden barrier was opened, and the travellers hastened to the row of carriages with the loud impatient hissing engine at the head. Five minutes more and they were in motion, first panting, then flying through the country. The suburbs melted away into a green landscape. The Seine gleamed, then disappeared, then came again to sight, villages were seen, then towns, then fields and orchards. Then towns once more in the autumn sunset, and still they went on, and Mr. Templemore thought they would never reach their goal. At length the hills which surrounded Rouen came in view, then the spires of the old Gothic city rose in the darkness of the night, and Mr. Templemore felt he must prepare for the worst.

There were two ways of reaching Les Roches. Mr. Templemore chose the shortest. A carriage took him up a steeper path than the winding road which led to the chateau and being unable to proceed any farther, left him within fifty yards of the wooden door in the boundary wall. Mr. Templemore paid and dismissed the cabman without a word. The man looked after him curiously. He saw him take out a key, and heard him open the door and enter, locking the door after him.

"They have their troubles too," he thought, making his horses turn. "They have trees and gardens, and houses, but they have their

troubles too." Swiftly, yet with the fear of death at his heart, Mr. Templemore went on through the dark paths. At length the house stood before him. It looked strangely quiet and solemn. Not a light burned in the windows, not one human being was visible. He stood for a moment waiting for some token of life, but none came from that silent dwelling. Suddenly, and as Mr. Templemore was walking quickly through the flower-garden, Jacques appeared with a lantern in his hand. In a moment Mr. Templemore stood by the man.

" Well!" he said. He could utter no more. His lips were parched and dry, and fever sickened his very

Jacques was slightly startled at his master's unexpected appearance, and there was just a moment's pause, an eternity of torment and doubt, ere he answered.

"Mademoiselle Eva is very low." Mr. Templemore had tried to prepare him-

his hand, stunded with a grief so unexpected. agony it gave him he could test the vanity of all such preparation. "Doctor Petit thought she was getting bet-

ter," resumed Jacones, "and he cured Mademoiselle Moore; but that was in the beginning, and Mademoiselle Eva is not so well Mr. Templemore was standing perfectly

still, like one incapable of sense or motion; but his eyes flashed when he heard Doctor Petit's fatal name, he started, as if that name had stung him back from torpor into life.
"My God!" he cried, "who brought that

man-who brought him?" There was something so desperate in his

look and tone, that Jacques stepped back, and forgot his partisanship for Doctor Petit, which he shared with the whole household, in personal uneasiness. So hastily evading Mr. Templemore's question, he answered:

"Doctor Petit cured Mademoiselle Moore, and attended Mademoiselle Eva at first; but Doctor Leroux has the care of her now."

"When has he been here?" "He left five minutes ago."

Mr. Templemore put no further questions, but walked on. The fatal thought, "Petit has murdered her, and Leroux himself cannot save her-I have come too late!" range through him again and again like a knell. He entered the house, turned into the schoolroom, thence into Dora's sitting-soom, and went up the private staircase which led to the apartment Eva had once shared with her

He pushed the door of the child's room open very softly. He did not wish her to be startled by his sudden appearance. The night lamp shed a dull faint light sn the sick-room. a low wood fire smouldered on the hearth, but Mr. Templemore could see Eva's little white cot at the other end of the apartment. He approached it gently. A calm, regular breathing told him the child was sleeping. He bent over her very cautiously. Long, keen, and attentive was the look. Suddenly Eva's eyes opened. Mr. Templemore remained perfeetly still. She looked at him with a half wondering gaze, in which sleep contended; then her lids fluttered and fell, her eyes closed, and she was steeping soundiy. With a relieved sigh Mr. Templemore turned away. Eva was saved, and he knew it. "Thank God!" he said, half aloud-"thank

God !"

He walked towards the fireplace, then stood still. A flickering ray of the firelight shot up from the hearth; and pale, worn, and altered though she was, he saw and knew her. This was his wife who stood before him! For a moment his heart seemed to cease to beat. For a moment he stood, pale as death, and as silent. For a moment she, too, was mute and still, looking at him as he looked at her. But she had been expecting him days, and she recovered first. She raised a warning hand.

"Do not waken her," she said in the lowest whisper-but low though it was, her voice shook; "she is saved—she will live!"

Great joys come to us like great sorrows. Mr. Templemore could neither move nor speak—he felt stunned. He had got them both back—the wife and the child, and for a while he could only look at his lost Dora's face.

wife!-my dear wife!" he said at

He took her in his arms. The word " wife" was a sesame. No term of endearment had ever sounded half so sweet as this, when he had spoken it, in the past; and as he uttered it now her whole heart seemed to go forth to meet bim. When he opened his arms to receive her, she threw hers around his neck, and all was forgiven and forgotten forever between these two.

"Then you are glad I am not dead," she said, smiling through her happy tears; "you never had that cruel 'Dora Courtenay' put on poor aunt's grave?—you never wished to marry Mrs. Logan? You need not tell me so. I know it-1 know it!"

Yes, this was truly Dora-Dora jealous and fond, and Dora joyous and light-hearted. Dora who had fled from him in hasty resentment, and had come back on the first token of the child's peril. But great joy is incredulous. The cruel fear of Eva's danger was but a few hours old. It had not taken upon him the hard grasp of reality. He could bid it begone like an evil nightmare; but the doubts, the fears, the anguish he had gone through in seeking the woman whose voice he heard, whose hand he held, all came back to him now, and seemed to say, " Po not be too sure -you may be dreaming, and when you waken she may be gone."

"I cannot believe it!" he exclaimed vehemently-"I cannot believe I have got you back !

"And yet I am no ghost!', she answered joyously.

"Ah! but how pale and worn she looked She had been watching many nights, surely? "Four," she answered simply. "I did not dare to leave Eva for fear they should bring back Doctor Petit.'

"You brought Leroux, then?"
"I did. I had a hard battle, but I won." " And Petit would have killed her. She is

now your child, indeed!" There are some sweet drops in this bitter cup of life, as the poets call it.

"I am sure of him now," thought Dorasure forever." Eva moved slightly. At once Dora was by

her side : but Eva was only dreaming. Dora raised the curtain and bent over the sleeping child to make sure of her slumber; and Mr. Templemore looked at them both, and never forgot that picture—the poor little head on its white pillow, and the faithful tender face above it.

### CHAPTER LVI.

MR. TEMPLEMORE had sent Dora to her room to rest and sleep, and Dora had obeyed him. It was sweet to go and rest after fatigue, and to sleep after watching, and sweeter than all to know she was doing both in her husband's house, and under her husband's care.

She looked around her with a delicious sense of home. How pleasant to sit down in that large arm-chair, and rest a while, and think of her husband, surrounded as she was with tokens of her husband's affection! How pleasant, after the vexing storms of the past, to rejoice in the sweet peace of the present! The same sense of repose followed her when she at length laid her head on the pillow, and composed herself to sleep.

"Adicu to care," she thought. "If our love has survived such bitter trials, surely we need not fear for it. We are mortal, and, therefore, may suffer again, for we cannot conquer sickness and death; but for all that, adieu to care! Now I can fall asleep and not dread wakening. And to-morrow I can waken, and not feel in my heart, 'Another bitter day lies before me.' I know that Eva will live—I know that he sits with her thinking of me-I know that the delightful days are all coming back like spring after winter."

Yes, she knew it, and when she ceased to know it—when Thought folded her wings, and a gentle torpor crept over her—when fatigue and happiness both wrapped her in a delightful heaviness, and made her close her eyes-she felt it still. It was the last consciousness she carried with her into the world of sleepit was the meaning of all her dreams, and her right welcome when sl

Whilst Dora slept, Mr. Templemere sat up and watched in Eva's room. He had sat down in Dora's vacant chair by the fire-place, and looking at the red embers, he threw off the weary burden of the past, and indulged in some bright dreams. But suddenly the image of Florence, pale and reproachful-Florence, who had wronged him, but whom he had abetted too willingly, came back like an upbraiding. How completely he had given up the old love, and how eagerly he had turned to the new! Was not this vehement affection the justification of Mrs. Logan's jealousy? "Yes," he thought, with something like remorse, "she was right enough. I was always

too fond of Dora. I always gave her too much, and now she has all, and she has a right to all. The folly of a silly woman and the guilt of a mad one have made it too late for repentance or regret. Then why perplex myself with what might have been, but never can be?-why grudge myself the happiness of what it is, when that 'is' happens to be a girl I love, and a young wife like Dora!"

Thus spoke Reason, and Conscience lent her a willing ear, and Remorse retreated discomfited, and in some disorder. An unexpected ally, moreover, came to Reason's aid, and made her mistress of the field.

Dora had not long been gone, for thought travels fast, when the door through which she had left opened gently. Mr. Templemore looked quickly round. He had scarcely time to recognize Miss Moore's square figure, when he heard her lock the door, and take out the key; then, crossing the room swiftly, she went to another door and locked that too. He stared at her in silent amazement, but it was plain Miss Moore did not see him. She which sounded in her ear. Mrs. Courtenay, went to Eva's bed, peeped cautiously at the started and looked round. She was alone in child, then walked away on tiptoe, took a large, old-fashioned arm-chair, shook the cushion upon it, wheeled it to Eva's cot, then sat down, with a gentle sigh of relief, took off her curls, fumbled in her pocket, brought out the vine-leaves. "You have been crying," a white-frilled night-cap and put it on. She said Dora, putting on a frown. "I see it." was tying the strings, when, to her mingled am very angry!"

terror and confusion, Mr. Templemore ap"Don't!" implored Mrs. Courtenay, deprepeared before her. Miss Moore felt petrified, and so she did not scream; but when Mr. Templemore, who did not want to waken the child, made a sign that she was to rise, Miss Moore mechanically obeyed, and found strength to do so. He took a light, and she followed him to the neighboring room.

"Miss Moore," he inquired, when they were out of Eva's hearing," may I ask the meaning

"I-I want to sit up with Eva," stammered Miss Moore; "I thought she was alone." "What made you think so?-did you see my wife leave?"

"Yes-just so. I sawher leave, and I came to sit up with the child." "Miss Moore, why did you lock the door?"

Miss Moore was mute. "It is not possible," he said, rather bitterly,

that you meant to lock out my wife?" "I-I don't know," was Miss Moore's pite

ous reply. It was plain that such had been her intention; but Mr. Templemore did not think Miss Moore capable of originating so rebellious a scheme, and his eves flashed with resentment

as he said: "Who advised this? Of course you would never have done it?"

Miss Moore turned traitor without remorse. It was Mrs. Logan," she said. "Mrs. Logan! Good Heavens! what could be her motive? What could make her wish to insult my wife in her own house? And,

Miss Moore, how could you abet her?"
"I have a right over Eva," jealously replied Miss Moore; "she is my sister's child after all, and I have no faith in Doctor Leroux; and Doctor Petit cured me, Mr. Tem-

plemore. Mr. Templemore felt too indignant to argue that point; but he said again:

"But Mrs. Logan has no right—how dare she meddle?—how dare she advise you so. Miss Moore?" "I suppose it vexed her that Mrs. Temple.

more should be alive," composedly said Miss

Moore: "you see, she thought that you were a widower, I suppose, when she came to mind Eva and me." Mr. Templemore heard her with mingled anger and shame. Not a shadow of remorse or regret could remain in his heart after this,

"And I have loved this small, silly, selfish creature," he thought, in mute indignation: this ruthless little thing, who would have sacrificed my child's life as well as her own pride to indulge a moment's revenge!"

He could not speak at once, so bitter were his feelings; and that bitterness showed itself in the first words he uttered:

Miss Moore, Dora must never know thisnever, mind you. She must never know that this insult was contemplated."

"Miss Moore was quite willing to yow that she would never tell Mr. Templemore's wife the little plot that had been concocted against her. And though she had been faithless to Mrs. Logan, she was strictly faithful to herself Dora never did know it. She never knew why, when her husband spoke of Florence, which was but rarely, he spoke of her with such bitter emphasis and such resentful looks. She never knew why, when a year after this, Mr. Templemore heard of Mrs. Logan's marriage with a learned Judge he uttered so serious and carnest a "poor fellow" "But you might have been that spoor fel-

ow,'" gayly said Dora. have committed some mistakes, but they have never been fatal ones. Either reason resumed her sway at the critical moment, or," he added. smiling, "some good fairy came to the rescue when all seemed lost. So you see that I never could have been that 'poor fellow!'

"I see," thought Dora: "there is something I have never known; but I am not Blue Beard's wife —I can bear it."

But all this was yet to come. When Dora entered Eva's room the next morning, so bright and joyous that Mr. Templemore told her she looked like the sunbeam whom the alchemist caught and imprisoned:

"Then mind you lock me up, o: I shall escape," replied Dora; "do not trust me-do not trust me." Alas! Mrs. Courtenay's worst presentiments

were being fulfilled. Mr. Templemore wanted to keep her, and Dora wanted to stay. "Yes," thought Mrs. Courtenay, as she sat alone and sad, and looked out at the village street, "I knew how it would be."

This time Mrs. Courtenay was not frowning. Dora's mother was weeping, gently, indeed not with a bitter or passionate flow, but still with sorrow and heartache. Dora had been gone, oh! so long, and she was not returning. She wrote frequently, almost daily; but she did not come back. Mrs. Courtenay knew how ill Eva had been, and how well she was getting. She knew that Mr. Templemore had come back, and that Dora was, as she said, happier than ever; but when Dora would come to her, or if ever she would come, Mrs. Courtenay did not know. And thus, though the cards lay before her, though the favorite patience of his majesty Louis XVIII. had come out beautifully, Mrs. Courtenay was gloomy, and indulged in some reflections more philosophic than cheerful. "I have always read in history," sadly thought the poor lady, "that when two contending powers made peace, it was at the expense of a third, some poor little weak kingdom or dukedom, or republic, which they either divided or sacrificed in some dreadful way or other. And that is how Dora and Mr. Templemore are now acting. Of course I cannot be divided, or made three pieces of, like poor Poland, but then I can be excluded from the confederation, as it were, and told to mind my own business, and let the mighty people settle their own affairs. Dora is a good daughter. and she loves me very dearly, but then she is crazy about her husband, and, of course, he is desperately fond of her, and they are making a new honeymoon of it. And, of course, too, I must be sacrificed. I always thought Doctor Richard looked like a jealous man, and I do believe he will lock her up rather than let her be out of his sight. And if he

does, how can she help herself, poor dear!" Yet it was a hard case, a very hard case, but it was of a piece with that carrying off of the Sabines which Mr. Templemore had emulated on his wedding. "It began then, and it is ending now," thought the poor lady. . . Thave

lost my Dora!" Mrs. Courtenay was sitting in the parlor looking disconsolately at the sunburnt road through the green screen of vine-leaves which framed her window, as she came to this lam-entable conclusion. The cards lay before her, and a red glow from the west stole in and filled the plain room with warmth and light Mrs. Courtenay was dazzled as well as miserable, and leaning back in her chair with a sigh, she closed her wearied eyes with the dismal reflection, "Where is the use of look-

ing?" "Mamma! mamma!" said a pleasant voice, the room. "I am here," said the voice again; and this time Mrs. Courtenay, turning in the direction whence the voice came, saw Dora's bright face looking at her laughingly through

eatingly'

Dora shook her head, then vanished. The next moment she was in the room, and she stood before her mother with a grave face and a threatening forefinger.

"I told you I would come back, but you

did not believe it, and yet here I am." "Yes," said Mrs. Courtenay, admiringly; "and how well and how pretty you look, Dora! How did you get away?" she asked, as Dora sat down by her, and kissed her ten-

derly. "Did I nottell you I would get out through

the window?" gayly replied Dora.
"Oh! but I hope you did not," exclaimed Mrs. Courtenay in some alarm, "That would never do, Dora. Mr. Templemore would not like it."

Dora looked a little defiant. "Why did he lock the door?" she asked.

Mrs. Courtenay clasped her hands. "And did he lock the door?" she cried. Dora, that was disgraceful; but you should have procured another key, and not jumped out of the window!"

"My dear Mrs. Courtenay, do not believe her," now said the voice of Mr. Templemore, who had been standing behind her chair all the time. "The doors of Les Roches were

ing to be a second of the seco

Mrs. Courtenay was a little flurried by Mr. Templemore's sudden appearance, but she promptly recovered and her first words were an inquiry after Eva.

"Eva is very well, thank you, but we do not leave her very long alone, and you will not take it unkindly, my dear madame, if we ask you to come away with us—almost at once."
He spoke with his old kindness and courtesy Mrs. Courtenay looked at him and at her

claughter, and her lips parted to say-"Mr. Templemore you did not want me in your house, and I will not return to it," but for Dora's sake she was mute. "They shall never guess that I know it-" she thought-" never. too, shall have my secret and my burden, but my dear Dora shall be happy-quite happy-if I can make her so!"

"I shall soon be ready," she replied meekly. "Let me pack up for you," gayly said Dora. She rose and went up-stairs, and her first act was to look for, and burn Mr. Templemore's letter. As it shrivelled up before her she smiled triumphantly. Thus all bitterness, all unkindness would perish and pass away from their two lives. She soon came

down again. "We are ready," she said to her husband. The carriage which had brought them from the railway-station was at the door waiting. Mrs. Courtenay allowed her daughter to put on her bonnet and shawl without a word Still meck and silent she entered the carriage and she scarcely opened her lips during the journey to Les Roches. Dora noticed this, and she said a little jealously as they went up the stone steps that led to the house:

"Well, are you not pleased to be home again ?

" Yes, my dear, very much pleased," meekly replied Mrs, Courtenay; but night had set in, and it was well that Dora did not see her mother's face. Mrs. Courtenay said she was tired, and she went up to ber room.

"Mr. Templemore will want Dora all to himself," she thought, with a swelling heart; "I must not be in the way."

The room was a pleasant room, and Mrs. Conrtenay looked around it drearily. She felt chill, and she had asked for a fire; but though the logs burned and crackled cheerfully on the hearth, Mrs. Courtenay felt miserable. These two, her daughter and son-in-law, were happy below without her. Yes, remembering her own early-married days, she could imagine how it was with them. During the journey home Mr. Templemore had alluded to one of his Eastern wanderings, and to some sketches he had made of the rained cities which lie beyond the Jordan and the Sea of Galilee.

, Why did you never show them to me?" asked Dora quickly.

And Mr. Templemore had answered-"You shall see them this evenning."

So it was not difficult for Mrs. Courtenay to imagine how these two were now engaged. She could hear Mr. Templemore's voice and Dora's soft laugh; and she could see, too, Dora's wondering bright eyes raised to her husband's face, and his smile half amused, sending his Apostolic Benediction to the half fond, for he was very fond of her indeed, fonder than ever, it seemed to Mrs. Courtenay, and of course they did not want, they did not

"Poor Mrs. Luan," thought Mrs. Courtenay, with a sigh, "if I had her still I should not feel so dull and lonely." A little rap at the door here roused the solitary lady from her reflections. "I wish Mr. Templemore's servants would not come and pester me," crossly thought Mrs. Courtenay.

The little rap was repeated, the door opened, and a curly head peeped in, and a childish, treble voice said, "Please, it's only me. May I come in, Mrs. Courtenay?"

"Come in, my dear," said Mrs. Courtenay, brightening up as she saw Eva. "Well, what is it!--what do you

the child came forward. "I came to see you," replied Eva, half

offended at this welcome. "Thank you, my dear," soothingly answered

the elder lady; "I am very much obliged to you. Sit down." Eva climbed up on a chair, looked at the

fire, then burst out with the angry ejaculation : "Papa doesn't mind me a bit since Cousin

" My dear, you must not say Cousin Dora now---

Dora came back!"

"Yes, ves. I know," impatiently interrupted Eva: "but one can't get used to it all at once, you know.'

She was flushed, and looked anything but satisfied. "Dear, dear," thought Mrs. Courtenay uneasily, "I hope the child is not going to be jealous of poor Dorn!"

"Papa is showing Cousin Dora all his beau-

Mrs Courtenay, trying to excuse the sinner. "Oh! no," replied Eva, "but when Cousin Dora wanted to take me on her knee papa and the aisles turned to account for preaching would not let her. So I came up to you, Mrs. | to immence audiences.

Courtenay." It was plain Eva was offended, not so much with Dors as with her father; and it was plain, too, that, fond as he was of his little daughter, Mr. Templemore did not object to being alone with his young wife. Yes, matters were going on below pretty much as Mrs. Courtenay had results of the synodal decision against the conjectured. Mr. Templemore and his wife celibacy of the clergy has not had the salutary were sitting side by side in his study, bending effect that was hoped for from it, and those over a large portfolio. Dora looked with wonder at a graphic sketch of a deserted city. She saw a street with stone houses, and on a rocky peak a lonely temple rising against the sky. It was very impressive, but it was melancholy. Mr. Templemore told her that a fox scampered out of the house on the right when he entered the theological training of students and the it, and that two jackals had made their lair in administration of the synodal council at a the temple on the left.

"I do not like it," said Dora; "I cannot fancy having a fox in this room when we are this "reform" do not make their appearance. dead, or rabbits instead of jackals, which the Two "married priests" have indeed "been climate does not allow, about the place. Do you, Eva?" But Eva was gone.
"You would not let me take her on my

knee," remorsefully said Dora, "and Eva is for, and in Bavaria, where " in 1870 there was affronted. I did not even see her go. Mamma such a revolt against the Vatican decrees," told me so: 'You will want no one when you there are now only five Old Catholic priests to

would not let him enjoy his newly-found happiness? Still he wanted to know where Eva was, and Dora suggested that she might be with Mrs. Courtenay. They both went upstairs to look. Eva had forgotten to shut the door of Mrs. Courtenay's room. A broad ray of light shone out on the landing, and guided too by the sound of voices, Mr. Templemore

and his wife peeped in unseen. Mrs. Courtenay had spread out the cards on the table, and was giving Eva a lesson in the favorite patience of his majesty Louis Dix-huit. Eva, perched on a high chair, looked on intently, puckering her little brown face into an expression of the utmost gravity. Suddenly she clapped her hands and uttered a joyous

cry: "You have done it!"
"I have!" said Mrs. Courtenay, in great

glee-" I bave!" "Well, dear Dora," said Mr. Templemore,

did not want them-pray, do they want

"Perhaps they do, and perhaps they do not," saucily replied Dora; and to herself she thought with a bright, happy smile, "I do believe we are all going to be so happy!" But happiness is silent, not spoken; and not one word of this did Dora say.

THE END.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

The death is announced of the Very Rev. Canon Higgins, P.P., Charlestown, diocese of

Achonry. Three new nunneries have just been

opened in Milan by refuge nuns from other localities. NEW CHURCH .- The Catholics of Wallingford, Conn, are building a new church. The

Rev. Father Mallon is pastor. THE NEW YORK CATHEDRAL FAIR.-The Bishop of Haliax, and a number of distinguished people, visited the Cathedral Fair last

THE Catholic school building in Chatham, Ont., was butned on the 12th inst. Loss \$10,-000; insured for \$6,000 in the Queen's Com-

A New Catholic Church Debicated .- The new Catholic church of Our Lady of Grace, costing \$150,000, was dedicated at Hoboken, N. J., on the 10th inst.

AN APPROPRIATE CELEBRATION .- All Saints' Day was celebrated in New Orleans by Protestants and Catholics alike, by a decoration of the many thousand new-made graves.

Many pilgrims are to be present in Rome next February at an extraordinary funeral service to be celebrated in St. Peter's Church upon the anniversary of the late Pontiff's death.

MISS MINNIE HAUK, of Colonel Mapleson's opera company, was an attraction at St. Agnes' table in the Cathedral Fair, one night recently. Miss Hauk attended the flower-table, and swelled the funds of the Fair about \$100 during the evening.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.—The Catholic Record, published at Ontario, Canada, is making a good start. It has been in the field scarcely two months, yet it shows signs of able journalism. We wish it every success.

CATHOLICITY IN GLASGOW, SCOTLAND .- A new Catholic church and school are to be established in the East End of Glasgow. The Bishop of the Diocese, at a meeting to promote the work, said they computed the Catholic body in Dundee and Lochecat 25,000.

A Proposed New Church.-The Catholics of Medfield, Mass., will soon build a church. The edifice will be located near the lower end of Pleasant Street, upon a site given to the society by Mr. Patrick Martin. The work will be under the personal supervision of the pastor, the Rev. Father Brennan.

The Most Rev. Dr. M'Carthy, Lord Bishop of Kerry, having addressed to His Holiness Pope Leo the Thirteenth his acknowledgment of the favour conferred by His Holiness in congregation assembled at his episcopal consecration, His Holiness has returned a gracious

Missions in India .- The Holy Father has given mota proprio, to the Society of Jesus the charge of the mission on the Malabar Coast, where St. Francis Navier laboured with any unfavorable comments would be made such great success. The Father General has confided it to the Lombardo-Venetian pro- force or the conduct of the officers." vince, which will shortly despatch to India end, however, as the Bishop remarks, might the first party of missionaries.

St. Stanislaus, Nov. 20.—This a.m. took place in St. Stanislans de Batiscan (Quebec) the benediction of three new bells. Mons. Lafleche was present. Among the god-fathers of the bells were G. H. Dufresne, Registrar of the County of Champlain, Mr. Hypolite, Montplaisir, member of same county for the Federal Parliament, and Mr. D. N. St. Cyr, member for the Local Parliament.

CONVERTS TO CATHOLICISM .- The Rev. Orley Shipley, B.A., of Cambridge University, England, and his wife, were received into the Catholic Church recently, by the Very Rev. Mgr. Capel. Mr. Shipley is the author of the essays on "The Church and the World," and many other treatises on ecclesiastical subjects. It is also stated that two Oxford undergraduates have lately become members of the Catholic Church.

Ely Cathedral in England is the direct successor of a Saxon monastery founded by St. Ethedreda over 1,200 years ago. The present authorities have revived the custom of commemorating the foundress's day, and on that occasion last month a magnificent celebration thok place, which was attended by a large tiful sketches," continued Eva, warming with body of soldiers and volunteers in uniform and the sense of her wrongs.

| body of soldiers and volunteers in uniform and a crowd of choristers in surplices. The "My love, there is no harm in that," said splendid edifice, brilliantly lit, presented a striking coup d'wil. Cathedrals have been wonderfully popularized in England of late.

"OLD CATHOLICS" DYING OUT.

A German correspondent of the Churchman has a melancholy tale to tell concerning the Old Catholic movement in that country. The who withdrew from the movement in consequence of that decision have persisted in their withdrawal. They were not, indeed, secessions, but says the letter-writer, it is quality another than quantity which is damaging, and the withdrawal of Langen and Menzel places administration of the synodal council at a serious disadvantage." Moreover, the accessions which were promised in consequence of licensed to cures in Prussia," but there is a great dearth of even married Old Catholic laity in Baden where numerous recruits were looked are again with Mr. Templemore."

Mr. Templemore was vexed. What ailed his mother-in-law and his child that they rebels, has been abandoned by its Old Catholic rebels. pastor, who has sought a more lucrative post elsewhere, and another such congregation in Straubing has been similarly abandoned, the pastor having found something which he liked better than looking after such wayward sheep. "And so it must go on dropping to pieces" sighs the correspondent, "for how shall the congregations be kept together without pas-How indeed!

It is thought that Liberia will become a

great cotton producer. Fresh massacres are reported from New Caledonia. Four of the Communist deportes are said to have been assassinated by the native canaques.

Miss Annie Derlin, daughter of Charles Devlin, the wealthy contractor who was Tweed's bondsman, cloped recently with Wm.

IRISH NEWS.

A new covered market is to be built at Belfast at a cost of \$20,000.

Serious disturbance, have been caused in Belfast in connection with services held by the Plymouth brethren. At Cork an order has been issued by the

military authorities suspending all furlough and leave of absence, and calling in all absent officers and men.

A Baptist Minister, speaking at Leeds, stated that he had visited five towns in Ireland, and could not find a bookseller's shop in one of them.

A party riot took place in Gilford on the 5th ult. A Roman Catholic named M'Veigh was shot. The local police were powerless to quell the disturbance.

Mr. Robert Harkness, Professor of Natural History, in the Queen's college, Cork, dropped dead while walking in the Imperial Hotel, Dublin, on the 5th ult. Medical opinion points to disease of the heart as the cause.

His many friends will hear with pleasure that Canon Bourke has been promoted from the presidency of St. Jarlath's College, Tuam, to the pastoral charge of the important parish of Claremorris, and that steps have already been taken in Tuam to commemorate the event by the presentation of an address and testimonial to the very rev. gentleman.

Ballinasloe was the scene of a most encouraging demonstration on Sunday, the 3rd instant. About three thousand persons from The bequests are entirely of a personal and the town and the surrounding districts of Roscommon and Galway, headed by the local Catholic clergy, and acting under the auspices of the local Tenants' Defence Association, met to declare, and did most emphatically declare, in favor of the popular demand for a reform of the land laws, and for "the policy of action initiated by Mr. Parnell and the advanced section of the Home Rule party."

WILL OF THE LATE EARL OF LEITRIM .- The will of the late Earl of Leitrim has been lodged in the Probate Court by the executors. The assets of his lordship are sworn to be under £200,000. The deceased left all his real and personal estate to Colonel Clements for life, with remainder to his issue. And in the event of Colonel Clements failing issue the property should go to Mr. John Madden, of Hilltown, Clones, who is married to his niece, and his children in succession. The bequests in the will were only a few, amounting to about £5,000. The present Earl of Leitrim, who was not left anything, has entered a careat against the will being proved. -Irish Times.

Atonement has been made by the Government for the police outrage on the Catholics of Galway. The County Inspector and the Sub-Inspector of the district have both been removed. This result is due to the spirited action of the Bishop of Galway, as will be seen from the correspondence between that eminent prelate and the Lord-Lieutenant. It was intended at first merely to administer a private reprimand to the offending officials, but Dr. M. Evilly insisted on proper punishment being administered, and it was only then that the authorities in Dublin Castle resolved on offering the satisfaction we have mentioned, and which was decidedly the least that justice demanded. As to the reason for sending the police to act as spies in the Catholic churches in Galway on the 1st of September, it appears that the inspectors were "merely anxious to ascertain whether at the chapels affecting the discipline of the have been as easily attained by sending the police in uniform. From Dr. McEvilly's account of the matter the fact would seem to be that the whole affair was dictated by religious higotry, and, if this be so, it may possibly become a question whether some Home Rule member of Parliament should not "see more about it" in the House of Commons.— Dublin Nation, November 9th

ENGLAND.

Bristol. November, 22.—In consequence of the continued inactivity in emigration, the Great Western Steamship Company will discontinue their line to New York during the winter.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, November 22.-Representatives of mine owners and miners, have compromised the dispute about rules and hours, and the miners accepted 73 per cent. reduction, thereby averting their intend-

ed great strike. Lonnon, November 22 .- The strike of the Clyde ship-builders is virtually ended. Rivetters are accepting contracts at the reduction. Some engineers have also resumed work. Apprentice carpenters will resume on Monday. It is officially announced that Parliament

meets December the 5th.

TURKEY. London, November 23.—A despatch from Pesth contradicts the statement in a Vienna despatch that Count Zichy had finally succeeded in arranging a compromise between the parties relative to the eventual occupation of Novi-Bazar, so that a convention could be signed next week. The despatch adds that the only foundation for the report is that negotiations about Novi-Bazar are progressing, but the Sultan's opposition to all concessions on this, as well as on the Greek questions, seems to require more influence to overcome it than Safvet Pasha possesses. The latter is, indeed, shaken. He is only maintained in office by the support of the English, Austrian, German and French ambassadors.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November (24.—The council of ministers has discussed the question of permitting Austria to occupy Novi-Bazar. The minister of war favors the retention of the three principal strategical points. The other ministers only desire an arrangement formally binding Austria to evacuate them in

the event of emergency. London, November 23 .- A St. Petersburg despatch says the Golos declares permanent land communication between Russia and Bulgaria, through Roumania, indispensable. Count Schouvaloff, on behalf of Russia, had previously demanded of Austria the right to establish such a line of communication, but Austria had retused to accede. The Golos article, which is evidently inspired, is likely to cause a difficulty between the two Govern-

ments. Berlin, November 24 .- According to semiofficial intelligence, eight Russian divisions amounting to 120,000 men, will be sent into Bulgaria before the end of the year.

NEW SOUTH WALES. Sydney, November 24.—There is an extensive strike amongst the seamen here against the employment of Chinamen here.

FRANCE.

London, November 23 .- A despatch from Paris says if the chamber refuse to consent to prosecute Gambetta for duelling, the ministry will be absolved from the responsibility If they consent, the parties can be prosecuted for intent to commit homicide without successful issue. Of course they will be parGENERAL NEWS.

Mr. Thomas Chenery, editor of the London Times has resigned Oxford's Professorship of Arabic.

Italians are very anxious to revive two great branches of trade which France derived originally for them-silk and wine.

Mr. Gladstone has been paying a visit to Cambridge University. His daughter is a pupit at Newham Hall, one of the lady colleges.

M. Albert du Boys, the intimate friend of Mgr. Dupantoup, who died at his house, has received from Cardinal Nina a letter of condolence of the death of the Bishop.

According to the Swiss tables of mortality just issued, 597 persons committed suicide last year in Switzerland, which is at the rate of one in every 4,604 inhabitants, a greater proportion than obtains in any other European country. A march composed by Rossini, but never

published or preformed, has been officially distributed to the military bands at Rome, and promises to become very popular; the muestro presented it to the Italian Government in return for the order of San Maurizio bestowed on him by Victor Emanuel. The will of the late Mr. Justice Keogh has been proved by the executors, Captain Henry Keogh, R.M., brother, and Mr. David Fergu-

son, solicitor, and Registrar to the late judge.

The personalty was sworn under £12,000.

family nature.-Irish Times. A FAMOUS SOLDIER.—The oldest pensioner in the Hotel des Invalides has just died. His name was Darroy, and he was the soldier who stood as sentinel in the public square at Cairo when Soleiman, the assassin of Kleber, was dying impaled and with his right hand and wrist burnt to the bone. Darroy had pity on

him and gave him a glass of water. Soleiman

drank it, and expired almost immediately. GERMANY WATCHING ENGLAND, The Berlin Post says :- Eight weeks ago, when the treaty of Berlin was in danger, Bismarck appealed to the signatories to defend it, and England. who then rejected the request, now appeals to Austria and France, the supposed adversaries of Russia, for the purpose of reviving the Crimean alliance. Such attempts are useless. Furthermore, England, by fostering jealousies, certainly will not succeed in preventing friendly relations between Bulgaria and

Canadian Tourists.—A letter from Liver pool to Le Canadien from a passenger by the Sardinian" on the 12th ult., when Their Lordships Bishops Duhamel and Moreau, and Rev. P. Antoine, Provincial of the Oblat Lathers and three or four more Canadian priests also took passage for Europe, mentions that during the voyage, another fellow passenger, Mr. A. Rho, artist of Becancour, who was proceeding home to perfect himself in his art, painted an admirable portrait of the vessel's popular commander, Captain Dutton, which he very disinterestedly presented to that gentleman, with a complimentary address, prepared by the Bishop of Ottawn and signed by all the cabin passengers, to which, the Captain, who was considerably surprised, returned an appropriate and feeling reply, in which he declared that so signed a mark of attention was particularly grateful to him, emanating as it did from Canadians, who he had long since learned to respect and appreciate.

HALIFAN FISHERY AWARD.

Washington, November 21.-In pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of State, Minister Welsh to-day tendered to the British Government \$5,500,000 gold, accompanying the payment with the following communication and receipt of payment, acknowledged by Lord Salisbury in due form:

4 Legation of United States. 4 Loxnox, November 21, 1878.

President of the United States to tender to that point and Whitby, a distance of 106 miles. Her Majesty's Government the sum of \$5,500,-000 in gold coin, this being the sum named by the two concurring members of the Fisheries commission lately sitting at Halifax, ment. under authority imparted thereto by the Treaty of Washington, to be paid by the Go-vernment of the United States to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty. I am also instructed by the President to say that such payment is made upon the ground that the Government of the United States desires to place the maintenance of good faith in the treaties, and security and value of arbitration between nations above all question in its relation with Her Britannic Majesty's Government, as with all other governments. Under this motive, the Government of the United States desires to separate the question of withholding payment from considerations touching the obligation of this payment, which have been presented to Her Majesty's Government in the correspondence, and which it reserves and insists upon. I am, besides, instructed by the President to say that the Government of the United States deems it of the greatest importance to the common and friendly interests of the two governments, in all future treatment of any questions relating to North American fisheries, that Her Britannic Majesty's Government should be distinctly advised that the Government of the United States cannot accept the result of the Halifax Commission as furnishing any just measure of the value of the participation by our citizens n the inshore fisheries of the British Provinces, and its protest against actual payment now made being considered by Her Majesty's Government as in any sense an acquiescence in such measure, or as warranting any inference to that effect. "I have, etc.,
"John Weish."

POVERTY AND CRIME IN ITALY.

Professor Villari, as an intimate friend of Garibaldi, declares in his lately published work on Italy, that the day laborers in Apulla | these mysterious people, "the authorities," work fourteen hours a day for 36 centimes, or of the Lombardian Agricultural institute, considers the peasants in Lombardy the poorest and most wretched of all laborers. " The women at thirty-five look sixty, and people die young in this world of misery." The condition of the city poor is something appaling. In Venice there were, in 1870, 35,728 paupers, eighteen times the number there were last century, 13,000 more than in 1860, and 2,000 more than in 1867. In the pearl factories of the "Queen of the Adriatic" workmen are paid from 26 to 30 centimes per day, while the average earnings of the 900,000 Lombardian female flax-spinners is only one franc per week! Vice of the most hideous type prevails, and in Naples almost transcends belief.

The Pall Mall Gazette's Berlin despatch says the proposal to cancel the agreement with the Crown of Hanover, and to abolish doned if convicted, but the principle will be the Guelph fund, has been overruled by Bissaved. The correspondent adds, all this is marck, who has asked for delay, in order to the subject on the attention of the GovernCabinet." The foregoing is the echo of whatmerely a rumor, and comes from nobody in give the Duke of Cumberland time to reconsider his determination

CANADIAN NEWS.

-Lake Manitoba is frozen hard enough for teams.

-The majority of the Ottawa mills have

-Cock fighting takes place at Point St Charles on Sundays. -The ringleaders of the Quebec June riots

will be tried next week. The Tilley contested election case is post-

poned till December 13th. The fog horn erected at Port Colborne cost

over two thousand dollars. The great mining stock panic still con-

tinues to excite San Francisco. A grand commercial convention will be held at New Orleans on December 3rd.

A Chatham firm of auctioneers last week sold live stock to the value of \$7.000.

The Dominion Telegraph Company has opened an office in Florenceville, N.B. -Amid quite a flurry of snow, a plowing

match took place at Truro on Tuesday. There are 6,645 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$675,776,000, in the United States. -The Mennonites have applied to place

their school under the Board of Educa--Wm. Long, of Peterbero', was killed by the falling of a tree at Bobcaygeon on Satur-

It is said that a New York boat builder wants Hanlan to go into business with him

Ridgetown has a second weekly paper. It s called the Telephone, and is independent in politics.

Sweet potatoes, weighing from four to five and a half pounds, have been raised in Goderich this season.

A chicken social is the latest species of entertainment. One was held at Springfield an evening or two ago. An opposition ferry to be run at later hours

than the present boats, is to be started between Windsor and Detroit. -The St. John's, N. B., temperance people are agitating to have the Canada Temperance

Act put into operation there. The editor of the Stayner San promises to marry the young lady who brings the largest number of subscribers for the next two months

A seizure was made at Port Colborne, on Monday last, by the Custom officials of a small boat loaded with six barrels of snnggled oil. A new Roman Cathelic Cathedral is to be creeted at Chatham, N. B. A thousand dollars towards it has been subscribed in St.

John. -Messrs. King and Dennis, surveyors, have arrived at Winnipeg from Battleford with their parties. Their operations are concluded.

-The Texan train robbers have been tracked north to Pembina. A detective and one of them shot each other dead in the post office there.

The Austrian official report charges Turkey with having in various ways promoted insurrection and resisted the Austrian occupation of Bosnia.

All the nice young men in Windsor are in a

flutter of excitement. A gold-headed cane is shortly to be voted on there for the handsomest man in the town. A cat belonging to William Duncan, of Bluevale, last week gave birth to a kitten with two

heads, two tails, and eight feet, all perfectly The Government have published a long despatch to Lord Lytton, in which they throw the blame of the Afghanistan affair on the

shoulders of the Gladstone Government. It is expected that the Victoria railway will to Haliburton by the 150 4 My Lorg.-I have been instructed by the This will give direct communication between

The Royal Commission has found the

ex-Governor of British Columbia not guilty

of attempting to bribe a member of Parlia-Hon. Mr. Langevin, the new Postmaster-General, has caused a daily mail to be put on the St. Clair Branch railway. The late Government were memorialized time and again, but would not grant the accommodation .-

Chatham Planet. A Ratepayers' Protection Society has been formed in Cookstown. The object of the Society is stated to be to enquire into all municipal affairs of the different townships, and to bring the voice of the ratepayers to bear on

extravagance and injustice. The St. Thomas Times states that next year substantial prizes will be offered at the Yarmouth agriculture show for babies two years old, one year old, and six months old, and very strangely adds, "Parties interested should make a note of this and govern themselves ac-

cordingly. There recently died in the House of Refuge at Berlin Jacob Schmidt, at the age of ninetysix years and seven months. He was an old veteran, having been a soldier with Napoleon I., in the war against Russia, and had a vivid recollection of the burning of the ill-fated City

of Moscow. -The Elora Express says that Mr. Thos. Thorne, formerly of Gnelph, is the father of a boy sixteen months old who has a pair of side whiskers the size of which a sixteen year old boy would fight hard to aspire to, and moreover which gents at twenty couldn't begin to raise. The boy is healthy-looking and seems to enjoy having his whiskers pulled to see if there is any deception.

THE ST. HENRI AFFAIR.

It appears as if the outrage at St. Henri is

to be allowed to pass into oblivion so far as

are concerned. Although attention has freabout 8d. In Milan "the laborers are treated quently been called to the necessity of having worse than dogs." Signor Cardani, director an investigation in order to fix the guilt of the outrage on the proper parties, nothing has been done. We fear that a deliberate attempt has been made to hush the matter up, and that the Quebec Government is directly re- are." The Republicans are greatly excited sponsible for it. It is very unfortunate for at this threat of a coup d'etut, and talk of imthat the Quebec Government is directly rethe province to be governed by a man so weak peaching the DeBroglie Ministry is renewed. as Mr. Joly. He cannot enforce the law for The correspondent says:—"The public must as Mr. Joly. He cannot enforce the law for The correspondent says:—"The public must fear of offending, and he cannot defy it, for know exactly what was this duty, which that would be political suicide; so he plays fast and loose, and like a pig in water cuts | The Cabinet of the 16th of May is pledged by his own throat while endeavouring to keep the words of DeFourton; if he persists in himself affoat. It falls little short of an outrage trying to evade the jurisdiction of the electothat an affair of this kind should go unpunished. because some problematical political difficulty may arise through the prosecution himself before an unimpeachable tribune. being persisted in. Should no action be taken | Such words cannot be allowed to pass with-

London, November 19 .- While the relations between England and Russia bave

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

during the past week assumed a more pacific complexion, and events have given reason for hope that European peace will be preserved, it is understood that the Afghan war will be prosecuted and that the first advance of English troops will be made within a few days. The advice of some of the best military authorities is strongly against this advance being made until next spring, but political considerations and the urgent appeals of the Indian Government have overridden these opinions. The object of a winter campaign will be the seizure of Cabul, Candahar and Herat, and it is said in Government cireles that the permanent occupation and annexation of at least one-half of Afghanistan is

resolved upon. The Times, in its leader, says: "The ultimatum has been refused. The result, we believe, is that the issue has now been left in Lord Lytton's hands. We may expect to hear in a few hours what action he intends to take. He will probably occupy the Khyber and Kharum Passes, and make some advances with the Quettah column."

London, November 21 .- The Post, in its leading editorial, says: "When it became evident some days ago that the Ameer intended to persevere in his disdainful reticence. frontier commanders received orders to be in readiness to commence operations this morning. The simple duty of yesterday's Cabinet Council was to learn whether any change in the Ameer's attitude would necessitate an alteration in these instructions. If the Ameer has sent no reply, it only remains for the troops to execute the original orders. The advance has probably begun."

LONDON, November 20 .- The Telegraph's correspondent in a desputch dated Peshawur, November 20, says :- Travelling from Thuli yesterday past the Kharum force, advancing, 30 miles of road was covered with troops, elephants, camels and cattle. The Peshawur force is marching into Jamrood to-day. The Ameer is again spreading a report that the Russians will defend Candahar.

A despatch from Lahore on Thursday says - If the attack on Fort Ali Musjid is successful, the advanced brigade will press forward, and encamp outside the Pass. It is only intended to push the advance of this column to Dakka, near Lalpura, this year. The Quettah column will halt at Rishen until it is gained by Gen. Stewart. The Kharum column has occupied Fort Ahemedishams. Up to eight o'clock last evening no news had been received concerning the attack on Fort Ali Musjid.

Loxpon, November 21.—The Standard's corspondent telegraphs from the camp of the Khyber column, Thursday, at day-break, 28 follows:-The first and second brigades have long since started. The first intends to turn Fort Ali Musjid by the mountain road, whilst the second attacks the mountain Khabaskos, commanding the fort on which the Afghans have placed a battery. The third and fourth brigades are just about to start by the main road up the pass, but this latter movement is only intended as a demonstration, as it is thought the turning movement will compel

the Afghans to abandon their defences. LAHORE, November 21 .- The British force advancing from Quettah has arrived at Rushlak, ten miles distant. The cold is intense. About 100 men are sick in each regiment. Warm clothes are urgently required. Anxiety is felt regarding the weather. The proclamation of the viceroy has been read to the Belooch Chiefs, stating that war will only be waged against the Ameer, and advising the people to remain at their homes. The Quettah column numbers 5,260 men. A division commanded by Licut.-General Donald Stewart, numbering 6,330 men has left Moultan

for Quettah. Bucssets, November 21.-The Russian organ, Le Nord, in a leading article on the Afghanistan war, says: "Reports which will doubtless be propagated relative to complications between England and Russia, may be characterized beforehand as false. All prospect. of such eventuality may be put out of question with perfect assurance."

A despatch from Berlin reports that Gen Kauffman, in presenting a sword to the Afghan Envoy at Tashkend for transmission to the Ameer, declared that whoever sided with Russia need not fear that a hair of his bead would be injured.

A despatch from Thull says it is reported that the garrison of the first fortress in Kharum Valley is prepared to capitulate when summoned. The column is in splendid spirits, and cager for the advance. No answer has been received from the

Ameer and the British troops have been

ordered to advance. From all sources it seems clear that war has actually begun. The Ameer spreads a report that the Russians will defend Candahar. PESTI, November 20.-The Austrian Red Book comprises documents showing that Turkey officially organized and fostered resistance to Austrian occupation; Turkey sent

regular troops, disguised as Bashi-Bazouks

into Bosnia, organized the Albanian League,

and after these preparations for insurrection, broke off negotiations regarding the conven-MADRID, November 22.—The Correspondencia de Espana asserts that several European Cabinets have informed the Swiss Government of their intention to recall their representatives from Berne if Switzerland continues to give refuge to anarchists from all

countries. This statement is improbable. PARIS, November 22 .- A despatch says the conditions of the duel between Gambetta and De Fourton provided only for one exchange of shots. At the conclusion the seconds shook hands, the principals lifted their hats, and all left the ground. Ritle pistols were used. The conditions of the duel—single fire at 35 paces—remind one of the burlesque encounter at the Vaudeville Theatre, with "swords at 10 paces." The duel will excite laughter and surprise, and will add nothing to the reputation of the parties. As De Fourton chose the weapons, his seconds pro-

bably laid down the conditions. DeFourton, in a speech in the Chamber of Deputies, said :- "If I had done my duty, you (the Left) would not be sitting where you would have paralyzed the will of the nation. ral inquiry commission, the duty of the Chambers will be to force him to explain by the Government to bring the offenders to out explanation, and the public will not be justice it will be the duty of the reassured till it knows what the 16th of May Opposition to bring the matter before Cabinet contemplated against individual libthe Quebec Assembly at its next session. erty, and what the present Government is in. If this is not done we hope some a position to do to protect them from the rement and compel them to take action in the premises.—Ottawa Herald. the Republican newspapers have been saying since the speech was delivered.

## The True Witness.

AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, AND WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING POST" IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

--AT-761 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL

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

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27

### NOTICE.

Subscribers should notice the date on the label attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription.

Subscribers who do not receive the TRUE WITNESS regularly should complain direct to our Office. By so doing the postal authorities can be the sooner notified, and the error, if there be any, rectified at once. See to it that the paper bears your proper address.

: Subscribers, when requesting their addresses to be changed, will please state the name of the Post Office at which they have been receiving their papers, as well as their new address. When making remittances, always date your letter from the Post Office address at which you receive your paper.

NEW AGENTS.

NEW AGENT .- Mr. J. M. Duff has kindly consented to act as our agent in West Frampion and vicinity. He is authorized to receive subscriptions for the Evening Post and True

Mr. J. P. Kelly, of Brockville, has kindly consented to act as our agent in the above place. He will receive subscriptions for the Evening Post and True Witness.

Mr. T. R. LEAHY is authorized to solicit and collect subscriptions for the Evening Post and TRUE WITNESS.

Mr. Thomas Malone is our special and only agent for Kingston and Portsmouth. He is authorized to solicit and collect subscriptions for the Evening Post and Tave

Mr. Thomas Sheehan, of Quebec, is our authorized agent in that city for the sale of the Evening Post and the collection of subscriptions for the Evening Post and TRUE WITNESS

### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

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

### THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Eastern Question looks warlike again. The British troops are marching against the Ameer, and the Ameer is said to have boasted that some of his territory, if not all, will be defended by Russian troops. This looks like business, and, if it is so, we shall not be disappointed. The Ameer would never defy the power of Great Britain unless he had substantial reasons for believing that Russia was at his back. No matter what protestations of peace the Czar may make, facts are against him. Protestations are useless, and worse, they are not reliable. Turkey protested that she did not officially sanction or aid the | ation with both of them. This unexpressed, resistance of the Bosnians to the Austrian occupation, and it now appears that the that Mr. Tilley should fail in raising a loan, Austrian Red Book contains documents is a proof of this. Canada wants money. showing that Turkey officially resisted the H the Conservatives did not get into Austrians. Ordinary pledges in cases such as these are evaded and Russia may pledge as much as she likes. Yet she has her eye on India and she will plant her foot there if she of them, would rejoice if the Government

### PEDESTRIANISM.

much attention in the world. Of this class hope that Mr. Tilley will be successful. Of the of pedestrians there are now three before the result, we have no doubt. Money can always be public: O'Leary, the champion walker of the | had in England on good security. The English world; Corkey, the champion walker of Great | people will soon get over their doubts about Britain; and a fruit-vendor named Campana, who, at Bridgeport, Conn., has just walked 521 | ing so much about Free Trade that they do miles in 141 hours 40 minutes. Each man appears to have his supporters, and it is confi- ists in Canada, but many Free Traders are dently alleged that O Leary can walk 550 converted to the Protectionist view when miles in 144 hours. His greatest performance they open their eyes to the fact that what was 520]; miles in 138 hours 58 minutes and 10 | may answer one country may not answer seconds, but we must remember that he had left | another. his only competitor, Vaughan, 20 miles behind. O'Leary had, in fact, no reason to force the pace. The match was his, and he neither had the previous performances of himself, nor anyone else, to urge him to make a longer record. He had beaten all previous performances, and he was thus then deprived of that vitality which competition inspires. Now, in the case of Corkey, who walked 521 in something like two hours more than O'Leary took to walk 5201, the case was different. Corkey must have strained every nerve to beat O'Leary's time. He was sustained and encouraged by rivalry, and he had to beat O'Leary's record if possible. But it took him two hours more to beat that record by threequarters of a mile. The same may be said of selves." Will he take the responsibility of Campana, although, by the way, the reports heading a procession condemned by we have seen throw some doubt upon the the Protestant clergymen, nearly the whole accuracy of the measurement of the track. of the magistrates, the judges on the No doubt when O'Leary has the same com- bench, and the almost unanimous voice petition that Corkey and Campana had, he of the people of the Province? This would tons of railway iron; in 1877, not a thousand will, if well, we believe, beat either of them. O'Leary, it is said, has offered to bet \$5,000 | toms to undertake, and we venture to exthat he can cover 550 in six days, and we press an opinion that he will think twice field, the great centre of that branch of inwould not be surprised if he succeeded.

### TRAMPS.

A contemporary of ours was too hard on tramps the other day when it advised the people, if asked for assistance by tramps, to offer them work, and if the tramps refused to work to turn them from the door. This is a harsh advice, and it is not safe to follow it in all cases. In the first place a man may have no work to offer, and in the second place, there they could get it. These men have become tramps because of their infirmities. Sickness or disease has forced them to abandon their work, and take to the road. In many cases these unfortunates are more to be pitied than despised, and while maudlin sympathy may be out of place, yet too severe chastisement may be equally wrong. The vagabond tramp is not hard to recognize; the unfortunate tramp may be more difficult to find out. Nor do we think that tramps take to the business for the love of it. There are not many men who will not work if they can get it. The man who can work and who refuses is worse than a tramp, because he means to steal. But while it may be necessary to exercise caution in the giving of charity, yet it is, too, necessary to exercise caution in the refusing of it, unless we want to hear of some more cases like that that recently took place in New York, where the "tramp," after asking for charity, turned from the door, burst into tears, and fellstarved to death.

COL. GEORGE SMITH. The readers of the TRUE WITNESS will remember a Col. Smith, who last year gave information to the authorities about the "Popish plot," concocted, conspired and to be carried out by the St. Jean Baptiste Infantry Company against the Orangemen. Eight rifles were borrowed from the Captain of the Company by the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Society. Col. Smith got wind of it, and forthwith concocted the most imfamous calumnies and gave information of a "conspiracy" to murder the Orangemen. This Col. Smith wrote-nay, telegraphed to Ottawa. Assassination was abroad and the telegraph should be used. There were #200 stand of arms secreted to attack the brethren," said Col. Smith. This was alarming, and of course an enquiry was held; the captain of the company was found out, the armory was searched, the "conspiracy" was exploded, and the informer, Colonel Smith, was openly denounced; no satisfaction was given to a demand for an enquiry, but Colonel Smith, the informer, obtained an appointment as Shipping Master for the Port of Montreal. This is his reward! It is thus the work goes on, and let us see how it is done. Colonel Smith is a Reformer, Mr. Mackenzie appointed him before he left office, and now that appointment is ratified by Sir John A. Macdonald. Chips of the one block, of course, Sir John A. Macdonald saw that Colonel Smith would be looked after, and it is thus miserable calumniators, who fear to criminate themselves. find their reward; and it is thus the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie appoints, and Sir John A. Macdonald ratifies that appointment, thus proving what we often said, that it is six of one and

## MR. TILLEY'S MISSION.

in their power to discredit Mr. Tilley's mission to England. It appears to us that the Reform press would rejoice if the mission was the Protectionists, and Reformers, like Conservatives, care for nothing except what tends to the advancement of the interest of their party. The country is a secondary considervet well-known desire of the Reform press. power the Reformers would have been obliged to borrow. Money must be had by some party and yet the Reformers, or at least some failed in negotiating a loan. This is certainly not fair, yet who cares for what is fair in Canada so long as party is concerned? Not Long distance walking has of late occupied | many, but the few who do care will express a the effects of Protection. They have been hearnot understand why we should be Protection-

### ORANGEISM.

We learn from the Herald of the 25th inst., that "an Ottawa despatch to a Western paper says that it is understood in this city that the Minister of Customs will next year head the Orange procession in Montreal. A comment on this piece of intelligence is that it is the least he can do for Orangeism, which has done so much for him." This is a piece of news, if it be news, indeed. We are somewhat slow to credit the statement. In the first place, it would be unbecoming in a Cabinet Minister to head a procession of men who were afraid to confess that they were Orangemen, for fear of "criminating thembe a serious thing for the Minister of Cus-

Hon. Mr. McKenzie Bowell is the enemy of Canada, then he will head, or attempt to head, the procession. If he is the enemy of the Conservative party he may do the same, but, with all our antagonism to himself and his political surroundings, we do not think him such a fool as the "Ottawa despatch" took him to be. It is too soon to begin the excitement about "next year" yet. We look are tramps who are not able to work, even if at the future of Orangeism in Montreal in this light: If it is for the welfare of Conservatism, of Liberalism or any other political ism that the Orangemen should attempt a parade, then a parade will be attempted. With politicians it is simply a matter of party, and if party benefits, or is likely to benefit, by an attempt at a procession, then the attempt will be made. But we shall see.

### PARTY.

It is a pity that the Hon. Mr. Joly and Sir John A. Macdonald are not in the same boat. They would make an admirable team. They are both perfect gentlemen, only the one swears a little, and the other is, perhaps, too nervous for English taste. But they are splendid politicians. We would venture a wager that if an irate elector interviewed Sir John A. Macdonald about his Cabinet appointments or Colonel Smith; or if another equally irate elector interviewed the Hon. Mr. Joly about the St. Henri shooting affair, that in each case the poor elector would come away satisfied, but confused. They would bother their men with reasons and causes, overpower them with attention, and the poor dupes would leave in a fog. But this is the special object for which politicians exist. We are however, prepared to admit that there are menures associated both with the Reform Legislature in Quebec and the Conservative Government in Ottawa which we cannot fail to commend. Mr. Joly has saved the Province a good sum of money one way and the other, and his efforts at retrenchment merit the apwe believe, good for the country. But these do not concern the Irish Catholics exclusively, and while Irish Catholics may support Mr. Joly in his efforts at retrenchment, and Sir John A. Macdonald in his Protection policy, yet neither of them appears to care a snap of their fingers about anything which concerns the honour of the Irish Catholics, either of the Province or of the Dominion. "How will it affect the Party?" That is the question that is put when St. Henri outrages have to be bottled up, or Col. Smiths have to be appointed. Party is God, and law, honourtruth, religion-nay, Christ Himself would be sacrificed to carry Party to a triumphant end. The Government of the country is conducted on the principle that every man has his price. It is this that works all the mischief, and until there is a reform in the civil service we do not see how it is to be remedied. Meanwhile some papers appear to think that we should have nothing to say in the matter at all. But the Post was established to annoy people, and we hope it is succeeding.

### OUR POLICY.

The St. John Freeman cannot understand why the Post supports the policy of the present Government on the Protection question, while we must, at the same time, support Sir John A. Macdonald. We, on The Reform papers appear to be doing all the contrary, cannot understand the Freeman's difficulty in not understanding us at a glance. It requires no magnifying glass to see that we are Protectionists, that a failure. Such a failure would be a blow to Sir John A. Macdonald is a Protectionist, that the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie Bowell is a Protectionist-and, so, upon that point, we are all tarred with the one brush. Now, being Protectionists, and Protection being the great question at stake, what are we to do but give an independent support to the party that pinned Protection to its banner? We did not support Sir John A. Macdonald; nor did we support his party because it was Conservative, but because it meant Protection. How could we as Protectionists support the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie? The thing was impossible. We would rather be independent of both the parties, but on the question of Protection, and on that question only, we were, and are, with the Conservatives. This, to us, appears to be plain enough, and we marvel at our contemporary's difficulty in not understanding us. If the Reformers were Protectionists, we would have given them an independent support on the same grounds. It was not the party, but it was the particular policy of the party that we stood by. When that particular policy is settled, then we shall be free to adopt such a line of action as will be best calculated to advance the special interests for which the Post was established.

### PROTECTION IN ENGLAND.

There are indications that before long the question of Protection es. Free Trade will be the question of the day in England. Ten years ago no one heard of Protection in Great Britain, and very few politicians could give an intelligent definition of what was meant by it. Now, every man entering public life must understand what is meant by Protection, and must be able to discuss it in all its details. It is debated in societies and discussed on 'Change. It appears from a report just published that the export trade of Eng land is in many important particulars reduced of late. For instance, we learn that-

In 1872 Great Britain exported hardware and cutlery to the value of £5,089,000. In 1877 her exports were worth only £3,335,000, a decrease in five years of nearly 35 per cent. In 1872 she exported 44,000 tons of unwrought steel; in 1877 only 24,000 tons, a decrease of 45 per cent. In 1872 she exported 945,000 the trade of the whole country, give one a clear view of the decrease of the trade of Shefbefore he does anything of the kind. If the dustry. The returns relating to the Ameri-

can branch of the British Iron trade are even more suggestive. In 1872 Great Britain sent the States \$5,814,000 worth of bar, rod and hoop iron; in 1877, only \$1,584,000 worth. In 1872 her exports of railroad bars were valued at \$15,778,000; in 1877, at \$6,000. In 1872 her steel exports were worth \$4,033,000; in 1877, \$1,808,000. In 1872 her exports of cutlery amounted to \$8,891,000; in 1877, \$5,363, 000. These articles are those in which Sheffield is mainly concerned; but the figures respecting other industries are also remarkable, for example, the exports to the States of clothing, cotton goods, silks, etc. :-

Clothing, including ho-\$7,081,000 18,642,000 siery...... Cotton manufactures. Earthenware and china.
Flax manufactures....
Glass and glasswares...
Silk manufactures.... 21,220,000 21,220,000 5,834,000 36,341,000 5,727,000 20,439,000 1,521,000 14,216,000 25,583,000 17,472,000

\$159,639,000 \$105,556,000 These figures must set thoughtful people thinking. There can be no doubt that the stagnation in English trade is attributed to foreign competition. The United States, Belgium and France, are pushing England to the wall, and unless measures are taken to stop the movement before long England will experience the fate of Athens and of

SOME ERROES. It is an error to suppose that the Irish people are "Britishers." The Imperial Crown is of "Great Britain and Ireland," and the Irish people are Irish and not Britons. In fact, there is no word which embraces Ireland except "Empire" and "Imperial." It is another mistake to suppose that these Irish people should be "thankful" to England when the House of Commons passes a law calculated to benefit Ireland. The Irish people do not owe thanks" to England for anything she does. Ireland is entitled to justice, and justice is impossible until Ireland has a Legislature of her own. Another mistake is to suppose that proval of every man who is not the slave to there is law in Canada when there is only his party, just as the Protection question is, Party interest, before which everything gives way, and through which culprits can be saved from the gallows, or innocent people, like the Aylwards, given to the executioner. Another mistake is to suppose that the people of Canada are loyal, for we say it with regret that, sub rosa, one-half of them are either Aunexationists or Canada First men, but who will candidly tell you that they cannot arow it. Another mistake is to think that merit or talent commands any position in the Cabinet, when all appointments are made because of religion and nationality. Still another mistake is to suppose that it is a crime to swindle a Corporation or to defraud the Minister of Public Works There is another mistake, and that is to imagine chain-stone is of any value, or that condemned bricks ought not to be paid for without a word of enquiry. There is still another mistake, and that is to expect that every man who edits a paper is the personal enemy of all members of associations that he may attack. But it is a greater error still is to find that there are men silly enough to think that they glorify God by damning the Pope, and that they would aid civil and religious liberty by conspiring to secure the ascendency of one set of citizens over another. But as we become civilized these mistakes will pass away, and anyone who tries to retard our progress from the semi-barbarism we are to civilization, will be making the greatest mistake of all.

### FOREST TIMBER.

We publish to-day an important letter from a well informed correspondent on the destruction of forest timber. The question is, no doubt, one that will at some time engage the attention of Parliament, but when that some time will be is a question we are not prepared to answer. In all European countries, and, indeed, in parts of America, the unnecessary destruction of forest timber is a punishable offence, and tree culture is encouraged by Acts of Parliament. In a place such as Canada, where timber is the chief article of production, precaution against the wholesale weeding out of our forest timber is more than ever a necessity, unless people are prepared to accept the view that there is enough of timber for many generations to come, and let the future take care of itself. This, however, is not the view of statesmen, whatever they are, and as statesmen, or people considered as such, rule the destiny of the country, they may be induced to "take into their serious consideration" whether or not it is worth while to protect future generations of Canadians against the possible scarcity of timber for exportation. The protection already given to forest timber is too slight, and the encouragement for timber culture is nil. About Canadian farms there is a chilling nudity, as the settlers appear determined to destroy every vestige of beauty in their clearings. With some taste, clumps of evergreens or maple might, here and there, be left standing, and the farmers could thus make beautito be destroyed, and instead of turning the forest into farms, made beautiful by the clustering monarchs of the woods, one sees a chilly landscape, crowded with the decaying trunks, like a wilderness of graveyards. Nothing chills the traveller in Canada so much as the coldness and sterility which surrounds Canadian farm houses, and we are this regard has something to do with the repugnance that townspeople have to farm life. They see the farm and they shudder, and prefer even the hardships and poverty of city life, to the cold bleakness of the farm. In tons. These figures, though they apply to this they are wrong, and the remedy, if they became farmers, would be in their own hands. Again, one never sees a quickset fence, and

be found cheaper than the hideous "snake fences" which appear to satisfy the wealthiest farmers in the country. We can understand the immigrant, hurrying to erect his shanty, or his log hut, and having all his time occupied by tilling the soil, being obliged to take such rude fences as he can, but the old taste. But the ambition of a Canadian farmer appears to culminate in erecting a substantial house and a huge barn, and of taste he appears to know nothing. It is a pity that this should be so, but so it is.

THE "QUEBEC MERCURY" ON HOME RULE.

The Quebec Mercury stabs at the Home

Rule movement through quotations from another journal. This is cowardly! Let the Mercury speak for itself, if, indeed, it can speak with knowledge upon the Home Rule subject at all. But it is not necessary to understand Irish movements in order to con demn them. The fact of such movements originating in Ireland, and having the supmistaken sound, but no substantial reason is ment, there ought to be some that can give reasons why it stabs at the Home Rule cause. Will the Mercury try its hand?

### "A FAMOUS FENIAN."

An evening contemporary, noted for its

St. Patrick," gave a long and somewhat gra-

The "Famous Fenian" turned out to be of "Responsible Government." Condon, and the correspondent described the when, where and hows of Fenianism and all its surroundings. Of Fenianism we know noquite another matter when the Irish character is assailed by hitting at the Fenian organizatic . To condemn the policy of Fenian- the Finance Department in an embarrassing ism is one thing, and we would not say a word against our contemporary if it thought proper to do so, but to ridicule the character of the Irish people through Fenianism is they say, and forthwith Mr. Tilley goes quite another anair. Most Irishmen can tole- to London to negotiate a loan. The latter, and this evening contemporary of ours came into power they found themselves commits a great mistake if it thinks that the hampered by engagements made by their most loyal Irishman could read its foul predecessors to the amount of ninety-six milfeelings of resentment to the libeller. Vul- gagements loans were negotiated in England, garisms are written for Irishmen by this and that, notwithstanding the most rigid to heap ridicule upon a people who speak a language which is not their own. The correspondent signs himself "Trebor," and if he was known he is probably some newsvendor who supplies copy to order for any market; but the paper that publishes such calumnies is worse than the the two extremes. No doubt Mr. Cartwright correspondent. The only way we could set has left the Finance Department in an unsatoff this insolence would be to write to some of our friends in England to interview a collier in Lancashire, or a clod-hopper in | Money has to be paid in January, and it was not Yorkshire. What would the English people think of the "English" these enlightened sons of toil would utter? If the morality and language of these men were portrayed, how many Englishmen would hang their heads with shame? The Star but poorly repays the support it at one time received from the Irish Catholics by sneering at "gintlemin" who are Irish, and it exhibits a weak retaliation by inserting offensive "correspondence," because these Irishmen have found the Star to be an enemy in disguise.

THE AYLWARDS. The latest story started by the now responsible journal of Montreal, in order to hoodwink the public, is a denial that the Honorable Minister of Customs ever said, "If the he did not expect the Conservatives would Aylwards are not hanged, I'll bring 5,000 Orangemen to Belleville and hang them myself." This very responsible paper might ful what is now all bleakness. The farmer | give us some proof that the Honorable Minisappears to look upon every tree as an enemy [ ter of Customs did not use the language alleged, but instead of that this very responsible journal simply calls our statement "a malicious invention." But this is not all. Not satisfied with championing its political friend, the Honorable Minister of Customs, the now responsible journal adds "no such words having been used, no such words having ever before been charged as having satisfied that the absence of taste displayed in | been used by Mr. Bowell." This is too much for our seriousness, and we may retort it is simply "a malicious invention;" such words have been used and such words have been, over and over again, attributed to Mr. Bowell. Who denies that Mr. Bowell did not use the language which, we repeat, is alleged? Who, but a political partizan, whose policy it is to serve Mr. the country, than to pay less to contractors

News and the now responsible journal of Montreal, but neither give one particle of proof. It may be said that the onus of proof rests upon us, but our case is already proven, for it was generally believed in Ontario that Mr. Mackenzie Bowell did use the language. We said that that language was alleged, and farmer should show some more evidences of so it was, by thousands. Not only was it "never charged" against Mr. Bowell, but it was generally charged, and generally believed in. If it is not true, Mr. Bowell has been wronged for years, and no notice taken of it; but in face of the general allegation that it was Mr. Mackenzie Bowell who used the language, the now responsible journal in Montreal, will excuse us if we take its denial as a piece of partizanship and nothing more. This responsible journal has more than once shown its colors of late, and we are not in the least surprised that they are new defiantly Orange as well as responsible.

### THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

Scotland is in the ascendant, and plaid and tartans are all the rage. The jubilant port of the majority of the people, gives the descendants of the Highland claus in Canada key note. At once it is accepted that such a are furbishing up the memories of And Lang thing must be wrong and forthwith it is con- Syne, and all the characteristics of Gaelie demned by bell, book and candle-light, by glory appear to inspire them as they prepare men who know no more about it than we do for the jubilee. Thistles bristle in every about the sea-weeds at the bottom of the At- "bonnet," whether it be of "Bonnie Dunder lantic. The Mercury, for instance, stabs at or of a rival, and every Scotchman feels himthe Home Rule movement, and we venture | self a bigger man now that a countryman of the mild statement that it knows no more his is placed at the helm of state. And about Home Rule than we do about why not? Their bards have sung the praises the supposed hole through the sun. But of love of country in many an inspiring lay, Home Rule is Irish, and that is enough to and lads and lassies here in Canada are giving furnish food for editorial stabs in the dark a responsive throb to the appeals which Why does not the Mercury boldly express an | Scott trumpeted when he asked if there was opinion of its own, and not seek to hide its a man with soul so dead." This is as it head under a contemporary's bushel? Home ought to be. Irishmen honour Dufferin and Rule is a debatable question, at least it ought take some pride in the impress which his to be a debatable question, but we never name has left on Canadian statescripte. heard of it, or saw it debated in a Canadian Scotchmen and all others should welcome paper yet. Here it is condemned with no his successor, and refrain from drawing comparisons. Let the new Governor-General get given for that condemnation. As for our a fair trial, and if he wins the plaudits of part, we would be delighted to be enlightened the people, he, too, will be honoured in the upon the subject, and out of the many papers | memory of the nation. But we should that have denounced the Home Rule move- be careful not to overdo those receptions, for fulsome laudation would be obnoxious and intelligent reasons for the heroic course they | unbecoming. We can all join with our Scotch pursued. It would certainly be more honour- friends in making a merry jubilee, and then able for the Quebec Mercury to take a bold | prove that we mean to be a people, one and stand, express its own opinion, and give indissoluble. Irishmen have had their turn, and we are sure that as there has been no sycophancy in the one instance, there will be none in the other. The manly and outspoken allegiance of a free people is a noble virtue. and, as Canadians are free, none other will "historical" statement on the "mythical become them. But we can all lend a hand to swell the chorns of respect for authority phic account of an interview between one of represented in the person of the Marquis of its correspondents and "A Famous Fenian." | Lorne, who will symbolize the great blessings

### A MUDDLE.

There is a great row in the Department of thing, and we want to know less, but it is | Finance. The present Administration charges the late Administration with wilfully neglecting the finances of the country and in placing position. This, say the Conservatives, was done to place obstacles in the way of the incoming Administration. There is no money vate the former, no Irishman can listen to the Reformers reply by saying that when they calumnies upon his race without entertaining | lions of dollars. In order to meet these enfamous" correspondent, who attempts conomy, deficits were unavoidable. Meanwhile contracts stand still, and contractors are angry. Again, the Reformers taunt the Conservatives with the Protection question, and say that it is a will-o'-the-wisp, which "appears to be farther away the nearer you approach it." The truth appears to us between isfactory condition. Some provision should have been made to meet coming engagements. prudent of Mr. Cartwright to allow September to pass without having made any provision to meet his engagements. This plea that the Reformers did not expect to be benten is not enough. Whether they were beaten or not that was no reason why the Finance Minister should not have made preparations to meet his engagements. But we cannot entertain the charges that Mr. Cartwright purposely neglected to do this in order to embarrass the incoming administration. Mr. Cartwright did not, we believe, expect that the Reformers would have been beaten. There was neglect on his part, no doubt; neglect, too, which approached the culpable, but we do not believe that it was done to throw obstacles in the way of the Conservatives because

### THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

There is no reason why Canada cannot produce the material and make all the machinery necessary to build the Pacific Railway from ocean to ocean. We have the coal, iron, brain and muscle, and we see no reason why obstacles to our monopoly of the work should not be removed. The Reformers will tell us that in the first place we must get the capital and then ask if, having the capital, we wish to build the road by monopoly or universal competition. In the former case-we are assured-the expense of the construction of the road will be much greater than the latter, and we answer, let it. Better build the road at a greater expense than allow the money to go out of the country. Better pay more for our axles, our rails, our cars and our locomotives to Canadians, and keep the money in

to make what they can and then leave. It will make labour dearer, say the Reformers; so much the better, say we, for dear labour is synonomous with good times the world over. It will make food dearer, we hear again, and still we see no harm in that, for if we pay more for what we cat and wear, so do we get more for what we do. What Canadians want is to put the money in circulation, and to keep it in the country. The working of the Pacific Railway and all its attendant consequences, should alone bring about a different state of affairs to that which we now experience. It would invite labor and thus create consumption, not against Home Rule. The Rev. Mr. and if we were able, as we ought, in a short time, to make everything required for its construction, we might expect to hear the workshops busy, the farmers thriving and the people far more prosperous than they are. To of Home Rule as ever he was. Not being "on allow outsiders to do the work, and then take the spot," the Spectator, we venture to say, may away all the profits, because these outsiders undertake to do the work cheaper, would be a penny wise and pound foolish indeed. How a people can grow richer by allowing others to come and take all the money out of the country it is not easy to conceive, but there are people whose policy it is to believe it, and we suppose they will continue to express their opinions to the end. But it should be the duty of Canadians to see to themselves first. Their own interests should be paramount, and anything that interferes with these interests should be placed on one | Rev. Mr. Bray time to accept the challenge? side. We should build our own railroads, dig our own canals and keep our money for our own uses, until such time at least as we succeed in building up a manufacturing industry which will enable us to compete with our neighbors.

"STIRRING UP RELIGIOUS ANIMOSI-

What do some of our contemporaries mean by "Stirring up religious animosities?" Is it "Stirring up religious animosities" to draw attention to the neglect shown to one portion of the people by those in power? Is it "Stirring up religious animosities" to remind the Irish Catholics of Canada that Sir John A. Macdonald has been making a fool of them? Is it "Stirring up freligious animosities" to draw attention to the fact that the first thing this Sir John A. Macdonald does is to appoint two sworn enemies of the Irish Catholics to them to have recourse to a lottery for the positions-one in his cabinet, and another to a position of trust in Montreal? Is it "Stirring up religious animosities" to remind the public that the Hon. Mr. Joly has been prosecuting a mock enquiry over the St. Henri \$1200, twelve lots in and around Montreal, shooting affair, and to point to the fact that he, too, is throwing dust in the eyes of the people? Is it "Stirring up religious animos- in fact five or six hundred things useful, ornaities" to defend principles which are held by a mental or both. Tickets are given in books large portion of the population? We confess to agents of whom they can be had for fifty we are in a mist. What are " religious animosities?" Is it to shoot people in cold blood and pass it over? No, the cry of stir- for all creeds will be eligible for admission to ring up religious animosities" comes from the the Hospital. The directors of the lottery wrong-loer, not from the wronged. Injustice has | been done, and if the people who have been outraged call for fair-play they are "Stirring up religious animosities." forsooth. It is as if a police authorities. It is another of those cries which deceive the people. Few men think of charging the Witness with "Stirring up religious animosities." Not at all, it is all right when it comes from that quarter! What matter if we refrain from being the aggressor what matter if we are always on the defence. never the attack; what matter if the columns of our journal may be searched in vain for a single word at which Protestants could take offence; what matter if we deprecate religious dissensions; but it we resist'a wrong, we suppose that we are "Stirring up religious animosi-

### THE "SPECTATOR."

The Spectator-excuse us, the Rev. Mr. Bray-is an independent man. He slashes at everybody, and everybody slashes at him. In the columns of his newspaper he writes as if singing the merry lay, "I care for nobody no, not I, and nobody cares for me." From a disputed question on theology, to a dissertation on Handel; from an analysis on cooking to the Home Rule movement, the Rev. Mr. Bray is, apparently, equally at home, driving a coach-and-four through other men's opinions, and sending them sweeping away like ninepins. This is all right, says the editor of the Spectator, because journalists know everything; and what they do not know, they pretend to know, and outside of what journalists pretend to know is not worth knowing at all. In this we agree with the Rev. Mr. Bray. There is only one species of perfect being, and that species belongs to the fourth estate, and first of that estate, as a matter of course, editors take a stand. But, after all. editors like other men, must disagree and we have, at present, a disagreement with the editor of the Spectator. If the editor of the Spectator wrote as a modest "we," and hid his name under the blushing anonymous, we could not notice him as "Mr. Editor," but when he writes as the heroic "I" we are obliged to speak of him as he is, the gentleman who is..." I am." To all his other virtues the Rev. Mr. Bray adds the virtue of being an Englishman, and being an Englishman he must, as a matter of course, know more about Ireland than the mere Irish themselves. He is not a Home Ruler-no, not he-he is not an "Obstructionist," that is worse, but he appears to know to a nicety what the Irish people should do, that is, if they had the "common sense" which the Rev. Mr. Bray possesses in so eminent a degree. He says that " people on the spot" are not always "the best judges of their own affairs," and illuswent through a lunatic asylum and that he doing much, owing to the great depression in | ber of names to the imperial roll of fame.

spot" were the best judges of their own business. It is a pity that the Rev. Gentleman was not more precise and tell us to whom he referred, himself or the luna ties. We presume the keepers and managers were "upon the spot" as well as the lunatics. If "people on the spot" are not the best udges of their own affairs, why not rule Canada from Downing street, or why should the Spectator not be edited from the office of the Post? Yes, but we hear that " people on the spot," Mr. Butt and others, have pronounced against "obstruction." Yes, but Bray must confess that Mr. Butt, being "on the spot," is likely to know something more about Ireland than the editor of the Spectator can, and Mr. Butt is just as strongly in favor not feel the necessity of Home Rule, and the likelihood is that it does not understand it. But the Rev. Mr. Bray is an Englishman and a journalist, and these two qualifications justify him in pronouncing opinions upon questions affecting anything and everything over the world and under the world. If, however, he understands the Home Rule question so well we would like to break a lance with him and by that means we might find out whether those "on the spot" would shiver their timbers or unhorse their assailants? Has the

### THE LOTTERY.

Many a youth and maiden, many a lady fair and gallant gentleman reared in the lap of luxury had in their old age to cat the bitter bread of poverty, and to shiver on the streets through no fault of their own: helpless who have to do the same, and who das! have never known what comfort was. Which of us can be certain what to-morrow may bring forth, or that the millionaire of bring destitution on themselves through idleness, drunkenness, loose, disorderly or dissipated habits, that we erect charitable instiintions, and it is with that object in view that the Grey Nuns commenced a hospital for the aged and infirm some time since in Montreal. which unfortunately, they had to leave off for lack of sufficient funds to accomplish it. When, however, the state of affairs became known several wealthy and benevolent persons came to their assistance and, advising laudable purpose of making up the deficiency and completing the building, furnished them with valuable prizes for the same. Among those prizes are a fine lot and stone house near the village of Chateauguay, value for averaging in value \$600 each, a double action harp worth \$400, a draught horse, carriages, pictures, bronze statues, articles of certu, and cents each, or five for \$2.00. The Grey Nuns appeal to all Canada for help in this emergency and to Protestants as well as Catholics. are Messrs, W. H. Hingston, M. D., H. Judah, Q. C., J. W. McGauvran, R. Bellemare, Bonnissant, names that guarantee the success Grey Nun lottery is altogether distinct from the Sacred Heart.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Eliter of the TRUE WITNESS and Post.

the judicial murder of the poor Aylwards before the Montreal public, and had the subject discussed before the St. Patrick's Society in Patrick Maurice MacMahon, Marshal of present day, and that, too, at the end of a cens only beautiful in Himself, but He is generous this city. Then the Grit Government, who France. Duke of Magenta and President of tury that had thrown a shower of blood over hung the Aylwards, had their emissaries in the greatest nation history has ever known this old land of ours, from the dark cloud of to Himself; He communicates it freely to us, this city for several days to crush out discussion on the subject, and were ably assisted in so doing by men who would to-day have to hang their heads with shame if the division list was published in the Post, on the subject of relief for the Aylward orphans. I followed the case all through, and made

it hot for the then Government, for their part in the brutal affair. I went to Belleville, made full enquiry into the matter, and I most solemnly declare that the name of McKenzie Bowell was never mentioned as being the author of the braggart saying that, "If the Aylwards are not hanged. I'll bring 5.000 Orangemen to Belleville and hang them myself." The person who used the foul language was then an M.P., and to-day is a miserable drunken wretch.

Yours truly, An Irish Catholic. Montreal, November 22, 1878.

DESTRUCTION OF THE FOREST.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post Sin.—In the issue of the Evening Post of the 2nd instant, under the above heading, you briefly referred to that very important subject, "What will become of Canada when all the timber is gone?" Allow me, Mr. Editor, as one having considerable knowledge of the natives of Ireland, they are politically ostra- ried the Divine action of Catholicity so deeply supply of timber in that extensive region, north of Montreal, from the district of Three of Napoleon, of Chatham and of Bismarck people of this country. Now, in order that Rivers to the Lower Ottawn, to offer a few re-

marks in connection with that subject. Few, at a distance, are fully aware of the great devastation of that article, which has taken place during the last thirty years. That vast territory, once so densely studded with fine pine and other timber, is at present almost totally denuded of its valuable production without any proportionate benefit to the land; in consequence of the little attention given by the Government to the preservation of the forest, throughout that long period, the rulers always adopting "the penny wise and pound foolish policy" so detrimental to the best interests of the country. The banks of the Rivers L'Assomption, Lecorreau and other large streams, abundantly covered with valuable pine timber in times past, are now beginning to look quite naked, without any prospect of being ever again restored. There still remains, however, a large quantity of spruce, cedar and other fine timber, which will be likely destroyed by trestrates his remarks by telling us that he once passers, new that regular lumbermen are not us because we cannot furnish a certain num-

did not think that "the people on the the lumber trade, for the last few years; consequently the danger is increased, that even these timber limits will be pillaged in the winter season by trespassers without much advantage, either to the trespassers themselves or to the revenue of the country; particularly as it is now understood, that the system of bush ranging lately adopted by the Government is to be dispensed with for the time being, under the pretence of retrench-

Although bush-ranging was not made efficient as it ought to have been, yet it had the effect during the first year of its existence head alone, viz., trespass. from \$3.186.67 to measure the wanton destruction of our forests, so extensively carried out.

A BACKWOODSMAN. Rawdon, Nov. 11, 1878.

### THE CELTIC RACE. To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post.

DEAR SIR-1 read with much pleasure the castigation you gave the Quebec Mercura in vesterday's issue of your valuable journal. As you very justly remarked, the Mercury, instead of boldly and honestly producing original attacks of its own against the Irish element and against Irish nationality at home and abroad, has recourse to extracts and clippings from other journals. This style of attack would lead one to infer that the editor of that paper entertains a prejudice but has not the courage of his convictions, and does that indirectly which, for obvious reasons, he is afraid to do directly. As you have dealt with him on the Home Rule question, will you kindly allow me to make a few remarks on another article which appeared in the same journal some ten or twelve days ago. taken from the Quarterby Review, and treating of the Irish race. In that article it is stated that the great men which Ireland has produced have sprung, with a few brilliant exthe names of a whole host of them who in OHer and many there are also poor, infirm, and tinguished service to the empire at home and abroad, especially in the field and in the Senate. I confess I felt angry while reading the article, at the stupidity of the writer. It seems this class of people will to-day may not be the beggar of next week? | not allow us to forget our wrongs be we ever It is for the deserving poor, not for those who so willing, but keep constantly before the eyes of our memory the sad condition into which England brought our ancestors, and handicapped ourselves in the race for wealth, honor and fame in the British Empire. I wonder does the man forget, or did he ever know, that out of all the landed Celtic proprietors of Ireland, there were only two who at the beginning of the present century had retained the remnants of their estates-how, heaven only knows-these were the O'Connor Don, of Roscommon, and Daniel O'Connell, of Cahirciveen, in the County of Kerry. I wonder does he remember, or did he ever know, that Lish Catholics-Celts the greater majority of them -were not allowed commissions in the army until a comparatively late period, and that they had not the means of acquiring an education in their own country.

But if this scribbler in the Reciew or the Catholic Celts did not all the time furnish statesmen, philosophers, soldiers and orators to the world outside the British Empire, he is egregiously mistaken. True, we have not heard of Irish Catholic Celts leading British armies to victory, guiding English navies to further conquests, thundering with their rare eloquence in imperial senates and simply because England would not let them; nor does she let them now. But we have nevertheless, heard of Generals, Counts and Marof this charitable enterprise. The drawing dors Princes, Marshals and Ministers of the ment of the law which commands us to keep pean history. And it is not away back in a tower the completion of your own magni- some picture in the great art galleries of men, all his own. Phil. Sheridan, the bril- nearly a century, one of the principal life and the light; He was the centre of eterthe following cablegram appeared in the Montreal papers :-

"Andrassy presented the budget to the delegations yesterday. Count Taafe is engaged in the formation of a new Conservative Cabinet.

Now, with all due respect to the Quarterly Review and its humble copyist, the Quebec Mercury, I submit that Taafe smacks of Irish Celticism three thousand five hundred miles off. If Taafe and Nugent, and O'Donnell and MacMahon, and Sheridan and McKenna, were as a matter of grace, and of supreme conde- with which He has adorned His Church born in Ireland, it is more than probable two of them would be working on the docks in vided that the church should be a small one, beautiful because it was My light which I England, two more of them might possibly be small farmers in Ireland living in mortal ter- that it be built far away from public view, in ror of eviction every day, and two others of a lane or some other secluded part of the [ An Irish Catholic" should have completed them might be petty shopkeepers; certainly, his evidence by giving the name of the M.P. none of them would lead an English army, and I doubt if the Leinster Taufe, were he living in that province, would be engaged in the task of forming a British cabinet. Of course the Quarterly Review may turn up its insular nose at foreign titles and distinctions, but he may remember, for all that, that there were great men living before and after Agamemnon, and that there are great nations besides England on the earth. As for the Irish at home, that is to say, the real Irish Celtic | the Irish race; no people on earth have carcised; and if one of them possessed the genius combined, not only would be not the faith of this people may be vindicated. be allowed to act as Lord Chancellor and that their undying love may be fully of England, but he could not obtain proved, I am here to-day to tell you, so far as a seat in the British Cabinet. It would I can, what it is that Ireland has so loved. be a funny thing to see an O'Neill Im- and what it is that your fathers, and you have perial Secretary of State or Chancellor of the Exchequer, but it is not at all funny to see him forming a Conservative Government in sembled. the Austro-Hungarian Empire or President of the French Republic. The writer in the Review need not be astonished to see Irish names absent from the list of British celebrities, the matter for surprise would be if they were there. When it is considered that in the formation of what is facetiously termed the Irish Executive or Government, which is composed of five members, three of them are generally English, one Scotch, and one West British, (or Anglo-Irish), it is not to be wondered at that Irish names do not shine. It is cowardly to tie a man's hands and then taunt him with his condition; and yet that is what those logical reviewers do when they sneer at

D'Israeli, the dazzling charlatan, because he happens to be an Englishman born, is allowed to mount to the top of the ladder.

Let us wait, however, and let the Reviewer Legislative Independence—the O's and the clopedias, until they have revenge for the that captivated nations, and prominent \$32,906.06, as well as to prevent in a great absence of such names in the past. We were amongst them that of the Irish race? little better, freedmen; but bye-and-bye we shall rise to our full level, and, if England God has given to his church. " My beauty would consolidate her Empire she must allow us to lead her armies, head her Governments. and rule her Colonies in our turn as do the other nations, and then we shall satisfy even of Grd we find three attributes of that beauty the Quebec Mercury.

your space,

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

Montreal, 21st November, 1878.

SERMON BY FATHER BURKE.

THE GREAT PREACHER IN WATER-FORD

HIS SERMON IN THE CATHEDRAL.

On Sunday, October 27, Very Rev. T. N Burke, O. P., preached in the Cathedral, Barraces. In proof of this assertion it mentions appeal being the collection of a fund for the erection of a spire and the purchase of a peal capacity or other rendered dis- of bells for the Cathedral. The spacious church was filled to its utmost capacity. The Most Rev. Dr. Power, Bishop of Waterford. was present, and High Mass, corast pontiner was celebrated, the Rev. J. Dooley being celebrant : Rev. C. Mockler, deacon : Rev. T. Kelly, sub-deacon, and Rev. R. Power, master ber of clergymen of the several parishes of the city, as well as outside it, and immediately contiguous were the students of St. John's College, in soutanes and surplices.

After the First Gospel, the Very Rev. Father Burke, having received the episcopal benediction, ascended the pulpit, and ad-Spring, it will return fresh and glowing from dressed the immense congregation as fol-

day, the festival of the first saintly Bishop

who lifted up his consecrated hands in Water-

a day of praise to God, and of great rejoicing

My Lord, and dearly beloved brethren, this

to you who have the privilege of beholding no unworthy successor seated in St. Otteran's episcopal chair, and none the less should you rejoice, although you, and all of us, are under the shadow of a great sorrow. God has been Quebec seissors man would infer that Irish | pleased to visit the island, and take to himself, and to the Church triumphant in Heaven the grand and great prince of the church in Ireland, Cardinal Cullen, one who was a wonder to all by the greatness of his knowledge, and by his superhuman wisdom; a man whom the faithful and the clergy loved because of his exceeding meekness, and gentleness, and of the spirit of God that was in him. With this great sorrow before us we cannot but grieve, but remembering that what was our Catholic worship takes place in this country, light," and as He had It is a grand monument of the faith of our the light immediately illuminated the world; persecuted forefathers, and a stately temple He distinguished night from day, and His of the church which has conquered persecution. Let me tell you an incident to the history of your forefathers. Shortly before this church was built, the Catholics of Water-ford ventured, with bated breath, to petition the Mayor and Corporation of that day for liberty to build a church for themselves, and, scension, the authorities gave leave, proof the meanest and lowest kind, and further. city, so that it should not offend the eyes of their Protestant masters and fellow-citizens. To-day this grand edifice confronts us-a glorious emblem of the importality of the church-built by your bishops, aided by their brethren of the faith, and we have seen the Mayor and Corporation come to worship in the House of God. From the first day that they received the Gospel from St. Patrick, no people ever loved the Holy Catholic Church with greater, purer, or holier love than did tal observances; in her liturgy and in her and so vividly impressed on them as the so well loved, as shown by the splendor of the church in which we are this day as-Dearly beloved brethern, my text is taken

from the 16th Chapter of the Prophet Eze-

"Thus saith the Lord, I decked thee with ornaments, and put bracelets on thy arms, and a chain about thy neek, and I set a jewel upon thy forehead, and earrings in thy ears, and a beautiful crown upon thy head; and thou wast adorned with gold and silver, and was clothed with fine linen, and embroidered work of many colors; thou didst eat fine flour, and honey and oil, and wast made exceedingly beautiful, and was so advanced to be a queen; and thy renown went forth amongst the nations for thy beauty, for thou wast perfect through My beauty, which I had put upon thee, saith the Lord of Hosts."

These words, dearly beloved, spoken to the people of Jerusalem in the Synagogue, were intended in their deepest meaning, to be ap- | St. Patrick preached in Ireland 1 nore than | streets. where the state of the state o en earlie to a realizable as

There is A. M. Sullivan, whom all the English plied to the Spouse of Jesus Christ on earth, tourteen hundred years ago under the benepapers style the only genuine orator in the the Holy Catholic Church. They have said of English House of Commons, and yet it was thee, "O! Queen by Him who has made that Patrick spoke to our forefathers to Prince with extreme difficulty he was allowed to thee His own spouse, the Bride of Jesus and Druid on Tara's Hill, and which made practice at the English bar let alone cut a | Christ, thou wast made beautiful, so that all | them call out "this is the Word of God, and figure as an English statesman, while nations wondered at thee, and thy renown we will sing the praises of St. Patrick's God," went around amongst them; but thy beauty is the same word that I preach to day, for was not thine own, but Mine, which I gave with her message from God the Church canthee," saith the Lord God of Hosts. Here, not change in her teaching. I am always my dearly beloved brethren, we have a proand the Quebec Mercury man wait and live mise from on high that the church shall be and they shall see-when Ireland obtains exceedingly beautiful, and then, again, that her beauty shall be none other than the beau-Mac's and other Celtic cognomens mentioned ty of God alone. What is the beauty of the (1873) to increase the revenue under that in European history and in Universal Ency- Holy Catholic Church? What is the secret stincts of the faith that never apostatized, slaves in the days of yore, at present we are understand that question, you must consider with me to-day what is that beauty which I gave thee; thou wert exceedingly beautiful because of My beauty, which I gave thee." When we look on the beauty and goodness which He has said are foreshadowed in the Apologizing for trespassing so much on Church, and form her Crown of Glory. First of all, that beauty, of which He speaks, is unchanged and unchangeable; it is immortal, and, there ore, unafterable. Secondly, this beauty of God is an all-comprehensive beauty which affects the sense and the spirit alike, every Catholic woman like to His mother. not only fascinating the eye that beholds, and ravishing the car that hears, but also satisfies and satiates the heart and soul and spirit of man. The third attribute of this beauty is, that it is a generous beauty which gives itself to those who behold it with a sincere spirit of love and of reverence. This beauty of God contrasts with all created beauty, and in the contrast shows its Divine origin. Human beauty is but a mere passing feature while the beauty given by God, and of God. is unchanged and unchangeable because it comes from God alone. Created beauty-that til that is done she is a sorrow-stricken mobeauty which belongs to earth-we see to- ther, grieving for her child. She cannot reday; it is gone to-morrow, but the beauty of ceptions, from the Anglo-Norman or Saxon roustrand street. Waterford, the object of his God ever remains the same. Uhrist has chosen the most beautiful plants of the earth, and has just put them before us as deserving objects of our vontemplation. He preas the lifes of the field. How sents to beautiful they are! Not Solomon in all his and the self same precepts, without one lota glory can be compared to one of these tilies; vet its glory is short lived. They are in all their beauty to-day; to-morrow they wither by her priests here to-day, making her as and are east away as worthless, and so it is of ceremonies. In the choir were a large num- with all created beauty. The wintry storms of November are just upon us: where now is the beauty of the folioge that, lafely, so covered both hill and date? Where is now the rich foliage that, in its May colors, decked the ow-lying meadow? It is gone, gone for a the hands of the Great Creator, we all know that the beauty is only of a passing character: it is not unchanging and unchangeable like the beauty of God. It is fair to the eye for a time; but then it fades away, and that ford to God-the great St. Otteran-should be only is really beautiful which lasts forever. That is the beauty of the Church, that which she, as the spouse of Christ, enjoys for all time. In thee is there no change, and no on earth, in the language of our liturgy, give shadow of variety." beauty is a beauty that is pleasant to the senses only. The eye sees them, and is charmed; the ear hears the rush of the sweet ound, and, for the moment, is charmed with the harmony of the music; but neither the pleasure of the eye, nor the rapture of the ear. | most beautiful manner, so that all over the nor the delight of any other sense, can thoroughly satisfy or satiate the heart of man. All these things of earth pass away, and the soul of man is restless; as St. Augusline says, God alone commands the universal beauty which fills and satisfies the senses, as ceaseless praise but the liturgy of Heaven He does the elect who see their Saviour face loss was his gain, we have still much reason to face, as we hope one time to do, when we R. J. Devins, Alf. Larocque, A. W. Ogilvie, shal O'Donnell, in Spain; Marshal Lacy, in to rejoice on this great festival, for we are shall also look upon the face of the great God? What is this C. S. Rodier, N. Valois, and the Rev. N. Russia, extending her frontier: Nugents, here to-day for a special purpose besides the in Heaven. That will be our unbounded de- liturgy but the perfection of Heaven's har-Browns and O'Reilly's, in Austria: Ambassa- ordinary purpose of worship, and the fulfil- light, for then heart and soul and senses will mony, as it is observed on our altars, where be ravished with pleasure. There and then it is sung night and day by the unchanging tootpad knocked a lady down and will positively take place on the 16th of the Empire; Lallys, Dillons and Thomonds, holy the Sabhath day. You are assembled body and will alike be ravished with de- Church? You will find the same grand litthen begged her not to make a January next, 1879. It may be as well to in France, soldiers and statesmen; all over here to-day to take part in contributing to, light. The beauty of God is a generous beand upon which shines the morning sun in the same grand information for the state, in order to avoid confusion, that the Europe we have heard of them and their examples as selfish upon which shines the morning sun in this ploits, until the blood mantled our cheeks the future, to an undertaking which will carry one; created beauty will give pleasure for a firmament. Ah! the Church of God is exwith pardonable pride in those glorious Celtic us to a splendid result, and that work is, the time, but it cannot make those who view it names which illuminate the pages of Euro- decoration of this church, and the erection of beautiful with its own beauty. Contemplate of God, which he, Himself, has put upon her misty ages we have to look for tuem, either : ficent Cathedral. This is a great work, and Rome or Florence-some masterpiece of an admiration and of praise among all nations they or their descendants live at present and one that will necessitate a heavy expenditure, old painter; you may examine it day by day FAIR PLAY IS A JEWEL.—THE AYLassist in making history both for the old but the beauty of the house of God calls upon and every day discover new beauties in it, sage in every land through her missionaries world and the new. It was only last year we you, and the traditions of this great festival getting more and more delighted with the and apostles, her name is heard in every world and the new. It was only last year we you, and the traditions of this great festival getting more and more delighted with the and apostles, her name is heard in every read of McKenna closely pressing Campana appeal to you to join heartily in its promotion. wonderful work of art; but this very delight for the Presidency of Chili: it was only a half Look around you at the beauty of this church. brings with it a feeling of dissatisfaction, lead-Sun-I am one of the party who brought century ago since O'Higgins ruled Peru; it is 'This is no ordinary Cathedral in which I lift ing to despair, that you cannot rival its beauonly a few years since O'Donnell guided the up my unworthy voice this day. Built before ty or its merit. So it is with all created Celtic people of this island, that no sooner destinies of Spain, and I humbly submit that any of the other Cathedrals of Ireland of the beauty, while, on the other hand, God is not of His beauty. He does not keep His beauty up to this, has a fine, old Irish-Celtic cogno- persecution, it is to-day, and has been In this way God, from all eternity, was the liant American General, does not derive his glories of Catholic Ireland; perhaps nal loveliness, and in the dawn of creation the name from a Saxon origin. A few days ago one of the most beautiful, as it is Eternal God stood over universal the following cablegram appeared in the Mon- admittedly the most spacious in which darkness, and said, "Let there be said light proclaimed the glory of God. "The Heavens proclaim the Glory of God, and the work of His hands is announced by the firmament." The light, and order and beauty of the creation are, after all, nothing more than a ray or scintilla of light from the unbounded beauty of God Himself, that beauty. Thou wast made Queen, and exceeding nut on thee." That is the beauty which God has given to His Church, and I here maintain that that the Catholic Church is exceding beautiful because she is the Church of God. She is beautiful with an unchanged and unchanging beauty, an unbounded and a generous beauty, whereby she is enabled to confer upon her children every gift which she has received from God to make us lovely in His

public worship. These are the great means

by which the Church operates upon us, and

by which she is to be judged before the world.

How beautiful is the dogmatic teaching of

the Church of God. She begins with God in

Heaven, in the adorable unity of His nature.

She takes us through all the mysteries of God

as the Creator, and then invites us to contem-

plate God, no longer in Heaven but dwelling

on earth, through His Divine Incarnation,

and through all the mysteries of His life for the

redemption of man. She proclaims her in-

fallibility, her inherent right to teach at na-

tions, and the bounden obligation of all men

to hear her voice, and to adopt nor teaching.

This is the beauty of the dogmatic teaching

of the Church, and how beautiful is that

teaching, for that teaching is an emanation

from His light and beauty. There is nothing

true but what comes from God, and this

dogmatic teaching is true because it comes

from God, and is taught to us by His i nfalli-

ble Vicar on earth. It has never cleanged because it is from God, and this is t ne first

great attribute of its beauty. The Gospel

which I preach to day, under the blessing of

diction of the Pope at Rome. The Gospel that Patrick spoke to our forefathers, to Prince not change in her teaching. I am always glad-I am delighted, in fact, when I can meet an assembly of Irish Catholics like this which I see before me at this moment, composed of men who have not only the great gift of intelligence, but who have also the inwith the traditions of the great Church of Ireland. Consider the moral teaching of the Catholic Church. What does it tell us? It gives us the ten commandments of God, imposed by God Himself. By Her moral law she then imposes upon the duty of prayer, the frequenting of the Sacraments of Confession and of Communion : she tells us to fast : she binds us to purity, exhorting us to be pure in word, in thought and in act; and to what does all this lead? The meaning is to make every well-living Catholic the image of our Lord Jesus Christ, to make every Catholic man to be as if he were born by the Divine Grace of a virgin mother like Jesus Christ, and to make who combined within herself all the virginal purity and grace of which human nature is capable. Can anything grander be imagined than this moral law, and this dogmatic teaching, unchangeable as the Church berself The church never permits even one venial sin on the part of one of her childred to pass unreproved; the moment that a sin's committed, that moment the hand of the Church is on the offender, and she tells him he must come to the fountain of penance for absolution so that his sin may be washed away; and anconcile herselt to him till be reconciled himself to God by penance. Our forefathers heard from the lips of St. Patrick the precept for fasting, the obligation of prayer, the duty of keeping Lent, the Law to maintain the Sabbath holy, the necessity of confession of change, are taught by her at the present day See the grandeur of her liturgy, as it is sung bright on earth as she is in Heaven, the one difference being that the is militant, while in Heaven she is triumphant. When Jesu Christ was transfigured on Mount Thabor, the gosnel tells us that He shone out gloriously -His body, like the sun, and His garments white as snow but that a cloud shadowed them St. Peter rejoiced, and said, "It is good for u to be here:" and he did not ask for Heaven. where he would see the unclouded majesty of God. When we come to the altar our Lord is really there, substantially, but a cloud over shadows Him-the cloud of the sacramental nature through which we can recognize Him by the eye of faith. The saints and angels cry out unceasingly in Heaven, "Holy? holy! holy! Lord God of Hosts,"and we here Again, all created forth the same gladery. In the convent, in the cloister, in the home of the priest, all the world over, the praise of our Lord God is sounded at noon, and evening, and at midnight. There is not a period of the day that the Church has not dedicated to His praise in the earth the song of praise is unceasingly wafted to Heaven, where it is echoed by the augelic choirs. It is the same voice of the Church triumphant in Heaven, and the voice of the Church militant upon earth. What is this upon earth-the liturgy that the angels in their choirs, and the four-and-twenty Elders ceedingly beautiful, clothed with the beauty What wonder, then, that she is the subject of What wonder that, having spoken her mesclime from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same? It is the glory of the Irish race-it is the peculiar glory of the had they taken that message into their hearts -no sooner had they formed a conception of that uncreated beauty of the house of God. than did they scatter themselves into every land, under the blessing of the Pontiff, to spread the light and beauty of the Gospel and when later on dire persecution drove her priests into exile, and that the angel of death spread his gloomy wings over Ireland, her sons brought the Gospel with them, and brought it to those who sat in darkness, so that we may well say that what was death to Ireland was life to them, for they gained thereby the apostolate of brave and true Irish missionaries, who never tired of singing the praises of the Church's beauty. Now that the dark cloud is rent, and that we see the beauty of the light, will we not as children of those true men, uphold that for which they lived and died? Will we not add beauty to the temples they loved to the house of Him who deigned to come and live amongst us? Will we not try to surround it with everything beautiful that the mind can conceive, or the cunning of the hand execute? Will we not by our love for the altar, and for the temple of God, prove that we are worthy children of Ireland, of St. Patrick, and of Otteran, the first and sainted Bishop of Waterford; and whilst we weep for the loss of the first Irish Cardinal let us rejoice for the beauty of God's house. Irish Catholics, I call upon you, on this great festisight These are the beauties, the unchanging and the unchangeable beauties of the Church val, to let nothing be wanting on your part to consummate the beauty of the house of God. of God which we can see in her teaching and her dogmas : in her moral law and sacramen-

High Mass was resumed as the eloquent preacher retired from the pulpit, and at its conclusion the Bishop imparted the Episcopal Benediction, when the immense congregation retired from the church.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPION OF THE EDITOR OF THE " POST."

The paner until lately conducted by the Hon. Ar. McKenzie Bowell, the Belleville Inter tigencer, says "such men as the editor of the Post would be 'more at home clutching the assassin's knife or prowling in midnight darkness for robber's spoils;" and more than hints that the gentleman of the Post will get a taste of prison life," a la chieftain, Mr. Boyle, and the Ottawa bastile. That is a procious morsel, but we are not surprised at anything we hear from that source.

Lord Justice Christian retired from the bench because of deafness....

A meeting of the Home Rule League will take place on Tuesday, 10th December.

O'Connor and O'Kelly are the only prisoners now confined for complicity with Fenianism. The corporation of Dublin proposes to bor-

your revered Bishop, and pastor of yr our souls, row £100,000 for the purpose of paving the is, word for word, the self same Gr spel that gargifi, Bjorner er og Myd

I. I saw the morning in great beauty rise, crowned with a golden haze, Crimson and blue and purple panoplies, And birds of sweet-voiced praise; And odors from the dewy flowers the air With fragrance filled, and far The gentle murmur of the ocean bare Songs of the Crag and Scaur.

`ıı. But, ah! the beauty vanished like a dream
Which makes babes sleeping smile;
The light died from the face of hill and stream,
And from the distant isle.
And Nature's harmonies changed to a wail
Of corrow and of woe;
I asked: "Shall Sunset draw aside the veil
And pour morn's joys below?"

And youth had risen like a beauteous flower,
Fresh from great Nature's hand,
Which joyful linked each golden hour to hour,
And lived in fairy land.
Pure soul within, harmonious with the good,
Felt all that wisdom thinks,
And saw bright forms of angel brotherhood,
Through Nature's hidden chinks.

But, like a widow, Nature dropped her veil Of sombre mourning down,
And darkness fell upon that youth—a wail
For innocence' lost crown.
Thou' who dost hold us with a Father's hand
And lead us in the night,
Shall there be light at sunset in the land
Of bjest immortal light?

Fr. Graham.

"SACK OF BALTIMORE."

FR. GRAHAM.

" Probably not more than one American in five thousand is aware that there is a city of Baltimore in Ireland, and that the Irish city has a population of 355,000. This is not less than \$0,000 more than the present population of the Maryland Baltimore."—Louisville

Courier-fournal. That's a rouser, Watterson. There is a the name of the Maryland capital is derived but instead of 355,000 people, it has a population of 140. By the way, this little Munster village has a strange and terrible episode in its history. About 250 years ago (on the 26th of June, 1631), two Algerine pirates sailed into the winding channel of them in the oven a few minutes, and serve Baltimore, in the dead of night, sacked the town, slaughtered the old poeple, and carried off the young men and women to be sold into slavery. This awful visitation destroyed Baltimore—it has never recovered. The pirates were steered up the intricate channel by one Hackett, a Dungarvan fisherman, whose name became odious throughout Ireland. Two years after the event he was hanged in Baltimore for his crime. Thomas Davis has written a powerful ballad on "The

which reads:— 'Tis two long years since sunk the town beneath that bloody band. And all around its trampled hearths a larger concourse stand.

Sack of Baltimore," the concluding stanza of

Where high upon a gallows tree, a yelling wretch Tis Hackett of Dungaryan—he, who steered the seal.

Algerine; He fell amid a sullen shout, with scarce Property of the fell amid a suited shows passing prayer.

For he had slain the kith and kin of many a hundred there—

Some muttered of M'Morrogh, who had brought the Norman o'er—

Some cursed him with Iscarlot, that day in Baltimore.

Pilot.

### SUNBEAMS.

-The smooth working of the French re-public has fiercely warmed up the Italian Republicans, who now boldly and openly con-Publicans, who now boldly and openly con-tend that the national gratitude extended to Victor Emanuel was, like a press-compli-mentary ticket to the open, purely personal and not transferrable; "this gratitude," they argue, "was annulled by his death, and hence his son has no claim to be tolerated as

traced through the old Roman Forum up to the palace of the Cæsars on the Palatine. This discovery, only made while the workmen were digging last month, sets at rest a vexed question among the archæologists, who have so long occupied themselves with the topography of the ancient Roman landmarks and thoroughfares.

-Pope Leo delights in the Italian sport of lark catching, and when Archbishop of Perugia had a rocolo. This is formed as follows: A sloping piece of ground is selected and round this a quantity of brushwood is placed. A number of nets about 15 feet high are placed round the bushwood, and at one end a small but is erected to conceal the bird catcher. A number of worms and insects are put upon the ground, and also some larks, which are tied by the foot, and the presence of which attracts others. When a large number of birds have alighted the bird catcher rings a bell, which startles them as they are feeding, and before they have had time to fly away astring is pulled and the nets fall to the ground. Many are thus caught. A rocolo has been ordered for the Vatican.

### RULES FOR SPOILING A CHILD

1. Becan young by giving him whatever he cries for. 2. Talk freely before the child about his

smartness as incomparable. 3. Tell him he is too much for you, that you

can do nothing with him. 4. Have divided counsels as between father

and mother. 5. Let him learn to regard his father as a creature of unlimited power, capricious and

tyrannical; or as a mere whipping-machine. 6. Let him learn (from his father's example) to despise his mother. 7. Do not know or care who his companions

may be. · 8. Let him read whatever he likes.

9. Let the child, whether boy or girl, rove the streets in the evenings—a good school for

10. Devote yourself to making money, remembering always that wealth is a better legacy for your child than principles in the heart and habits in the life; and let him

have plenty of money to spend. 11. Be not with him in hours of recreation. 12. Strain at a gnat and swallow a camel; chastise severely for a foible, and laugh at a

13. Let him run about from church to church. Electicism in religion is the order of the day. · 14. Whatever burdens of virtuous requirements you lay on his shoulders, touch not one

with one of your fingers. These rules are not untried. Many parents have proved them, with substantial uniformity of results. If a faithful observance of them does not spoil a child, you will at least have the comfortable reflection that you have done

what you could.

crystalizes.

PRESERVED MELON RINDS .- Cut the rinks into small strips or squares; tade equal weight of sugar and rinds; boil slowly 2 hours and put into pots for use. Any rind can be preserved in this way, and are very nice for cakes or mince pie. Lemon peel boiled with the rinds adds to the flavor. Lemon peel may be candied by boiling it with sugar and exposing it to the air until the sugar

### DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

COMMON MAT.—The nicest mat for common use is made of No. 4 six-thread Dexter's crochet cotton.

To DRIVE AWAY INSECTS.—Scatter dry powdered borax for all kinds of insects. I have proved this by years of experience.

OMELET -Three eggs beaten slightly together, two even teaspoonsfuls of flour, twothirds of a cup of milk, and a small pinch of COOKIES.—One teacup of butter, two teacups

of sugar, half a teaspoonful of soda and one of cream of tartar, three eggs, flour enough to roll; flavor with cinnamon and lemon.

COEN CARE.—One quart flour, two-thirds quart Indian meal, cup and a half white sugar, two ounces butter, one teaspoonful soda, two teaspoonfuls cream tartar, four eggs; mix with milk. FRIED FOTATOES .- Potatoes sliced very

thin should be cooked in a deep skillet; the lard or butter must be boiling hot. If placed in a wire sieve, much time is saved and trouble To RID A HOUSE OF "PUNKIES.."-If two or

three bottles of ammonia, left unstoppered, are put in prominent places in a room, they will soon leave. No insects whatever can tolerate

TO PROTECT STEEL WARE FROM RUST .-It all steel or tin ware is well rubbed with lard, and then with common unslacked lime before being put away, it will never rust. This is also the best plan to remove rust.

MARBLE STAINS.—An equal quantity of fresh spirits of vitriol and lemon juice will take stains out of marble. Put in a bottle and shake up well; wet the spots with the mixture, place called Baltimore in Ireland—from which and in a few minutes rub with a soft linen cloth till they disappear.

STUFFED POTATOES.—Wash good sized potatoes; bake them out, and with a fork carefully remove the insides, preserving the shells whole: season the potatoes with salt, pepper and butter; fill the shells with it, put them steaming hot.

Hominy Muffins.—Take two cups of very fine hominy, boiled and cold; beat it smooth and stir in three cups of sour milk, half a cup of melted butter, two teaspoonfuls of salt and two table-spoonfuls of white sugar; then add three eggs, well beaten, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in hot water, and one large cup of flour; bake quickly.

CATCHUP.—For one gallon peeled tomatoes, one quart of vinegar, three table-spoonfuls of salt, three of ground pepper, half an ounce of ground allspice, three table-spoonfuls ground mustard, four red pepper-pods. Simmer slowly three or four hours, being careful not to scorch it; stir constantly; strain through a wire sieve. Put into common bottles; cork and

MASKED POTATOES .- Mash some boiled potatoes, and then whip them with the white of an egg until frothy, using for the purpose either a wire egg-beater or a silver fork. Add a little cream, butter, salt and pepper; press through a sieve, and set in the oven for a few minutes, and it will make a most palatable

FRUIT CAKE .- One pound of brown sugar one pound of butter, one pound of flour, two pounds of stoned raisins, two pounds currants, one-half pound citron, twelve eggs, one cup of dark molasses, two teaspoonfuls cinnamon. one teaspoonful of cloves, one nutmeg, and one tenspoonful of soda. Bake three hours. This will make three loaves.

To Make Mats for the Table .- Take small sticks of black walnut and pine; place them down to one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness and one half inch in width The Sacred Way has been discovered and nately and glue to a piece of heavy cloth. They can be cut round, square, diamond-shaped, or any other pretty way, and when varnished make quite a pretty ornamental mat.

CATSKILL MILK POTATORS .- Take good, sound potatoes, cut them in slices (raw), and put the milk, according to the quantity you wish to make, in a pudding dish; then, after you have put the potatoes in the milk, put it in the oven for about twenty minutes; then take out and put potatoes with the same milk into a saucepan to boil until done; season before you put them to boil.

To FRY EGG-PLANT .- Cut the egg-plant in thin slices, removing the purple rim; sprinkle salt between the slices and pile on a dish; put a weight on the top (this is to extract the poisonous liquor from it): roll nice fresh butter crackers very fine; beat up an egg; take each slice of egg-plant, wipe quite dry, dip in the beaten egg, then in the powdered cracker, and fry in hot butter for a good time, as it requires a good deal of cooking.

CRAB OR LOBSTEL Sour .- Boil and pick six crabs or one large lobster, pound the shell and small claws in a mortar, then boil it for two hours in three and a half pints of water; fry one small onion in a tablespoonful of butter; when it is rather brown, add the crab or lobster meat, well chopped, cook one minute, then add one large teaspoonful of flour, salt and pepper; stir well; then add three pints of water in which the shells were boiled, and one teaspoonful of minced parsley; boil slowly one hour; add one pint boiling milk; boil it up once and serve.

### SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

A good bell-metal consists of copper 100, tin 20 parts.

Equal parts of tin and copper form a white

speculum metal as hard as steel. A rod of brickwork is 272 superficial feet 14 bricks thick, or 4,350 bricks average work. One yard of paving is 36 bricks flat, or 52 on edge. There are 384 bricks to a cubic yard, and 1,000 bricks closely stacked occupy about

55 cubic feet. A Vienna manufacturer has invented a bronze carbine, which, it is claimed, will not foul, and shoots with great accuracy, The same material is to be applied to the manufacture of firearms, its inventor having taken out a patent for that purpose.

Metals may be colored rapidly by covering their surface with a thin coat of diluted sulphuric acid. According to the thickness of the coat and the duration of the action, tints of gold, copper, carmine, chestnut brown, light aniline blue or reddish white may be ob-

Formerly, all American locomotives were jacketed with Russin sheet-iron. Now, America makes its own planished iron, and the importation of the foreign article has fallen from 25,000 packages to 1,000 packages per innum. Locomotives recently made at the Baldwin works were jacketed with American

iron. Dr. Erasmus Wilson, an authority in England on cutaneous disorders, has been investigating the number of hairs in a square inch. of the human head, and estimates : that it contains on an average about 1,066. Taking the superficial area of the head at 120 square in- steeping tobacco or tobacco stems in boiling ches, this gives about 133,920 hairs for the entire head.

### AGRICULTURAL

FARM AND GARDEN.

In England forty bushels of wheat per acre is not an unusual yield, and fifty to sixty bushels per acre is often realized as the result of high farming. Nevertheless England is obliged to import each year about 100,000,-000 bushels in addition to her own crop to feed her people.

W. J. F. tells the Country Gentlemen that some of our best farmers intend to sow only four or five pecks of wheat per acre. Their idea is to grade the wheat, selecting all the grains. This, they think, will give as good a seeding as two bushels sown in the usual way. Using some concentrated manure where the young plants can get it will cause them to "stool" and cover the whole ground.

A Good Suggestion .- The man who shall devise a system of trade between farm producers on the one hand, and consumers of farm productions on the other, so that the farmer shall get his share of the money paid by consumers, will prove himself a great benefactor of his race. As business is now done, farmers are kept poor by the very low prices paid them for their productions, and consumers, especially of the operative classes that work in mills and elsewhere, are made poorer by the extor-tionary prices demanded by the handlers of farm productions between producers and consumers.

THE LATTER HARVEST .- The gathering in of the latter harvest is nearly done, and quite by some. Like the former harvest, the crops have been abundant, except the potato crop, which has been both light and of inferior quality, and consequently the price per bushel is high they retailing from \$1 a bushel to \$1.25 They are purchased by the car-load to supply the village population of Western Massachusetts with potatoes for the table. This shows a want of foresight among the farmers, else they would provide such products as the home market demands, when they may be produced on their own farms located near these villages. Let farmers concerned make a note of this and govern themseles accordingly another

season. To Shoe on Not to Shoe .- Horse-shoeing is just now much discussed in agricultural papers, some writers protesting against shoeing at all, remarking that the feet of wild horses are in better condition without shoes than are the feet of domesticated, farm-worked horses and roadsters. This is undoubtly true. So is it also that wild horses will generally be found more sound in wind and limb than are domesticated horses in use on the farm and road. Is it not with the horse as with the ox, that shoeing, if it be an evil, as argued by some, is a necessary one, as work on the road or pavement wears away the hoof, and soon renders an animal, be it ox or horse, unfit for use? If he who deals out pounds of speculations against shoeing, would get an ounce of experience, he would abandon the writing of worthless articles against shoeing.

WHITE OAK FOR BUTTER TUBS - Prof. Arnold said at the last meeting of the American Dairymen's Association: "There is no timber like white oak for butter. It has very little sap, imparts no unpleasant flavor, and, in the third place, the grain is tighter than any other wood. These three reasons make it the least objectionable for packing purposes. If the tub is properly prepared you may use ash, or almost any timber. First soak them in cold colors, all sizes, all prices, from 50c to \$1.25 brine, and then in boiling hot brine. You will thus soak out all the flavor of the wood. I have heated butter firkins with steam, inserting a rubber hose through a hole in one end of the firkin, and connecting it with the boiler. The hot steam being turned in, the wood will swell. and the steam will push its way through the joints and pores. By letting it stand fifteen minutes the sap will be taken out. But that don't do everything. You want to fill the pores so full of salt that the air cannot penetrate through and act on the butter next to the wood. But by soaking them in boiling brine they become effectually saturated and impervious to air. A gentleman of my acquaintance packed some in tubs thus prepared in 1873, and kept it till 1875, when it was good and sweet, and that at the edge of the firkin was as sweet as it was anywhere.

### THE HOP YIELD.

In 1866, stimulated by the high prices, the farmers of Wisconsin went largely into this hop raising, the yield of that state for that year being from 80,000 to 100,000 bales.

The usual consequence of over production followed, and the price fell to a point where the culture became unprofitable, and the yield decreased until last year, when the production was exceptionally large all over the country. Wisconsin produced only about 40,-000 bales, and this year's crop, which is only just being harvested, will not it is estimated, reach over 15,000 bales. In New York the yield has gradually increased until last year it amounted to from 176,000 to 200,000 bales. From other sources, Michigan and other Western states, and from California, there were from 20,000 to 30,000 bales, making the yield of this country for the last year about In all the useful and popular makes, from 50c 260,000 bales. This excess of production caused a reduction of price to an average of 8 cents per pound, and the low price swelled the demand both for export and home consumption beyond its natural proportion, the brewers both at home and abroad buying in excess of their needs. They probably have a large stock of the last crop still on hand. It | MANTLES is not, therefore, probable that either the home or the foreign demand will be as great this year as it was last, and as there is more than enough of last year's crop still on hand to make up for the estimated deficiency in the present crop, there is little prospect of an advance in the present price, which for choice

is from 15 cents to 18 cents per pound. For brewing purposes the new hops are decidedly the best, the price being from 30 to 50 per cent. higher. Lovers of lager, however, need not be disheartened by this, for the hop dealers say that the old crop is almost entirely taken by alc browers, while for lager nothing | but the new crop will do.

### ROSES IN WINTER.

To grow and bloom roses in the winter they must be planted in clean pots, with good rich soil mellow and friable. That made from old, decomposed sods, mixed with old and thoroughly rotted manure, is best; fresh manure is very injurious. They should have regular heat and moderate moisture. The temperature may range from 40 to 50 deg. at night, and from 60 to 70 deg. in the day time. The plants should have plenty of sunshine, the early morning sun being the most desirable; they should be sprinkled frequently with blood-warm water. The leaves should be clean and bright, since dust is injurious to the health of roses. If troubled with earth worms water occasionally with weak lime water, Mildew may be destroyed by dusting plants with flour of sulphur. Green fly may be treated with a sprinkling of tea, made by water, allowing it to cool before using. Tea roses are best for blooming in winter.

THIS TIME.

### BUSINESS! BUSINESS! BUSINESS!

### Read the following.

### YEA! READ!

Hosiery-Lambs' Wool. Fine French L. W. Hose for Children.

"L. W. Fancy Hose, for Children,
Fine Scotch L. W. Hose, for Children, in all
colors, of all sizes, and at all prices.
Fine Canadian L. W. Hose, in all sizes—Silver
Grey, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Oxford,
Black and White.

These Hose are seamless, perfectly free from lumps and warranted ast colors. Fine Canadian half-hose, beautifully made, warranted perfectly free from seams and lumps, light, medium and heavy makes, ranging from 20c per pair. Special Lot home-knit half-hose, or Gentlemen's Socks, for 25c per pair.

### Underclothing.

Shirts and Drawers, heavy make, 40c each; better makes ranging in price as follows: 50c, 60c, 75c, and \$1 each. Our \$1 Shirts and Drawers are of superior make.

Shirts and Drawers, Scotch make. Fine Lambs' Wool. Every piece warranted-ranging in price from \$1.25 to \$3.50 each.

### Blankets,

in White and Grey, from \$1 to \$10 per pair,

### Underclothing,

Children's Shirts and Drawers, in two qualities all sizes, ranging in price from 50c to \$1.50 Children's Dresses for Boys or Girls-or Shirts and Drawers in one piece—made of the finest Lambs' Wool, seamless and fine fin-ish, all sizes. These goods are going fast. Ladles' L. W. Vests and Drawers in Shetland colors, very much liked, fine make, 14 and 18 guage goods, ranging in price from \$1.50 to \$3.00. Ladies' L. W. Dresses, in Shetland colors, three sizes, splendid goods, best in the country.

### Merino Goods.

Merino Hose. Merino half Hose. Merino Pants and Vests, Gents. Merino Pants and Vests, Ladies. Merino Goods in great variety.

### Gloves.

An exquisite assortment of lined Kid Gloves and Mits.

IZO Examine the Stock at once. -

A large Stock of Cloth Gloves. A large assortment of Knitted and Crochet Mits for school boys, just the thing, 20c to 35c per pair.

TE. GO TO TES

## CHEAPSIDE

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Small Wares.

Pins, 3c per paper, Needles, Tapes, Braids, Trimmings, Tassels, Knitting Cotton, Crochet Cotton, Fringe, Silk and Worsted, Buttons of all kinds, a fine assortment of Dress Buttons, Whalebone, Buckles, Safety-pins, Elastic, Cable Cords, Carpet Binding. Hooks and Eyes, Prussian Bird-

ings,-in short. all needful little things which legitimately be long to a small ware department.

### Haberdashery.

Ladies, Collars and Caffs, plain linen. do. Fancy do. do All new styles. Gents' Collars and Cuffs, all the best qualities newest styles, and finest makes. Ladies' and Gents' Ties and Scarfs,

do. Handkerchiefs. Linen-Hem-stitch, fancy borders, plain borders, hemmed. Silk-in endless variety of color and endless range of price.

Gents' Braces Ladies' Skirt Lifters.

### Corsets,

formerly sold at \$1 to \$2 per pair.

### A Job Lot of Corsets,

from \$1.25 to \$4, are reduced to \$1 per pair. To Call early before the assortment of sizes is broken.

WATERPROOFS,

### Dress Goods.

Curtains in Lace and Muslin, from 75c per pair to \$10 per pair.

MANTLE CLOTHS, COATINGS, in all styles, TROWSERINGS, in all styles,

VESTINGS, in all styles, TWEEDS, the latest and best TAILORING DEPARTMENT Up-stairs

Fit, Style and Finish Warranted.

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Yarns! Yarns! Yarns!

All useful Yarns at CHEAPSIDE. At the best prices

Go to CHEAPSIDE for YARNS. 437 & 439 NOTRE DAME ST

A. A. MURPHY. ESTABLISHED 1819.)

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Charlebois I. F		Carillon
Cleveland M		.North Contlcooke
Coggrove Tohr	1	Buckingham
Crown John		South Quebec
Dupuy A C Dorion L N		.Adamsville
Dubus Troiss	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
DOLLOH TI Y	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Sherbrooke
Edwards Mrs	E. P	44
Holmon F	2. 2	Hull Sherbrooke East Sherbrooke Richmond Stat'n Berthier en haut Monte Bello Windsor Mills Waterloo Papineauvillo Waterloo
Toppord & Co	OMOGORI	3.
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Titteen Mice		Berthier en haut
Mindon M. C.	*******	Monte Bello
Manahan A		Windsor Mills
Mengher A		Waterloo
MaDulda I		Panineauville
Olborop P		Waterloo
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O'Leary, Thos		Grenville
Priduain A	************	Lachine Locks
Parks James		Masonville
Perkins C. E.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Vollarfield
Phillips Geo 1	1	Quebec
Sheenan T	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Sharhrooke
Sax M		West Fernham
Williams C	OTO A DITE	. W CSV F MI III III III
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Battle Bros Beel J B Doyle Denis Dolan Bernard Flanagan John		.Ottawa
Beel J B		.Kingston
Doyle Denis		.Toronto
Dolan Bernard	1	
Flanagan John	1	.Kingston
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James Mrs J		.Cornwall
Lacy J		.Ottawa
Leahy TR		. "
Morris G A. M	D	.Omemee
Matthews E C.		. Morrisburg
Matthews E C. Uglow, & Co F Menzies T McAuley T McDonald G McDougall W.		.Ottawa
Menzies T		.Peterboro'
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McPherson J .	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	.River Raisin
McMullen Mr		Belleville Vankleek Hill Ottawa Lindany
Paquette P S.	Jr	.Vankleck Hill
Perry E A		.Ottawa
Porter R S		.Lindsay
Rowson J A.		Picton
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Salishury & H	nuphries	Cobourg
Simpson A		.Toronto
Rawson J A Reynolds, J C. Sallsbury & H. Simpson A Wright & Co I	1 B	Brockville
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### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Walsh John E.....

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Of Lindsay, Ontario.

Classes will be RESUMED on MONDAY, SEP-TEMBER 2nd.

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

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

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BROTHERS of the CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS. This Establishment, under the distinguished patronage of his Grace the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the Archdlocese, affords every facility for a thorough Educational Course.

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COMMERCIAL-STUDIES FORM A SPECIALTY.

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

For Circular and further particulars, address BRO. TOBIAS, 51-g.

Director.

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal.

Dame THARSILE STE. MARIE, of the Parish of St. Hubert, District of Montreal, wife of Frederic Brais, farmer, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice,

(I'KA FREDERIC BRAIS, of the same place, Defendant.

An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause on the 18th November instant.

nstant.
Montreal, 18th November, 1878.
ETHIER & PELLETIER,
15-5 Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

### PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR LOWER CANADA. No. 1467.

The sixth November, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight. Present : The Hon. MR. JUSTICE TORRANCE. La Societe Canadienne Francaise de Construc-tion de Montreal."

Plaintiffs. Louise Mathon, of the City and District of Mont-real, wife separated as to property from Pierre Lapointe, Grocer, of the same place, and the said Pierre Lapointe to those pres-ents to authorize his said wife, to the effect

hereof,

Defendants.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of G. Mireault, Esquire, of Counsel for the Plaintiffs, in as much as it appears by the return of P. Archambault, one of the Ballins of this Court on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendants have left their domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendants, by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called La Minerve, and twice in the English language in the newspaper of the said city, called the TRUE WITNESS, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendants to appear and answer to such demand within the period aforesald, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By the Court,)

GEO. H. KERNICK,
Deputy P. S. C.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLET & CO., Portland, Maine. 4-g POPE LEO'S Photograph. Enclose 2 Stamps for postage. Ken-DALL & Co., Boston, Mass. 44-8

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Blymyer Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Q



## COME ALL! COME ALL!

Never has such a cheap sale been witnessed in Montreal. Considering that the season is far advanced and that we have a large stock of fail and Winter Ready-made Clothing, we prefer selling them under cost, rather than keep them on our shelves. All the goods that we offer for sale are manufactured in our Establishment. All these goods will be sold cheaper than wholesale houses can sell them for. This sale will certainly be the most extraordinary that has ever taken place in Montreal. As it is impossible to detail all the goods which we offer for sale, we will merely mention the principal articles on the following list.

### PRICE-LIST.

Overcoats.

Overcoats.

Winter Overcoats in Blue, Black and Brown President Cloth, with or without velvet collar, with or without trimming, stitched and made up in the latest style, quite a new thing which we offer for sale at \$5.00.

Winter Overcoats in Beaver Cloth of different shades, heavy, double or single breast, with velvet collar, \$6.75.

Winter Overcoats in Blue, Black and Grey Nap, well made, fancy trimmings, and faucy velvet collar, \$7.25.

Winter Overcoats in Fancy Nap, nothing newer, just received, latest styles, velvet collar, \$7.75.

Winter Overcoats in Grey and Brown Serges, goods that cannot be found elsewhere, well cut. \$2.25.

Winter Overcoats, Diagonal Tricot, latest styles, best linings with plain or fancy hemming, buttons to match, \$3.50.

Ulsters.

Wi iter Ulsters in Blue, Black and Grey Naps, heavy, well lined and well finished, \$5.50.
Winter Ulsters in Fancy Naps of all shades, just received, extra heavy, \$7.00.
Winter Ulsters in Irish Frieze, lined with checked and plain tweed, \$7.25.
Winter Ulsters in heavy Brown and Grey Serges, the newest and nicest goods out, fancy trimming, finished in the latest styles, \$8.00. Pants. Pants in heavy and dark Tweeds, very service able, all sizes, at half price, \$1.25.

Pants in Fancy, Checked, Stripped or Play Tweeds, very neat, at half price, \$1.75.

Pants in Tweeds, all-wool, manufactured sherbrooke, nothing better to wear, best quality, at half price, \$2.00.

Pants in Scotch and English Tweeds of all shades, of a narrow or broad shape, at half price, \$2.50.

Suits.

Suits in heavy dark Tweeds, made in the new-est styles, Hunting or Sack Coats, at half-price, S5.50.
Suits in Checked, Striped or Plain Tweeds, different styles, at half-price, \$6.75.
Suits in Scotch and English Tweeds, nothing so nice and so new, latest styles, at half-price,

### Children's Overcoats and Ulsters

Will also be sold very cheap; also, UNDERSHIR'IS, DRAWERS, GLOVES, MITTS, BRACES, SHIRTS from 25 cents and upwards This sale will only last two weeks, you ought to avail yourself of it, for you will never have the same chance.

THE STORE WILL BE OPEN FROM 9 a.m. until 9 p.m. The prices will be marked on the goods in rel chalk pencil.

Only One Price will be Asked. FOR CASH ONLY.

NOVEMBER **—AT**—

The Sale will begin on the 11th

I. A. BEAUVAIS', 190-st. Joseph street-190

Mullarky & co., MANUFACTURERS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 8 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

July 23

FOGARTY & BRO., BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS, 245 St. Lawrence Main Street,

CORNER ST. CATHERINE STREET.

STAFFORD & CO.,

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

RICHARD BURKE, Custom Boot and Shoe-Maker, 689 CRAIG STREET,

(Between Bleury & Hermine Streets) Montrel.

All Orders and Repairing Promptly Attended to

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PHELAN, MANUFACTURER OF PRIME SOAPS AND CANDLES, Orders from Town and Country solicited, and

MONTREAL. July 22. LAMONTAGNE, 46 BONSECOURS STREET. Painting, Glazing, Paper-Hanging White-Washing, Coloring,

Nos. 299 & 301 William Street,

Done on shortest notice at moderate prices AND Leave your orders for HOUSE CLEAN-ING early. 33-c FERON, Undertaker, 21 ST. ANTOINE STREET

DORAN, UNDERTAKER CABINET MAKER,

186 & 188 ST. JOSEPH STREET. Begs to inform his friends and the public that he has secured several ELEGANT OVAL-GLASS HEARSES,

Which he offers for the use of the public ater tremely moderate rates.

WOOD AND IRON COFFINS Of all descriptions constantly on hand and supplied on the shortest notice. ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO 47-278

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Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS.

23 Illustrated Catalogue sent free.

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Manufacture those celebrated Bells for
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with 50 printed Gold Louis Cards, in Gen cas, 25 ca. Ragie Printing Co., Springfeld, and

r. 17

TEACHER WANTED for a Catholic School in the Village of Penetanguishene, second provincial, or third class certificate, experienced Knowledge of French desirable. Male preferred. Apply, stating salary, references, to 10 REV. TH. F. LABOUREAU, Penetanguishene, Simcoe Co., Ont.

TEACHERS WANTED.—A first or secondclass Male Teacher for the senior department, and two Female Teachers, second or
third class for the junior departments, of the
Male Separate Schools of the city of Belleville.
Applications to be made (accompanied with
Applications and stating salary) to the undersignedon or before the lith proximo.

P. P. LYNCH, Sec.-Treas.

R. C. S. S. Board.

WANTED, an Elementary Teacher, at St. Columban, County of Two Mountains. For particulars, apply to PATRICK LEARY. 18-3

JUST RECEIVED,

PICTORIAL "LIVES OF THE SAINTS,"
with reflections for every day in the year.
Preface by Rev. EDWARD MCGLYNN. D.D. This
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issued by the popular publishing house of
BENZIGER BROTHERS. Sold by subscripion; prices, \$3.50, \$400, \$550. A GENTS
WANTED for the Diocese of Quebec. Apply at
water, as a large number can be sold for Xmas
Presents.

JOHN HOOD & CO., 160 St. Peter street, General Agents. 15-tf November 27

DOHERTY & DOHERTY,

ADVOCATES, &c. No. 50 St. James Street, Montreal. T.J. Doherty, B.C.L. C. J. Doherty, A.B., B.C.L. JOHN D. PURCELL, A. M., B. C. L.,

ADVOCATE, 146 St. James Street, Opposite the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Montreal, May 29, '78-ly

### For Sale.

PLANING,

SAWING, MOULDING, And other MILL MACHINERY, for sale at half price, or exchange for Lumber. Address box 1188 P. O. Montreal.

USTABLISHED 1864. W. P. NOLAN & CO.,

PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS ST. ANN'S MARKET, MONTREAL Liberal advances made on consignments of Butter, Oheese, Eggs, Apples, and all kinds of country produce.

August 21 THIRST PRIZE DIPLOMA.

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, SEP-TEMBER 1875. THE

IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE, FOR HOTEL AND FAMILY USE.

OVER 200 IN USE IN THIS CITY. FOR SALE AT

JOHN BURNS, 675 Craig St.

IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE

HENCHEY'S HOTEL, ! QUEBEC, 18th October, 1877. MR. JOHN BURNS:—

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

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



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MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF AIN AND FANCY FURNITURE.

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

AWLOR'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES. Price \$35 with attachments.



Is unequalrange of work, stillness of motion and a reputation attained by its own merits. It is the cheatest pest, hand-somest, best technically constructed onstructed
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MONTREAL. STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHE

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

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The MIC MAC REMEDY A SPECIFIC FOR

SMALL-POX.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR MAJOR LANE. A HOPELESS CASE OF SMALL-POX CURED BY THE MIC-MAC REMEDY.

To Major Ino. Lane. GREENFIELD, Mass. DEAR SIR,—I telegraphed for a puckage of your Small-Pox Remedy on last Monday, which I received the following day. I would have instantly responded and forwarded the money, but thought I would wait the result of its trial. I prepared the medicine myself so as to render everything secure; and I am proud to be able to state that it produced almost instantaneous relief. It was a milignant case of Small-Pox—in fact, there was no hope of recovery expressed on any side; but by the application of your famous Remedy it easily yielded. Enclosed I send you a five dollar bill. Please acknowledge. GREENFIELD, Mass. To Major Jno. Lanc. five dollar bill. Please acknowledge. Your truly, Rev. W. A. HENNEBERRY.

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

B. E. McGALE, 36-27-g Dispensing Chemist, 301 St. Joseph St.

(From the Commercial Review.) THE REMEDIES OF J. EMERY. CODERRE, M.D.

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

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

Dr. Coderre's Infants' Syrap Can be given with impunity to infants in cases of Colles, Diarrhose, Dysentery, Painful Dentition, Inability to Sleep, Coughs, Colds, &c., and is now regarded as the standard remedy for the phoyo.

Is specially adapted for women requiring the use of tonics and alterant agents. Its use can be continued without any inconvenience, in complaints such as Chlorosis, or Green Sickness; Leucorrhea, or Whites; Dysmenorrhea, or difficult course; Anaemia, or thinness of the blood; General debility, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Serofula, Ringworm and other Diseases of the Skin, &c., &c. Pure medical preparations are as necessary as skilled physicians,—they are the armies provided by nature and science to overcome the insidious legions of death, and if these armies are demoralized by unskilful arrangement, lack of prudence or vigilance they become a dangerous host, agents of destruction of which the less we have the better. These truths are obvious, yet they cannot be too strongly or too often impressed upon the public mind.

Certificate recommending Dr. J. Emery-Cod-Dr. Coderre's Tonic Elixir

Certificate recommending Dr. J. Emery-Coderre's Proprietary Remedies, viz: Dr. Coderre's Infants' Syrup, Tonic

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

the diseases for which they are recommended.

E. H. TRUDEL, M.D.,
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Professor of Botany.
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For sale by all the principal Druggists in the Dominion at the following prices:

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

"TONIC ELIXIR, 50c "

EXPECTORATING " 25c & 50c

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

Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Vic-toria College, Montreal.
321 DORCHESTER COR. ST. DENIS STREETS. WHOLESALE AGENT FOR THE DOMINION.

B. E. McGALE, Chemist,

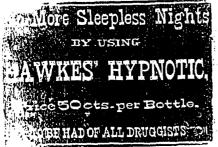
301 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Montreal.

Circulars, THE EVENING NEATHY EXECUTED TRINTIN Bill POST Heads

Any worker can make \$12 a day at home. Costly Outfit free. Addres TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 4-g



Pianos Another battle on high prices Raging War on the monopolist renewed. Free Boatty slatest Nowspaper full reply seent free before buying Piano or Organ. Readmy latest War Circular. Longet prices ever gipen Organs Circular. Lowest prices ever given 0 gans Adress Daniel F. Beaty, Washing



Sample Bottles, 15 cents each. October 16

STILL GOING ON!

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

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

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LADIES, DO NOT FORGET THE CHEAP SALE

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

FOR THE MILLION, AT EDWARD STUART'S.



The best and most reliable place to get cheap, stylish and serviceable Hats. Come and see my

DOLLAR HAT. Furs at wholesale prices. Alterations and repairing in Fus thoroughly and promptly

THE MAMMOTH.

JOHN. A. RAFTER & CO., 450 Notre Dame Street.

The Stock of DRY-GOODS held at the above and stock of DRT-GOODS held at the 800 address comprises a full assortment of useful and cheap lots, as will prove by the ollowing price list, and for quality and value we defy competition to the trade of Canada. Remember our motto,-

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

Canton Flannels, 10c., 13c., 14c., 15c., 16c., 5c. White Saxony Flannels, 174c., 23c., 25c., 27c., 30c., 32c. White Welsh Flannels, 25c., 30c., 33c., 35c, 38c.,

Searlet Saxony Flannels, 17je., 20e., 23e, 25e., 27c., 39c., 35c. Scarlet Lancashire Flannels, 30c., 35c., 38c., 45c. Seariet Jameasure ranness, sec., sec

l of a yard wide. Blankets for Man and Beast. Stocks of White Blankets, selling from \$1.75 to Piles of Grey Blankets, selling from \$1.25 to \$4.

Large lot of Horse Blankets, from \$1.25 Table Linen Department. Grey Table Linen,—price from 14c, to 59c. Unbleached Table Linen,—price from 25c, to 60c. Half-bleached Table Linen,—price from 25c to White Table Linen,—price from 35c, to 77c. Napkins in endless variety,—price from 75c, per

Roller Towelling. Heavy Stock of Towelling,-prices: 5c., 7c., 9c., 10c., 12je. Huckaback Towelling,—price, 12je., 14c., 18c. Grass Cloth, checked and plain,—price, Sc., 12c., 14c., 16c. Huck Towels by the dozen, selling at 5c., 6c., 8c.,

10c., 121c., 15c., 20c., 25c. each. Bath Towels, selling at 15c., 25c., 30c., 35c. White and Grey Cottons. Horrockses White Cottons,—full stock. Water Twist White Cottons,—price from 5c. Grey Cottons, Hochelaga, Dundas, Cornwall, England,—price from 3c.

Tweeds, Coatings, &c.

Large lot of Tweeds for Boys, only 30c.
Large lot of All Wool Tweeds, only 50c.
Good line of Tweeds, only 60c.
Extra large lot of English Tweeds, only 70c.
Splendid assortment Scotch, only 80c.
Extra quality English Tweeds, only 95c.
Real English Buckskin, only 95c.
Special lot Silk Mixed, only \$1.
Sincks of Small Cneck Tweeds, only \$1.
Best West of England Tweeds, only \$1.
Bus and Black Worsted Coatings, only \$1.30.
Busket Coatings, only \$2.20.
Extra large lot Coatings, selling at \$2.40.
Best make Diagonal Coatings, \$2.75.
Extra Heavy Worsted Coatings, \$2.75.
Large lot of double width Tweed Clothings,—
prices, 75c., 90c., \$1, \$1.20, \$1.30, \$1.35.
Overcoatings in Beaver, Whitney, Blankets,
Cloth, Pilot, Naps, in endless variety,—price,
90c. Tweeds, Coatings, &c.

Underclothing Department. Men's Canada Shirts and Drawers,—prices, 35c., 50c., 65c., 75c., 85c., 81. Men's Real Scotch Shirts and Drawers,—prices

from \$1 to \$2 cach. Oxford Regatta Shirts,—price from 35c. Men's Tweed Shirts,—price, 75c. Men's Flannel Shirts,—price, 75c. Endless Variety of Ladies' and Gents' Kid Mitts, Gloves, &c. Prices low.

Call early and Secure the Bargains.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

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

MEILLEUR & CO.'S, 652 CRAIG STREET, NEAR BLEURY.



All forms of Kidney and Urinary diseases, Pains in the Back, Sides and Loins, are post-

tively cured by CRANT'S REMEDY.

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

nently cured. It is also endorsed by the regular Physicians and Medical Societies throughout the country. Sold in bottles at Two dollars each, or three bottles, which is enough to cure the most aggravated ease, sent to any address on receipt of FIVE dollars. Small trial bottles ONE dollar

ALL ORDERS TO BE ADDRESSED TO Grant's Remedy Manufacturing Co., 554 Main Street, Wordester, Mass. 115-4mos

CIRCULARS, BILL-HEADS, AND GENERAL JOBBING, NEATLY EXECUTED AT

each.

OFFICE OF THE "EVENING POST." tener than twice a year.

A RELIC OF ST. ANDREW.

It may not be uninteresting to some of our Scotch readers, now that the annual celebration of their patron saint is again at hand, to know that a relic of the saint has recently come into the possession of a high dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church of Scotland. After the elevation of the present Archbishop of St. Andrew's (and Edinburgh) to that ancient see, His Grace made application to the Bishop of Amalfi, Italy, in whose cathedral are kept the remains of St. Andrew, for a relic of the saint, in order to its preservation in the cathedral church in Edinburgh. The Bishop of Amalfi at once acceded to the request, and on receiving the relic, the Archbishop had it encased in a beautiful reliquary, which is hardly less interesting than the relic itself. The body of the reliquary, which is of solid gold and of curious antique workmanship, was bought and presented to His Grace (then the Bishop of Abila, in partibus) by the Marquis of Bute, before his becoming a Catholic. It was for some time, but, on account of the body being six-sided, inconveniently, used as a ciborium. The addition of a crystal can and a golden head-piece has now transformed the reliquary into an exceedingly elegant piece of church furniture. It is, we understand, the intention of His Grace to inaugurate the re ceipt of the relic upon the approaching feast of St. Andrew.

GERMAN INFIDELITY.

"How is it," asks the London Universe that infidelity is spreading so fast in Germany among all those who do not belong to the fold of the Catholic Church? The Echo der Gegenwart, a Catholic journal published at Aix-la-Chapelle, traces this deplorable state of things to the spirit exhibited in the German universities, in which atheism is taught quite openly. Our contemporary says: Thanks to the German universities, it has come to this, that a conviction has generally gained ground in Germany as though the action. kingdom of heaven, to use Heine's phrase, were intended only "for angels and sparrows, while man ought to cling feverishly to the enjoyment of the good things of this world, being the only real good to be found.'

"A Socialist orator some little time ago said at Berlin that every man of but the least education was an atheist, that science had killed Christianity, and that Christ was a myth like all religion. The German emperor, on the contrary, hold that religion ought to be preserved for the people.' The conclusion is that those who wish for religion in Germany will henceforth find it nowhere except in the Catholic Church.

A SAD CASE.

TORONTO, November 21 .- A sad case of cruelty and neglect has just been revealed in a suit for alimony in the Court of Chancery. It seems that an accountant in a law office named Richardson, married, in April, 1877, the daughter of Rev. Mr. Gibbs, a Methodist minister. Immediately after the honeymoon he gave himself up to violent fits of passion, during which he would beat and kick his wife in a most unmerciful and cruel manner. Two or three times she left him, but each time was persuaded to return. In January last, when she was enceinte, the brute kicked her in a most brutal manner, and she lay in hysterics all night. After the child was born, he, one night when it was pouring rain, took the poor little thing under his arm, and carried it round some time in this manner, followed by his wretched wife. At length, unable to bear such treatment any longer, she lett the man for good. He then accused her of infidelity and all sorts of improprieties, and wrote her a letter to that effect, which was produced in Court, when the defendant had to acknowledge it was all untrue. The Court made an order compelling defendant to pay plaintiff \$150 a year out of a salary of \$3 which is all he earns. The child remains in the custody of the mother.

AMERICAN NOTES.

Fifteen to twenty murders a week is said to

he the average in Texas. An old woman in North Carolina fainted a few days ago at her first sight of a railroad

A little girl oftwelve went to see " Humpty Dumpty "at Oil City, and was so frightened at one of the tricks that she went into spasms and died.

The Andrews brothers have refused \$20,-000 for the dory Nautilus in which they crossed the sea, believing that they can make more money by exhibiting it. The City government of Philadelphia has

ordered that the telegraph companies shall place their wires under ground and dispense with the poles, which are regarded as an obstruction and disfigurement of the streets. The N. Y. World has a compositor who

has worked at the case for fifty-seven years. He never cats a mouthful nor drinks a drop, living wholly upon tobacco. He is seventyfive years of age; was born in Kingston. Pusey Anthon Peer, a negro, has obtained a verdict of \$925 against the manageis of the

Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia. He and his wife had bought tickets for orchestar scats, but were refused admission. They insisted on going in, and were rudely pushed aside by the door-tenders. Mrs. Peer was ill for several weeks in consequence of the rough usage, which also caused Mr. Peer to lose his watch in the crowd. Mr. Edison's electric light invention em-

ploys a platinum coil, which is raised to incandescence by its resistance to the passage of a current of electricity through it. The idea has been experimented on very extensively for the last quarter of a century, but the peculiarity of Mr. Edison's invention is a device to prevent the wire fusing, and this, it is claimed, has been accomplished by so applying a small bar that it will expand the instant the wire reaches the fusing point and intercept the flow of the current through the wire sufficient to prevent fusing. At the reception of the Chinese dignitaries

at the Maryland Institute fair, in Baltimore the other day, all the Chinese faces were wreathed with smiles, and there is said to have been one countenance, that of Chin Shu Tang, on which the most dyspeptic mortal could not have looked without catching some of the humour that seemed to twinkle from his almond eyes and hover around laughing mouth. He established himself at

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

-The Elders, the Clyde shipbuilders, will soon discharge 1,200 men. Cause-nothing to

-A genius of Owensboro,' Ky., has invented a road scraper which will do the work of a dozen men.

-In one week last sum mer a Naples merchant fished up from the Mediterranean ten tons of coral.

pastor in Saco, Me., has eloped with a young woman of his congregation. -Pekin news is that Tseng-chi-ta, son of Tseng-kuo-fan, succeeds Kuo-sung-tao at Lon-

-The Rev. Charles 11. Webber, a Baptist

don, while Li-fong-pao goes to Berlin. -In Asia Minor hereafter the police is to be composed of Christians and Turks in equal proporttons, and to be commanded by English

officers. -The Holy See has obtained from the English Government an assurance that Roman Catholics in Cyprus shall enjoy the same liberties as in England.

-The Governor of Hong Kong has received from a Mr. Behlisos, Director of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, \$5,000 for the erection of a statue to Lord Beaconsfield at Hong Kong.

-William V. Taylor has been left \$100,-000 on condition that he marries before he becomes of age. He is now 20, and is understood to have made no choice. His post office address is Whitehall N. Y-

-This is likely to be a winter of dreadful distress in England. In the cotton districts the forebodings are of the gloomiest. The glut of goods is unprecedented, and production is being restricted on all sides.

-Protestant hymns are sung in the public schools of Waltham, Mass. Fourteen Roman Catholic pupils refused to join in the singing, and were sent before the school committee to be disciplined; but the committee took no

-The Swiss cantons next to Germany complain that they are overrun with vagabonds from that country, masterless men seeking work, and Socialist refugees, most of whom, being unfurnished with papers and without visible means of subsistence, are conducted back to the frontier by the cantonal police.

-The Hat Trade Review says: " Boston Corbett, who shot Wilkes Rooth, has gone in search of employment. He desires to locate in Kansas and expects to walk there. He is a silk hat finisher by trade, but since the Centenial, when he was one of the guards at the Exhibition, he has had little work of any

-The late Archbishop Whately wrote from Dublin in 1840: "It is only by making the rising generation civilized beings, and not mere unfeathered bipeds, that Socialism and all other such poisons can be effectually counteracted. The law-not perhaps in these regions (Ireland), but in despotic countriesmay guard the people against the arrow that

and set on fire. He was tied by the horns to two strong posts, but broke loose and ran in agony through the city until killed by a compassionate butcher. Valencia has long been defined by Spanish poets as a "paradise inhabited by demons."

-In the coloring of artificial flowers aniline dyes are now largely used, as, for instance, in dveing dried and artificial grasses. These bronze-green and similar colors, now so much worn by ladies, are not "fixed," and when worn in bonnets, caps, wreaths, &c., the dye is apt to become transferred to the skin of the head, producing local symptoms, which not only cause much annoyance by dyeing the skin, but may also induce unpleasant irritation, and even, under severe circumstances,

inflammation. —Diamond digging at the Dutoitspan fields in South Africa has been unusually successful of late and, besides several beautiful stones, of 50 carats each, a large diamond, weighing 244 carats, was recently found. The "water" of the stone is not of the first quality, being of a light "off-color," but the gem is free from flaw, and will cut very full. This is the second largest diamond ever found in South Africa, the "Spalding" diamond found in the river diggings some years ago, and weighing 2881 carats being the

Living to a ripe old age is not yet one of the "lost arts." The illustrious Pius IX. was spared to see his 86th year. Count de Waldeck, who died three years ago, was past 100. The Emperor of Germanyis 82. Marshal MacMahon is 72. The late M. Thiers was over 80, and the historian, Guizot, had eached 87 Lord Brougham was 89, Lord Palmerston 81, and Earl Russell 87. William Cullen Bryant was past 83; Richard H. Dana, who introduced Bryant to the public, is still living in Boston at the age of 91. Mr. Longfellow is 71. and Whittier has passed 70. Charles O'Conner is Cardinal McCloskey is 68, and Pope Leo XIII. is the same. Mr. Gladstone is 74. Carlisle is 83, and still bright. Peter Cooper is active at 86. Emerson is 75, and Victor Hugo 76. Chief Justice Taney was 87 Charles Carroll of Carrollton lived to see 91.

"LET'ERIN REMEMBER!"

son 83.

John Adanis reached 92, and Thomas Jeffer-

A memorial bust of Tom Moore will be erected in Prospect Park, Brooklyn. The artist having charge of the work expects to have it finished before January. The pedestal will be of marble from Armagh, Ireland, and will bear the following lines :-Though glory be gone, and though hope fade

Thy name, loved Erin, shall live in his song.

laughing mouth. He established himself at once in the graces of the ladies. "I only speak pigeon English now," he said to two young damsels, "by and by I talk better. I come to see the fair, but the fair ladies come to see me," and then he seemed to bubble over with laughter, and shook himself as gleefully as a school boy.

Reporting.—The best time for repotting plants is from the latter part of July until the middle of September, according to the kind of plants; some require earlier potting than others. They do not need changing of tener than twice a year.

Epps's Cocoa—Grateful and Comforting.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well, selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constituction may, be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maiadles are floating around as ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by long the middle of plants; some require earlier potting than others. They do not need changing of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well. selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a constituction may be average which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constituction may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maiadles are floating around as ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by leading the property nourished frame."—Civit Service Gozona, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

### NATURALIST'S PORTFOLIO.

A New Use For Seals .- There exists an animal which might be trained to render us service, that is the seal, which is slaughtered so mercilessly for the sake of its oil and skin. Intelligent and affectionate, it possesses all the qualities suitable for a domestic state. The director of the Museum at Dijon had so skilfully tamed one some years ago, that though by nature amphibious, primitive habits were changed, and it rarely went into the water, placing itself during the winter close to its master in the warm corner of the fireside, stretched on the wood-ashes. It pains were taken to teach the seal, it might become to the fisherman what the dog is to the hunter. Nor need we despair of such a result, for the Chinese train the remota or sucking fish to catch turtles, and the heron and cormorant to capture fishes. The coasts of England would be fit places for the education of the seal. The value of such help may be imagined when we think of the great soliitude of the sea-so many times larger than the space covered by land, where man has noally, and can only count upon those who dread him. What an interest for him in the very elementitself to have a friend and companion who would follow him in his fishing expeditions. There are not wanting conclusive results which have been obtained in individual cases; and if the same care were extended to the race, we may say that the seal is an ally ready prepared by Nature.

is an ally ready prepared by Nature.

A Cave Containing Millions of Leather-Winged Bats.—A curious story of a "but-cave" in South-western Texas appears in the Boston Home Fournal, "from the pen of a gentleman who has recently visited the place." This cave, which is of unknown extent, is entered by a mouth some thirty or forty feet wide, by twelve or affect helph, and the interior walls, of a hard bluish ilmestone, are perfectly dry. No crystallizations of any kind were discovered by the explorer, but the interior was "perfectly alive with uncounted millions of leather-winged bats. Hanging to the walls and ceilings were everywhere knots of these creatures, like bees that had settled, while the air seemed literally alive and yoal with the incessant hum of myriads in ceaseless and apparently objectless flight." Every evening, we are further told, the bats come forth to seek food. "First," says the harrator, came a small detachment of a thousand or two, and after an interval of some minutes, the flight commenced by millions and billions. For two and a half hours the bat stream was incessant, filling the mouth of the cave completely, and on our way to camp we could see the undininished stream of animal file still flowing, and looking in the distance not unlike long fines of black smoke from the chlumey of a sea steamer." At the first blush, a bat cave like this does not seem a very desirable thing for a man to have on his "home lot." But the shrewd Texan preprietor was found to be twenty-five feet deep in a deposit smelling so strongly of animonia that for thwith a sample was despatched to the marrest analyst, who pronounced it to compare favorably with the guano of Pern. Here was a find, indeed, hasmuch as the known parts of the cave are estimated to contain \$0.00 tons. When our contemporary's correspondent left, the proprietor was busily sinking a shaff down to the main chamber, and receiving the congru-

PROBABLE RESUMPTION PROGRAMME.

may guard the people against the arrow that flieth in the noonday, but not against the greater danger of the pestilence that walketh in darkness.

—The total population of Queensland, Australia, last year, was 203,081 of whom 124,924 were males. Queensland, covers an area as large as Europe, less Russia, Germany, Austria, and Scandinavia. The immigration to it has been mainly at the cost of its Government. The present Governor is brother to Lord Chancellor Cairns. He resides at Brisbane, the capital, and has a salary of \$20,000 a year, with furnished house and allowances worth about \$2,500 more.

—On the occasion of a recent festival in Valencia, Spain, a buil, which had been tormented all day by displays of red cloths, pricks of iron instruments, and knife cuts, was covered with spirits of turpentine at night and set on fire. He was tied by the horns

THE HABITS OF AUTHORS.

Many anecdotes are recorded of the habits of authors and their periods of composition. Thus Buffon always wrote in full dress in a room the only furniture of which was a desk and chair. Sheridan wrote his comedies at night surrounded by wax lights, and refreshing himself with toasted muffins. Tom Moore wrote his songs in bed of a morning. Sir Walter Scott sat down to his work with the punctuality of a man of business; and so on. To such as these may be added the account given in his letters of the habits of Balzac, who was accustomed to dine at six, then go to sleep until one in the morning-at which time he rose, and wrote all night till noon, breakfasted, took a walk, and returned, to go through the same routine, working eighteen hours out of the twenty-four-and sustaining those literary habits for twenty years.

GREAT CITIES OF THE WORLD .- The population of the great cities of the world is a matter of perennial interest. According to latest official estimates in each city, or the latest census, where these are not attainable, they range as follows:-London, of course, heads the list with its 3,533,484; Paris comes next, with 1,851,792, by the census of 1872; then Pekin, with 1,500,000, and Canton, with 1,300,000; next comes New York, with 1.069,-362, and closes the list of those having more 1,000,000 inhabitants. Of those having less than 1,000,000 and more than 500,000, Berlin comes first with 994,343; then Philadelphia, with 850,856; next next Tokio, Japan, the Yeddo of the old geographies, with 809,000; Vienna, 690, 548; St Petersburg, 669,741; Bombay, 644,405; Kioto, Japan, 560,000; Glasgow, 555,933; Ozaka, Japan, 530,000; Brooklyn, 527,830; Liverpool, 527,083. St. Louis claims 500,000, and if allowed her own estimate, heads the list of those ranging downward from 500,000 to 250,000. Then follow, Naples, with 457,407; Chicago, with 440,000; Calcutta, 429,535; Nankin, 400,000; Madras, 397,552; Hamburg, 393,588; Birmingham, 377,346; Manchester, 359,213; Baltimore, 355,000; Boston, 354,765; Shanghai, 320,000; Dublin, 314,666; Buda-Pesth, 314,401; Amsterdam, 302,266; San Francisco, 300,000; Leeds. 298,189; Rome, 282,214; Sheffield, 282,130; Cincinnatti, 280,000; Breslau, 259,345; Melbourne, 250,678; Havana, 250,000. Thus it will be seen that there are 39 cities each having 250,000 inhabitants, or more, supposing none to have been omitted, and an aggregate of about 24,000,000.

-The Government of Guatemala invites immigration, and grants assistance, both in mony and lands, to settlers; but requires that such immigrants shall renounce their nationality and all rights as foreigners before leaving the mother country. After a year's residence and good conduct in Guatemala, the Government will give them a certificate of citizenship.

-The California Constitutional Convention has adopted a section providing that three-fourths of a jury may render a verdict in all cases except felony. In cases of felony a jury must be unanimous in order to secure conviction or acquittal. It is not probable that this innovation will meet with the approval of the people of California.

### OFFICE OF THE

### FRENCH CANADIAN BUILDING SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

### 28 ST. GABRIEL STREET.

### MONTREAL, 28th November, 1878. NOTICE!

Agreeably to a requisition, dated on the first day of October Instant, signed by a large majority of the members of the said Society, addressed to the Directors of the same, asking for the convocation of a general meeting of the members of the said Society, for the purpose of abrogating and annuling the By-Laws now in force, if the members agree to it, by substituting therefore the following, with or without amendments; and whereas, in like opinion of the Directors of this Society, it is expedient that the By-Laws and Regulations thereof and also the amendments thereto should be abrogated and replaced by those following. I give you notice, therefore, that a general meeting for the purposes aforesaid is hereby convened and that the same will be held at this office, on Friday, the twentieth day of December next, at 7 o'clock p.m.

(By order), T. LAPALME, Sec.-Treas.

### BY-LAWS OF THE

### French Canadian Building Society OF MONTREAL.

ART. I.—This Society is called "THE FRENCH CANADIAN BUILDING SOCIETY OF MONTREAL." It is incorporated by virtue of Chapter 60 of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, en-titled: "An Act relating to Building Societies." ART. II.—The object of this Society is to offer to its members the means of requiring real

ART, III.—The duration of the Society is undetermined. We shall dissolve so soon as all the members thereof shall have received the amount of their shares.

Arr. IV.—The capital of the Society is divided into shares of Two hundred dollars each. These shares are subdivided into Books (Livrets), the number of which is fixed at Four hundred and fifty, each book to have no less than five shares, nor more than ten.

ART. V.—The moneys of the Society are appropriated:

1. For the payment of the necessary expenses of management. 2. For the payment of the debts of the Society.

3. For the granting of appropriations to mem-

bers.

It shall, however, be lawful for the Directors to purchase books of the Society, or to loan apon the book guarantee of the Society, at such rates and conditions as to them may seem fit.

ART, VI.—The shares are payable at the office of the Society by weekly instalments of ten cents per share, without interruption, until the said weekly payments shall have reached the sum of sixty-two dollars and forty cents per share. These payments shall be made every Monday

These payments state of made every stonady between the hours of uine in the morning, and rive in the afternoon, or on any other day and hour that the Directors may fix upon.

Each shareholder, on paying twenty-five cents, shall be provided with a book, in which shall be entered his instalments, relimbars ements and

ART. VIII.—At the expiration of such delay as the Directors may consider sufficient, the Society may such any shareholder in arrear, for the payment of his arrears, or for all such other may be liable for.

Whenever any shareholder shall be in arrears for twelve months with the payment of his weekly instalments, the Directors shall, upon resolution to the effect, confiscate his shares to the profit of the Society.

ART. IX.—All shareholder shall be in arrears for twelve months with the payment of his weekly instalments, the Directors shall, upon resolution to the effect, confiscate his shares to the profit of the Society.

ART. IX.—All shareholder can exact the ramittance of his funds into the Society and attesting and certifying the amittance of his funds into the Society and attesting and certifying the only sell or transfer. ART. VII.—All members in arrears shall be charged, and they shall pay a fine of two cents per share per week. One week of grace, however, shall be granted, and any shareholder in arrear may free himself from the fine, by paying in advance for as many weeks as he shall the Secretary-Treasurer in his duties, and to remove the fire shall the formation of the shall the formation of the shall the secretary-Treasurer in his duties, and to remove the fire shall the secretary-Treasurer in his duties, and to remove the fire shall be shall the secretary-Treasurer in his duties, and to remove the fire shall be shall be

ART, X.—No sharcholder can exact the remittance of his funds into the Society; he can only sell or transfer his shares.

ART, XI.—To that end, the Society shall keep a Book of Transfer, and no transfer shall be valid, unless it is previously signed by both the granter and the grantee and countersigned by the Socre-

and the grantee and countersigned by the Secretary-Treasurer.

No transfer shall be made unless the grantor has previously fulfilled all his obligations towards the Society, and the Society shall not be held to acknowledge any such transfer unless the same has been made in the form and on the conditions prescribed by the present Article.

ART. XII.—All shares and moneys generally of a member indebted to the Society for any cause whatsoever, shall be specially, and by privilege, applied to the payment of all the claims of the Society against him.

ART. XIII.—In case of the decease of any member, the latter shall be represented by his legal heirs.

member, the latter shall be represented by his legal heirs.

Att. XIV.—The appropriations shall be granted to members, by means of drawing by lot (tinge au sort), or sales to the highest bidder alternately. The mode, time and place of these drawings and sales shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

Art. XV.—Whenever the state of the finances of the Society shall permit, the Directors shall declare a sale or drawing of an appropriation, and all shareholders shall be apprised of the same by a notice posted during two weeks within the office of the Society, and also advertised three times a week during two consecutive weeks, in two newspapers published in the French language.

Art. XVI.—One appropriation only is granted per book.

Airr. XVI.—One appropriation only is granted per book.

Airr. XVII.—Any shareholder who has become the purchaser of an appropriation, shall innuediately thereupon deposit into the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer a sum of twenty-five dollars for the purpose of securing to the society the execution of his obligations as such purchaser; and if the guarantees exacted and prescribed by Article XXI, are not given—at the expiration of a delay of two months—the Directors shall confiscate the said deposit to the profit of the Society.

The said deposit shall be returned to the purchaser, if the appropriation is granted to him.

The forfeiture of the \$25, shall replace the purchaser in the possession and enjoyment of

chaser in the possession and enjoyment of

all his rights.

Art. XVIII.—The shareholder who has obtained an appropriation, is held to re-imburse the amount of the same to the Society, without interest, in one hundred and twenty equal payments, monthly and consecutive, and the same shall be made at the office of the Society, beginning one month after he has taken possession of the appropriation or part of the same.

same.
ART XIX.—On all monthly re imbursements, or any other sum owed to the Society, (the weekly instalments excepted,) which shall not be paid when due, a fine of two and a half per cent, per month, and for each month, shall be imposed and exacted, until complete payment. This fine may be avoided by paying in advance a number of re-imbursements equal to those in

a number of re-imbursements equal to those in arrear.

ART. XX.—If any shareholder is desirous of freeing himself from whatever he may be owing the society, either for weekly instalments or monthly reimbursements, before his obligations become due, he may do so by paying all arrears and tines due up to the day he has asked to be so freed, or on any other conditions, respecting his obligations in future, which the Directors may seem fit to determine.

ART. XXI.—Any member entitled to an appropriation shall, before the amount thereof is handed over to him, give an hypothecary guarantee, to the satisfaction of the Board of Directors, both for securing the reimbursement of the sum loaned, and for the guarantee of the weekly payments and the execution of all his other obligations towards the Society.

ART. XXII.—The expenses of valuation, examination of titles, and fees for Notary, Registrar and others, shall be borne by the shareholder.

XXIII.—The property mortgaged to the

holder.

XXIII.—The property mortgaged to the Society shall be secured for the benefit of the Society, at the expense of the shareholder, with such insurance company as the Directors may select.

scient.

ART. XXIV.—Any member having drawn an appropriation by lot who does not desire to get the amount thereof at once, may, within ten days after the drawing orsale of such appropriation, notify the Shcretary-Treasurer, that he is willing to receive the same later only.

In which case, when ready to receive the amount, he shall notify the Secretary-Treasurer to that effect; but all such appropriation as shall be granted or merely declared before this last notice, shall be paid out before his own; and he shall hegin his reimbursements one month after he shall have received his appropriation or any portion thereof

# ART. XXV.—Any member entitled to an appropriation, who desires to leave the amount thereof into the hands of the Society during a certain time, shall have a right to an interest equal to that received by the Society from its own banker. But he shall be bound to make his payments regularly in the same manner as if he had received the amount of his appropriations.

ART. XXVI.—The affairs of the Society are managed and controlled by Eleven Directors, who elect themselves their President and Vice-

who elect themselves their President and VicePresident.

Five Directors shall be a quorum. The Directors are elected by a strict majority of the votes
of the members present.

ART. XXVII.—The Directors may arrange
with one or more Incorporated Banks in Montreal by virtue of an Act of Parliament, for the
deposit therein of the funds and notes of the
Society, or in connection with any other financial matter.

real by virtue of an Act of Parliament, for the deposit therein of the funds and notes of the Society, or in connection with any other financial matter.

Art. XXVIII.—The Directors in charge shall remain in office until they are replaced in a regular manner, unless they case to be Directors in fact, by reason of any of the following causes, to wit: Decense, resignation, insolvency, bank-ruptcy, conviction of crime or misdemeanor, or the possession of less than ten stated to attend the meetings of the Board of Directors during three consecutive months, or when he is owing three months of arrears, his office may be declared vacant by a resolution of the majority of the quorum of the other Directors.

The replacing of any Director whose office has became vacant by reason of one or any of the causes hereinbefore mentioned, is made by the Directors remaining in office at the time being, and the new Directors so elected shall be entitled to the same rights as the Directors elected at a general meeting.

Art. XXIX.—The President (or in his absence, the Vice-President), and the Secretary-Treasurer, on being authorized to that effect by a resolution of the floard of Directors, may contract for all loans deemed necessary or useful by the Directors, and on the conditions and restrictions approved by them. They may likewise, on the same authority and deliberation aforesaid, accept, acquire, possess, sell, alleante, transfer, bind and mortgage, for and on behalf of the Society, any landed estate, real and movemble properly of any mature whatsoever; in fact, all tiles, obligations for moneys, transfers, legacy, sams of money, debts, goods and real and movemble properly whatsoever, grants, stabrogations or other deeds carrying obligations for moneys, transfers, legacy, sams of moneys, debts, goods and real and investible properly whatsoever; the fact, all tiles obligations for moneys, transfers, legacy, sams of moneys and head of the free of the Directors and he shall remain in office during the good pleasure of the such as a

a. A Notary, to prepare and execute all the deeds and documents of the Society.

1. Inspectors, for visiting and valuing the properties offered as security.

5. Three Auditors, from amongst the members, for the auditing at any time of the books of the Society, and attesting and certifying the annual report of the Secretary-Treasurer.

The reports of the Inspectors shall always be in writing, and they shall be sworn to if required by the Directors.

The fees of the Solicitor, Notary and Inspectors are fixed by the Directors.

ART. XXXIV.—All officers shall be required to have at least ten shares in the capital stock of the Society, and to give sufficient security for the due fulfilment of their duties whenever the Westers shall down 61. ART, XXXV.—The annual general meeting of the members of the Society shall be held at its office, or at any other place in the city of Mont-real fixed upon by the Directors, on the third Monday of February, or the following juridical

Monday of February, or the following juridical day.
At this meeting the Directors are elected, and all other business of a general interest to the Society are transacted.
The Secretary-Trensurer submits a complete and correct statement of all the affairs of the Society for the year just now past up to the previous 31st of December.
This report is certifled by a majority of the Anditors.

ART. XXXVI.-The Directors may conveni

ART. XXXVI.—The Directors may convene extraordinary general meetings, and such meetings shall be convened by the President, or three Directors, by public notice inserted three times a week, during two consecutive weeks before the day of said meetings, in two newspapers published in the City of Montreal.

All general meetings of the members of the Society, and also all meetings of Directors may be adjourned from day to day, or to any other day deemed convenient, for the purpose of deciding and completing the business submitted to their consideration.

Arr. XXXVII.—Upon a requisition in writing signed by fifteen members of the Society, and representing the reasons of said requisition, the President shall be bound to convene an extraordinary general meeting, stating in the notice of convocation, the requisition presented to him, and the purpose and object of such general meeting.

meeting.

The meeting so convened shall take up no other matters than the special ones mentioned in the requisition for convening the said meeting. Should the President refuse or neglect to convene such meeting, the Shareholders who have signed the requisition, having previously deposited into the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer, a duplicate copy of their requisition duly signed and attested in presence of witnesses, may, themselves convene such meetings by notice to that effect over their signature, and published as aforesaid in the preceding article.

ART. XXXVIII.—At any general meeting, either for the election of Directors or for any other business, the members shall vote according to the number of Books they hold; and each Book entities its owner to one vote.

ART. XXXIX.—When the day appointed by

ART. XXXIX.—When the day appointed by the By-Laws for a meeting, a payment, or any other business of the Society shall happen to be a non-judicial day, such meeting, payment or business shall be postponed to the judicial day next ensuing.

ART. XI.—The Shareholders are bound to give notice of their change of residence.

Art. XLI.—When all the members shall have received their appropriations, the Society shall be dissolved, and all the obligations not yet owing of the members towards the Society, shall be extinguished.

But all arrears and fines due by members shall be collected, and the amount thereof distributed pro rata amongst those members only whose shares shall not be extinguished at the time of the dissolution.

ART. XLII.—The Directors make all such rules, and give such orders as may be necessary for the execution of the foregoing by-laws. ART. XLIII.—For the practical observance of the said by-laws and of all amendments thereto that may be passed subsequently, the decision and interpretation of the Directors shall be final; but any member may appeal from such decision at a general meeting.

The said appeal shall be made within a delay of thirty days.

ART. XLIV.—The said by-laws shall come into force on and from the day of the adoption thereof.

### DAMPHLETS, DEEDS OF SALE. LAW FORMS, &c.,

PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF

THE "EVENING POST." 761 CRAIG ST. West of Victoria Square,

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

### FINANCIAL.

MONTREAL, November 25.

The money market remains very quiet. Good mercantile paper is discounted by the Banks at from 7 to 8 per cent., while loans on collaterals are made at 6 per cent. on call and about 7 on

are made at 8 per cent. On call and about 7 on time.

Sterling Exchange is quiet at 8 for round amounts between Banks, the counter rate being 8 to 8;

Gold drafts are dult, with sales at par.

In New York Sterling Exchange is firm at \$4.82. Gold unchanged at 1 premium.

The stock market to-day was inactive; Bank of Montreal is steady at 147 to 1474, ex-div; Molsons' ex-div changed hands at 8; Montreal Telegraph shows no change.

The following were the sales:—25 shares of Bank of Montreal x-d at 147; 50 do Consolidated at 68; 16 do at 67; 25 do at 67; 30 do Molsons' at 84; 100 do Incques Cartier at 30; 25 do Merchants' at 85; 4 do at 85; 43 do at 85; 25 do Montreal Telegraph at 114; 26 do Montreal Bulkding Association at 41.

### COMMERCIAL.

Montreal, November 25, 1878. The flour market is quiet, prices unchanged. Sales reported were few, but more business was done than reported. 100 Superior sold at \$4.30; 360 Spring Extra at \$4; 100 Medium Bakers at \$4.05; 100 Strong Bakers at \$1.20.

Receipts of Flour per Grand Trunk Railway 1,625 barrels. 

CARD—Sic to 9c for palls.

PORK—Mess, \$11.00 to 12.00, according to brand;

Pinn Mess, nominal.

Ashes—Per 100 lbs—Pots, about \$3.70 to 3.75.

Chicago Markets. CHICAGO. November 26.—Wheat—Receipts. 179,000 bush; shipments, 128,000 bush; 83% bid for December, 84% to 84 for January. Corn—Receipss, 165,000 bush; shipments, 50,000 bush the bid for December, 31% bid for January. and 31% bid for May. Pork, 86.47 to 6.50 for December, 87.00 to 7.92 for January and 88.05 for February. Lard; \$5.67 bid for December; \$5.89 for January, and \$5.90 for February.

### Milwankee Markets.

MILWAUKEE, November 26.—Wheat—Receipts 151,000 bush; shipments, 16,001 bush; Stle for December; Stle for January.

The horse market remains very dull. A few buyers from the United States are in town and stopping at the American House, but the prices they ofter were low, being refused in the majority of cases. Mr. James Maguire sold by private sale at his horse bazaar, 679 Craig street, one pomy at \$15, one heavy horse at \$55, and one common work-horse at \$45.

### Hamilton Market.

HAMILTON, November 25.—White wheat, 85e to 90c; Red, 85e to 87e; Sprlug, 75c to 87e. Peas, 50c. Barley, 50c to 65e. Oats, 3cc to 32c. Corn, 42c to 45c. Polatocs, 69c to 65e. Apples, 50c to 35c. Flour—White wheat, 84.0c to 84.25; strong bakers', 83.80 to 84.0c. Hay, per ton, 810 to 842. Dressed hogs, 83.90 to 84.25. Butter, in roll, 7c to 12c; dairy packed, 4]c to 12c. Eggs, 18c to 20c.

Cheese Market. At the Utica choese market the sales were 2,000 choese; 2,600 commissioned, average price, 7]e; leading factories, 8c.

## Flour Inspection.

Statement of flour inspected for week ending 23rd November, 1878;— 20,216 barrels Superior Extra.
1,508 "Extra Superfine.
155 "Fancy Superfine.
155 "Superfine.
155 "Superfine.
156 "Fine.
157 "Middlings.
158 "Buckton.

121

6.411 barrels.

## WEEKLY REFIEW.

Wholesale business has been very quiet this week, and there are no new features to notice in any department. The harbour is now almost clear of shipping and the last vessel for, Ontario left the wharf on Wednesday night, so that trade may be considered to have entered into the winter duliness. The "Sardinlan," the last vessel to leave for Liverpool, took out 31,000 boxes of cheese and 3,632 packages of butter, an anusually large shipment. Retail trade is duli both in the city and throughout the provinces, owing to the continued mild weather.

LEATHEL—Business has assumed a quieter tone, and transactions for the week have been less in amount. Most of the manufacturers are preparing for stock-taking, and are only buying what is absolutely necessary. Prices are unchanged.

changed.
BOOTS AND SHOES.—A little business is

doing in a sorting-up way, but orders are small, and the fall demand seems pretty much over. Winter weather would probably stimulate the trade in warm winter goods, for which there has as yet been little demand. Prices remain

PIG IRON.—We have no change to report

firm.

PIG IRON.—We have no change to report since last week, and we cannot expect much till after the turn of the year. All the present small stocks are used up.

InQUORS.—There has been but little change during the past week. As navigation still remains open, jobbers continue to be busy. We notice that the stock of imported ale and stout are being quickly reduced, and we expect to see these goods very scarce early in the year.

DRY GOODS.—Trade is exceedingly dull at present, owing in a large measure to the continued mild weather. Of course, at this season of the year, no activity is expected, and a fair sorting trade continues; all the business that has been done for the past ten days. Few orders of any size have been received, and until the cold weather sets in the present depression will continue. There are some travellers still in the west, but they are meeting with poor success, and barely paying expenses. Remittances come in rather slowly.

GROCERIES.—The market has been very quiet this week, there being no movement between lobbers, and only a quiet distribution to retailers.

TEA is meeting with a small demand from re-

retailers.
TEA is meeting with a small demand from re-

TEA is meeting with a small demand from re-tailers, and occasionally an old parcel is sold to jobbers at low prices, but the market as a whole is dull and without prospect of immediate im-provement, either in the demand or price. The best enquiry is for Japan at from 25c to 27c. COFFEE is without any new feature, the de-mand being confined to Java and Mocha, of which about 50 bags have been sold at low fig-ures.

mand being confined to Java and Mocha, of which about 50 bags have been sold at low figures.

SUGAR—The market has sustained a further decline this week, and prices are now extremely low. New York has been dull, with prices running extremely in favor of purchasers, and there has been some speculation in consequence on the part of jobbers in American yellow and granulated. We quote dry crushed at \$\frac{9}{2}\$ to 10c; granulated, \$\frac{9}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to, and American yellow at \$\frac{6}{2}\$ to 7.2c. The low price of American sugar has materially affected the sale of Scotch refined, which is difficult to sell at from 7c to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ the prices asked. The stock of Scotch is not large, but it has to be sold at a heavy loss. The objection to accumulating a large stock of American yellow at the present low figures is the dampness of the sugar, which becomes like paste in cold weather, and is undestrabla for the retail trade. Haw is nominal in the absence of either demand or supply. FRUIT—The stock of Malaga fruit is moving off very slowly, owing to the low price of Valencias, which gives them the preference. Prices are unchanged for all kinds. New crop Sultans are in short supply. Currants are very dull and difficult to move, even at present low prices. Figs in small boxes are enquired for, but there are none here. Frunes are scarce; advices from abroad report considerable decline in the primary market. Nuts, a light stock, and firmly held, buyers awaiting the arrival of new stock. SPICES are held more firmly all round, but this has checked the demand, and the movement has been unimportant.

SALT—The business of the season is about over, the wharves have been cleared, and the stock is now all stored and firmly held.

SYRUP quiet and unchanged.

MOLASSES—There is a fairly good demand for small lots, and some 150 thick, have been sold this week, principally sugar-house at 25c to

sold this week, principally sugar-house at 25c to

27c in barrels, and Muscovado at 81c; Barbadoes is selling at 38c, and Porto Rico at 30c to 35c, according to quality.

FISH—Labrador herrings are now moving off slowly, and, as there is an ample supply, the price has this week fullen 25c per barrel—to \$4.50 to 4.75. Salmon dull and unchanged. Green cod is scarce, and has advanced \$1 per barrel—from \$4 to 4.50 for No 1 and from \$3 to 3.50 for No. 2.

### City Retail Markets.

Owing to the heavy rains and muddy roads our city retail markets were not largely attended by market gardeners and farmers, and prices are somewhat higher.

are somewhat higher.

POULTRY AND GAME are solling very cheap. Turkeys are in large demand at from 75c to \$1.00 per pair; Geese are solling from 60c to \$1 per pair; chickens, 30c to 35c do; ducks 20c per pair; wild ducks are very plentiful 50c to 60c per do; pigeons are very scarce and dear, are solling at \$1.25 do; quaits are in large supply at 25c per dozen; prairie hens are solling at \$1 per pair; partridges are very plentiful at 70c per pair; hares, 30c.

GRAIN AND WIEAT.—Flour is solling at from

Grann and Wilear.—Flour is selling at from \$2.00 to 2.11 per bag. Oats, 75c to 80c per bag. bran, 80c per bag. Grue, \$1.00 to 1.20 per bag. Cribblings, 60c per bag. Moulie, \$1.00 to 1.20 per bag. Peas, 80c per bushel. Corn, 50c to 60c per bushel. Buckwheat, 80c per bag. Beans, \$1.20 per bushel.

per bushel.

FRUIT.—The market still remains glutted with apples, and the prices asked are still very low. American apples are solling at \$1.50 per barrel; Canadian Apples, \$2.00 to 2.50 per barrel; Montreal Fameuse are cheaper, and are now selling at from \$2.50 to 3.00. Malaga grapes are plentiful, at \$8.50 per barrel of 50 pounds. Granberries, \$8.00 per barrel. Lemons, \$6.00 per box, or \$11.00 per case. Oranges, \$7.00 per case.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes were plentiful being

S11.00 per case. Oranges, \$7.00 per case.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes were plentiful, being largely brought to the city on the market boats. The general price of pretty good potatoes is 30c per bag, very fine ones being \$1 per bag, while inferior kinds sell at from 75c to \$5c. The supply of other roots is fair, but prices are slightly higher since the gardeners have secured their late crops. Beets are 35c to 40c per bushel. Carrots and Swedish Turnips 30c to 35c per bushel. Parsnips 50c per bushel. Yellow Turnips 40c per bug; Quebec Turnips \$1 per barrel. The price of onions has advanced considerably of late, owing to considerable quantities being shipped to Britain; the price of good onions is \$5 per barrel. The supply of cabbage is large but the quality is generally inferior; prices to day are from 10c to 25c per dozen heads. Celery 25c to 25c per dozen heads. Sweet potatoes \$5 per barrel.

Diessed Hogs, Beef and Mutton.—The

per barrel.

Dressed Hogs, Beef and Mutron.—The supply of dressed hogs was not large, but there is very little demand for it; prices are from \$4.25 to \$4.75 per 100 lbs, a few rather inferior looking quarters of beef were offered at \$3 per 100 lbs, for the fore-quarters, and \$4.50 for the hind-quarters. Mutton quarters are not plentiful and sell at about 5c per pound for fore-quarters, and 6c per pound for hind-quarters.

### Business Troubles.

A writ of saisie consercutoire was issued by H. & A. Saunders, through the office of Messrs, Keller & McCorkell, in the matter of Savage, Lyman & Co. The bailiffs, under the authority of the above writ, entered the insolvents' premises, St. James street, and took possession. The writ is taken upon the ground that the assignces and inspectors have re-fused to obey the writ of appeal, and in spite thereof continued to dispose of the stock.

### LOCAL NEWS.

THE ST. BRIEGET'S BAZAAR,-This bazaar commences on the 16th of December, next door west from Donegana's Hotel, Notre Dame street. Judge Berthelot has kindly allowed the use of the shop for the good work. Rev. Father Lonergan, No. 30 Seaton street, will gratefully receive any offering for the Bazaar. We are sure every Catholic in Montreal, especially the Irish, will take a part in the charitable design. Remember, this will be the first Catholic Church. purely Irish in origin and built under Irish auspices, ever erected in this city. From a handful, our Celtic countrymen have grown to be a power in Montreal. They have never been called upon to bear one-tenth the burdens of other communities, and surely they should take a special pride in the contem-plated church, and manifest that pride by a generous assistance, which will prove them no degenerate sons of the church-building Irish race.

ROMAN CATHOLIC .- During the week ending Saturday last 69 interments were made in the Cote des Neiges cemetery of persons dying outside the city limits. Of this number 38 were boys, 5 married men, and 1 widower; 20 girls, 7 married women, 3 widows, and 3 spinsters. Nationality—English-speaking Canadians, 15; Irish, 2; French, 1; French-speaking Canadians, 51. Cause of death—Small-pox, 19; diphtheria, 4; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1. Thirty interments were made in the same cemetery of persons dying in the outlying municipalities during the same period. Of contagious diseases 2 deaths resulted from typhoid fever, 3 from small-pox (all in St. Cunegonde), 2 from diphtheria, and one from putrid fever at Cote St. Paul.

PROTESTANT .- During the week ending Saturday last 12 interments were made of persons dying inside the city limits; of this number 2 were boys; 3 bachelors; 1 married man; 3 girls; 1 married woman; 1 widower; 1 spinster; Scotch 1; Irish 2; English 1; of contagious diseases, one died of small-pox; 2 of typhoid fever and 1 of scarlet fever. Outside the limits there were four deaths; no contagious diseases.

## CATHOLICS! ATTENTION! POPE LEO XIII.

The finest Picture (Chromo) of his Holiness, POPE LEO XIII., sent to any address in the Dominion of Canada for

### ONE DOLLAR.

This Chromo is  $24 \times 30$  inches, and it has been pronounced by those who have seen his Holiness to be a very correct likeness, and Far superior to anything now in the Market.

NO CATHOLIC SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded AGENTS WANTED for the above and ther saleable Chromos and Maps.

JUST PUBLISHED,

### Map of Ireland,

beautifully Colored, containing Portraits of O'Connell, Emmet, Father Mathew, Grattan, Curran and Emmet's speech in the dock, the Census, e.c., ready for hunging up. Size, 28 x 36. No Irishman's house should be without one. Price only 75 cents, or three for \$2.

### EMMET & CO.,

Publishers' Agents, &c., MONTREAL CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal.

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

The said Joseph Louis Dolphis Charbonneau, Defendant. The Plaintiff hath, this day, instituted an action en separation de biens against the Defendant, her husband. Montreal, 28th Sept., 1878.
L. O. TAILLON,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

To aid in the completion of the HOSPITAL FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM POOR OF THE

### GREY NUNS OF MONTREAL, Under the patronage of His Lordship the R. C. Bishop of

Montreal. COMMITTEE OF DIRECTION: W. H. Hingston, M.D.; H. Judah, Q.C.; J, W. McGauvran, R. Bellemare, R. J. Devins, Alf. Larocque, A. W. Oglivie, C. S. Rodier, N. Valois, Rev. N. Bonnissant.

WILL POSITIVELY TAKE PLACE ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 16th, 1879,

> -AT-NAZARBTII ASYLUM,

1085 ST. CATHERINE STREET, MONTREAL

## \$10,400 Value in Prizes as follows:

1—1 lot of ground, near the Village of Chateauguay, south-east side of the river, 45 ft. x 120 ft., with a handsome stone residence, valued at \$1,200 cm. (St. Olivier street), each valued at \$51,200 cm.

300 400

2—6 lots of ground, at Cote St. Antoine
(St. Olivier street), each valued at
\$550

2—5 lots at Point St. Charles (Congregation st.), each valued at \$450 (1)

4—Another lot of ground, 99 ft. x 132 ft.

valued at \$500, situated in Grandin
street, St. Boniface, Manitoba,
given by His Grace the Archbishop
of St. Boniface.

5—A double action Harp, handsomely
gilt, valued at

6—A beantiful gold Bracelet, set in diamonds, valued at

7—" Ecce Homo," a fine oil painting,
said to be the original work of
Carlo Doiel, valued at.

8—A strong useful horse, valued at.

9—2 lots of \$60 each—I French mantelpiece clock, and I gold watch, valued at.

10—7 lots from \$30 to \$50 each—I bronze
statue, I winter carriage, lace
shawl and different articles of
value, valued at.

11—10 lots from \$30 to \$50 each, different
articles, valued at.

12—20 lots from \$15 to \$20 each, different
articles, valued at.

14—10 lots from \$10 to \$15 each, different
articles, valued at.

15—50 lots from \$1 to \$6 each, different
articles, valued at.

16—75 lots of \$3 each, different
articles, valued at. 350 

200 000 lots. Amount of the Prizes. . . . . . \$10,400

NOTICE—All coupons belonging to the Tickets sold in the hands of the Agents, or other parties interested must be returned to the Committee of Management on or before the 15th January, 1879; otherwise all such will be mulled and cancelled, as only such coupons of Tickets actually sold and returned for registration will be placed in the box on the day of drawing of prizes.

CAUTION—Buy your Tickets from the regular Agents, or from some of your personal friends, as prompt returns will then be made and all coupons duly registered.

Tickets, 50c each, or 5 Tickets for \$2, All Communications should be addressed:

"COMMITTEE OF GRAND LOTTERY," Care Fabre & Grayel, 219 Notre Dame Street, Montreal,
Montreal,
Montreal,
AGENTS—Devins & Bolton, 195 Notre Dame
street; Fabre & Gravel, 219 Notre Dame st.;
Hunry Prince, 365 Notre Dame street; Ad.
Boucher, 252 Notre Dame street; D.J. Sadlier & Co., 275 Notre Dame street; D.J. Sadlier & Co., 275 Notre Dame street; D.J. Sadlier & Co., 275 Notre Dame street; E. E.
McGale, 30 St. Joseph street; P. Wright, 557
St. Mary street; Dugal & Lachance, 515 St.
Catherine street; N. Rheaunie, 75 St. Lawrence Main street.
November 6

## Weekly test.

Increase.....

BRIGHT AND MERRY! TO FEEL BRIGHT AND MERRY.

Nothing else will do it but a good night's rest. TO REST WELL,

your bed must be well supplied with good Blankets.

S. CARSLEY'S IS THE PLACE FOR GOOD BLANKETS. At S. Carsley's you can buy a good pair of Blankets for \$2.95.

At S. Carsley's you can buy a splendid quality, extra size pair of Blankets for \$3.50.

Our Si and \$5 Blankets are unsurpassed for quality and size.

Good Quilted Comforters from \$1 up.

Cheap Colored Quilts.

WOOLEN MUFFLERS.

Boys' Woolen Mufflers, at 5c, 8c and 10c. Men's Fancy Woolen Mufflers for 18c and 30. Men's splendid Grey Mufflers from 30c to 75c. Men's extra size and superior quality Mufflers for 80c and \$1. CLOUDS! CLOUDS!

### Our assortment of Clouds is complete. We can show Clouds in all the styles, colors and prices. We sell a good Cloud for 55c.

CURTAIN POLES. Nothing is prettier and neater than a nice Pole for Curtains. At S. Carsiey's you can select from a large stock of Walnut, Maliogany and Ebony Poles. Our assortment is complete and our prices are very low.

COCOA MATTING.

Two or three steps on it will clean your feet. Every one ought to have some in their passages or on their stairs; it is a great saving to carpets. At S. Carsley's you can buy the best quality Cocoa Matting, one yard wide, for 50c only. At S. Carsley's you can buy the best Cocoa Matting, one-yard and-a-quarter wide, for 75c only.

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CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT,
District of Montreal.

Dame SUSAN A. CLEMENT, of the City and
District of Montreal, whie of Chillis S.
Brown, of the same place, hotel-keeper, and
duly authorized to ester en justice for the
purposes of this writ;

Plaintiff, Plaintiff.

VS. The said CHILLIS S. BROWN, An action for separation as to property has been this day instituted in this Court.

Montreal, 18th November, 1878.

GILMAN & HOLTON,

14-5

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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