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VOL. XXIX.—NO.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1878.

TERMS: 81.50 per annum
In advance.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

HOTEL DU LOUVRE, Paris, Sept. 5, 1878.

From time immemorial the Terrible has prosessed peculiar attractions for mankind: martyrs and gladiators were slaughtered to Were it not for this universal yearn- judge from her apparel suspended above. ing for something strange and terrible to be-

think of visiting.

Yet, no one can visit La Morgue, between the humble fiacre to the proud landau, the inmates which throng the entrance, and elbow the surrounding multitude, and yet elbowed by it in turn, in their efforts to obtain admission to the ghastly spectacle within. aministion to the ginsts, specially of them at least, have by any possibility the remotest interest in, or knowledge of the "subjects" which they will presently behold; but simply because they are about to undergo a new and strange sen-sation which they have never experienced before: they are to be made to shudder and to close their eyes; to view blue lips and clench-

ed tists closed in death, and then to think and dream of the secrets which those lips could have uttered, and the deeds which those

hands have committed. When I visited the place yesterday I found the vestibule crowded with ladies and gentlemen of fashion, mostly foreigners, of course, and it looked odd-strangely odd-among The Morgue is a low, one-storey building situated at the extreme east end of the island very heart of old Paris, and not a (the left) contains the Greffe, or Bureaux, where the records and registers are kept, and the other contains the offices of the inspector and his assistants. Facing the entrance door is a large wooden screen, which divides the

hall from the vestibule, and has three hooks, upon each of which is hung a wooden frame with a glass door. The middle frame contains a plainly written list of "subjects" that are unknown, and have been buried at publie expense as such, inasmuch as they have never been identified. This ghastly first of which contains the genassumed age; the third, the place where found; and the fourth, remarks of a general nature which may assist in identification, such as a brief description of rings or jew-

els found upon the body, marks upon the person, &c., &c. I counted thirty-nine entries on this list of the unknown yesterday, twenty-seven of which were men and twelve women. The ages ranged from 18 to 60, and about three-fourths of them had been fished up, drowned, from the Seine. The tablets to the right and left of this

known dead, taken before interment, and a ghastly gallery it is. Those who have not strong nerves should not enter behind the screen, but return, satisfied with what they have already seen. Yet, strange to say, the crowd pushed on; with blanched faces, the ladies seemed to take the lead; a strange fasednation compels them to enter the inner apartment of the morgue,-to be carried out fainting a minute afterwards, for that is an everyday occurrence, and the sergeants deville on duty are prepared, with ambulance and salts, for just such incidents, to which they have, by long experience, grown quite accustomed, and which they treat with a marvellous

sang fro d that is peculiarly Parisian. A large glass wall divides the anti-chamber from the "hall of the dead," as it is called, and to which no admittance is had, except by special permission by the officers in charge. Few, however, desire to go further than to this glass wall. Behind it are twelve tables, covered with sheet lead, and placed in a slanting position, so that the bodies exposed upon them may be readily seen by those on the other side of the screen. From a tube which terminates in a nose or sprinkler, and is disposed centrally over each of the tables, is a stream of cold water sprinkled over the body below, to prevent putrifaction as long as possible, and the clothing and other articles found upon the bodies, exposed to view upon iron racks placed over each of these couches. I found four of the twelve slabs occupied; two of the occupants were the bodies of women, the other two those of men. One, upon the extreme table to the right, was a handsome women of nineteen; the long blonde hair, all disordered and dishevelled, almost covered the upper half of her naked body; her dress and jewels, suspended upon the hooks above, showed her to have been a had been found in the Seine on the day be-fore, and had been dead when found, only a few hours as the body was sell and sell and honor of the University, we would cheer-fully make any practical venture, and you, we woman of elegance-perhaps of pleasure; she

few hours, as the body was still warm. ure sure, would follow us readily in the road
Next to her, an old man, who had been marked out for you. Two immortal names
found dead in the Bois do Boulogne three have been recently recalled to our memory days ago, evidently an ouvrier or laborer of Innocent III and Leo X. In presence of such of the entire dinner will be less than twenty The collision is described as not of a very the poorest class, to judge from the style of names our soul is penetrated with a profound cents.

his dress. A sickening spectacle was that which was presented to view on the leaden couch next to him; the body of a man, halfeaten up by fishes, the hair all gone and bowels protruding; he had been found in the river two days before, but must have been in the water for weeks. He had been found naked, and there were no articles of dress to assist in his identification. The fourth slab was hence, the Coliseum of ancient Rome, where occupied by the body of a woman who had committed suicide by cutting her throat. She gratify a people that were thoroughly satisfied had been found in one of the streets of the with every pleasure that life could offer, and | Faubourg St. Antoine with a paper in her hand, to the same strange impulse we can trace in stating that she had committed this deed of more recent days, the buffalo fights of the her own free will, and that no one was respon-Spaniards, and the hazardous performances on sible. She appeared to have been a woman of the trapeze and tight-rope of the modern hippo- about fifty, of the lower bourgoise class, to

At times, all of the twelve tables are hold, something which, to use a vulgar, but occupied, but this is fortunately a rare occur-very signifying, expression, can "make the rence. Equally rare an event is it, unfortufish creep," one would be at a loss to account for the number of visitors to La Morgue, a horrible chamber, divided from the outer place which assuredly possesses no attractions world of life by an impenetrable wall of is an architectural point of view, and which glass, there is no sound save that of the dripis about one of the very last places on earth ping water; life moves without—death, only, which one in search of the beautiful would is here, and in its most sombre and teris here, and in its most sombre and ter-rible aspects. Most of the bodies remain forever unclaimed and unknown: they are the hours of eight in the morning and nine in | buried and forgotten, and others take thei the evening, without finding carriages, from place; and so, from day to day, the world wags and time takes its course, little thinking of the terrible secrets and mysteries of La Morgue of Paris.

Louis.

IS! THE CATHOLIC CHURCH HOSTILE TO THE SPREAD OF EDUCATION? A few days since, the Very Rev. Superiors and professors, with the students of the Roman University, were received in audience at the Vatican by his Holiness Leo XIII. They were presented to the Holy Father by his Eminence Cardinal di Pietro, Camerlengo to the Sovereign Pontiff and Chancellor of the Roman University. There was a very large assemblage in the Hall of Andience, and the Pope appeared in excellent health. An address to his Holiness was read by Monsignor Tizzani, Dean of the Teaching Faculty of the University, and, in replying to it, the Holy Father said as follows: "It has been at all times most this glittering crowd to perceive the wan face gratifying to us to find ourselves in the midst and blue blouse of an ouvrier—a father in of a body of men distinguished for their virtue search of a missing son, perhaps, or a husband and their learning, and devoted to the instruction and the information of the minds of the young. Whilst expressing to you our pleasure and our satisfaction, we shall add that it is with La Cite, in the middle of the Seine, and in the especial happiness that we have just beard you calling back to remembrance the efficacious hundred yards from the choir of protection which the Sovereign Pontiffs have the Church of Notre Dame. The build- always accorded to the Roman University; the Church of Notre Dame. The building is of the yellow Parisian limestone, and consists of a square, central part, and two wings, one of which the left) contains the Grelle, or Bureaux, onward progress, cherishes it, and seeks to develop and extend it. You have recalled, Right fever. Rev. Dean, the benefits with which our predecessors have loaded the Roman Athenaum, and you have done well in doing so. It may be permitted us for a moment to lift ourselves somewhat higher, and cast a rapid glance at the other Universities of Italy and of Europe. with the object of still further confirming the great truth to which I have alluded. It is easy to see that these universities, thanks to the list is divided in four columns, the care of the Roman Pontiffs, who have ever protected them with every resource at their disder or sex of the subject; the next, the posal, have always been a noble arena for the play of the loftiest and most vigorous intellects. as well as a peaceful and splendid refuge for science, and a furnace which kept the flame of knowledge alive, and a light amongst the nations of the earth. And this was so, without

a break, so long as the universities were not perverted into centres of political agitation, and were not put upon the fatal road of warfare with Catholic faith. History has written in letters of gold the eminent favors bestowed by the Roman Pontiffs on these institutions. For the present it will suffice for us to recall the celebrated University of the Sorbonne, of frame contain the photographs of these un-Paris, which was in an especial manner favored by the immortal Innocent III, by Martin IV. and by Honorius IV; the ancient University of Bologna, enriched with precious privileges by Innocent IV, and other Popes; that of Salamanca, confirmed and enlarged by Alexander IV; that of Padua, canonically erected by Urban IV, and specially protected by Urban V; that of Perugia, rendered famous by such scholars as Bartolus and Balbus, and which was the object of special favors from several Pontiffs, amongst others from Clement V, who called it the studium generale; and many others which it would be too tedious to enumerate. And in truth, it could not be otherwise; for the Church, called by St Paul "the pillar and and exceptionally healthy." The people are the ground of truth," consecrated by Jesus proud of their houses, and decorate them the ground of truth," consecrated by Jesus Christ to the mission of bearing and sustaining | tastefully; many of them are fond of music, that truth amongst the nations, could not do aught else than cover with its wings those centres of human knowledge in which the noble office of teaching is discharged-protect and watch over them with maternal solicitude. cumstance of all was that it had been en-It was natural, therefore, that the Roman Pontiff, when the circumstances of this city the very noble purpose of testing, in so large permitted it-when internal disorders were removed, and there were none of those popular tumults which, as you are aware, at times drove them into exile-it was natural, I say, that they should devote all their paternal care to the foundation, the confirming, and the organization of the Roman University, and in such a fushion as that in the complete development of its different faculties, in the excellence and celebrity of its teachers, in the purity and solidity of its doctrine, it should have to yield to no other similar institution in the world. From this beautiful plant precious fruits have

already been gathered, and if the times were less wicked than they are for our Holy Church

and the Roman Pontificate we might be gather-

ing its fruits even yet more abondantly still.

For ourselves, to maintain in vigor the prestige

respect, and we are tempted to speak spontaneously these words:

Tu longe sequere, et vestigia pronus adora. " Meanwhile, as far as lies in us in the difficult circumstances in which we are, we shall endeavor not to leave inactive your distinguished talents-those talents which it is meet to show forth in their full light and splendor for the glory and renown of the Roman Pontificate. With these sentiments, and as a pledge of our paternal affection, re-

THE SOUTHERN PLAGUE.

ceive the Apostolic Benediction, which from

the depth of our heart we impart to a'l of you."

-Notre Dame Scholastic.

The roll of the priests and nuns who have died from the yellow fever contains, as far as we know, the following names :--

Bishop and Phiests.—Right Rev.W. H. Elder Bishop of Natchez, Vicksburg; Very Rev Joseph Millet, V. G., New Orleans; Father Mc-Namara, Father McGarvey, Father Bokel, Father Walsh, Father Martin, Father Meagher,

Father Erasmus, Father Murphy.

Nuss and Bhothers.—Mother Alphonsa Superior of St. Agnes' Convent, Memphis two Sisters of Mercy at St. Andrew's Convent New Orleans; three Sisters of the Charity Hospital, New Orleans; Sister Catherine. Sister Thecla, Sister Constance, Memphis; also two Brothers-one Franciscan, and the other Redemptorist.

There is no need to speak of the nationality, as well as the religion, of these noble priests and nuns. Their names tell the story.

May their souls rest in peace, Many more priests and nuns have been attacked with the disease, and probably by this time other deaths have occurred.

New Orleans, September 19 .- Cooler and cloudy; deaths from noon to 6 p. m., 59; cases, 86.

Morgan City, September 19 .- Fever increasing ; 9 deaths and 7 new cases in the last 48 hours.

New Onleans, September 19 .- The Howard Association reports the new cases to be 278. Middletown, N. Y., September 19.—Sister Ruth, who died of yellow fever in Memphis yesterday, was Miss Helen George, daughter of Hon. Thomas George, formerly County Judge of Orange county, and now in Colorado. She was a member of St. Mary's Episcopal Sisterhood.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., September 19 .- There is to doubt of the abatement of the disease, but it is for want of material. The last 24 hours show 62 deaths and 120 new cases. Among the deaths are Rev. Father Scannel and Father Von Iroostendorf, volunteer priests from Kentucky. Dr. Forbes, volunteer from Round Rock, Texas, is taken down. The disease is spreading on the outskirts of the

Cincinnati, September 19.—The Associated Press Agent at Memphis is down with the

VICKSBURG, September 19 .- The reduction in new cases the past few days is very great. Several physicians think of leaving. The President of the Howard Association is down; 15 deaths reported to-day. The Post Office is reduced to one employee; all the others are down or dead.

A MODEL TOWN.

There is a town in Yorkshire (Saltarie), on the banks of the Airc, three miles from Bradford, which is different from all other towns in Great Britain. Its centre is a factory, the size of which we may express thus :- It employs 3,500 hands; its engines move between 603 and 710 tons of shafting, and consume 15,000 tons of coal each year; and it turns out each day eighteen miles of textile fabric. This hive of industry is a palace in respect of its materials, its architectural beauty, and the arrangements made for the wealth and comfort of those who occupy it. Substantial houses, abundantly supplied with light, air, and water, lie around; and these are at rents ranging from 2s. 4d. to 7s. 6d. a week, which is barely 4 per cent. on the capital used in building. The rents are paid with remarkable punctuality. A handsome church which cost £17,000, a club-house and institute which cost £25,000, schools which cost £7,000, an infirmary, almshouse, washhouses, bathsthese are the public buildings. The town has "commodious shops and stores, but not a single public-house nor place for the consumption of intoxicating liquor." The town is free from all traces of the filth and darkness and squalid misery so common in manufacturing towns and districts. There is the most perfect religious freedom. The inhabitants are industrious, well-paid, contented while others devote their leisure to natural history, taxidering, and the making of philosophical instruments, models, and articles of domestic comfort." The most surprising cirtirely planned and paid for by one man with an experiment, whether commerce and Christian philanthrophy could not work in thorough harmony; and the date (10th of September, 1853) on which the town was formerally opened, was this man's fiftieth birthday .- Sunday Magazine.

BROILED KIDNEYS .- Mix together in a deep plate the following ingredients, which will a level tenspoonful of pepper, one tenspoonful each of mustard, and any table sauce or vinegar, and as much cayenne as you can take up on the top of a small penknife blade; toast half a loaf of stale bread (cost 3 cents), cut in slices one inch thick; wash, split, and broil one pound of pigs' or sheep's kidneys (cost 10 cents or less); while the kidneys are broiling dip the toast in the first-named seasonings, lay it on a hot dish, and lay the kidneys on it as soon are sure, would follow us readily in the road as they are broiled; season them with salt and marked out for you. Two immortal names pepper, and serve them hot with one quart of

mostle.

AND TIMES WHEN THEY SHOULDN'T. [Anstin Reville.]

He slipped into an ice-cream saloon very wanted he replied:

"Corn beef, fried potatoes, pickles and mince pie.'

"This is not a restaurant; this is an iceream parlor,' she said. "Then why did you ask me what I wanted

for? Why didn't you tring on your icecream ?' She went after it, and as she returned he continued :

"You see, my dear girl, you must inferyou must reason. It isn't likely that I would come into an ice-eream parlor to buy a grindstone, is it? You didn't think I came in here to ask if you had any baled hay, did

you?" She looked at him in great surprise, and he went on:

"If I owned a hardware store, and you came in, I would infer that you came in my line. her boats, and to have done something in I would'nt step out and ask you if you wanted to buy a mule, would I?"

She went away highly indignant. An old lady was devouring a dish of cream at the from a steamer which came up at the next table, and the stranger, after watching her for a moment, called out:

"My dear woman, have you found any hairs or buttons in your dish ?"

" Mercy ! no!" she exclaimed, as she wheeled around and dropped her spoon.
"Well, I'm glad of it," he continued. "If

you find any just let me know."

She looked at him for half a minute, picked

up the spoon, laid it down again, and then rose up and left the room. She must have said something to the proprietor, for he came running in and exclaimed:

"Did you tell that woman that there were hairs and buttons in my ice-cream?"

"No, sir." "You didn't?"

"No, sir, I did not; I merely requested her, in case she found any such ingredients, to in-

"Well, sir, that was a mean trick."

"My dear sir," said the stranger, smiling softly, "did you expect me to ask the woman if she found a crowbar or a sledge hammer in the same moment. Some terrible cases of her cream? It is impossible, sir, for such articles to be hidden away in such small dishes.

near him, and ordered cream and cakes. He he supposed to be his wife, and on getting waited until they had eaten a little, and then to land discovered that he had rescued a

anything peculiar in the taste of this milk?" not certain. "Does it taste to you as if a plug of tobacco

had fallen into the freezer?" he asked. "Ah! kah!" they exclaimed dropping their spoons and trying to spit out what they had eaten. Both rushed out, and it wasn't long

before the proprietor rushed in.
"See here, what in blazes are you talking about?" he demanded. "What do you mean close upon midnight; but for nearly two by plug tobacco in the freezer?" "My kind friend, I asked the ladies if this

cream tasted of plug tobacco. I don't taste any such taste, and I don't believe you used a bit of tobacco in it." "Well, you don't want to talk that way around here," continued the proprietor. " My

ice-cream is pure, and the man who says it isn't tells a bold lie!" He went away again, and a woman with a long neck and a sad face sat down, and said to

the girl that she would take a small dish of lemon ice. It was brought, and she had taken about

two mouthfuls when the stranger inquired: "Excuse me, madam, but do you know how this cream was made—have you any idea that they grated turnip and chalk with the cream?" She didn't reply. She slowly rose up, wheeled around, and made for the door. The stranger followed after, and by great luck his coat-tails cleared the door an instant too soon to be struck by a five pound box of figs hurled with great force by the indignant proprietor. As he reached the curbstone he halted, looked at the door of the parlor, and soliloquized:

"There are times when people should infer and there are times when they shouldn't. I suppose if I had asked that woman if she thought they had hashed up a saw-mill in the cream, she'd have felt a circular saw going down her

THE TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON THE THAMES.

LOSS OF OVER SIX HUNDRED LIVES.

The worst fears have been more than realised. The collision between the "Princess Alice" and the "Bywell Castle" has resulted in the certain loss of over 600 lives. The exact number is not known, but on the best actherity that can be obtained it is supposed she carried at least 700 passengers, and we know of only seventy or eighty survivors.

The saloon steamer "Princess Alice" was one of the fleet of passenger boats belonging to the London Steamboat Company, and has been plying of late on the London Bridge and Sheerness and Gravesend route. She left London Bridge on Tuesday morning with nearly her full complement of passengers, cost about 3 cents; one ounce of butter, half and departed from Gravesend on her return journey at about six o'clock in the evening and everything on board was of the pleasantest character whill Burking creek was reached. Just beyond this point and very close to Woolwich Argenal, the Thames takes a sudden bend. Coming round this bend the people on board the "Princess Alice" noticed screw steamer drawing up in close proximity to their boat, but before the circumstance could do more than momentarily impress itself upon their minds a collision occurred, pepper, and serve them hot with one quart of the screw steamer cutting into them on the plain boiled potatoes (cost 3 cents). The cost | starboard bow, close on to the paddle-wheels.

TIMES WHEN PEOPLE SHOULD INFER turned out to be the "Bywell Castle," a collier, bound for a northern port, cut into the saloon boat, and gashed her down to the water's edge. The immediate effect was to permit of a rush of water into the engine room softly, and when the girl asked him what he of the "Princess Alice," and when the "Bywell Castle" backed out of the position, the passenger steamer began to sink with a rapidity not often witnessed in even the worst

AFTER THE COLLISION.

kind of collisions at sea.

The passengers on board the "Princess Alice" were frantic with terror and excitement, and it was impossible to do much in the way of saving life, even had there been the requisite appliances at hand. As a matter of fact, there were no proper appliances. The "Princess Alice" had only two bonts, and neither of them could be lowered in time. They may have been a few life-belts on board, but what were these among 700 persons-inen, women and children-all clinging to each other, and making individual effort nearly impossible. The "Bywell Castle" is stated to have lowered

the way of rescuing a few of the persons who were by this time struggling in the water, and some boats from the shore and time also assisted to the best of their ability. But the most that could be done unfortunately was very little. The Princess Alice sank rapidly by the bow, and within three or four minutes had disappeared. The collision happened a few minutes before eight o'clock, just as the dark had set in, and a strong ebb-tide carried the struggling wretches swiftly away from all help. Some of them being strong swimmers managed to keep themselves affont till assistance came, and others were fortunate enough to seize pieces of the ship's furniture, which sustained them until they were picked up. But not more than 70 or 80 were able to escape, and in less than ten minutes from the time of the collision over 600 lives had been

The occurrence is the more distressing that in some cases it has swept away whole families. The greater part of the passengers on board the "Princess Alice" were excursionists out for a day's pleasure, and a father, a mother, and three children have perished at one and wholesale bereavement have already come to light. Inspector King, of the Thames Police, had gone down to Gravesend with his wife, as the stranger quietly supped away at his cream two young ladies came in, sat down the whole party he is the sole survivor.

The properties went away growling, and two children, father, mother and brother, are two young ladies came in, sat down the was able to survivor.

The properties went away growling, and two children, father, mother and brother. stranger. A very considerable number of the "Beg pardon, ladies, but do you observe ary but the people on board the passenger steamer."

"Branger. A very considerable number of the drowned are women and children, and it is probable that these composed two-thirds of the people on board the passenger steamer. The list of survivors is mainly composed of women, showing that in the confusion and struggling which followed the collision the men who were swimmers had little chance of exercising their art.

The news of the disaster did not reach London until a very late hour on Tuesday, and was not known in Fleet street until hours previous to that there were anxious crowds at London Bridge awaiting the arrival of their friends. The "Princess Alice" was due at half-past eight o'clock, and as time sped on without her arriving, the most gloomy forebodings were indulged in. No information was to be had from any of the pier officials, and it was not until another of the company's steamers brought a few of the rescued passengers that the fact of the accident became known. Even then its full gravity could not be realized, for the survivors were not able to give any accurate or even intelligible account of what had happened. That there had been serious loss of life was certain, but it did not seem possible that the greater part of seven hundred excursionists had gone to their account within carshot of the people on shore, and, indeed, within less than fifty yards of land. It was not until next morning that the truth revealed itself in all its hideous proportions.

It will probably happen that an inquest will have to be held in two counties-Kent and Essex—and perhaps three, if any of the bodies should be east up on the Middlesex shore. The general belief is that most of the dead have been carried downwards, and that they will turn up chiefly in Sea Reach and the neighborhood of Gravesend. It may be weeks before the task of recovery is completed, and as there is no record of the passengers who were on board at the time of the collision, it will never be known that it is actually accomplished.

THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

As to the cause of this almost unexampled fatality it becomes one to speak with due caution. The captain of the "Princess Alice" (one of the most trusted officers of the London Steamship Company's fleet) is drowned, and it is not certain that any one capable of speaking to the seamanship of the passenger steamer is able to give his testimony.

SYMPATHY OF HER MAJESTY. Yesterday afternoon a message was raceived from Her Majesty the Queen, dated Balmoral, Wednesday. Her Majesty expresses her deepest sorrow and sympathy for the re-latives and friends of the poor creatures who perished by the distressing catastrophe. This news has been forwarded to Woolwich.— Telegraph.

" Are you fond of astronomy?" said a schoolmaster to a young lady, who sat beside him at the dinner table. "Oh yes!" she replied, "but my health is so delicate that the doctor forbids me over eating any,"

Fifty-one metals are known to exist, thirty of which have been discovered within the present century. Four hundred years ago but seven were knowing.

Fireworks and fire signals were in use in of Himyama Ginta who is likely to become violent character. The screw steamer, which | world-famous.

tanting of the state of the sta

FOREIGN NEWS.

Gambetta's speech is creating consternation amongst the Monarchists and Clerical party. The British mission to Cabul was refused

passage through the Khyber Pass.

A rumor is telegraphed from Constantinople that the Greeks have crossed the

frontier. The Bolivian government is laving in heavy stores of warlike material, for the purpose of operating against Peru.

The Chinese Embassy have at last reached Washington. The formal presentation to the President will not take place until next week.

The Congregation of Cardinals have decided that the Pope must not leave the Vatican except under most pressing circumstances.

Andrassy and Bismarck are, it is said, less intimate in their relations with each other. The bungling of the Bosnian matter is the alleged cause.

The crew of the Spanish frigate "Pizarro," numbering 150, were saved by the Italian barque "Carlo Fougoni". The frigate fourdered at sea on the 11th instant.

The Vatican, it is reported, is determined upon sending an Apostolic Delegate to the Court of St. James, even though he should not be recognized.

The Papal Secretary of State is ascertaining through the foreign nuncios how extreme mensures would be viewed, if taken by the Vatican to repel encroachment on its prerogatives by the Italian government.

The secession to Rome of the Rev. R. B. Godolphin, nephew of the Duke of Leeds, and son of the famous Rev. Lord Sidney Godolphin Osborne—S. G. O. of the Times—is an nounced. Mr. Osborne has resigned the fiving at Dunston and "gone over."

A despatch from Tiflis, dated August 2nd, says an explosion in the mines of the fortifications of Kars, on that date resulted in a fire, which destroyed the best portion of the

VIENNA, September 18 .- The following is official:—Burning and bombardment of Brezka from the River Save not having silenced the insurgent guns, the Austrians on Tuesday attacked the town by land on two sides, and captured it, after a desperate resistnnce. Losses not known. Prior to the capture of Brezka the Austrians captured Krespe and Dubrova to the westward of Brezka after

serious fighting. Serajevo, September 18.—The Austrians have captured Isacich and are advancing on Bihacs from two sides, one brigade being within a mile from the town.

Losnos, September 19 .- It is reported that the Austrian Ambassador to Turkey has notified his Government that he has received satisfactory assurances of the Porte's intention to fulfil the obligations of the Berlin Treaty. Brulin, September 18 .- The North German Gazette intimates that Germany will probably

take no further steps at present for the joint remonstrance against the Porte's tardy execution of the Treaty of Berlin, as the Porte is exerting itself more actively to fulfil the treaty. London, September 18 .- In a speech at

York to-day, Mr. James Lowther, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said Europe would scarcely view patiently the re-opening of the Eastern question by the inordinate ambition of Greece. VIENNA, September 18.—The Pesther Lloud

heretofore a loval supporter of Andrassy raises its voice against a reported Austro-Servio-Montenegrin alliance, which that journal declares would be a slap in the face to Hungary. It repudiates Andrassy's Bosnian policy. There are other and increasing signs of Hungarian discontent at the present situa-

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THE OLDO MINTER

Once, when a child, I heard a swee old song, Sung by a dear one long since drast. And ever since, Life's varied seer, as among, My soul is haunted with a dear distrust. For the enchantment of its me ody Brings the kind eyes, the maniy face. Beside me, till I think eterning to me by space.

11. E'en as I muse, I hear the welcome strain,
A little waif of want and tears—
And with the song my youth is back again
And life forgets its appea and fears.
The sky grows brigh ar-merrier sings the birdsAge never hears heir thrilling notes—
And solemn feeling, ah! too deep for words,
Unto my eyes in soul-mist floats!

In the still n', ight I wake,—the song is there,
. The singe'; too, just as of yore;
Love spea's in every note and tender care,
Unchil', ed by Death's cold, gloomy shore.
I hear i', now, and lo! green fields are here,
And wooded hills and babbling stream—
And I', still singing, by the sun-set mere.
I s'airt—the vision is a dream!

FR. GRAHAM.

DORA.

By JULIA KAVENAGH, Author of "Nathalie," " Adele," "Queen Mab," &c.

CHAPTER XXX .- CONTINUED.

"Oh! Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Logan!" cried Miss Moore, with uplifted hands. "Don't you think he will come back?"

asked Florence, looking at her in great consternation. " No," replied that lady, with dismay in her

face, "I am sure he will not!" Mrs. Logan looked piteous. The first violence of her anger was spent, and a sort of repentance was entering her heart. She was not sorry that she had insulted Mr. Templemore, and wronged Dora; but she felt deeply sorry at having injured Mrs. Logan and she was inclined to repair whatever damage that Jady might have sustained in her worldly and matrimonial prospects.

"What am I to do?" she asked, wringing her hands. "Please to send for him, Miss Moore."

Miss Moore rang at once. Jacques answered the bell, and went for Mr. Templemore; but the owner of Les Roches was not to be found. Florence scarcely waited for the man to leave the room, in order to exclaim that " Mr. Templemore did it on purpose, and that she was

perfectly miserable." Miss Moore attempted to put in a word, and was at once silenced.

"What takes him out at this hour, and ir this weather?" asked Mrs. Logan angrily. "He wants to show me it is all over. Well, let him, Miss Moore-let him!"

"My dear Mrs. Logan, it is not all over; but I dare say Mr. Templemore is angry. Only depend upon it you were mistaken. you were to see Miss Courtenay," she added, timidly, "you might come to an understanding with her."

"And beg her pardon!" replied Mrs. Logan, laughing scornfully.
"But, my dear Mrs. Logan," urged Miss

Moore, "you really must be mistaken in all

Mrs. Logan turned upon her.

"Had you ever heard that he went up that staircase to see Eva? Never: you told me so. Then don't you see it was kept a mystery on purpose. If there was no harm in it, why did not the whole world know about it, Miss Moore-just tell me that?"

She spoke so angrily that Miss Moore did not venture to answer. Nevertheless, some impression had been produced on Mrs. Logan's mind, for she stood silent and sullen, brooding over her case.

oken opposite the servants," she thought; "that is why, perhaps, he won't give up Dora. She would never have committed such a false step. Not she. She is too clever and too keen. I wonder if though she is, she never could hide anything kiss her, and say something about Paul; and if she has wronged me, she shall quake still at my mercy, spite all her eleverness and her grand ways.

"I shall go and speak to Miss Courtenay," she said shortly. And the tone in which she addressed Miss Moore, implied, "Stay where

Miss Moore meekly submitted, whilst Mrs. Logan, wrapping her cloak around her, and looking as defiant as an injured queen, crossed had taken any breakfast that morning. She the hall, and entered the school-room, where Dora now sat alone with her aunt. But her whole aspect changed as she closed the door, and Dora looked up slowly. Forestalling nttack, Mrs. Logan burst into tears. They came at her command, and without hypocrisy or deceit, she wept as easily as children weep

and quite as sincere'y.
"Oh! Dora—Dora," she sobbed, "how could you do it?-how could you? I have been engaged to Mr. Templemore so longhow could you do it?"

Dora looked at her very coldly; but no word of justification or denial passed her lips. "I know I am hasty and foolish," sobbed Mrs. Logan, " and that even though I saw you both with my own eyes I should not have said it; but, Dore, say there was no harm in it, and I will believe you—only what could take

him to the school-room at that hour?" Dora's lip curled with scorn, but she was "For your own sake you ought to tell,"

said Mrs. Logan a little angrily; "how do you expect me to justify you, and say it was all a mistake, if I know nothing?"

"My good name is not in your power," replied Dora, with a swelling heart. "I am not at your mercy, Mrs. Logan!"

"Then it is true!" cried Mrs. Logan, with unconquerable jealousy; "then you did mean to flirt with him, and perhaps to supplant

Dora turned red and pale. "Mrs. Logan, may I ask if you came here

to say this?" she said. "I came to know the truth, and I will know it!" desperately cried Mrs. Logan, it with the additional burden of disgrace! It "Dora, tell me, you must; I must know how far matters have gone between you and Mr. Templemore. Tell me—tell me! You are to marry John, I know; tell me the truth, and he shall never know anything—I'll deny all to him; but tell me, and promise not to see Mr. Templemore any more. Oh! Dora, I

am wretched, and I must be happy again !" "Forgive us, our trespasses as we forgive

them that trespass against us." A sublime precept, but hard—very hard to put in practice. Dora could not forgive that light, frivolous creature, who went through life taking all its sweetness, and leaving all its bitterness to others; who, after helping to dreadfully !" break her brother's heart, after doing all she could to rob her of her fair name, now asked her victim to help her back to happiness! And what was Mrs. Logan's happiness to Dora Courtenay? Must she not leave Mr. Temple-

more's house a penniless and, though she had

put what question you please. He perhaps once." owes you an answer; I do not, and will give you none."

"Then it is not true that Eva was ill? Perhaps you were ill, Miss Courtenay !" added Mrs. Logan, stung at Dora's cold, haughty face.

"Since you only came to insult me, I shall withdraw," quietly said Dora; and she left the room as she spoke.

Mrs. Luan, who had been silent till then, now went up to Mrs. Logan and taking her by both wrists, she looked at her with sparkling,

"How dare you speak opposite the servants?-how dare you!" she asked, and opening the door, she dragged her out of the room into the hall with ruthless force. Florence, paralysed with fear, could neither scream nor peak. "How dare you speak opposite the servants?" asked Mrs. Luan.

The light in the hall shone on her angry face. Florence shut her eyes not to see it. "Let me go!" she grasped; "you hurt melet me go!

"Hurt you!" said Mrs. Luan, looking much incensed; "did you dare to say that I hurt ou?—what next, eh?"

Mrs. Logan opened her eyes, then shut them again, not to see that wrathful countenance.

"Let me go!" she said-"let me go!" "I'll tell you what," began Mrs. Luan, tightening her hold of her victim, "I know what you mean; but if you dare to say it, I'll kill you! I will—I will!" she repeated.

Alas! again she found that she could not. But suddenly her hold relaxed Mrs. Logan looked up; she was free, and Mrs. Luan stood two paces from her humming a tune. Miss Moore's appearance at the end of the hall had wrought that marvel. 'Mrs. Logan rushed up

and clung to her.
"Miss Moore!" she grasped, "the storm is over : and Mrs. Luan-

"Shall I go home with you?" kindly asked Mrs. Luan, going up to her; "I am not afraid of the storm. Let me go with you, Mrs. Logan."

"No no,!" replied Florence, with a shudder of fear; but not daring to continue the accusation she had begun, she resumed hurriedly, the storm is over, and I really wish to go will you send Jacques-any one with me, MIss Moore?"

"I shall go and call him," said Miss Moore, attempting to move, but Florence held her so tightly that she could not stir. Seeing Miss Moore's amazed look, and Mrs. Luan's grim smile of triumph, she recovered composure enough to say:

"Yes, pray call Jacques-and let me go with you—I cannot bear being alone." " I'll stay with you," again kindly said Mrs.

"Thank you," replied Florence. "Here is Jacques, I believe. Good-night Miss Mooregood-night."

She was gone in a moment. Miss Moore looked at Mrs. Luan. "Mrs Luan," she said, "can you make out

all this?" Mrs. Luan looked cunning, and tapped her forehead mysteriously. "My goodness!" cried Miss Moore; "but

that is impossible !" "Why so?" coolly asked Mrs. Luan. "It's in the family, you know. Did you never see

 Never. "I did-long ago-oh! so long ago! I knew her when she was a child, you know."

And she walked away, leaving Miss Moore confounded at so strange an allegation, and to I could find out the truth from her. Keen which, however, the violent and unreasonable conduct of Florance gave a sort of likelihood? from me. If I have wronged her, I can just Mrs. Luan looked very calm till she reached her room; but when she was in it. when she heard the iron gates of Les Roches close on further for her fair name, and feel that she is Mrs. Logan, she laughed exultingly. How well she had done it, and how that poor, foolish gull had taken it all in.

CHAPTER XXXI.

MRS. COURTENAY WAS siting alone in the dining-room the next morning, with a pensive and melanoholy look, when Dora entered it. Not one, so far as Mrs. Courtenay could learn, could not understand it, and at once applied to her daughter for information. "What is the matter. Dora?" she asked.

"Miss Moore has a headache, says Fanny; Mr. Templemore is out, says Jacques; Mrs. Luan has locked herself in her room. No one seems to want to cat to day!"

"Have you had any breakfast, mamma?" asked Dora, wistfully. "I took a cup of tea; but I felt so lonely

that I took no more." Dora laid her hand on Mrs. Courtenay's shoulder, and looked down sadly in her

"I let you sleep last night," she said, "but I must tell you this morning. We must leave Les Roches. I have already seen Madame Bertrind, and settled every thing for our return to her; we go to-day-nay, at once. Mr.

Templemore is out, and all can be over before he returns." Mrs. Courtenay stared in mute amazement, whilst calmly, almost coldly, Dora told her what had happened. At first Mrs. Courtenay seemed unable to understand her daughter:

but suddenly the case, in all its bearings, was made plain to her.

"Dorn," she exclaimed, raising and looking rigid, "did you say she insulted you opposite the servants?" "Yes, and in French, lest Jacques should not

understand. Oh! pray let us make haste and leave the house !- pray do!" But so prompt a resolve was not in Mrs. Courtenay's power. Leave Les Roches and its comforts! Leave the happy, easy life, for the old life of makeshifts and poverty, and leave

was too hard a fate! It could not be! "But Dora," she argued, "what if Mrs. Logan saw you and Mr. Templemore in the school-room? You were not alone with

him ?" "Yes, I was," replied her daughter, "Aunt and I sat up with Eva, who was flushed and excited. Aunt went for Mr. Templemore, it seems; but I was alone when he

came." "Then it is all wrong—all wrong !" mouned Mrs. Courtenay; " and I do not know what we shall do, Dora! I thought you would marry him, and now it ends so dreadfully-so very

Dora stood near the dining-room window. She leaned her throbbing forehead against the cold glass. Marry him !- yes, long ago she too had indulged in the folly of that droam. Marry him !- and she must leave his house disgraced, and the woman who wrought her

denied it, a disgreced girl? And it was this woman who had done this Mr. Templemore's was very hard, and how cruel all this linger, more weeks. Onl it was very hard, and how cruel all this linger, more weeks. Onl it was very hard, and how cruel all this linger, more weeks. Onl it was very hard, and how cruel all this linger, more, was very hard, and how cruel all this linger, more, who dared to plead her happiness ing seemed to her now! But it did not last seemed afraid to tell."

She rose and looked at her in silent indig a few more means, and ejaculations; then not said at length—"tell you grief she informed her daughter that Mr. Triplemore, with a stern smile, "and so she anger and pride suddenly taking the place of grief she informed her daughter that Mr. Did Miss Courtenay leave no message for that I am not base—

Templemore's conduct was shameful—shame.

The provided to find it out," candidly said Miss Moore, "but she always put me off. She ing seemed afraid to tell."

"Not afraid, but ashamed," replied Mr. well might be. That act alone would divide us. Did Miss Courtenay leave no message for that I am not base—

Templemore's conduct was shameful—shame.

The provided marry him in three weeks. Onl it was a latter in your study. The place of the place of

dare to treat thus? If to say a word to you tea. If I had known what I know now, I could right me in the face of all, I would not would have died first; and as we cannot pos utter that word. Go to Mr. Templemore and sibly stay to luncheon. I shall get ready at

Dera, who had spent part of the night in packing, went up and helped her mother. Everything was soon ready. Mrs. Luan came in and stared at her in sullen silence. She did indeed attempt to remonstrate once, but Dora, rising from her stooping posture, looked up at her, and seeing that her mother was not in the room, said, gravely:

"Aunt, who did this?" "You are a fool to leave the house," sulkily answered Mrs. Luan; but she said no more,

and after a while walked back to her own When all was ready, Dora went to Eva's room. The child was still fast asleep. She

bent over her, but did not dare to kiss her,

lest she should waken. "Oh! Eva, Eva," she thought, with her eyes full of tears, "is it because you cost me so dear that it seems so hard to leave you?" "Dora," said her mother's voice outside.

" I am going," and she went. When events have reached a certain crisis, they speed as quickly as a stone rolling downhill. Later in the day, when she thought over all this it seemed to Dora that some whirlwind had swept her away from Mr. Templemore's house. She could scarcely believe everything was over when she entered those rooms which she had left six months before, gay and hopeful. She heeded neither her mother's laments, nor her aunt's angry ejaculations at the course events had taken; she went to her room, and sitting down there, tried again to look her future in the face.

There is something intolerable to the proud in the mere thought of disgrace. Life, Dora felt, was a burden now, and death would be a sort of relief. She had that comfort, though she could not feel it in her dark hour, that death would close her story, and end it in forgetfulness. But she did not think of that. I wonder, indeed, if we really ever appreciate the blessing of obscurity? I wonder if we realize the pangs of a Mary Stuart or a Marie Antoinette at her fatal celebrity? That from the name of either, and of which both, innocent or guilty, must have been conscious, surely added bitterness to the prison, and gave a keener pang to the scaffold. Who will dure to swear that the daughter of Maria Theresa was stainless in the matter of the necklace, or that the Scottish queen did not betray and murder her husband? Historians are not agreed yet -what can the vulgar do? Who shall search up evidence for or against either lady, weigh it carefully, and ascertain the value of documents, forged or real? The task would take a lifetime, and the world has scarce an hour to give. The present and the future are arrayed against the past, and in the broad noonday of one, and the coming dawn of the other, we forget that long sad night, which with every day grows deeper and longer, and in which the illustrious dead lie sleeping. Oh! if we could hear it through the tumult of past generations, surely an appeal, piteous and despairing, is crying to us from the Temple or Fotheringay for justice and belief. "Have faith in me," it says; "do not believe that I could be so guilty. Reckon my sorrows, look at their tragic close, and absolve me!" Alas! we cannot. We are perplexed, like Othello, and no Emilia raises her indignant voice to convince us. We go on speculating, wonder--now leaning to that side, now to this, until we grow weary, and turn our vexed minds to more congenial themes.

As we deal with them, and others like them, so the world deals with us when appearances condemn us, and this a bitter intuition told Dora. Oh! if she had thought that the world would believe her! But she did not. She had not made the attempt, and she already shrank from it disheartened. She saw not one remedy to her evil. Her condemnation was lifelong, and the most she could hope for was that, once life was over, the world might forget her. Sad, bitter comfort was this! For, after all, it is doubtful if the royal ladies we have just mentioned would have exchanged their dolorous renown for a cold oblivion. They might have thought it better to be remembered, even in doubt and scorn, than, after filling the world with their name and their sorrows, to be utterly forgotten.

"And there is no hope for me-none!none!" thought Dora, forgetting that in the most desperate cases there is always hope. "Mrs. Logan will go on asserting that I am guilty, and no one will believe Mr. Templemore's denial. To stay in his house would have condemned me, and to leave it condemns me—there is no hope! At every turn of my life that slander will meet me!"

Mr. Templemore, too, was hopeless, for he felt powerless. He stayed out two hours and more that morning, vainly seeking a remedy and finding none-none, at least, that his own unaided will could compass. To Florence be would appeal no more. His resentment me?" against her was too strong and too deep. He was wronged in his love, and wounded in his pride and honor; he closed his heart upon her in anger, and resolved to abide by the sentence she had passed upon him. But if Mrs. Logan would not retract, would Miss Courtenay be patient? He doubted it, and that he must not hope for it he learned on his return. He had scarcely crossed the gates of Les Roches when he was overtaken by Miss Moore, who was also coming in.

"It is all right," she said, eagerly—"all

ight, Mr. Templemore."

"All right?" he repeated. "Oh! yes, I have just seen Mrs. Logan, and on learning that Miss Courtenay was gone, she relented quite."

Mr. Templemore stood still, and looked black as night. "Miss Courtenay is gone! he exclaimed. aunt. I did all I could to keep her, of course,

but she would go. And if it were not that

poor Eva is crying her eyes out. and Fido whining so dreadfully, I should say it is all for the best; for, of course, since that was all Mrs. Logan wanted-" "Mrs. Logan is not the mistress of this

Miss Courtenay out of it by the grossest insult one woman can inflict on another, but there her triumph ends, Miss Moore!" "I am sure she is sorry—very sorry," said

Miss Moore, rather crestfallen. "Is she? Then let her prove it. Let her apologize and retract—but she will do neither. When she came to this house last night—and what brought her?—she came resolved to ruin Miss Courtenay. How did she come in? | and entreaties. -who let her in? Some servant whom she had bribed? Be it so. I scorn the means and the act equally!"

felt cold and dead; but he was to have married Florence in three weeks, and he could not forget that. He was free in honor, but still the tie which had been so strong the day before was not quite broken. "I shall write to her," he said aloud.

"Perhaps, if you were to see her," suggested Miss Moore. "You know how impulsive dear Florence is. Suppose she gets angry again—

thinking a letter too cold-and writes a hasty reply, meaning the contrary all the time? Then it would be all wrong again, you see." But Mr. Templemore looked as if he could bear the fate thus held forth for his admoni-

tion. "I shall write to her." he said again. And he went to his study at once, as if resolved not to argue the case further.

Dora's letter was brief, such a letter as Mr. Templemore expected. He read it twice over, then he sat down and wrote, not one letter, but two. He addressed Dora first. She had asked of him to make no attempt to see her: and severe and unjustifiable though he considered that request he remembered that she had been cruelly wronged, and he would not violate it. But every argument he could think of to make her after her resolve he used, and

he concluded with a prayer. "Do not compel me to feel," he said, "that rand's shop!"

"And now," he thought, when this letter lay closed and scaled before him, "I must write to Florence."

There had been a time when the task was the fairest flowers of his fancy at her little feet. But now that time was over, and with a sad and heavy heart Mr. Templemore felt it would never return. No, never again would she be dear as she had been. Pity and pride, not love, made him relent toward her. woman to whom he had been bound so closely should tax him with obstinate and ungenerous resentment; but forgiveness is not affec- night." tion, and there was secret bitterness in Mr. Templemore's heart as, taking up the pen he had laid down on finishing his letter to Dora, black shadow, which time can never remove he addressed Mrs. Logan. He wrote no reproaches, on his wrongs he was silent; but he spoke of Dora's, calmly, dispassionately, and like one convinced of Mrs. Logan's regret for what had passed, and of her wish to repair the evil she had wronght. He did not ask her to do this, he left her free; but he implied very plainly-that on these terms alone was

perfect reconciliation possible. When this task was accomplished—and how bitter and painful it had been, Mrs. Logan never knew-Mr. Templemore, with a sigh of relief, went to see Eva in the schoolroom. He found the child half ill with a deeply. How different from that stricken one grief he could not remove. He could take her on his knee, caress her, and wipe away her tears, but he could not promise that Dora should return. His fate was not in his own hands. A child's perverse jealousy, a silly woman's folly, had laid his life waste for the time being: ruined every hope, every plan, and left nothing but sorrow behind them. But, alas! for Mrs. Logan, he felt very lenient toward the culprit who sat on his knee clasped in his embrace, with her head on his shoulder, and very severe toward the other sinner, who now read his letter with a flushed face and a quivering lip.

He felt severe, perhaps, because in that room he could not help thinking so much of sleeping child, that the very heart of Mr. Dora. Her vacant chair, her books, the handkerchief she was embroidering, and which she had forgotten on the table, were mute appeals that roused Mr. Templemore's indignation anew. He remembered this bright girl at the Musee; he remembered her looking as radiant and as joyous as sunshine in her poor home; and thinking of the pale face he had seen last night, of the tears he could imagine, of the humiliation and shame that were her lot now, and of his powerlessness to do her justice, he could scarcely restrain his mingled

grief and anger. "And when will Cousin Dorn come back?" plaintively asked Dora.

"Heaven knows, not I," he bitterly an swered. "I have done my best, Eva, and man can do no more."

How that best fared, Mr. Templemore learned that same evening, when the post brought him two letters. He was sitting with Eva in the schoolroom, hearing her through her French lesson when they came.

"Put them there," said Mr. Templemore to Jacques. They were laid on the table before him, these two letters in delicate female hands,

which held his fate in their satin folds. He looked at them a little moodily as the child read on, about Fucharis and Telemachus, and the grief of Calypso, at the flight of Ulysses. "What has placed me at the mercy of these two women?" he thought, with a sort of angry wonder. "Why should the folly of the

one and the pride of the other make a slave of "Did I not read well?" asked Eva, shutting the book, and looking robbed of her meed of "Cousin Dora says I read very praise.

well. "So you do-go and play with Fanny

ทอพ." Eva went, and whilst she and Fanny played at hide-and-seek in front of the school-room, Mr. Templemore took up Mrs. Logan's letter and broke the seal. It was the shortest epistle he had ever received from that lady, for it did not extend beyond the direction on the envelope in which she returned his own letter unanswered. Mr. Templemore colored deeply, then turned rather pale; but he lit a match and burned both letter and envelope at once on the hearth. He looked at the shrivelled scroll in mingled scorn and wonder. "And so that is the end," he thought; "that is the end! If I would only let her ruin Miss "Yes, she wou'd go with her mother and Courtenay utterly, she would forgive my supposed infidelity; but I would not, and she finds it easier to give up than to renounce her vengeance. The burden of love in that scale was so light that it will not stand a feather's weight in the other. Be it so, and let Mrs, ogan abide by the fate she has chosen." He felt so calm, that he could not help wondering house yet," angrily interrupted Mr. Temple-more. "She may have succeeded in driving this final parting between himself and Florence as if they had been two strangers, and looked on it as impartially. Yet, cold though he was, something he felt, for he long forgot Dora's letter. His look falling on it by chance, suddenly reminded him of its existence. It was a plain and brief denial. It was free from complaint of wrong, it spoke no reproach, but it uttered a cold and inexorable "No," to all Mr. Templemore's offers

"A proud woman !-- a very proud woman ! thought Mr. Templemore; "but she too must abide by the fate she has chosen."

asked, plaintively.

Before Mr. Templemore could answer, a

was almost night, and Mr. Templemore went own wrong-doing stung her.

down the road to Rouen, with slow and irredown the road to Rouen, with slow and irresolute steps. He looked at Mrs. Logan's defiantly; "it is her doing-not mine." And he went on. He entered the city, he went to Monsieur Merand's shop, and bought an old enamel from the dealer, but with so stern and forbidding a look did he drive his bargain, that it; was only when he was leaving, Monsieur Merand took heart to say:

"Why, Doctor Richard, you look as bad as the young lady!"

Mr. Templemore, who already stood on the threshold of the shop, turned round angrily, and sharply said-

"What young lady, Monsieur Merand?" "Oh! the one who used to draw, you once, from the moment she left Les Roches, know. I saw her stealing out of Notre did her lips part to utter so much as "My let Dame this evening, looking as white as a ghost."

Mr. Templemore did not answer, but walked away. The man could mean nothing, for he could know nothing; but why was he to be all her woe; better, then, be mute, than disthus persecuted with Dora's name? He did not return to Les Roches at once. He went to his old house and put away his purchases. It was dark night now; and looking at the the saddest day in your life was that on which you met Doctor Richard in Monsieur Me- burning in Madame Bertrand's first-floor windows; but one, that of Dora's room, remained dark. It was open, and he could catch a glimpse of a pale figure within, sitting in a bending and motionless attitude. He watched her for an hour and more—she never stirred: not an effort; silly though his pretty mistress was, he had once found it delightful to lay away, grief, pity, and indignation filled his heart. But he was powerless, and he knew

> "I can do nothing-nothing," he said to himself again and again.

"Oh! Mr. Templemore. Mrs. Logan is gone!" exclaimed Miss Moore, in a voice full of woe as he entered Les Roches. "But she is not far-she is to sleep at Dieppe to-

Mr. Templemore's only answer to this speech was, " How is Eva?"

"Asleep, I believe." He went up to Eva's room. A night-lamn burned on the table: its light fell on Eva's little cot. Mr. Templemore sat down and looked at the child. She had eried herself to

sleep, and her cheek was still wet with tears. "It would be better for Eva if I had never brought Miss Courtenay here," thought Mr. Templemore, rather sadly; "she will get over this sorrow, of course, but she must suffer first,

and suffer keenly." He felt much troubled. The child's grief pained him; and the sad, motionless figure he had seen in Dora's room pained him still more was the Dora whom he remembered sitting in that now vacant chair before him, with the blue ribbon tying her bright hair, and the light shining on her young face as she told Eva little fairy-tales! Her look, her smile, the very turn of her neck, the very sound of her voice, came back to him with strange vividness. He would rather have forgotteu them, for they were painful, and he still felt, "I can do nothing," but Dora's image returned again and again, and would not be denied. It returned radiant, happy, and young, with no trace of pain or trouble on its brow, filling that dull, gloomy room with its brightness, and smiling down so tenderly on the Templemore thrilled within him.

CHAPTER XXXII.

THERE is no consolation for some sorrows. Neither Mrs. Courtenay nor Mrs. Luan attempted to comfort Dora. She did not complain-not a word of murmur passed her lips. She moved about the house, pale as death, indeed, but bearing her fate in mute resignation or what seemed as much. Of the future, of her plans, if she had any, she did not speak. She sat a good deal in her room, sewing assiduously. Unless early in the morning, she could not summon heart to go out. She had no need to visit the Picture-Gallery now. Besides, her story must be known in Rouen by this-the story of the girl whom Mr. Templemore's future wife had upraided with folly and shame. She was sitting in her room by the open window, within the shadow of the muslin curtain, as this thought came. Her story!-there had been a time when she had none; and now her name could be in every mouth, and be there with pity or with scorn. Madame Bertrand would have to fight her battles, and justify her with her shrill tonguehow abhorrent the thought was !-- or shrinkingly excuse her on the score of inexperience. Dora's needle flagged as she thought of

this. She looked at the old gray church, at the lilies once more in bloom, at the broken image of the bishop, at the lame teacher's window, at the quiet street below, and she remembered how she had felt when she had seen these first. Surely our life is like a wide land, with streams, and rivers, and seas, that divide it in separate and distinct portions. Surely joy or grief is there, as pleasant or troubled waters that flow in different channels. Surely our happy days have nothing in common with our days of tribulation or sorrow! Dora felt as if she could have borne any thing better than this trouble. Deathlost love had not the same pangs as this bitter humiliation. Death is the human lot, and lost love a frequent calamity; but women who know themselves stainless do not expect shame, and cannot well accept it. In vain Dora thought; "I suppose plenty have been slandered besides me; it is a cross which] must bear. She was a rebel in her heart, and could not, or, rather, would not endure it Intolerable seemed her fate-intolerable and unjust. She forbade her thoughts to question Providence; but what thought does not, the heart will often do. This was not her only sorrow. Her keenest pang sprang, perhaps from the fact that she might and should have foreseen this. She should never have gone to Mr. Templemore's house. Her very love for him should have kept her away. Trouble was sure to spring from it. Fair though its opening looked, that episode of her life could not end otherwise than in darkness. There is a beautiful picture by one of the old masters which shows us the child Jesus calmly sleeping on his cross. There is no grief, no care in that childish face, divine even in its repose. The cross is small, like the tender naked limbs which rest upon it. But it will grow to man's length, and we, who know the Inter story, the via dolorosa which ended on Calvary to purchase our redemption—we cannot gaze on that childish cross without sorrow.

"Thus, though we know it not, in many a human life, of which we only see the beginning, and cannot divine the close. The cross is there-the cross which will grow with the

When Eva, tired with play and still dole, never more be divided; the cross which it ful at Cousin Dore's iloss, came and to futher, she found another letter shrivelling up which it is nailed at last, sometimes in shame, into black ashes on the hearth.

"When is Cousin Dora coming back?" she But what we who look on cannot always see nation.

"Tell you!" she said at length—"tell you make the standing that I said of the is often known to the sufferer; early pange

daughter whenever she joined them; but villa as he passed by it; the shutters were Dora's countenance, once so expressive, was shut—Mrs. Logan was gone. That chapter now silent. She would not complain, and she in his life was ended. "Be it so," he thought forbade her looks all language. Mrs. Courtenance, once so expressive, was shut—Mrs. Logan was gone. That chapter now silent. She would not complain, and she in his life was ended. "Be it so," he thought forbade her looks all language. Mrs. Courtenay could scarcely repress her tears, and Mrs. Luan was more sullen than ever: but Dora's face gave no sign. She was cold and impassive, as if all sensibility had left her.

Thus she was the first day, and on the morrow, and on the next day again. Thus she was for a week, save that her pale face got paler and more rigid—that her eyes sank, and that her whole aspect gave terrible indication of the cruel strife within. If she had complained, it would have been better; if she had murmured and repined from morning till night, it would have been best of all. But not is hard." Perhaps she was silent because her full heart would have made her say too much; perhaps if she had spoken she could not have hidden the passion which was at the root of play to any eye the weakness and the folly

which had brought down all this. She sat thus on the evening of the seventh day with her mother and her aunt, when all three started as a man's step came up the staircase. Mrs. Courtenay and her sister-inlaw exchanged looks, but ere they had well recovered, Dora had risen and entered her room. Its door was closing as Mr. Templemore opened the other door and entered the room where Mrs Courtenay and Mrs. Luan sat

alone. "She heard me, and left for that reason," h thought, casting a quick look round the room,

"Pray take a seat, Mr. Templemore," said Mrs. Courtenay, looking a little flurried. "Why did Miss Courtenay go?" he asked. "She has a bad headache," began Mrs Cour-

tenav. "She has not!" bluntly interrupted Mrs. Luan'; "but she would not see Mr. Templemore?"

"And why would she not see me, Mrs. Luan ?" "Indeed, Mr. Templemore," here remarked

Mrs. Courtenay, "my daughter has been cruelly used, and I think you know it." "Heaven knows how keenly I feel it." replied Mr. Templemore. "But, Mrs. Courtenay, I wish you could induce your daughter to hear me—just for a few moments."

" I shall try," said Mrs. Luan, and she went in to Doru. Mr. Templemore waited in silence for her reappearance; but when the door, which had closed behind her, opened again, and she came forth alone, it needed not her clouded face to tell him that Dora had re-

" She says she cannot," sullenly said Mrs. Luan, sitting down once more, and evidently

both dissatisfied and disappointed. "No, of course she cannot," querulously remarked Mrs. Courtenay; "and so, Mr. Templemore, please to come no more. I am very sorry to be so inhospitable, after all your kindness, but I do not see how you can come after

what has passed." "But I must see Miss Courtenay." he insisted. "I know this intrusion may seem cruel, but I have good reason for it-indeed I have. And you must prevail with your daughter, Mrs. Courtenay-you really must! His tone and his looks were very urgent.

Mrs. Courtenay could not resist him. " I-I shall try," she stammered; and rising, she went to Dora's room. She found her daughter looking at the door

with a troubled, breathless look, as if her fate lay behind those old oaken panels. "I will not see him," she whispered, and she shook from head to foot as she said it : "! will not hear explanation or apologies. Tell him he has not wronged me, and that I hade nothing to forgive; but I will not see him-

never-never!" " Dora, he looks quite ill. He has been ill, I am sure; he only wants to see you five minutes-only five minutes. Since he has not wronged you, how can you refuse it?"

"I will not see him," said Dora, as if she were repeating a lesson learned by rote :never—never!" Mrs. Courtenay begged in vain. Dora clasp-

ed her hands and piteously said, "I cannot! With that answer her mother came back. Mr. Templemore's cheeks flushed as he

heard Mrs. Courtenay deliver her daughter's message. "I would willingly force myself on no one. least of all on a lady," he said, after a while, but this is no common case—and I cannot write. I must see Miss Courtenay once, and once she must hear me. I have nothing to explain, and no forgiveness to ask; but I have that to say to which she ought not in justice

to refuse to listen. I trust I shall find her more lenient another time." "But excuse me, Mr. Templemore," said Mrs. Courtenay, a little crossly, "ought you

come here at all?" Mr. Templemore looked at the two women very earnestly. "Will you keep my secret?"

he asked, in a subdued tone. They both replied, after a pause, that they vould. "Well, then, I mean to ask Miss Courtenay

to become my wife; but I wish to ask her myself-not through another, nor even by writ-Mrs. Courtenay burst into tears, and uttered fervent "God bless you!" Mrs. Luan's whole face kindled, but she did

not speak.
"Will you prevail on Miss Courtenay to grant me an interview, Mrs. Courtenay?"

"I shall try, Mr. Templemore-I shall try." "Then I rely upon you; and since my presence is only keeping Miss Courtenay a prisoner in her room, I shall bid you both a good evening, He then left them; but scarcely had he gone down three steps of the narrow wooden

staircase, when the door above opened, and Mrs. Luan appeared at the head of, the banisters. As if unaware that he had seen her, and was waiting to know what she had to say, she touched him lightly on the shoulder, and said, in a whisper :-"She goes to Notre Dame at eight o'clock every morning.

Without giving him time to reply, this un-

expected ally re-entered the apartment. She found Mrs. Courtenay urging the point on Dora, and, to all seeming, with little chance of success. "But what harm can it do you to see him?" asked Mrs. Courtenay; adding, with suspicious

(To be continued)

engerness, "he can have little or nothing to

GAMBETTA ON THE SITUATION. PARIS, Sept. 20.—It is rumored that the Vinister of Finance will resign because his Minister of the Gambetta's about the conversion of five per cent rentes. If M. Leon rersion of the policy of the same of the s vernor of the Bank of France. The following is a portion of Gambetta's speech against ing is Proposed in The clerical question keeps all other questions in suspense here. In the Church it is that spirit of the past which takes refuge and gathers the strength I denounce. An ever increasing danger to ciety runs from the Ultramontane spirit, the spirit of the Vatican, of the syllabus, which is nothing but an abuse of ignorance with a purpose of enslaving it from a governmental and national point of view. It is mental and minim which persists in opsition to the state; clerical spirit position to the state; clerical spirit rules of the colonial service, all communications from the colonies should enter the army and into the magistracy; and there is this that is peculiar to it: it is always when the fortune of the country is falling that Jesuitism is rising. Far be it from me to wish to put shackles on liberty; I am an obstinate partisan of liberty of conscience. But ministers of religion have duties to State, and what we exact is fulfilment of these duties. Apply all laws and abolish indulgences. If the law applied, then order will be restored in rance without persecution, by simply coninuing the traditions which prevailed from the aurora of the revolution in 1789 till the last dimmer of revolution in 1848. They were not abandon at till December, when the mitrailleurs and those who blessed the mitrailleurs ombined. Privileges are exacted from the bali-power of those men who live on public codulity alone. Every one must be subject to the common law; obligatory service must be made a reality; vocations must only be allowed after the first of all vocations-that of ervice in the Fatherland—has been fulfilled. The Republican papers generally give unqualified adhesion to M. Gambeta's definition of the parties' progamme. The Catholic press regard the speech as a declaration of war against Catholicism. The Conservative journals generally criticize the speech keenly, and several express an opinion that Gambetta is trying to run with the Radicals, and hold with the Oppositionists at the same time. The speech has created a polound impression in all political circles.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

LONDON, Sept. 12 .- The celebrated obelisk known as Cleopatra's Needle was successfully moved into an upright position at half-past three this afternoon. The work occupied half an hour. Vast crowds of spectators were present to witness the interesting sight, and the river was covered with steamers bearing burdens of humanity. There was not the monial had been arranged for the occasion, Grantham, M.P., happening by accident to be present, was called The genpon to make a speech tleman complied, and in the course of his remarks drew a contrast between the French obelisk, which had been brought over the Loudon monument, which had been transported by private enterprise at a cost of only f15,000. He paid a high compliment to Pro-issor Erasmus Wilson's liberality, to Mr. Exon's engineering skill, and congratulated de country upon her new possession. Othervice little enthusiasm was manifested. Enghh and Turco-Egyptian flags were run up on he flagstaffs lashed each side of the needle to height of fifteen feet above the ground.

Only forty-two obelisks are known to exist. At Karnak four are standing and two are prostrate. Nine more are prostrate at Saan, ne stands at Pilac, twelve are at Rome, the rgest being at the Church of St. John Lateran. Florence contains two, and Constantinople, Paris, and Aries one each. In England there are five—namely, two at the Butish Museum, one at Alnwick Castle, the fourth at Kingston Lacy, Dorsetshire, brought there by William Banks, a friend of Lord Byron, and the fifth and most famous now standing on the Thames embankment. This latter obelisk was the companion of the one still standing at Alexandria, to which place it had been transported from On. Though named after Cleopatra, its erection at the temple of Casar did not occur until the eighth year of the reign of Augustus, and several years after the death of the Queen of Egypt. Abdul Lateel says that the obelisk stood in his time—the twelfth century.

The needle was offered to the Prince Regent by Mehemet Ali in 1819, and was accepted by the British Government. could not be removed because of the ex pense. Subsequently, in 1851, its removal to England was advocated by Mr. Joseph Hume, but Parliament declined to spend £35,000 in that way. It was then offered to the Crystal Palace Company, but declined with thanks. It was buried in the ground from 1852 to 1876, a Greek merchant on whose land it was declaring it an obstruction. It is eighty feet in height and about six feet square at the base. In 1877 Prof. Erasmus Vilson guaranteed to remove the obelisk to London at his own expense, and the contract ras awarded to Mr. John Dixon, \$50,000 being he estimated cost. An iron cylinder was built around the monolith, and after several

unsuccessful attempts it was launched. The iron vessel containing the obelisk started from Alexandria in tow of the steamer Olga," on September 21, 1877. The voyage progressed favorably until October 16, when a heavy gale was encountered in the Bay of Biseay, and the floating monolith was cut loose on October 17. The "Olga" then steamed direct for Falmouth, leaving the vessel to the mercy of the waves. It was sighted and picked up by the tug "Fitzmaurice" on the following day, and was towed into Ferrol, Spain. A legal contest of considerable interest then followed, resulting in an award of \$10,000 salvage to the officers and crew of the "l'itzmaurice." These troubles settled, the Cleopatra started in tow of a powerful Thames tug on January 15, The run of seven hundred miles was made in five days, the Cleopatra reaching Gravesend on the merning of the 20th. Thence she was towed up the river to the proposed site, opposite the Temple Gardens, on the Victoria Embankment.

Another of the minor planets discovered by Prof. Peters, at Clinton, N. Y., brings up their whole number to 188, nine of which have been found since the beginning of the year, sixteen during the last eleven months. Nos. 173, 177, and 178, have been named Ino, Irina, and Belisana, while three of last year's planets found since the beginning of the pre-Toulouse on Jan. 28, has received the name. Garumna, No. 181, discovered by Cottenet at Marseilles on Feb. 2, the name Eucharis. Of the three planets, No. 182, 183, and 184, found by Palisa at Pola in February, only the human kind an artificial condition induces not so easy to believe that the whole world.

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THE ORANGE SOCIETY IN CANADA. Yesterday there was published by the Colonial Office a letter from Mr. Butt, M.P., transraitting for presentation to Her Majesty a petition, the subject of which is sufficiently described in the following reply :- " Downing street, August 2, 1878.—Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th of July, transmitting for presentation to the Queen a petition to Her Majesty largely signed by Irish Canadian Roman Catholics of the Province of Ontario, praying that the Royal assent may be refused to any enactment granting a special charter to the Orange Society within the Dominion of Canada. Sir Michael

be transmitted to this department through the Governor of the colony from which they proceed, in order that they may be duly verified and reported upon by the responsible authorities. The petition which accompanies your letter will, therefore, be forwarded to the Governor-General of Canada by next mail, for such observations as the Dominion and Provincial authorities may think proper to make upon it: but in the meantime I am to intimate that the question to which it relates would appear, under the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867, to fall within the exclusive powers of the provincial legislatures of the Dominion, and that it is contrary to established constitutional procedure for Her Majesty's Government to interfere, unless in very special circumstances, with such legislation as is within the competency of a provincial legislature. I am, etc., Robert G. W. Herbert. Isaac Butt, M.

THE CROWN AND THE CABINET IN CANADA.

P."—Times, Sept. 4.

Sir Francis Hincks contributes an article to the September number of the Nineteenth Century upon the Ministerial difficulty last spring in the Province of Quebec, which attracted so much attention at the time not only in Canada but in England. The question has hardly had a parallel in Canadian politics, and as it involves the relations of the Crown to the Ministry it becomes one of general interest to the students of Parliamentary history everywhere. In the whirl of our own politics the facts in the case have perhaps passed from the recollection of the majority of our readers. They are as follows:-Toward the close of 1876 the Governor General appointed the Hon. Luc Letellier de St. Just Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec. The sympathies of the new Lieutenant Governor were at the time more in accord with the views of the opposition than with the Ministerial party in the Legislature. Among dightest hitch in the undertaking. No cere- the legislative measures brought forward by the Ministers was a railroad bill upon which the Lieutenant Governor asserted he had not been consulted and of which he unqualifieldy disapproved. Nothwithstanding that the Ministry had the full confidence of the Legislature, and had carried their bill, they were dismissed by the Lieutenant-Governor, by the French government by means of in- and a new Ministry was formed from among the Opposition, not, however, before some-the London monument, which had been trans-thing like an attempt had been made to select a Ministry from the ranks of the majority. Upon the constitutional question thus raised, Sir Francis Hincks appears to be of the opinion that the course of the Lieutenant-Governor is justified by law and precedent. The thorough knowledge possessed by Sir Francis of Canadian politics, and his ability and eminence as a statesman, will give his opinions on the subject unusual weight in he Dominion.—N. Y. Herald.

THE FRENCH ARMY OF TO-DAY.

Before the Franco-German war the Liberals annual contingent, and even the abolition of the permanent army. The same politicians, who threw numerous obstacles in the way of Marshal Neil's re-organization of the army and the mobiles, have, after a severe lesson, lived to vote for compulsory service, military districts, and war estimates far in excess of those of the empire. In 1870, the last year of the empire, the war estimates were 373,000,000 francs, while in 1878 they were 555,000,000 francs, not to speak of the "compte de liquidation," or money voted for replenishing arsenals, etc. It is now estimated that the military forces of France consist of 3,600,000 men—that is to say, a tenth of the population, and they are thus divided: Under the flag, permanent army, 480,000 men; permanent navy, 50,000 men. Then come the men who belong to the active army, but who are not on active service: Army 1,600,000 men; navy, seventy thousand men. The territorial army is set down, with its reserve, at 1,400,000 men This makes a total of 3,070,000 men, not counting the permanent portion of the army. namely the officers. It is estimated that, in the event of a mobilization, it would be possible to encadrer 1,180,000 men—that is to say, the regimental staffs are accounted sufficiently strong for this mass of soldiers. The infantry mobilized would be represented by 770,000 men, the artillery by 142,000, the the cavalry by 90,000, the engineers by 20,-000, the military train by 44,000, the gendarmeric by 50,000 the administration by 26,000 and the auxiliary services by 38,000. Once this mighty host mobilized and placed in the allusion to the Prime Minister's sympathy field there would still remain 900,000 men (of whom 300,000 are trained) to fill up vacancies. And behind these again, the territorial army, which is being rapidly organized, and is every day growing in strength and such corps as the douaniers or custom-house officers, and the foresters, which corps, according to the army list of 1878, conssits of thirty-five companies and three squadrous-Pall Mall Gazette

THE TOILET HABITS OF ANTS .- The Rev. H. C. McCook, of Philadelphia, culogises the neatness of the agricultural ant, as observed in confinement at any rate. The most minute particles of dirt are carefully removed, and the whole body is frequently and thoroughly cleaned, especially after eating and sleeping. They assist each other in the general cleansing, and the attitude of the ant under operation is one of intense satisfaction, like that of a family dog being scratched, a perfect picture of muscular surrender and ease. Mr. McCook has seen an ant kneel down before another, and thrust forward the head under the face of the other, and lie motionless, expressing quite plainly the desire to be cleaned; the other ant understood this, and went to work. Sometimes this is combined with acrobatic feats, in which these ants excel, jumping about and clinging in a remarkable fushion to blades of grass. Sometimes the cleansing ant hangs downward from the grass, and to her the ant operated upon clings, reaching over and up planets are still without names. Of the mine with great agility to submit to her friend's offices. Evidently moisture from the mouth Sent year, No 180, discovered by Perrotin at, is used for washing. Mr. McCook has observed most minutely the whole of these processes, all come in for a share of his vituperation. which are recorded in the Philadelphia Academy's Proceedings for this year. He to be effective. It was conceivable that the suggests that with ants as much as with the Prime Minister was Mephistopheles, but it is

so the state of the bability

GREAT BR. TAIN.

Sir Garnet Wolsely has est. thished the rule in Cyprus that the English lan, quage shall be

employed in all official business. Queen's Univesity in Ireland in agitating for representation in Parliament. It constituency numbers nearly 2,800 graduate.

On August 30th the candidates in Kilke for the vacant Bishopric of Ossory were 1 Dean of Cashel, the Dean of Ossory and the Dean of Raphoe. The Dean of Cashel received the majority of votes.

Eddystone Lighthouse rebuilding contract has been concluded. The cost is not to exceed £67,000, and the work is to be completed in three years. The new lighthouse will be the Hicks-Beach desires me to inform you in largest in the country.

The medical profession intends it shall be at least as fully represented in the next House of Commons as the bar and other interests, and is making preparations accordingly. Dr. Andrew Clarke, it is said, will be urged to stand for the University of London, Sir Henry Thompson is also spoken of as a probable candidate for a seat.

Great Britain produces nearly one-half of the whole coal extraction effected by other nations. In a word, her immense supremacy over others, in this respect, is exhibited in the fact that the nation mined thirty-nine tons per head of its population-the corresponding proportion in the case of Belgium being twenty-eight tons, the United States ten and one-balf, France four and threefourths, Prussia seventeen, and Austria three and one-half.

A new system of accommodation has been organized on the Midland Railway by Messrs. Spiers & Pond. When a passenger takes his ticket he is given a bill of fare, on which he ticks off what he would like for dinner or lunch, and at what refreshment station he would like to have his meal. He signs his name and the number of his tickst to the bill, which is telegraphed on, and when he arrives he finds a table spread for his party, the soup on the table and the other courses in readiness, all at the usual hotel charges.

The Loyal Orange Lodge No. 311, of Liverpool, lately addressed a letter to Lord Salisbury, congratulating him on the result of the Berlin Congress, and asking that the Lodge should be called after him. Lord Salisbury declined through his secretary, and advised them to adhere to what he believed to be the ordinary practice of the Order, of not naming the Lodge after any living politicians. Notwithstanding this refusal the Lodge is to be known henceforward as "The Salisbury L. O. L." and is to have a banner whose one side shall represent Lord Salisbury and the other the

The following from the London Stanlard is of interest to exporters of cattle:-"Our Barrow-in-Furness correspondent informs us that the Barrow Ship-building Company have completed the fitting up of the 4,000 ton steamer Brazilian to trade with cattle from Galveston to Barrow. The arrangements for the conveyance of cattle are of an improved type, and such as to enable the greatest number to be carried with safety and care. The Brazilian is the first of a line of steamers to trade between Barrow and North America in cattle, and so soon as the new docks at Barrow are ready for admission of shipping she will commence trading on this station." It is also stated that the Great Eastern has been purchased by a company for use between Texas and England, but whether that fact has any connection with the above is not

Speaking of Lord Beaconsfield, the London World wonders why the visits of this statesman to the Queen are so much accentuated. We are told several days before that he is going; then we hear of special trains, and of the manager of the Railway being in attend- | collection of the ex-Queen of Spain, sold the incessantly demanded the cutting-down of ance at the station to receive him. A sym-other day. These the war estimates, the reduction of the pathetic crowd is conveniently collected at treads upon the scarlet cloth which used to it greedily, were purchased by a rich prince be reserved for traveling royalty. Mr. Gladstone, the late Lord Derby, and Lord Russell "glorious triumph" at Berlin or elsewhere. Lord Aberdeen, I believe, signed, in his youth the most glorious treaty that England ever concluded; but he moved about without noise or show. Lord Palmerston was Secretary of War during the memorbale years of the Peninsular War and the Waterloo compaign; but nearly fifty years afterwards, wheh he was Prime Minister, I never remember that special trains or railway managers, or the claque or scarlet cloth was brought into requisition when he went unobtrusively to Osborne or Windsor to wait upon his Sover-

MR. GLADSTONE AND JEWISH DISABILITIES. The following correspondence has taken place in reference to the language used by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons in regard to the Earl of Beaconsfield's conduct in favour of the Jews, viz:-"To the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P. Honoured Sir,-Disputation having arisen concerning the actual construction to be placed upon the following sentence uttered by you in the House of Commons on Tuesday last, I would feel obliged by your honouring me with a reply as to the accuracy of the assertion that the utterance was ambiguous, and contained a covert with the race whence he has sprung, it being eminently desirable that a misconstruction be not placed thereon, and prejudice against you, sir, consequently engendered and strengthened-Here I must say in passing that I would make no adverse comment upon Lord Beaconsfield, for in my opinion his resolute courage, through good and evil report, in contending for the emancipation of the Jews, is one of the brightest phases in the action he has taken.' Another report has it. 'And here I cannot help paying a tribute to Lord Beaconsfield's real courage in insisting on the emancipation of the Jews in these provinces.'-I have the honour to be, honoured sir, your humble and obedient servant (Signed) Louis Berg.' "Hawarden, August 8, 1878. Sir,-Neither report is accurate, but neither is ambiguous. My words described Lord Beaconsfield's conduct about Jewish disabilities as honorable to him; so I think it, and I was glad of an opportunity of so describing it.-Your faithful servant (Signed) W. E. Gladstone."

The Standard of August 31, in a fiercely worded editorial on Mr. Gladstone's latest paper concerning the Eastern Question, observes that he has finally elected to be a universal railer. He rails at the present and at the past, at men living and men dead. It is no longer Lord Beaconsfield who is the solitary target of his shafts. He has an arrow for almost everyone and everything. The Cabinet, Parliament, the press, the constituencies, the English people, the British Empire, the Berlin Congress, the Governments of Europe-The invective is excellent, but it is too general

find it less difficult to assume that Mr. Gladstone is out of temper with the world at large because the world at large has rejected Mr. Gladstone as a guide. The thing has happened before; but it is not the less lamentable when we see it recur in a person of so much true, there would be no resource for us but to accept the doctrines of German pessimism, and labour to bring to an end a society where such crimes can be committed with the approbation of all but a few select spirits.

UNITED STATES.

'cago the other day two boys ef eleven At Ch rars of age quarrelled about a girl and nine v. The nine-year-old lad shot his rival dead.

Thomas Walsi: who had only come out one day after eight years, imprisonment, shot another man in the street in New York, without killing him. He was sent back to prison for four years more.

The Emma Mine is , looking up. The last ten tons of ore taken fro. in it yielded \$10,000, \$1,000 to the ton. The silver is found in great chambers, not in fissures, a s in Colorado. It is carbonate of silver.

The druggists of Ann Arbor, Mich., confess to selling immense quantities o. f opium, etc. to people who habitually use it as a stimulant. About fifty victims of the drug are found in that city.

From New York comes an account of a ball in the Bowery got up by the pick-pockets, burglars, and shoplifters of the city, in order to fee counsel for one of their number now in sold, additional charge of 10 cents being levied on all the "gentlemen" who had hats.

At Baltimore on September the 9th in the concluding act of the play of "May Cody," at Ford's Grand Opera Hrouse, " Buffalo Bill, (Mr. Cody) fired a pistol, which happened to be loaded with a ball cartridge. The bullet struck a youth named Michael Gardner, who was sitting in the upper gallery leaning over the railing. He made no outery, and the discovery of the accident was not made until the audience had left the theatre. He then came down from the gallery with some of his companions. It was found that the bullet had entered the upper part of his chest, near the shoulder. The ball has not yet been found, and the wound is considered serious.

The San Francisco Bulletin of Aug. 27 say: A resolution was adopted in the Board of Supervisors last evening directing the Health and Police and Hospital Committees to erect a hospital on the grounds of the Alms-house, to which all Chinese lepers found in this city are to be removed until an opportunity is found to ship them back to China. It will not do to trifle with this terrible disease any longer That there are Chinese lepers living among us does not admit of a doubt. Several of them were shipped back to China by Supervisor Gibbs some time ago. But all the cases evidently were not reported to him, for there are still lepers in the city. Two have recently been discovered.

A WOMAN'S PARADISE.

THE JEWEL DEPARTMENT OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION Ladies find it worth their while to spend hours in the section where the French jewelers display their treasures. I went there with M. Castellani the other day, and, as he pointed out wonder after wonder, I, too, began to feel some interest in the emeralds, the supphires, the diamonds, and the antique gems displayed, although it does seem a burning shame to lock up all this money in such compact form. I held in my hand yesterday two diamond ear pennants which belong to the

TWO MIGHTY DIAMONDS,

the hour of departure, and at Gosport he which drew to them floods of light and drank who lives here, for a quarter of a million francs. What immeasurable good Queen used to go to see the Queen without the aid of | Isabella might have done with that money these imposing accessories; but then they at intervals during her reign! What were ordinary Ministers, who had gained no hospitals she might have founded; what naked Spanish beggars she might have clothed! But all this is useless theorizing. The diamonds will aggravate the rivals of some other great lady for many and many a year to come. They were but a drop in the ocean of wealth which I saw all round me. Here European luxury showed to what extent its demands can go. Collars of pearls, tiaras of diamonds, emeralds and rubies were strewn about in reckless profusion. Policemen strolled carelessly about, but were generally in the immediate vicinity of any case which an exhibitor was opening for the purpose of showing goods. There will be two "grand" prizes" given to French jewelers. In bracelets of enameled good there is such wonderful variety as I have never seen before. There is also a mass of small caskets, bonbonnieres, etc., each of which is

WORTH A FORTUNE.

The emeralds attracted Castellani's practised eye, and while he was pointing out their special beauties he told me a story to illustrate the great difficulty nowadays experienced by jewellers in distinguishing between true and false. It appears that at one time in the reign of Napoleon III. he was severely pressed for money, and so it was determined that the emeralds, each one worth a fortune, in one of Eugenie's necklaces should be sold and false ones should be put in their places. The Imperial Treasury was charged with this delicate task and succeeded in doing it. After Eugenie's fall from power an English jeweller purchased the necklace which the dethroned Empress had left behind her, and had it not been for his curiosity to discover how much the emeralds were worth-a curiosity which led him to unset one and test it-he would never have known that the stones were false. When he found that they were not genuine he demanded an explanation, and the whole matter came out.

Emeralds abound in the

DISPLAY OF CROWN JEWELS in the main corridor of the Champ de Mars Palace on the side next the Seine. Within the railing around the priceless collection sits a sharp-faced man, who is probably one of the sharpest detectives in France; and inside a second railing stand four policemen. There is no danger that anyone will have a chance to put his or her hand through the glass and grasp a handful of Kon-i-noors. The police are too quick for that. Even the wandering pickpocket has no chance Just as he fancies himself safe he is touched on the shoulder by some quiet-faced man, who invites him to accompany him to a neighboring "station." Sometimes, when the pickpocket has done nothing besides wander innocently about, the is arrested, and when discharged, is informed that he must leave the country at once.-[Paris Letter.

In a speech in Cincinnati, Ohio, the other day, the Venerable Gen. James Shields paid a fice and devotion in behalf of the yellow fever

(Ga.) Chronicle says :- " When the true story of the yellow fever plague of 1878 shall be written it will be found, we think, that the most prominent part, North and South, inlongs of right to the women of the land. We have the testimony of Gen. Shields as to the distinction. Mr. Gladstone outdoes himself sentiment and action now prevading the in his new effort; and were his accusations women of the North. Every record from New Orleans, Granada, Memphis, Vicksburg, and other smitten places, is redolent with the heroism and sacrifices of the devoted women of the South. Many men have been accused of cowardice in leaving their homes and families to the mercy of the world and the ravages of the scourge, but we have seen no well authenticated account of such baseness and treachery on the part of any woman."

THE SMALLEST MAN IN NEW YORK. (N. Y. Tribunc.)

Persons passing through Broadway late at night may have seen a diminutive figure, with a broom a yard bigger than himself, engaged with the night gang in cleaning the street. he lives at No. 538 East Eleventh street. smallest man in this country. He lives in a small, dark rear room of a big tenement house. An old woman who occupies an adjoining room was asked if she knew him.

"Know Johnny," was the reply. "Bless me! I have known Johnny for over thirty years. Why, Johnny is next to Tom Tum; ou've heard tell of Tom Tum?" The old woman went on to relate numerous anecdotes about the smallest man in New York, when as those of a tull-grown man. He was reticent at first, but gradually became more communicative. He said he was forty-six years old, and was born at Ballyhochie, County Cavan, I Ireland. There he lived until he was twentyone years old. In the old country Johnny had a small hoe and a spade made for him, and contentedly raised potatoes ratil his parents died and his brothers and sisters came

Deserted by all his relatives. Johnny felt lonesome, and when the ship which took them away returned, he went to the captain and told him he was going to America also. The captain advised him to stay in County Cayan, but his resolution was taken, and he came to New York. His small stature was a sore trial to him at first. He was sensitive on the subject, and when he ventured into the streets a large crowd would follow him, and their curiosity so annoyed him that in sheer desperation he at last made his way to his friend the captain and told him he wanted to go back to Ireland. The captain soothed his wounded feelings and told him that when once he became known persons would stop annoving him. So he went back and stolidly took no notice of the attention he attracted. He has lived in New York nearly twenty-fiv years, and for eight years has been employed on the street-cleaning force at full pay. "1 can sweep two piles to any of the other's one, he said, sturdily straightening his intle shoulders. Gentlemen sometimes offer him money, but he refuses all alms. P. T. Barnum once offered him a large sum to exhibit him, but the proposal was refused.

TREMENDOUS FIGURES. THE DIMENSE PRODUCTS OF THE BONANCE

MINES.

[From the Virginia City Enterprise.] On Tuesday last there was a shipment of bullion from the bonanza mines which completed the aggregate of \$100,000,000 shipped rom those mines. The exact figures werefrom the California, \$40,517,522.20. and from the Consolidated Virginia, \$59,293,532.28, a total of \$100.011,085.05. From this sum the California has paid twenty-six dividends aggregating \$28,080,000, and the Consolidated Virginia has paid forty-six dividends, aggregating £41,040,000, making a total of \$69,140,-000. There have been since the last dividend was declared shipments amounting to \$670, 655,93, which will swell the dividends \$440. 000, leaving the full amount of dividends \$69,580,000 or within a fraction of 70 per centum of the whole gross products of the mines.

These are tremendous figures, and are altogether unprecedented in mining. Turn them about or analyze them in any way and the result is magnificent. The yield is equal to one-sixteenth of the interest bearing portion of the national debt; it is equal to the value of all the property of all kinds in an average city of 125,000 inhabitants; it is more than the value of all the real and personal property of this State, and the comparison might be extended indefinitely. This amount has been taken from a little spot of ground less than 800 feet in length and from 60 to 300 feet in width. And the marvellous deposit is still yielding princely sums. As one looks upon the figures he finds himself wondering why there are any poor in this world, and why, so long as gold and silver will purchase any luxury and all reasonable services, there are so many in pecuniary dis-

tress. The thought is cured, however, by reflecting that in all the mining of the world no other such success was ever won before. For five years, from 1867 to 1872, a company worked the ground all the time, expending \$161,440.41 upon the property without realizing one cent in return. At last it was forced to give way, and on the 11th of January, 1872 the property fell to the present management. These men expended \$377,150.12 on the property before realizing \$1 from it. It was a stubborn fight against the heat and the barren porphyry-a steady pouring out of gold on a hope, which continued altogether eight years, and which would have been abandoned in any other country but this, and by any other class of men in the world except Nevada miners. Call it judgment, sagacity faith, pluck, or what you will, it is a faculty, or rather a combination of faculties, which exists nowhere else on earth.

The old stock (only 108,000 shares for each mine) was worth but £2 per share, and some who accepted it for services rendered bewailed their hard fortune. Since then it has made them richer than they ever dreamed of being, and their word is held in great estimation because of their shrewdness in purchasing bonanza stocks when they were low. At last, in a drift which was run from the Gould and Curry shaft through the Best and Belcher mine into the Consolidated Virginia, the crest of the bonanza was cut, explorations followed and the more work that was done the more ore was exposed, until at length, in the autumn of 1874, it was fully revealed that an ore deposit had been discovered that exceeded in extent and richness anything ever found before in a mine. On Oct. 18, 1873, the first shipment of bullion from the Consolidated Virginia was made. That was three months less than five years ago, and now the product, as we have shown has exceeded \$100,000,000 almost seven-tenths of which, warm tribute to the women for their self sacri- have been in profits. Of the whole amount, about 45 per centum has been gold and 55 per

THE SHAKERS.

The special correspondent of the Daily Telegraph gives the following extraordinary account of the "worship" of the Shakers as he witnessed it at Hordle, in Hampshire, on Sunday last, just two days before the seizure of their goods for debt and their eviction from the field where they had camped :- Picture an oblong room, capable of seating some 150 persons, and having walls and roof of polished Wood. At one end is a raised platform, easily shut off from the area by curtains of muslin and stuff, now tastefully looped up. Prints are hung round the walls, and tables of various sizes and shapes scattered about, those nearest the platform having smart covers, kept in countenance by lounging chairs, on the backs of which are antimacassars white as snow. Here, too, the floor is covered with a number of odd bits of carpet, and flowers light up the scene. The platform is occupied by a party of children all neatly dressed, who either look on at the doings of their clders, or spend the time in reading; while, dispersed over the area The little sweeper's name is John Boilan, and | below, but so as to preserve a broad passage up the centre and an open space in front of Next to " Tom Thumb" or Commodore Nutt. | the drawing-room chairs and tables, are fifty "Little Johnny," as he is called, is perhaps the or sixty adults, the gentler sex predominating For the most part the women are dressed in white, their hair floating down their backs, and both men and women alike wear a flower on their breasts, this being, indeed, the feature by which members of the family" are distinguished from those who have come to worship with them. Mrs. Girling, in white like the others, and wearing, beside her bouquet, a rosecolored neck-ribbon fastened by a small silver brooch, sits at a table under the platform, and he appeared in person. He came up the steps completes the picture. I cannot conceive and walked briskly into the room. He is not langthing in its way more suggestive of a large jail on a charge of being a masked burglar. more than three feet tall, but very broad for and happy family, or more in harmony with Five hundred tickets at fifty cents each were his size. His head and neck are out of proportion to the rest of his body, being as large | clucking in the smallt doorway seemed a legitireste part and parcel of the tost ensemble.

I am about to describe the worship of this strange sect, but it must be a preface. Let nobody hold me responsible for anything that may appear ridiculous, or fancy that my story is "dressed up." It would be a shabby act. indeed, for a man, having accepted the position of a guest, to go away and make fun of his hosts. But I was a guest for a purpose, and my purpose was known, consequently I am at liberty to sketch what I saw within the limits imposed by a strict regard for truth. As for the ludicrous, that is an element from which the most solemn and dignified scenes are not exempt. Shaker worship has no monopoly of

A hymn was being sang in fair harmony as

I took my seat, its subject, in common with

that of others which followed, having reference

to Divine protection in time of trouble. At

its close came a short period of silence, broken only by the self-felicitations of a productive fowl outside, and then Mrs. Girling read one of the Psalms. As she shut the book a young sister started another hymn, and I imagined that no more than the ordinary sequence of prayer, praise, and exhortation would characterise the service. But in a few minutes a little old lady—as to figure crooked, as to expression denunciatory-rose and slowly rotatd towards the open space, with the motion of the arms like that of a "blind man" in the parlor game. Sighing heavily she groped her way towards Mrs. Girling, led her out, and then fell prone at her feet. For a minute or two-the singing going on all the time -Mrs. Girling looked at the prostrate form, then observing," You ought not to fall," raised the old lady, who began to emit sounds like those of the hen outside, at the same time crossing and waving her arms with slow and solemn motion. Suddenly a youthful sister started up and commenced a vigorous dance, in seeming eestacy. "King Jesus is in our midst to-day I" exclaimed Mrs. Girling, whereupon the hymn, " All hail the power of Jesus' name," was rolled out in gladsome strains. Up to this time the " Mother" had preserved a calm demeanor; but now she appeared as High Priestess of the curious rites, waving her arms with graceful motion, crossing them on her bosom in an attitude of adoration, or sinking to her knees, as best suited the expression of the hymn. Then another young sister danced; but the females were not destined to have exclusive possession of "the spirit." A little man in a white waistcoat came sharply to the front, and exclaiming, "The power of the Lord will prevail," set off marching, as though for exercise, up and down the aisle. He, however, was a failure. After a few turns he drifted on one side, and stood feebly regarding the more sustained manifestations of the others. But before the little man subsided a stalwart elderly brother bounded to his feet, convulsed, and was promptly relieved of his coat by those sitting near him. This brother danced to some purpose, his favorite movement being to go up the aisle on one foot and return on the other, executing a series of short and rapid hops. A minute later and a young lady-for so her appearance and manner entitled her to be called sitting at a table near me, joined in the exercise, with an expression of face inconceivably glad. She, moreover, spoke; and her words, repeated again and again, were "Blessed Jesus!" Eight persons had now "taken the floor." Mrs. Girling, keeping up her old stateliness of movement; the young sisters, vigorously dancing; the man in the white waistcoat, marching up and down; the elderly brother, hopping without sign of fatigue; and the denunciating old lady, rotating all over the place. I must make special mention of this old lady. Her inarticulate noises, after some time gave way to intelligible speech, and it then became evident that she had the bailiffs on her mind. It was even a moot point whether she did not connect myself in some manner with the myrmidons of the law; else, how could I explain the amount of attention hestowed upon the locality in which I sat? Once the old lady put up her skinny fist close to my face, and demanded, with a concentration of emphasis worthy of Mr. F's aunt, " Who shall stand?" I answered nothing, because, first, I was not sure an answer was expected; and next, the query was a little too vague. However, the old lady answered herself. "I say who shall stand ?" she went on, "Can puny man stand before his Maker? No; let him go down in the dust." Then she drifted away, only to drift back again and put the same query, with a like result. Presently the old lady advanced from the general to the particular, and, reterring no doubt to the bailiff, sternly exclaimed "Shall he do it?" at the same time waiving her hand towards the huts visible through the open door. This served her . a long while, and first a brother, then a buxom sister from the end of the room, and, lastly, Mrs. Girling herself was led by the venerable female to the door, and called upon to answer "Shall he do it?" All the while, amid continual hymn-singing, the exercises were sustained; but at length, as nature became exhausted, the movements bore a singular resemblance to those of clock-work figures nearly "run down.". The hopping. ! brother and the first of the young dancing sisters supported each other, till they both fell on the neck of a man sitting near and gave way to hysterical sobs. Others remained fixed with extended arms and upturned faces; while Mrs. Girling gave short exhortations, illustrated by

last has yet got a name, Dejopela; the manner of the yet got a name, Dejopela; the manner of the yet got a name, Dejopela; the manner of the yet got a name, Dejopela; the manner of the yet got a name, Dejopela; the manner of the yet got a name, Dejopela; the manner of the yet got a name, Dejopela; the manner of the yet got a name, Dejopela; the manner of the yet got a name of the yet got a nam doch mit with the state of the blue place probability on the de of the first and the second and the delice of lessing diring with the election of the figure of the electric field and the electric field of the figure of the electric field of the elect

action, as when she placed the Bible on the

ground, and, standing on it, exclaimed, "How

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. The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, AND WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING FOST"

S 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, SEPT. 25.

CALENDAR-SEPTEMBER, 1878. THURSDAY, 26-Office of the Blessed Sacrament. SS. Cyprian and Justina, Martyrs. FEIDAY, 27-SS. Cosmas and Damain, Martyrs.

SATURDAY, 28-St. Wenceslaus, Duke, Martyr. SUNDAY, 29-SIXTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTE-COST. ST. MICHAEL, ARCHANGEL. Less. Apoc. i. 1-5.; Gosp. Matt. xviii. 1-10; Last Gosp. Luke xiv. 1-11. Bp. Martin, Nachitoches, died 1875. Monday, 30-St. Jerome, Confessor and

Doctor of the Church. Cons. Ep.

Hennessy, Dubuque, 1866. OCTOBER. Tuesday, 1-St. Remigius, Bishop and Confessor. Cons. Bp. Feehan, Nashville,

WEDNESDAY, 2-Holy Guardian Angels.

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and True Witness.

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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 God. If the low instnets of inveterate paganhope our friends will the more cheerfully do ism tended to the degradation of womanthis 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.

DEVOTION TO THE MOTHER OF GOD.

It is not difficult to understand why heretics refuse to honor the blessed Mother of God. All heresy blinds the soul, and faith can only live in the light of grace. Those who obstinately refuse to hear the Church may believe everything except the claim which the Church has on their obedience; but the devil believes, as the holy Scriptures tell us, and trembles. There cannot be a living faith in any dogma whatever outside of the Catholic Church.

This is one reason why the sects reject the veneration of Mary. But there is another reason. They have really rejected the divinity of Christ. Now, we know there are some who may question this latter assertion as too general; but, for all that, we deliberately repeat, Mary is insulted, because of real disbelief in the divinity of her Son. Those who think of the matter at all now-a-days are ready to admit that our Divine Redeemer was God-like, divine, wonderful; but these words are used in a human sense, as when the Roman courtiers praised the divine Cresar. Ask one of them: Who was He who walked by the Lake of Gallilec,-who went about doing good,-who died on a cross? If they do not answer with Strauss or Renan that He was "a sublime philosopher," a "gentle democrat," or other such blasphemous nonsense, they will carefully pick their steps as if approaching treacherous ground, and finally saved our ancestors, and, very likely, ourcontent themselves with a vague declaration | selves, from the horrors of Oriental despotwhich suggests little and means less. Ask them: "When you look at Christ what person is He?" We have witnessed the painful confusion of many on such an occasion and their extreme reluctance to answer. They will not say, that is the Man-God; that is, our human nature, hypostatically, naturally united to the Second Person of the Most Holy Trinity; that is the Word made Flesh, and He, the Word made Flesh, is God. Lence, when that Person walks, rests, preaches, suff. 7, it is God who walks, rests, preaches, suffers, not the person, abstraction made of the flesh, but united therewith in the substantial plenitude of the Divinity,—Christ Our Lord

Now, Christ was never a human person. Nine in ten of the sectaries will say he was. Christ was the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity made man. The human person never existed in Christ, but His Personality was Divine Person, though perfect man.

ourselves. Our mothers are truly mothers of benefit? us, the persons born; but no man will say that a mother is mother of the soul. So, also, we cannot say that Mary is mother of the picture is the ignorant man's book and a Divinity, for that would be a contradiction of meditation for the enlightened. As it is good God's eternity. But, being Mother of the or bad, so is society, and vice versa. If any Person born of her, and that Person being the man want to guage the morality of pagan- tress. Second Person of the Holy Trinity made Man, ism, let him study the picture of Hercula-

ants imagine. She positively influenced our more noble,-the Man.-God, Christ. That thology of Greece struck the first blew at Fiat" had a positive share in all that followed, and which belonged essentially to her lic. Every beastliness had its precedent and dignity as Mother of God, our Redeemer. sanction in some god or goddess. Read St. Hence, Catholics love, honor and venerate Augustine's great work, "De Civitate Dei," Mary; they invoke her intercession with her and you will have an idea --- a faint one, for Divine Son on their behalf, and enshrine her he was compelled by Christian morality to in their hearts as the most holy, the highest in | veil the worst features of paganism-of the dignity and the most venerable of God's pure black depths to which human nature had creatures. Those who quote Christ's mediatorship in this matter display more ignorance of things culminated during the imperial than orthodoxy. Our Lord's mediatorship is a mediatorship of redemption; it is incommunicable, for it belongs to Him alone. The mediatorship of Mary and, in a lesser degree, of the Saints, is a mediatorship of petition. Perhaps, some may here say, "Of what use to by Mary. The greatest geniuses endeavored go to any inferior person when Christ is there." Mr. T. B. Leany is authorized to solicit and | Well, all we have to say is, that a suppliant to | Mother of God and the mysterious incidents collect subscriptions for the Evening Post | a king never loses much by gaining for his cause the favor and good will of the mon-MR. THOMAS MALONE is our special and arch's mother. Catholics are not of that selfsuppliant, proud class of Pharisees who imae is authorized to solicit and collect sub- gine they can please God by a haughty concriptions for the Evening Post and Taue tempt for His Blessed Mother; as if our Divine Redeemer in Heaven hal forgotten and set aside her who was His most loved and dearest friend on this earth. As she was with Him in all the great events of His earthly life, so is she now beside Him in Heaven. Happy the man for whom she asks a favor from her Divine Son. May she obtain for the blind that their eyes be opened!

> But we shall set aside this line of argument, and speak of other claims which the Mother of God has upon the veneration of all men. She was the great factor in that woman upon which, more than anything else, the pillars of civilization rest. No one cognizant of the terrible state of woman, prior to the establishment of the Church, and her position now, can for a moment fail to observe that some benign influence brought that change about. That influence, of course, was the general tendency of Christian dogma, as taught and interpreted by the Catholic Church. But the particular agent in effecting the wonderful change was Mary, the great Mother of God. that keystone of the social arch—the Church corrected the aberration by pointing to that woman, first of all pure creatures, who had given to the world Him who had redeemed and who would, one day, judge mankind. Now, this was most efficacious. In the pure light of so splendid a dignity bestowed upon that mother-maid-that beautiful crown of all that is tender in maternity and lovely in maidenhood-woman, in general, arose rapidly to her proper position in society, and, untrammelled and free, commenced her beneficent mission in society. The Christian family became an accomplished fact, and the Christian State a glorious reality.

Compare the condition of woman in the ages of chivalry with her position during, say, the refined reign of Augustus. Chivalry had its exaggeration, we admit; but, would to God! the spirit of those pure and noble ages existed in the world to-day. What an exalted epoch of human history was that period whose caricature, Don Quixote, may be a little mad and extravagant, but is a pure Knight a true friend, a fervent Christian and a high-minded gentleman-sans peur et sans reproche! Now, these ages, in their best sense, were consecrated to the elevation of bashaw's seraglia, but to the safe keeping of almost confessed themselves to be-members manly, robust, pure hearts; and this noble of a secret society. If this law is of any use, reaction against the slavery of paganism is wholly due to the immense influence of Mary | people would have some guarantee that the upon the genius of a somewhat rude but law is in force. Either remove the generous and gallant age. Now, the break- law from the books or else put it ing of woman's chains,—her elevation to her in force. At present we believe that proper sphere in the family,-the consequent growth of the Christian family,-and, built upon it, the Christian State, which ten times ism and slavery,-all these favors we have from the overwhelming influence for good of Mary's glorious dignity of Mother of God. Cannot heretics honor her for these things?

Again, there is nothing plainer in the history of the pagan nations of antiquity than their ferocity. Pity seems to have had no that city appeals to England for help. It applace among the people. What caused this? | pears, too, that there are many Canadians in Man cannot trample on woman with impunity. No crime brings its retribution more surely why Canada should do its share for the sufand swiftly than to lower woman from her fering South. But there is the broader plea natural place in nature. The child of pagan- of humanity. Canada, we repeat, cannot ism belonged less to the mother than to the afford to look idly on, and see a country made State. It never knew the tender influences desolate, without giving a helping hand. If of the mother, which marvellously soften Canadians do nothing now, then the shame down the asperities of man's hard nature; and man made woman as hard as himself | have it cast into our faces that we and general cruelty was the result. The kindly, charitable, humane spirit of the ages of selfishness is our ruling passion. If we

Let us glance at another incalculable service bestowed upon society by Mary. The she was truly and really the Mother of God. | neum and Pompeii, not the pretentious pages The position of Mary with respect to the of hypocritical moralists like Seneca and Atonement is not purely passive, as Protest- Cicero. It has been well said by a great modern Bishop of France, that fifty years of redemption. God would not have that blessed | paganism was more than five thousand years creature whom he had chosen from all eter- of Christendom at its lowest ebb. The awful nity to be His Mother, a mere automaton in depravity of heathen society would shock to the great scheme of reparation. The "Fiat" the very heart the worst men and women of of God called the universe into time; the our times, for there is a distinction, very "Fiat" of Mary, in a certain sense, called into | marked sometimes, between sentiment and being something which the universe had sha- actions; and the sentiment of heathenism dowed forth, something greater, infinitely was depraved to the core. The filthy mycommon natural decency in the Roman Repubfallen in those fearful ages. This condition regime, when Romans lost, with their liberty, the last vestiges of their ancient manhood. Pagan art demonstrates this truth, for the world never saw anything so abominable and impure. But Christian art was inspired to fix on immortal canvass the glorious of her beautiful life. What great painter but has produced, not one, but many Madonnas, the tribute of Christian art to the noblest, highest, purest of God's creatures. And this elevated ideal purified the art which sought to give it expression in forms and color. Both artist and spectator were improved by the contemplation of those magnificent masterpieces which remain the admiration of art and its despair. Catholic art dipped its brush into love and faith and self-denial; he who would rival or approach its excellence must go and do likewise. The influence of Mary on art purified it. Art thus ennobled, elevated the people, and a vast improvement in senti-

ment and morals ensued. These and such reasons afford all a solid citizens must end in chaos. Every lover of basis for honoring Mary, the Mother of God. law and order will hope that this investigaimmense amelioration in the condition of Cold is that heart, ingrate that soul which, while enjoying the benefits which Mary has bestowed upon society, meanly sneers at devotion to her, and satisfied itself by clinging to lifeless formalities which neither satisfy the yearnings of our better nature, nor warm into existence those lofty interests of the present hour.

> Paralyzed be that tongue, palsied that hand, that speaks or writes anything detrimental to Mary, the Immaculate Mother of

THE REV. FATHER GRAHAM .- The lecture given by the public and favorite orator of the Church, Sunday evening, was very largely at- corresponding month of last year. applause delivered by the audience was a latest Board of Trade returns are made up, we sufficient evidence of their opinion as to the received in all 104,602 cattle, which, in round talent and ability of the Reverend lecturer.

There are four Irish Catholics returned to Parliament from Ontario, namely: Messrs.

THE CATHOLIC RETURNS IN ONTARIO.

Hughes, (Liberal); O'Connor, Coughlin and Bergin, Conservatives. This is a gain of four, as there was not a single Irish Catholic from that Province in the last Parliament, though the Irish Catholic population numbers 250,000. Mr. Dawson, of Algoma, is a Scotch Catholic and Messrs. Tasse, of Ottawa and Routhier, of Prescott Co., are French Catholics, making in all seven Catholics from Ontario, or six more than in the last Parlia-

SECRET SOCIETIES AND THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

There is a law, supposed to be in operation to the effect that no member of a secret society can hold a position under the civic jurisdiction. But this law is a fiction. There are plenty of men serving under the Corporawoman, not to the poor jewelled dignity of a tion who are well known-who in fact have every man should be sworn, and thus the all men appointed to the police are sworn as to whether they are members of a secret society or not-but to make the law embrace the force at large, all the old hands should be sworn as well. We cannot refrain from saying that we think the members of the Corporation are somewhat lax upon these questions, and they require a good deal of stirring up.

THE SOUTH.

There are seventeen thousand registered British subjects in New Orleans, and this is one of the grounds on which the Mayor of the same city, and this is a strong reason will be all our own. We must expect to failed to help an afflicted people, and that

being the case, the Child born of Mary was a follows right and justice; and Mary, Mother villages, the fetid dead in heaps, unburied, mechanic under Protection carned on an being of the land. Old country feuds should of God, was its great agent. Is not Mary de- unshrived, our hearts should be moved, and average \$71.37 per annum more than he be as much as possible avoided. Men come For instance, this truth is illustrated by serving of honor and love for this great that tie which chokes the mouth of our purses did under Free Trade. These are facts which here to lead a new life and some to give a new would be untied, and we would do our duty. It is at times such as these that men prove their worth, and for the honor of Canada Canadians should prove that even in hard times and election broils they can yet find time and money to help suffering and dis-

THE STRICKEN SOUTH. We rejoice to notice that the citizens of Montreal have at last set to work in carnest about assisting the fever stricken South. We have often said that Montreal could not afford to rest idle in the present crisis, but we should now remember that what we mean to do should be done at once. If we send money now we may save lives which will succumb because we halt in our charity. Money means everything to an afflicted people. Already impoverished, the South cannot supply that money itself. Pope, in one of his epistles, touchingly said that "all mankind's concern is charity," and no more pressing cause for the exercise of that charity has ever come to the people of Canada than they have won. We must, too, remember that which now claims their help. If we could only realize the deserted cities, pestifer- Black Sea—that England and Russia are ous atmosphere, the helpless sick, the heroic living, and the piteous call for help, we would not hesitate to do what we could to give that help at once.

THE ST. HENRI SHOOTING AFFAIR. What has become of the investigation about the St. Henri shooting affair? We hear nothing about it lately, and we are forced to wonder how it is proceeding. There may be, no doubt, special reasons for not allowing the proceedings to be made public, but of late we hear nothing at all about it either public or private. The consequence of this mystery is that people are questioning each other about the business, and with a result anything but satisfactory. We cannot believe that the Government desires to avoid this investigation. It would be too flagrant a violation of all justice to permit this outrage to pass without probing it to its source. If such is done, then the authorities may rest assured that they are undermining all respect for law and that they are also encouraging a spirit of antagonism to constituted authority. This no government in the world is strong enough to do, for in the end this non-protection of tion will not only be avowedly satisfactory, but that proof will be furnished that such outrages cannot take place without bringing chastisement upon the offenders.

THE CANADIAN CATTLE TRADE.

The London correspondent of the Globe sends the following interesting statistics about the Canadian Cattle Trade:-

"The number of cattle sent into this country during the last seven months is much larger than it has been for many months. In the month of July the increase in the numbers over last year was particularly re- tection would encourage our manufacturers markable, nearly double the supplies re the corresponding mon day, the Rev. Father Graham, in St. Bridget's year, viz., 27,915, as against 16,571 in the tended. Every seat was filled, and hundreds larger imports are entirely owing to the had to return home, owing to the want of enterprise of Canadians and Americans. space for their convenience. The rounds of In the seven months term, to which the numbers, was an increase of 30,000 head over the corresponding period of last year, and about 17,000 over 1876. The increase in the number of live stock arriving does not reduce the price per head, as might naturally have been expected. On the contrary, the additional 30,000 this year, as compared with last, has enhanced the value per head £1 2s The amount paid for foreign live stock by English consumers up to the end of July this year is £3,921,539, as against £3,135,579 in the like term of 1877.'

This is encouraging. For a new industry, the Canadian cattle trade has become a marked success, and with the increasing development of that trade we may expect that in a few years it will become a standing source of profitable investment for Canadian

PROTECTION VS. FREE TRADE.

We are very often told that the tramps in the United States have been caused by Protection. People point to the thousands of men who have become tramps as a proof of the failure of a Protective policy, and in itself as furnishing sufficient cyidence of the fate which awaits Canada if she adopts a similar policy, and in itself as furnishing sufficient evidence of the fate that awaits Canada if she adopts a similar policy. In reply to this, we have pointed out the fact that in England, the paradisc of Free Trade, there are, proportionally, as many tramps as there are in the United States, and thus, that the tramp question is not an argument on either one side or the other. The men who become tramps are mostly poor men who have no trades-laborers, who go from place to place, as the jobs are begun and finished. These men are useful in their position, but they are more easily supplied than the skilled mechanic, without whom the prosperity of a country is impossible. The question is not if tramps have increased owing to Protection, but have skilled mechanics multiplied, for on them depends a great deal of the development of the country. Upon this point, nothing is more certain than that skilled mechanics have greatly increased conspirators against our laws; no turbulent since Protection was given to the United fanatics to preach hatred to any man's religion. States in 1860. Let us take the figures :-Skilled mechanics in 1860......1,311,000

1870.....2,223,679 Thus, after ten years of Protection the skilled the diversified industries of the United States | allegiance. They come here to turn a new leaf proved to the advantage of Protection.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Eastern Question is not yet settled. With all the diplomacy that has been spent upon it, there is still in Europe an uneasy feeling that the Eastern Question may again cause trouble. From London we learn that alarm, and that a war in Afghanistan is feared, and this, "it is proved, will re-open the whole of the Eastern Question." Again, the telegrams tell us that it is believed that Russia will not evacuate Bulgaria, and that she stands prepared to take advantage of any circumstance which chance or diplomaticskill may throw in her way. Greece is uneasy, but Austria has pacified Herzegovina. Yet we cannot easily believe that Russia will relinquish her hold. Her troops are chagrined with not having marched into Constantinople, and her diplomatists will not easily give up what is left of the successes that Russia will soon have a navy in the brought face to face in Asia Minor—that their interests are conflicting, and sooner or later they must fight it out.

THE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

The Guzette of Friday says that there were "one thousand torches in the procession" last night, and that "there were one thousand more who had no torches." The Herald says that there were " about 300 or 400 all told." Our reporter gives a somewhat different account, but no doubt the procession was large and imposing. From our standpoint, Mr. White did some things with which we cannot agree, and for which we should not have been sorry to have seen him defeated. On the question of Protection we are with him, and no one desires the success of that Protective policy more than we do ourselves. Nor shall we now rake up the causes of our differences with Mr. White; he has won, and he has, no doubt, obtained some additional experience, which may help to guide his policy for the future. All we did against Mr. White we did openly. We sent no telegrams, held no collusion, did nothing but what the world could see. Our objections to Mr. White were reasonable objections-they were not personal-and if they failed we are quite willing to accept all the responsibility. We have differed with Mr. White, and no doubt we may differ with him again, but we did not introduce personalities.

PROTECTION V. FREE TRADE.

Under increased Protection, everything would be dearer-granted. We would be obliged to pay more money for everything we cat and everything we wear. All this is granted. But what would it matter if we -that is granted, too. Montreal, for instance, would become as busy as a beehive. It is computed that at present our imports are \$60,000,000 worth of goods, all of which could increased wealth to more than meet the Canada. nereased outlay. Let us take, for instance, the sewing machine trade. This trade is at present exclusively American. The machines are made in the United States, and are imported into Canada. But increase the tariff and the makers of American sewing machines will no longer export their machines, but will establish factories in Canada, and make their machines here, too. Thus will money be brought into the country, and the people can afford, more than afford, to pay higher for what they require. We have in Canada mineral wealth untouched. and which will remain untouched until there is such a protection for manufacturers as will make the working of our mineral resources necessary and profitable. This under the present tariff is not possible, and more Protection is the only means by which it can be accomplished.

CANADIAN NATIONALITY. In a country such as Canada it becomes everyone to cultivate a spirit racy of the soil. The man who fosters a feeling in harmony with the land he lives in does good; the man who encourages a feeling antagonistic to the spirit of the flag that shelters him, does harm. Here where we have all classes and all creeds, men should speak considerately of everyone's religion, and not without care, of everyone's nationality. Error in religion must, of course, be discussed, but it should be discussed in a becoming manner. No one objects to have the articles of his belief openly and fairly criticized, although he might object to have them outraged. Free discussion is the right of all freemen, but free discussion, like liberty, may be abused. In Canada we are all more or less "adventurers." Very few come here to spend fortunes. Very few come here to amuse themselves. Very few would exchange life in Europe for life in Canada, and most, if not all, the English speaking people come here to better their condition. But in coming here their first duty is to accept the situation in a constitutional and reasonable manner. We want no Accept the situation! in a legal and Christian way, we would say to all. Fight, if you will, for your own principles, but let your language be within the limits of propriety, mechanics increased, as the figures indicate. Let Protestants and Catholics, Jews and This is what the Free Traders anticipated, Gentiles, go their own way in peace. We chivalry sprang from the influence of Christian could only realize the situation—the deci- but predicted that the wages would fall. But want all to build up that spirit of Canadian

and the first line they pen upon its virgin pages should be a resolution to register a vow of affection for his native land, and then to foster a spirit of Canadian Nationality, for the country of his adoption.

THE ELECTIONS.

The triumph of the Conservative party is Lord Beaconsfield's Indian policy is causing complete—nay, it is overwhelming. The new Parliament will at least have a majority of seventy. The Ministry must resign, and for the honor of the country we hope they will do so as soon as possible. Mr. Macken. zie has the reputation of being an honorable man, and, being so, he cannot held office while his party is in such a great minority. The closer English precedent is followed in this matter the better, and English precedent is to resign as soon as practicable when the Ministry is defeated. Of course Sir John A. Macdonald will lead the Conservative party. There will be no difficulty about obtaining a seat for him, and we may confidently expect that he will inaugurate his policy with a vigorous attempt to give the languishing industries of the country that Protection so much needed for their benefit. It is upon that one question that the country has pronounced. There was no other great issue before the people, and if Protection will succeed as we confidently believe it will, in bringing prosperity to Canada, the Conservative party will, no doubt, have a long lease of power. If the Cabinet of Mr. Mackenzie had been composed of adroit politicians they could have avoided their discomfiture by giving the Protection the country needed and demanded, but they preferred to stick to their colors and suffer defeat.

PROTECTION.

None of the industries of Canada have surfered more than the woollen mills, and all because of want of Protection. American cotton goods are brought into Canada at prices with which Canadian manufacturers cannot compete, and the result has been the closing of many factories, which were at one time in a flourishing condition. The factories at Cobourg, the Norval cotton mills, the Rosamond woollen mills of Almonte, the woollen mills at Cornwall, and those at Sherbrooke, the largest in Canada, have all been victims of the Free Trade policy of the Mackenzie administration. It appears to us almost inexplicable that such open testimony as this should not be recognized and admitted as the result of a Free Trade policy. To say that the closing of these factories benefits the farmers is singular logic indeed. What has happened in Canada is just what has happened in Ireland. Ireland first had "Free Trade or else ---- ' in 1782. At that time Free Trade was beneficial for Ireland, but her Parliament subsequently protected her industries, and thus she became for the time, comparatively the most prosperous country in the world. But in 1801, when the Union was accomplished, had increased means of doing it with. Pro- Protection was removed and soon English goods filled the Irish markets, and from prosperity she came to decay. In 1822 all Pro tection was withdrawn from Ireland, but not from England, and the result was that Ireland was swamped. This is just what is happenbe manufactured in Canada. This would give ing now between the United States and

POLITICS.

The political situation continues to absorb public attention. There is joy upon one hand-there is sadness upon the other. Some attribute the "success" to one thing; others attribute the "defeat" to another. At first it was the "Protection" cry that caused the change; but now we are told that the Post and Orangeism conspired to obtain a victory for Sir John. Some papers say that it was the Irish Catholic and the Orange vote that upset Mr. Mackenzie's Administration. Of this we know little, but we are satisfied that, since the 12th of July, Mr. Mackenzie has been very unpopular with most of the Irish Catholics in the country. Six weeks before the elections predicted that "whoever won he (Mr. Mackenzie) would lose in Montreal," and that prediction has been verified. As for the Orangemen, we incline to the belief that to a man they voted the Conservative ticket. And by doing so they have undoubtedly secured a great victory for themselves. Sir John A. Macdonald as leader, with Mr. Mackenzie Bowell in the Cabinet, will alone be a triumph for the Orangemen. Nor do we see how any Irish Catholic who voted the Conservative ticket can complain, if Sir John took two or three well known Orangemen into the Ministry. They knew he would probably do so beforehand, and yet they voted for him. And we are pretty much in the same box ourselves. We wanted the success of the Protection question, and were quite willing to leave that question in the hands of Sir John A. Macdonald. Then, too, people tell us that although Sir John is an Orangeman, yet that he is not a bit of a bigot, and it has been told to us so often that we are beginning to believe it. What else can we think when Catholics, and good ones at that, vote the Orange ticket? With a knowledge of the men, they say: "An Orangeman any day before a Clear Grit." Orangeism here may not be what it is in the old country, but it aims at Protestant ascendancy, and that is not calculated to bring about a feeling of good citizenship. To the principles of Orangeism we must always object, and so will thousands of generous-minded Protestants, too. We, for our part, wish to relegate it to eternity, and have done with it; but we shall be very glad to open our columns to our friends who desire to take the cudgel up, provided they write in a becoming manner divine, with the plenitude of Godhead. Such mothers. It was the benediction that ever mated people, the ruined towns, the deserted such was not the case, for the skilled Nationality which is necessary for the well-battles which they fear to fight themselves. and manfully, above their names. If they do not do this, they should not expect us to fight

THE SITUATION.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25TH, 1878.

The return of Sir John A. Macdonald has crowned the triumph of the Conservative party. The sooner the Ministry resign now, the better, and as Lord Dufferin's departure has, it is said, been definitely fixed for October 12th, it would perhaps be well that the Ministry should change before his Excellency leaves. The Herald of this morning gives a forecast of the new Ministry, which it sums up as Macdonald, Tilley, Tupper, Pope, Chapais, Caron, Desjardins, Robitaille, or Blanchet, Campbell, O'Connor, Bowell, Kirkpatrick and Thomas White. It picks out Senator Macpherson for Speaker, but we incline to the opinion that Costigan stands a chance for that position. Sir John A. Macdonald is, we are told, known to have expressed some such opinion about Costigan some time ago. But no matter who is in the new Ministry, one thing is evident, that the success of Sir. John A Macdonald has already had a remarkable effect upon business men. People now expect prosperity. It has been promised to them, and they are setting about preparing for the good time coming. Men talk of factories and works and speculation all in a breath. That a change for the better has taken place we confidently believe, but that there is a likelihood of that change being over-estimated is equally certain. Prosperity cannot come with a bound. Men cannot seriously expect that Protection will at once launch Canada into a better fortune. No doubt trade will improve as factories flourish, but the over-speculative people, who appear to expect a rush of good times coming on, like the tide, rapidly and at once, expect too

PROTECTION V. FREE TRADE.

It is a common argument with Free Traders that "Protection has ruined the United States.' They point to the "tramp" nuisance and to the general depression of trade as a proof of this. But the "tramp" nuisance has been exploded, and the "deful progress in paying her national debt. During the last thirteen years the debt has been reduced \$7,22,109,246.58. At the present moment the national debt is only \$2,035,000,-000. This is certainly no proof that Protection has ruined the United States." It is on the contrary a proof that Protection has served that country, and that, notwithstanding the paralysis caused by the war, the country has prospered in a manner which is in every way more direct and satisfactory proof that trade is flourishing in the United States by a speech made recently by President Hayes when at St. Paul, Minn. He said:-

"Nothing connected with the financial affairs of the Government is more interesting and instructive than the state of trade with joreign countries. The total value of exports from the United States increased from \$269,-389,900 in 1868, to \$680,683,798 in 1878, an increase of \$412,293,598, or 153 per cent. The total increase in the value of agricultural products exported from the United States in the gear 1878, over the exports for the year ending June 30th, 1868, amounts to \$273,471,282, or 86 per cent.

States in the five years next before the panic was \$554,052,607, but the balance of the trade the last year, if compared with that of the two gears before the panie, shows a gain in favor of the United States of over \$400,000,000. It is not necessary that I should dwell upon the importance of this favorable state of the balance money of the world. The enterprises of our business men reach out to all parts of the world. Our agricultural and manufactured products more and more seek to find their market in fereign countrees.

Protection?

INDEPENDENCE IN POLITICS.

Without it Canada never can become a nation. So long as men are irremovably enamoured of party, so long must "Pacific scandals" and "steel rails" and champions. An who is man enough to see wrong and condemn it, should cry out against some act of Sir John A. Macdonald's; just as an honest Reformer should cry out against some acts of Mr. Macnot do. He sees nothing good but what emanates from the treasury benches, and from the left of the Speaker's chair, nothing but fraud and imbecility can slaves, and who have sufficient independence strictions of party slavery, expresses an honinterest of the country before the triumph of Ey leader, but the intelligence of the land will strike out for themselves. This is the men now to heal up the scars tion is said to be favorable to the Volunteer manity as close as they could be packed man

view of the situation taken by Mr. Goldwin Smith. In a letter to the Toronto Telegram he says, after accounting for his absence from a certain meeting :--

a certain meeting:—

"To prevent misconception, let me say that I should not have made a party speech, as I am not connected with either party. I should have said that party strife seemed to me to have reached a point at which it was dangerous to the state; that a Government on a broader basis, such as all who cared only for the country might support, had, in my opinion, become a pressing necessity, and that our only chance of obtaining such a Government, since the retirement of Mr. Blake from the Cabinet and the rejection of Sir Alexander Gait by the Ministerialists, appeared to me to be the restoration to power of Sir John Macdonald. I should not have palliated any scandal of the past, but I should have submitted that there were scandals on both sides, and that they were to be ascribed not so much to the corrupt tendencies of any individual statesman, as to the party strife which it is the duty of all who love our common country to endeavor to ho love our common country to endeavor to

With much of this we agree. We are not nowever, so certain that Sir John A. Macdonald would remedy the evil, as Mr. Goldwin Smith appears to be. We believe that either the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie or Sir John are capable of doing good, but if they do it will the land of their adoption. And if such results be only because there are men of Independent are general, this election will not have been opinions in the House-men to whom the country can look for an honest and not a places had been otherwise, perhaps a different party expression of opinion, and under the feeling would have been evoked, but what force of whose reasonings Canadians will see | would cause a commotion on Monday might the errors of both one party and the other.

HELP FOR THE SOUTH.

the honor of Montreal is to be saved, it cannot some men felt towards their neighbors has listen to that appeal in vain. In the city of vanished into thin air. Principles may Memphis out of a population of 65,000 only still be objected to, acts may still 15,000 are left, the rest having gone North, be thought unkind and, perhaps, offenand many died. There never was such a sive, but bitter warfare, or the slightest scourge known in the South before. The encouragement to illegal opposition, has, from virulence of the plague is unprecedented, and | this hour, become a thing of the past. Whatmany Canadians have fallen victims to the ever issues will in future arise, will, we trust, scourge. From Memphis there is a special be fought out as become free citizens of a from that city are now in Montreal. They brought the following letter with them :-

APPEAL TO MONTREAL. To the Mayor of Montreal and other Canadian

Cities. greeting :-

The bearers of this appeal to your sympapression" does not in reality exist. Since thies, Capt. W. J. McDermott, and Major W. the war the United States has made wonder- H. Ilhea, are among our best known citizens, in whom we have occasion to place the utmost confidence, and who have volunteered to carry our appeal for aid to your people. We are stricken with pestilence, death is at our door, help us what you can in the name of common humanity. Thousands are sick. Hundreds are dying and have died, while we have on our hands thousands of others who require attention, food and shelter. God only knows where it will end. We have two months of the worst season to go through yet, with all business at a complete standstill, the hungry to feed, the orphan to care for, the satisfactory. Again we are furnished with a dead to bury. We have never had such a more direct and satisfactory proof that trade visitation before. The yellow fever of 1867 and 1873 was as nothing to this. It is, in fact, a plague which has seized on our interior towns, heretofore exempt.

While the whole United States and England are responding nobly to our appeals for aid, we ask of our Canadian brethren (thousands of whom have found honorable employment amongst us) to contribute out of their plenty to assist in meeting our wants. We

are in affliction. Your most humble servants,

J. R. FLIPPEN, Mayor of Memphis. CHAS. G. FISHER. Chairman of the City Relief Committee. Hon. CASEY YOUNG, M. C. J. M. KEATING Editor of the Appeal. A. D. LANGSTAFF, President of the Howard

Association. responded to. It is no question of race or power of the weapon they handle. of trade. Balance must be settled in cash in the creed-it is a question of humanity, and a It may be said that an Indian, for instance, charity to which every man can contribute knows nothing of the technical value of his his mite. The town that does most is the rifle, and yet that he can shoot with the most honored, and Montreal should eclipse accuracy of a crack marksmen, who fires at any city in the Dominion in the liberality his given range at Wimbledon. Yes, but to There can be no stronger testimony of the | with which it will, we trust, respond to the | the Indian his rifle is a constant companion. advantages which Protection has brought to appeal of a suffering people. It is computed, He carries it morning, noon and night. He the United States than these facts. But what | from New Orleans, that every fever patient | has practical experience of its worth and what would have been the condition of affairs if costs \$100, and in that city alone there have he lacks in the technical value of his weapon, Free Trade had had its own way instead of been about 5,500 cases reported, and the or in his want of knowledge of windage, deaths 1,737. It is, too, calculated that there attraction, or trajectory, he makes up for by his will be 3,500 more cases before the frost comes, and that out of these there will be Militia it is different. He cannot practice about 600 deaths. The cost to the citizens is much, and with him theory goes a long summed up as \$1,080,000 before the epidemic | way in preparing him for practice. A good ceases. This, heaped upon the shoulders of a people who were only recovering from the in Canada especially, where we are almost honest Conservative—an independent man, one prostration caused by the war, is sufficient to prevented from rifle practice in the winter, quicken charitable impulse, and, when so much suffering exists in one city, we may

well picture the condition of the country. kenzie's. But this the party hack will THE ELECTIONS AND THEIR LESSONS. Protection triumphs, and Free Trade theories go to the wall. The returns up to the time of our going to press are ninety-eight for the Protectionists and fifty-three for the Free flow. What Canada wants is men who, Traders. There are still about thirty-five while retaining their party views, will not be constituencies to hear from. There will be no doubt a change of government, and with of character to vote against any side which | that change may come prosperity. At least commits a wrong. Independent politicians Protection will now, in all probability, get a can do a great deal of good in the House of trial, and we are satisfied that with that trial Commons. There is a brilliant future before new and better times are in store for us all. some man, or men, who, freed from the re- Upon that point we may view the situation with satisfaction. Upon any other point we est opinion upon the doings of the Ins and scarcely venture to offer an opinion. We are the Outs. It is to Independent politicians satisfied with accepting the new order of that England owes her greatness, to men who things, and looking with some hope to the were known to be too honest to follow my future development of the commercial inleader in wrong, and who thus forced my terests of the community. Changes of leader to do right. Party is necessary, but no government are, as we have said more necessary than Independence-so before in these columns, necessary far at least as to prove that there are in all constitutionally governed counsome men to be found who put the tries, and nothing proves the adaptability of a people for constitutional government party, and who will sacrifice that party when more than the manner in which they accept the interest of the country is endangered by | defeat. To take a sound trashing in a becomits policy. No matter who wins, Rouge or ing manner is a proof that men are worthy of Bleu, Independent politicians are necessary the franchise, and can bow to the will of the to purify the political atmosphere, for both | majority which ever way it decides. Victors parties have done their share to pollute it. can afford to be generous, and the Conserva-The ablest men in this country take a similar tives can to-day well afford to treat their view of the situation. A mouton will follow fallen antagonists with respect. The day of the time is fully come when things

some men have their eyes opened to the mistakes they may have made. That there are a new leaf in their career everybody knows, and there may be men too who will learn in future to place their duties as loyal Canadian citizens above all the strifes and broils and fallacies of so-called religious and national feuds. Yesterday dispelled many a fiction, and its results may be productive of more harmony and good will among men of hostile views. To us the work of yesterday is, in its Protective aspect, a triumph, and it will, too, furnish us with material to stand by law and order whenever their interests are assailed. Yesterday has made some men Canadian citiget other lands, they will learn to give their | we sincerely hope. first allegiance to the laws and institutions of without doing good. If results in some be by some regarded as comparatively inoffensive to-day. There are this morning some better citizens in Canada than there were two The suffering South appeals for help. If days ago, and the bitter antagonism which dent member of Parliament. warring of factions which lead only to broils which can end in no good to anyone. That the verdict of the country will be Conservative no one can doubt. The returns are so far too much in their favor to warrant the belief that the Reformers can pull up. The defeat of three cabinet ministers, Messrs. Laflamme, Cartwright and Jones, with the majority of Conservatives already returned, is too significant a circumstance to warrant any other opinion. We look upon a Conservative Government as a certainty, and believing as we do in Protection as the great commercial necessity of the day, no doubt we may look forward to a time when Montreal will be black with the smoke of thriving industries, and when prosperity will take the place of

THE VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

One of the defects of the military system in Canada is the little attention that is given to rifle practice, or rifle instruction. We are not aware of a single Instructor of Musketry in the Volunteer Militia, and Instructors of Musketry are absolutely necessary, if we desire to promote a love of rifle practice, a knowledge of the weapon and how to use it. In England, every Militia Battalion and every Volunteer Battalion has its Musketry Instructor, a gentleman who has a certificate from Hythe, debt of gratitude, than to the present worthy by Messrs B Morin, Jos Tessier, A Lavard and and whose services are well known to be of member for Montreal Centre-Mr. M. P. advantage. We may have men who can shoot, but practical marksmen are rare, and will continue to be rare, until more interest | scientious convictions, giving them the beneis taken in teaching the Volunteer Mili- lit of his intellect; he never permitted party tia the technical, as well as giving This appeal will, we are sure, be liberally them opportunities for practicing the constant practice. But to the Volunteer deal can be taught on a blackboard, and here there should be some means devised by which musketry instruction would be given to men who are willing enough to give their time in order to obtain knowledge. Why cannot a school of musketry instruction be established at Kingston, and certificates given the same as they do at Hythe? It would not be difficult for each Adjutant to qualify, and he could thus combine the two duties in one. But to do this the Adjutants must be put on the staff, and until some such step is taken, our Volunteer Militia will never come up to the standard we all desire to see it attain. It is idle to expect that the Canadian Volunteer Militia can exhibit the steady discipline and strong battalions which are seen in the English Volunteers, until some means are taken to strengthen the staff and to bring about that knowledge of internal economy which a staff alone can secure. Our Volunteer Militia may occasionally produce a marksman worthy of taking a place beside a crack team, but, as a whole, the men comprising the force are not up to the standard as proficient riflemen. In the United States things are different. In the State of New York alone the militia have, it is claimed, more skilled marksmen than the whole of the regular army. The National Rifle Association of that State has afforded means for practice which has brought the forces of the State to a state of efficiency which to the regular of army or has as not reached. With us, however, we can claim

no attempt at such efficiency, and

made during the contest. It is by contests Militia. We hope it will prove itself so, without suffocation. When the train such as that of yesterday that men acquire ex- but in the right direction. Some people arrived a cheer was sent up that almost perience, and it is often by such contests that think that the pay of the men will be increased to what it was-\$8 per annum. This would be a mistake. It would put some men in Canada who to-day turn over an additional weight of about \$60,000 on the Militia Department, which money staff. That \$60,000 would, with the savings we pointed out some time ago, pay for an adjutant and a staff-sergeant for every battalion in the country. Take away the pay for keeping the arms, and add that to the \$60,000 and we have a sum sufficient to form a staff, and at once place the Volunteer Militia upon a basis which will furnish full battalions and as efficient as we can expect them to be. It is by some such means that the Canadian Volunteer Militia can be made what it ought to be, zens above all, and, while they may not for- and that some such means will be adopted

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST. Sir,-As a purchaser of your paper since its first issue, and as one who has done not a little to advance its circulation in this locality (feeling as I do the necessity of a Catholic daily paper), I take the liberty of trespassing on your valuable space, with a view of placing before your many readers a few ideas which have occurred to me relative to an indepen-

The system adopted by all civilized and free nations is government by party. In very thickly-populated countries like England or France, men of great genius may take new departures, and in the course of time surround themselves by others holding similar statements and views, and they in their turn may become a powerful party, pressing forward their ideas of legislation and the best means of governing the country. This, sir, is all very well in countries containing vast populations. In these countries appeal, and we learn that two gentlemen free State, and that we shall hear less of the there may be two, three, and even four distinct parties, all claiming a knowledge of the best means of governing the country. Sir, it is different where you come to countries like Canada, sparsely populated. There is not the field for several parties, and it would be very long indeed before an Independent member could hope to rally round him a force sufficiently strong to carry any weight in the Councils of the country. The attempt has been made more than once: for instance, Goldwin Smith and the Hon, Ed. Blake, but in every case politically disastrous. Now, sir, I hold that a representative can be independent within party, that is, he follows the policy of his party on all questions, when these do not clash with his conscientious convictions Party tactics are formed and controlled by caucuses, and it is indispensably necessary that members of Parliament, desirous of pressing the views or sentiments of their constituents on the country, should attend their deliberations. If a member is independent of cession was further augmented by other cabs; party, he is regarded as an outsider, and con- the first occupied by G S Lemire, N B Dessequently is not invited to their discussions—I marteau and J. B. St. Louis: the next by Messrs thus practically depriving his constituents of

a voice in the councils of the nation. galleries of our Dominion Legislature, and 1 L Beaubien, M P P; the fourth by Messrs M and shame, the conduct of our Irish Catholic and J. M. Tristman: the fifth by Messrs J. firm, irrespective of party, by those principles held dear by their co-religionists and fellowselfish motives, they disregarded those sacred trusts. To none who have been honored by the confidence of the people Ryan. He never caused a blush to come to ek of a countryman : followir did his party, he never violated his conto control him in matters of faith and morals, and by his honest, straightforward course he lating the Conservatives on the great and peninsula between Lakes Eric and Ontario. maintained the respect of both sides of the sweeping victory they had achieved, ending House. I must say, as an Irishman, I felt by introducing proud of him, for I never knew one of our Mr. Thomas countrymen-not excepting the late lamented Mr. McGee-to whom greater deference was shown when addressing the House than your present member, Mr. M. P. Ryan. Well do I remember, Sir, when on the New Brunswick Separate School question he used his strongest influence in caucus to induce the then Government to grant Catholics that meed of justice, the Catholic people of that his voice was powerless to prevent the Ministry of the day following out a certain course, he then told them that he would feel it his duty to use his best efforts from whatever side of the House he could get support, to defeat them on that question.

Sir, these are the style of men we, as Catholics, should be desirous of seeing in the House. Men who have always walked a straight course, and who carry such influence by the respect their conduct has elicited as will enable them to confer important benefits on their compatriots as well as the country generally.

I remain Sir, Yours, &c.,

INDEPENDENT.

Ottawa, 14th September, 1878. THE CONSERVATIVE DEMONSTRATION. All the Conservatives of the city-and a good many Reformers, for that matterturned out last night to celebrate the sweeping victories lately gained, and to receive Mr. Thomas White, member elect for Cardwell. At 8.30 p. m., Mr. Bernard Tansey, grand marshal, arranged the procession on the Champ de Mars, aided by the assistant marshals, Messrs. W. O'Brien, Frank Jarvis, E. St. Louis and Joseph Cloran, and shortly after it debouched on St. Gabriel street, and thence marched down Craig. As the line emerged in regular array, each man with a lighted torch in his hand, the scene was a brilliant and imposing one, not lessened by the number of magnificent carriages containing torch-bearers and the members for East, West and Montreal Centre-Messrs. Ryan, Coursol and Gault-nor by the martial strains of a dozen brass and string bands which, posted at proper intervals of the procession filled the air with sweetest music, if not harmony. As the procession marched on it received new accessions of numbers at every step, until in a short time from the Champ de Mars to the Bonaventure depot down was nothing but a continuous line of human beings, men, women and children, and to make a long story short, Montreal had turned out to honor the Conservative victors. As each detachment passed the Tansey House it cheered lustily, knowing how instrumental the owner was in 'the final result, and the bands struck up St. Patrick's Day and other

Irish national airs. The head of the proces

sion arrived at the station at nine o'clock, and

in a few minutes after the whole depot was

lifted the roof off the station. Mr Gault, M.P., and Mr. Davidson, of Cote St. handed the hero of the hour two bouquets. That presented by the latter needs a little description. It was a gigantic floral pyramid, and was symbolical of the defeat sustained by the Reformers, being red could be spent better in looking after the beneath, with three red streaks in the centre and three white, and all blue on top. It was certainly artistically and elaborately gotten up. A rush was made for Mr. White from all sides, and at length, so great was the enthusiasm, he was taken on the shoulders of stalwart men and borne in triumph out of the depot. In the meantime the crowd had increased outside to an almost alarming extent; but while the weak-minded hesitated as to how they would get through, the strongminded marched boldly on, and the Grand Marshal soon resolved the chaotic element to something like order, and the whole body proceeded to Dominion Square in the following order, in so far as carriages were concerned:-Mr. T. White, the member for Cardwell; M. P. Ryan member for Montreal Centre; M. H. Gault, M. P. for Montreal West, and C. J. Coursel, M. P. for Montreal East. In the carriage immediately following were Messrs R S White, Lewis Munro C Coulson, and J H Duggan. In the next, Messrs William Wilson, St. Antoine street William Nelson, Montcalm street; N Driscoll D E Bowie, and D. McCormack. The fourth contained Messrs F Burch, R D McGibbon, BA: WB Bervais, CD Hanson, R White, and D Langhorn. Immediately following came Ald Laurent, and Messrs. Joseph Loranger, Q C, G B Rollin and A. W. Gormuly, and in the following carriage we noticed Messrs. John Da idson, S O Shorey and Captain Kade. Then came the Hon. Mr. Chapleau, M.P.P., Alderman Grenier and Messrs. Andrew Robertson, Charles Glackmeyer, City Clerk, John Burrowes and Walter Paul, followed by a catriage containing Messrs Wm Donohue, G St Louis, David Scanlan, P McElligott, TE Foster, J J Carpenter and W J Jordin. The gentlemen in the next vehicle were Messrs. J. Black, H. Black, M. Seguin, C. H. Cote and Mr. John T. Roy, of St. Johns. together with Mr. A. T. Johnson, Mr. Boivin. Mr. A. C. Bere came next in his own carriage, and after him Messrs. A. B. Boome and Stevenson, with Messrs. G. B. Montmarquet, Pierre Coline, Edouard Lamonte, A. Brown and Jos. Gilmor. Immediately following Messrs, L. Monet, John A. Watkins, D. Harvey, M. D. Riordan, L. A. Corbeille and ex-Alderman Laberge were to be seen occupying the carriage. Next followed a company of gentlemen, comprising Messrs Taillon, M.P.P.; M.C. Mullarky, G. H. Dumesnil, Geo Boivin and Alph Raza, They were followed in the next carriage by Messrs A Dubuque, G St Louis, A Lapierre, O Lambert and G Marchalosse. The Hon J C Pope, C P Davidson, Q C, were observed next in order, while Nessrs Jos Auger, J M Papineau, George Boivin, Jas McCormack and A McGibbon, jr., were in the cab which followed, and after them came Messrs A W Ogilvie, Henry Bulmer, D. A. Ansell, A. Me-Gibbon, and Col A A Stevenson. The pro-Alex Roy, Fred Trudeau and Arsene Bernard: the third by P B Benoit, M P, Alphonse Des-Sir, I have been a frequent attendant in the jardins, M.P. L. O Loranger, M.P. and the Honhave witnessed, with mingled feelings of pride T Feron. A Ansell, L S Goughin, A Rastelle representatives-pride, when I saw them stand | Grant, Sanuel Grant, J H Stoneberg and G R Turner, the sixth by Michel Paquette and S V Demontigny, the seventh by A Crozier, C countrymen; and shame when, for the sake of | Corbeille, I Conway and Thos Cummins, the eighth by Messes Martin, Eward and Armstrong, the ninth by Messrs S H and A S Ewing, the tenth by Mr Hurtenu, M P. F. do the Irish Catholics owe a deeper Corbeille, J.P. and Ald Thibault, and the last

> Oscar Godette. When arrived at the Dominion Square most enough remained to justify the judge of numbers to estimate them at from five to six thou

Mr. GAULT made a few remarks congratu-

sand.

Mr. THOMAS WHITE, M. P., who, on rising, was received with loud and prolonged cheers. From the very bottom of his heart, he said, he thanked his hearers for this cordial greeting. It was but a fortnight ago to-day that the Conservative electors of Cardwell had, with out solicitation on his part, done him the great honor of choosing him as the standardbearer of the cause. He was glad that after so short an acquaintance, and so short a that Province claimed, and when he found fight, he had come out victorious by a majority of 280. (Cheers.) On going into that county, he had been heralded in by the Toronto Globe (groans) as one obliged to seek a constituency far away from his own home, where he was best known, and therefore, least despised. (Shame!) This greeting to night however, with which the electors of Montreal were pleased to honor his victory, was a complete answer to that slander on the part of the | to Ottawa. The allotment for Ste. Agathe is Glole. (Cheers.)

> Mr. Courson, M. P., said that if ever it were permitted to a man to have sentiments of pride and ambition it must be permitted to his friend Mr. Thomas White, upon citizens, and 470 proceeded to Manitoba, of this occasion. He had just achieved a great victory, one that had been difficult to others, but easy to him. under their protective tariff. Mr. White merited his success because of the ability and consistency with which he had so Lake Rideau, Ont. One of them, named long defended the great cause of Protection. Flavier, waded in the lake to push the yacht The farmers, he proceeded, now understand into deep water, and, while doing so, fell into that agriculture must go in unison with in- a hole. Another of the party, named Adams, dustry and commerce. From one end to who was in the boat, reached over to secure another the flag of Protection had been carling, but was dragged into the water. Paul ried in triumph. The Administration of Leeds, who was on the boat and saw the ac-Mr. Mackenzie had been swept away as dirt cident, plunged into the lake, but on reaching before the wind (cheers) and replaced by an honest Government having the interest of the country at heart. He thanked the electors for their magnificent reception of Mr. White, alluding in particular to the sympathy the French Canadians had shown for that gentleman, and the enthusiasm with which they had greeted him. (Cheers.)

Mr. RYAN, M. P., in response to repeated calls, briefly addressed the electors. Had Mr. White been an ordinary man, he would never have been nominated for the county of Cardwell. He thanked them all for this magnificent demonstration.

The meeting broke up with cheers for the Queen, Mr. White, and the speakers of the evening.

There was nothing done to mar the entire evening's proceedings, but the assault of a lot of organized election bummers on the rear detachment of the procession as it came from the depot along St. Joseph street. They struck two of the horses and narrowly missed the drivers. They were heard shouting, Hurrah for Devlin," though we need scarcely say Mr. Devlin himself would be the last man in Montreal to countenance such actions.

Loxdon, September 23.—A Paris despatch

CANADIAN DESPATCHES.

Special to the TRUE WITNESS and Post. Special to the EVENING POST.

Quenec, Sept. 18 .- The Rouge exultation over the local success was changed into lamentation, as outside reports telling on the demolition of their airy chateaux came pouring in. After the returns were had in the cast, and Laurier's success assured, a triumphal car, with the hero of the day enthroned in grand state on the back seat with a laurel wreath gracing his brow, paraded through the streets of St. Roch, St. Sauveur, and Upper Town, surrounded by his staunch supporters in front and rear, who musically kept time to that thrilling refrain, " Pas D'Thibault." They wended their way to the L'Evenement offices, where cheer after cheer rent the air in response to the casual protrusion of a bald pate from a curtain window, few words of muttered congratulation, and then came another; but as the brass hand of the Post Office advanced, their ardor was damped, and the sickening returns sent them home sad and heavy hearted. The Conservative regrets are deep and outspoken at John A.'s defeat; knots are formed at all the street corners and life long politicans confess themselves unable to stem the Conservative wave other than attribute it to a freak of nature.

HALIFAN, N. S., September 18 .- Guysboro' has been carried by the Opposition, Alfred Ogden being elected for the Commons and Halley and McDonald for the Local House. The contest has been very close in Amapolis. Longley is said to have only a majority of two. Reformers, generally, take their defeat good humoredly. Both parties are surprised at the result in this Province.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

The Right Hon. Lyon Playfair, M.P., of London, is in Quebec.

The Orange vote defeated Sir John A. at Kingston.

George Brown has withdrawn into the recesses of his shoes.

Jones, of Halifax, is speaking about bribery, corruption and underhanded means.

The Herald has got over the elections and put out its bulletin-board once more. Mr. Mackenzie says that he never wanted

protection" more than he does now. Archbishop Taschereau and his clergy paid visit to the French men-of-war Friday

His Excellency, it is stated, will leave Canada on the 12th of October.

The root crops have suffered considerably from the late heavy rains.

The grain crop of Cape Breton is said to be one of the finest harvested for years. Most encouraging reports continue to be ec**cived** in reference to the crops in Mus-

In the vicinity of Brantford farmers are reported to be busy sowing a very wide area of

The St. John Telegraph says that a sea serpent was caught in the Cardigan River the other day

Parties of agriculturists, principally from the Ottawa valley, still continue to leave for Manitoba. The nominations for Manitoba constituen-

cies will take place on the 19th inst., and the

poiling on the 26th. The town of Ingersoll has by a vote of 152 to 36 defeated the by-law granting a bonus of \$8,000 to the C. V. Railway.

Mr. De Veber, of St. John, N.B., is about to apply to the courts for a recount of the ballots.

It is reported that the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise will reach Canada about the middle of November. The officers of the two French ships of

war were entertained by His Excellency the Governor-General Thursday. The cultivation of the sugar-cane will, it is believed, become an important industry in the

The Toronto Telegram, which has been astride of the fence for the last few months, is

supposed to have slipped gracefully into the arms of the party in power. The Globe has not as yet realized the sud-

den turn of the wheel of fortune. Mr. Gordon Brown says the result is a mistake, and Mr. Dymond fully concurs in this verdict. Mr. Wm. Davis, an old pensioner of Bathurst, went out to salt the sheep, when he

was attacked by a ram owned by himself, and so severely injured that he died. Mr. N. F. Briely, the senior partner in the

firm of Briely & Co.'s vinegar works of Hamilton, was burned to death Thursday in the fire at Buchanan's work-house. The allotment of the lands set apart for cer-

tain residents of different parishes in Mauitoba-the allotment being styled "various parishes "-has been completed and forwarded in progress. Of the emigrants passing through Hamil-

ton during the past half-year 3,566 settled in Ontario, of whom 1,665 were United States citizens, and 470 proceeded to Manitoba, of whom 400 were Americans. And yet times A PARTY of men had started out for a sail on

the other two, they grasped him round the body, and all three were drowned.

CITY ITEMS.

THE MATHEVON MURDER.—The trial of Castofrolaz, for the murder of Mathieu Mathevon, will take place on the approaching 11th of October, at St. Johns, P.Q.

THE NEW CATHEDRAL.-The work on St. Peter's Cathedral is going ahead again: the dome is nearly completed, and presents a very impressive appearance.

THE TANNERIES SHOOTING AFFAIR.-It is scarcely likely that there will be any further investigation with regard to the Tanneries shooting affair. This is as we supposed.

-The police search for the intended assassin of Busby Lane seems to have been given up long since. The Chief is too busy looking up comfortable quarters for his beloved Sergeant Richardson.

The match played at Toronto last Saturday between the Caughnawaga and Toronto Clubs for the championship, resulted in a victory for the Indians. The Caughnawagas won the first game, the Torontos the next two and the Caughnawagas the remaining two, thus winsays Gambetta's speech as published was con- ning the match. Some fine play was shown by both sides, and a large number of spectators were present.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By the explosion of a Russian powder magazine at Fratesti, Roumania, Wednesday, 55 persons were killed and 31 injured.

Great Britain has, it seems, taken possession of the whole of New Guinea, where important gold discoveries have been made.

A bachelor merchant's advice in selecting a wife: "Get hold of a piece of calico that

"Didn't she return your love?" "Yes, she did; she said she didn't want it—that what's killin' me.

"How can I leave thee?" said Adam to Eve. She made no reply, but pointed calmly to a fig tree in the distance.

-A Hindoo at Lunla, in the East Indies, has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for saying the world is coming to an end next year.

Questions for the debating society-" a man has a tiger by the tail, which would be the best for his personal safety-to hold on or to let go ?"

"That's our family tree," said an Arkansa vouth, as he pointed to a vigorous hemlock. "A good many of our folks have been hung on that tree for borrowing horses."

"I didn't know," said an old lady, as she laid down her newspaper, "that thieves were so scarce that they had to advertise for em, and offer a reward for their recovery." *

At Liverpool, recently, \$2,500 damages were given in a breach of promise case. The parties had been courting for fifteen years. and four illegitimate children had been

"CAWS" AND EFFECT .- The following verdict was recently handed in by the foreman of a coroner's jury at--: "We are of A Pinion that the decest met with her death from Violent information in the Arm producst from Unean Caws."

A group of people in New York were discussing the new pope the other morning. " Where does he get the name of Leo ?" said one " Oh!" said another, a citizen of at least thirty-live years - he belongs to the Leo family-a very old Italian family they are! and very long-

lived, too! There was once a bishop who used to behave in a very arbitrary manner to his priests. Pius IX. invited him to Rome, and offered him a chair beside him with the remark:
"Sit down, your Holiness; I hear you are the other Pope." Thereafter things went on quietly in the diocese.

The governor of the prison at Favignano Italy, recently entered the cell of a condemned prisoner, when its inmate sprang upon him, and with a small block of wood hammered a nail into his skull. A keeper rushed in and split the prisoner's head with a sabre. The governor survived his murderer but a few moments.

The German Police have demanded from Canton Bale, Switzerland, the extradition of two men accused of having said in reference to the Emperor: "By God! It is time that all old fellows were got rid of." The men, old soldiers, who fought in the French war, deny that they meant any harm, and the Bale authorities refuse to surrender them.

The flowing reporter who wrote, with reference to a well-known belle, "Her dainty feet were encased in shoes that might be taken for fairy boots," tied his wardrobe up in a handkerchief and left for parts unknown when it appeared the next morning. "Her dirty feet were encased in shoes that might be taken for terry-boats."

"Now," they say to her, "you can go in and see him; but remember that he is very sick with heart disease, and don't say a word that will trouble him." Then she walked in, sat down on the edge of a chair, and remarked cheerfully, as she shook her head "Ah—ah!—m—sad, ain't it? Thought I'd just run in, 'cause they said there wuz no knowin' how soon you might drop off!"

It is satisfactory to know that many of the obstacles in the way of reforms in Asia Minor have been removed, and that not only would Turkey listen to the counsel of Great Britain regarding them, but would introduce such measure herself, while in regard to armed occupation of some of the Turkish provinces by Austria, the convention, with that object in view, has been signed and executed.

Private letters from the Paris Exhibtion permanently in Austria. complain bitterly of the selfishness and unfairness of the Parisians. Foreigners are imposed upon by every variety of tradesmen, and the awards to their own countrymen of the valuable medals of the Exposition, regardless of merit, are so plain as to excite much ill-feeling. The French seem to think this is the only harvest they will ever have, and they are making hay while the sun shines.

The Paris Union announces that a venerable ecclesiastic of the diocese of Paris, who had been marked out for assassination by the Commune, is now engaged in founding a "Mission of pardon." The greater part of those amnestied from Noumea, New Calcdonia, now principally in Paris, are in a wretched conditions. All their business relations being lost, they find themselves literally outcasts, being deprived even of the prison nourishment. The same clergyman is also co-operating with the Archbishop of Paris for the establishment of a "Mission for the Orphans of the Re-

A remarkable character at Serajevo, Bosnia is a fanatical dervish named Hadji Loja. He is said to be the tallest man in Bosnia, and always walks about in tattered and fantastic attire. Summer and winter he goes barefooted. andduringRamazan period becomes half-naked His practice is to beg alms, with which he fed dogs around the mosques. While rapt in a holy trance he has murdered many Christians, but he has never been brought to book and punished for his crimes and malefactions.

The Independence Belge publishes what purports to be a new anecdote of Trafalgar. When the British ships, under Nelson, were bearing down to attack the combined fleet off Trafalgar, the First Lieutenant of the Revenge, on going around to see that all hands were at quarters, observed one of the men kneeling devoutly at the side of his gun. So very unusual an attitude in a British sailor excited his surprise, and he asked the man if he was afraid. "Afraid?" answered the honest tar. "no! I was only praying that the enemy's shot may be distributed in the seme proportion as prize money—the greatest part among

SUNDRY MATTERS .- This is the usual season for renewing insurances, and ought not to be overlooked. The farm, buildings, tools, and crops, should be secured so that in case of fire all will not be lost.... Preparations should be made for storing the root crops; a substantial permanent root house will always repay its cost, and a good one may be make very cheaply ... All the harvesting implements and machines should be cleaned and oiled--both wood-work and iron-and stored in a dry, covered place. To remove rust, use crude petroleum, then brush over.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD.

_St. Marys has now 60 flouring mills. -Charley Ross-Where is Charles Ross? -Jay Gould owns the New York Tribune.

-Kearney is still on the stump. -Queen Victoria likes to travel by night -The last Juggernant festival was a failure. -Every Kaffre the English kill costs them

-It is whispered that Victor Hugo is insane.

-The potato blight has appeared in Nova Scotia.

-Mgr. Dupanloup is a life Senator of France. -Louis Blanc says the world has too many

masters. -Rustem Pasha, Governor of Lebanon, is a

Catholic. -The New York Herald has dramatics on

the brain. -The number of holdings in Ireland is 300,000.

Luby's Hair Restorer robs the head of its baldness.

-Hon. Edward Blake is the best speaker in Canada.

-It is proposed to cremate the dead bodies t Memphis. -In Cyprus, 307 men are in the fever hos-

pital. -Victor Hugo writes on the roof of his

house. -The late heavy storm ran from Mexico to Canada.

-The United States wants the army educed. -The treaty stone of Limerick is getting

smaller. -A daughter of General Rosecranz has taken

the veil. -The German Socialists are organizing a rebellion.

-Russia will keep 100,000 men in Eastern Roumelia.

-J. C. Howe will oppose Mr. O'Donnell in Dungaryan.

-Major O'Gorman says he will retire from Parliament. -Prince Henry of the Netherlands is worth

\$50,000,000. -There will be no Turkey in Europe ten

years hence.

-Bishop Medley has returned to St. Johns from Quebec. -A new rifle is to be introduced into the

French army. -The Paris Exhibition will close on the 31st October.

-D'Israeli does not help literary men.

Gladstone does. The latest trick of the U.S. tramps is stealing babies.

-The turrets of the new iron-clads are good to cover flirtations.

-St. Louis rejoices having more bankruptcies than Chicago. The St. Petersburg Gozette is talking of a

pic-nic to Lahore. -The Boston Post defends the importation

of English sparrows. -The assassins of General Messentzon are

young men of fortune. -Gen. Butler says the "rag baby" has be-

come a stalwart youth.

-Stephen Joseph Meany is stumping for the Democrats in Ohio. -The latest question: Where are the

Russian cruisers going? -Ladies should not wear green gloves, there is arsenic in them.

-This is polling day. Vote early, and don't telegraph. -The population of China is said to be

only 200,000,000. -Another big bonanza has been found in the Sierra Nevada.

-Alexandre Dumas' house in Paris is full

of statuary and pictures. -The Nobelings of Germany have changed their names to Edeling.

-The Empress Eugenie is about to reside

-The Minerve says the Irish Catholics of Montreal are Conservative.

-Lord Beaconsfield's doctor presented him with a bill lately for £700.

-It is probable Gen. Butler will be elected Governor of Massachusetts.

The first weeping willow in England was planted by Alexander Pope.

-The Duke of Sutherland's Euphrates R.R. plan has not yet been adopted.

-A Protestant minister in Australia denounces protection as atheism. -Greenbacks are at par. The question is,

When will a share fall to Mar? -It is now said the English Parliament

will be dissolved in November.

-The church organs play their saddest while a collection is being made.

-Miss Helen Taylor will stand for Southwark at the next Imperial election. -By the law of succession King Humbert

of Italy is heir to the British Crown. -Professor Dawson, of Montreal, is con-

sidered one of the world's scientists.

-The genuine New York detectives are busy looking out for bogus detectives.

-Dr. Bernier opposes Mr. Costigan in Victoria. The contest will be a doubtful one. -One hundred students, suspected of Nihilism, have been expelled from St. Petersburg.

-Parson Hayden, the alleged seducer and murderer of Mary Stannerd, will be sent for

-The Encyclopedia shows that France gives the greatest number of clever men to the world.

-Machinery has increased the number of millionaires a thousand per cent. within the last twenty years. -La Minerve says Mr. Archambault, being

Clerk of the Crown, is not eligible for member of Parliament. —An ancient eastern prophecy says a man from the most western island of Europe will

vet rule the East. -The people of New Liverpool (wherever that is) tells Lord Beaconsfield he is the fore-

most man in Europe. —The following is the formal result of the Maine election: 29 Democrats, 65 Republicans

and 57 Greenbackers. -The Board of Road Trustees number ten. It was first created by Lord Sydenham, and had two Irish Catholics. Mr. Joly created a

tion, and the N. Y. Herald agrees with it.

NATURALIST'S PORTFOLIO.

A resident of Sacramento, Cal, has a breadfruit tree in full bearing. The fruit averages a length of four inches, and is pear shaped with a flavor like that of a cantaloupe.

THE USE OF BUTTER.—Butter was not in use before the Christian era. It was first used as a cosmetic for hair-dressing by women. For some centuries later it was used as burning oil; lamps and churches were lighted with it at so late a period as 1500. Since then it may be considered an article of food soiely.

How to find the Diamond .- There are certain minerals and stones which are a sure indication of the presence of the diamond whether in South America, Asia, or the Cape The bean-stone (pierre en forme de feve) is called by the Brazilian Pai and Mai, that is to say, father and mother of the diamond. It is about the back and shape of a lamb's kidney and contains garnets and lead crystals. Wherever it is discovered the diamond, if looked for, will certainly be found.

SOLAN GEESE .- It is said, on good authority, that at St. Kilda, some two hundred thousand solan geese asssemble annually at the breeding season; while at Bass, in the Frith of Forth, it is scarcely possible to walk without treading on them, while flocks upon the wing are so numerous as to darken the air like a cloud, and the noise is such that persons speaking can, with difficulty, hear the sound of their

Baken Apple Dumpling .- Pare and quarter four large apples, boil them tender with the rind of a lemon in so little water that when done no water may remain, beat them quite fine in a mortar, add the crumb of a small roll, quarter pound butter melted, the yolks of five and the whites of three eggs, the juice of half a lemon, sugar to your taste, beat all well together, all in paste.

PARTRIDGES AND GROUSE .- A correspondent writes that a few days ago the gamekeeper on the Rannagulzion moors, Alyth, had his attention called by his dog to a nest on which was a partridge. When the bird was dislodged, it was found that she was sitting on a grouse nest of five grouse eggs. In the course of a few days the partridge laid fifteen eggs beside the grouse eggs. Immediately on the ive grouse appearing the male partridge took charge of the alien family, while the female bird still sat on her own eggs and hatched

them. REINDEER.-With a couple of reindeer yoked alternately to his sledge, a Laplander is able to perform a journey of one hundred English miles in a day; and the Laplanders assert that in twenty -four hours they can thrice, change the horizon," or in other words, they can three times pass that object which at their setting out, they saw at greatest distance they could with their eyes. The best sledgeleer is the cross between the wild buck and tame doe. Wild bucks are caught in a very ngenious way; cords are fastened to the horns of a tame buck, which is then sent out to fight the wild buck; the two deer soon become locked by the horns, and the wild one is easily secured.

ANIMALS OF NEW GUINEA.—The testimony of previous explorers of New Guinea pointing to the probable existence of a large quadruped in that island, is strengthened by the statement of Mr. Goldie that on his recent journey there he saw tracks like the footprints of a horse, with the addition of four toes. In view of the absence of large mammals from Australis, their occurence in New Guinea was hardly to be expected, as in the opinion of geologists that island was formerly a part of the great Australian Continent. Wallace in his well-known work on the geographical distribution of animals, says: "New Guinea is very deficient in mammalia as compared with Australia, though this apparent poverty may in part depend on our very scanty know-ledge." It has been suggested that the unknown four-footed beast may be a tapir and this conjecture does not seem unreasonable. A chareferistic species of tapir is met with in the larger Malayan islands, and this animal might easily be mistaken for therhinoceros, of which Captain Moresby thought he discovered traces in New Guinea.

THE COLOURED RACE IN AMERICA .- The coloured race in America continues to increase and multiply, but it also continues to die with a rapidity that it is difficult to account for. Statistics have lately been prepared showing the relative death-rates among the white and coloured inhabitants of the principal Southern cities. From these figures it appears that the mortality among the blacks is about 75 per cent. greater than among the whites. In Memphis the death-rate among the whites 1806 per 1,000, while that of the blacks is 40.00 per 1,000 every year. In Mobile the annual death-rate of the whites is and having the guide in front. 12-15 per 1,000 while the negroes die at the rate of 23:17 per 1,000. In Richmond the the former and 39-60 for the latter. The greatest mortality among the whites is reached in Charleston, where the rate is 27.21 per 1,000; while the district of Columbia furnishes the largest death-roll for the blacks-namely, 47.60 per 1,000.

THE GLOW-WORM BIRD.—In India it is said that a species of sparrow builds its nest of grasses, which it weaves very skilfully into the shape of a bottle, and suspends it firmly to the branches of a tree, with its entrance of birds of prey. But the interior of the nest glorious sun, in whose beams it delights to tween to stop it." spread its pinions, is withdrawn from the world, these nests to a second examination on the him walk a thousand years hence. following day, he found that the first glowworm had been removed and a second substi-

to its owner.

FIRESIDE READING.

"Will you please to insert this obituary notice?" asked an old gentleman of a country editor; " the deceased had a great many friends about here who'd be glad to hear of his death."

There is a good story in Planche's Memoirs. told by Rogers, of a man who got very drunk at a country house, was tarred and feathered, and put to bed. He woke, still drunk, in the morning, reeled over to the looking-glass, and

exclaimed, "Become a bird, by Jove!"
No Gammon.—Smatterer: "I tell you, my dear fellow, 1 could translate Virgil fluently at the age of ten." Classical party: "I don't believe it." S. (excitedly): "What? You don't? But I could though—just as well as I can now!" C. P.: "I believe that."

There is a village in New Hampshire which has produced twenty-six editors. It was in allusion to this circumstance that a pious deacon remarked: "Yes there are twenty-six of 'em, but as they've all left the town, I recon the Lord won't lay it up agin us." Sheridan, being on a Parliamentary Com-

mittee, one day entered the room as all the members were seated and ready for business. Perceiving no empty seat, he bowed, and, looking round the table, said, with a droll expression of countenance, "Will any gentleman move that I may take the chair? Dr. Gross, the well-known surgeon, was once dangerously ill. Soon after his recovery he met

one of his patients, who remarked to him: "O, doctor! I rejoice to see that you are out again. Had we lost you our people would have died by the dozen." "Thank you, madam!" replied the affable doctor; "but now I fear they will die by the gross. Particular lodger to landlady at a popular

watering-place: "Mrs. Brown, excuse me, but I hope your sheets are well aired?" "Mrs. B.: "Oh, yes, sir! I wouldn't for worlds put you in damp sheets. In fact, I can prove it, sir. I slep' in 'em the night afore last, an' another party slep in 'em the night afore that-so they must be well aired."

SQUARING IT.—Foote, going out to dinner, hailed a hackney-coach which turned out to be a rickety old vehicle. At his journey's end he gave the driver a coin, which the man looked at rather suspiciously. "Well, what's the matter?" "Why, it's a bad shilling." "Is it?" rejoined Foote. "Well, then we're quits; yours is a bad hackney-coach."

It is stated that an exalted personage not long ago was presiding at the opening of a new The architect was interviewed afterwards. "How many vessels," inquired the exalted personage, "will your dock contain?" "That entirely depends, sir, whether they be large or small." "Oh, middling size, I mean!" "In that case," was the reply, "the dock would

contain a middling lot of ships." "Here's a neat toast," said an old gentleman as he read from the volume in his hand-"In ascending the hill of prosperity may we never meet a friend?" "What is there neat about that?" asked his wife. "I don't see any point to it," "Don't see any point!" exclaimed the husband. "Why, if you're going up the hill of prosperity and meet a friend, he must be going down, mustn't he-must be on the hill-path, unprosperous-must, in short-" "I see, I

see I" interrupted the old lady. The State Legislatures of the Western States of America used to have rough-and-ready methods of preserving order during sessions. In one State the Speaker used to take his seat armed with a bouble-barrelled rifle ready for use. One day a member rose and addressed the chair saying, "Sir, I believe I am in order. If you say 'Go on, 'I'll go on; but if you say 'Squat,' I'll squat like a partridge." The Speaker gravely slung round his rifle, covered the hon, member, and uttered the monosyllable

Squat." The member squatted. KNUCKLE-END-OF-ENGLANDERS.—A Russian journal, in describing the "curious" dress of the Highland regiments in her Majesty's service, speaks of them as the "untamed" descengarb they still affect. "They are huge, robust, red-headed men, are these picturesque Highlanders, and few of them can speak the modern language of the English people; but still this does not hinder them from fighting well, and mixed together in equal quantities, and sprinkthey make excellent infantry Bashi Bazouks

for the British Army." While in Algeria a mighty hunter went off on a long excursion, accompanied by a native guide whose face and manner were not too inspiring of confidence. They had scant luck. provisions ran short, and the guide proposed to his employer a dish of broiled monkey. "I don't know," said the European, though he was hungry; "what does it taste like?" "It's tenderer than man, but not so juicy," replied the guide in the most matter-of-fact manner. The European at once broke up camp and returned homeward, insisting on carrying his own gun

A Washington paper tells an amusing story of a worthy Protestant clergyman who, on his rate is 17:30 for the whites and 28:13 for the first visit to the capital of the United States, blacks, while in New Orleans it is 25.45 for endeavoured to enter the Senate House. He was promptly stopped by an official, who demanded whether he was privileged to enter, by being either a governor, an ex-governor, an exmember of Congress, or a foreign Minister. "I am a minister," replied the clergyman. "Of what court and country?" demanded the janitor. "Of heaven," was the reply. "Our Government entertain no relations whatever with that country," dryly observed the doorkeeper.

In the days before competitive examinations were known men with more interest than downwards, so as to secure it from the attacks | brains got good appointments, for the duties of which they were wholly incompetant. Of such is not its most wonderful peculiarity. Within it is divided into several chambers, which Baron O'Grady of the summary way in which according to the popular belief, the bird is in he disposed of matters in his court, and rethe habit of illuminating during the night with marked, "I say to the fellows that are botherglow-worms or fire-flies. The story goes that | ing with foolish arguments that there's no use after collecting a number of these luminous in wasting my time and their breath; for that insects, the bird fastens them to the inside of all their talk only just goes in at one ear and its nest by means of a peculiar kind of clay out of the other." "No great wonder in that," of a glutinous nature, and thus when the said O'Grady, "seeing that there's so little be-

First scientific party, of the name of Richard the bird can retire to its pendant couch, and A. Proctor, with his telescope-There is a be rocked to sleep, basking in the mild beams | steeple five miles off; I can see a fly walking of the glow-worm. A gentleman who had resided many years in India, speaking of the nest of the Indian sparrow, states that, taking see him, but I can hear him walk. Third advantage of the absence of the bird, in the scientific person, named Edison, with his carafternoon, he examined four of these nests, in | bon thermopile-I can measure the amount of three of which he found glow-worms attached | heat produced by the friction of his movement. to the interior. In the fourth he found a little fresh clay attached to the side of the nest, evidently for the purpose of fastening a worm to but no glow-worm. On subjecting one of his walking so that people can hear

AUTHOR "BY PROFESSION."-A young scapegrace who had spent a fortune and fallen into tuted in its place. Sir William Jones enden bad habits took up his residence in a country vours to account for the presence of the glow-village, pretending to be an author. His shabby worms in the nest by the supposition that the appearance was therefore accounted for, and, bird places them there for the purpose of feed- as his address was good, and marks of personal ing upon them. He however, grants to the leauty remained, many a romantic village little feathered "Indian" various qualities maid sighed over the "cruel fate of genius." which are, if anything, more wonderful than Sighs would not pay his landlord's bill; and the above. He says that it is easily tamed when a month had expired he was dunned in and may be taught to fetch and carry like good earnest. At length the landlord told him new Board lately, and carefully excluded that a dog. If a ring be dropped into a well, the that he never saw any of his productions, and bird will, upon a given signal, dart down after wished to know of what work he had been the -The London Examiner says a Zollverein it, and, seizing it before it reaches the water, author. Being thus pushed, he replied, "Why, between Canada and the U.S. means annexa- bear it, with apparent expressions of pleasure, sir, I call myself an author, and so I am—the author of my own misfortunes!"

USEFUL DOMESTIC RECIPES.

BERRY PUDDING .- Stew a quart of blueberries or whortleberries; sweeten to taste. Take stale bread, and butter each piece; immerse each piece in the berries, and lay in a pudding dish first a layer of bread, then a layer of berries, taking care to have the last layer one of berries. To be caten cold, with milk and sugar

Boxed HAM .- Having soaked a well-cured ham in tepid water over night, boil it until it is perfectly tender, putting it on the range warm water; take it up in a wooden tray, and leave it to cool. Afterwards remove the bone carefully, and press the ham again into shape: return it to the boiling liquor, remove the pot from the fire, and let the ham remain until it is cold.

CHICKEN PIE.-Take one pair of good chickens, cut in small pieces, season with pepper and salt, and small strips of salt pork, put in saucepan with water to cover it, boil it for half an hour, add flour and butter to thicken the gravy, have ready a large dish, served with paste, put all in the dish covered

all, through a colander, return the porridge to | 33} Per Cent. less than any House in the pot, and set it over the fire to heat, stirring it to prevent burning; use it with bread; it will cost 15 cents for enough for a hearty meal.

GARTERS.-If garters are worn, it is important to know to apply them with the least risk of harm; at the bend of the knee the superficial veins of the leg unite, and go deeply into the under part of the thigh, beneath the hamstring tendons. Thus a ligature below the knee obstructs all the superficial veins; but, if the constriction is above, the ham-string tendons keep the pressure off the veins which return the blood from the legs. Unfortunately most people, in ignorance of the above facts, apply the garter below the knee.

Bread made with undressed flour, or even with an extra quantity of bran, is the best form, in the opinion of Dr. Prout, in which farinaceous matters can be usually taken in most of the varieties of dyspepsia, accompanied by obstinate constipation. This is a remedy the efficacy of which has long been known and admitted; yet, strange to say, the generality of mankind choose to consult their taste rather than their reason, and, by officiously seperating what nature has beneficently combined, entail upon themselves and their offspring much discomfort and misery.

There are two capital dishes suitable to the season that should abound in families and restaurants—the succotash of tomato and corn and the blackberry pudding. The latter requires in its minimum proportions a quart of blackberries, a quart of flour, a pint of unskimmed milk, three tablespoonfuls of chopped beef-suet, a desertspoonful of baking-powder and two tablespoonfuls of ground loaf sugar. Bag this compound for steaming, and do not boil it. Wine sauce, dry or liquid. For the other dish, that consorts nicely with breast of lamb, take a quart of plum-shaped yellow tomatoes; grate six cars of sweet corn into the tomatoes after these have boiled fifteen minutes; next add a gill of cream and a teaspoonful of salt; boil stirringly, for another quarter hour, and there is evolved a blessing for an anchorite's palate. Apropos also of the season Sponge-cake, banana, and peach make a nice combination for a baked pudding with port wine sauce.

FISH AND POTATO PIE.—Use any cheap fish which does not cost more than 5 or 6 cents a pound, such as cod. haddock, or bluefish; cut two pounds of fish (cost 12 cents), in pieces of lants of the ancient Britons, whose fautastic about an inch thick and two inches long; lay RICHARD BURKE, them in a deep dish with a pint of cold gravy of any kind, or cold water; season with a tablespoonful each of chopped parsley and onion, led among the fish; put it into the oven for fifteen or twenty minutes to partly cook. Put one quart of potatoes (cost, 3 cents), into boiling water, and boil until soft enough to mash mash them, season them with salt and pepper, and put them over the fish, which you must take from the oven as a crust; return the pie again to the oven to brown the crust, and serve with bread and butter. Twenty-five cents will cover the cost of all, and the dinner will be good one.

CANADA.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal.

Dame Virginie Dupont, of the Parish of St.
Cunegonde, District of Montreal, wife of
Edouard Latour, laborer, of the same place,
duly authorized to ester en jugement, Plaintiff, vs. the said Edouard Latour, her husband, of the same place, Defendant.
The Plaintiff hath, this day, instituted an
action en separation de biens against the Defendant, her husband.

EDOUARD COUILLARD,
Attorney for the Plaintiff.

Attorney for the Plaintiff. Montreal, 19th September, 1878. BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.



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with a good rich paste. Bake for half an hour.

VEGETABLE PORRIDGE.—Pare and slice 10 cents worth of carrots, turnips, onions, and put them into three quarts of water, with a few sprigs of parsley and dried herbs; season them with half a tablespoonful salt and quarter teaspoonful of pepper, and let them boil till very soft, two hours or more; then rub them contains a good rich paste. Bake for half an hour.

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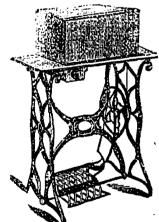
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Montreal, 27th July, 1878.

L. N. BENJAMIN.

L. N. BENJAMIN, Plaintin's Attorney.

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

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the diseases for which they are recommended.

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Large lot of Tweeds for Boys, only 30c.

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Overcoatings in Beaver, Whitney, Blankets,

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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 aggra vated case, sent to any address on receipt of Five dollars. Small trial bottles ONE dollar each.

Grant's Remedy Manufacturing Co., 554 Main Street, Wordster, Mass.

ALL ORDERS TO BE ADDRESSED TO

LOURDES.

FACTS-"I WISH TO HAVE ALL COME HERE IN also led into it. PROCESSION."

Translated for the Cork Examiner from " Annales de Lourdes."

These words uttered by the Immaculate Virgin at the Grotto, ought to restore courage to those who say: "The pilgrimage will soon be at an end." The words of the Mother of God will not soon pass away, and her work is far from being finished. The Immaculate Virgin has not yet entirely crushed the serpent. He is still seducing the world with his deceitful tongue; he is constantly twining himself round it, and corrupting it with his deadly poison. The revolution is not yet vanquished; France is not arisen; our holy mother, the Church, is not emancipated; she does not reign as sovereign queen from pole to pole, and from shore to shore.

The great pilgrimages are not drawn to a close; on the contrary their number is increasing day after day. The spring of 1876 witnessed twelve; that of 1877, thirteen, and that of 1878, twenty-two. They have come from the dioceses of Tarbes, Bayonne, Aire, Anch, Bordeaux, Toulouse, Mantauban, Agen. Carcassonne, and Montpellier, from Belguim and from Portugal. Others are preparing to come from different parts of France. The pilgrims who come alone are far more numerous than they have ever been. These manifestations are becoming more worthy of admiration, in consequence of the faith and fervent piety which they display. The breath of the crusaders is always powerful. Christians believe and understand that the salvation of the world depends upon prayer and public penance; upon the atonement and holiness of the united pilgrimages of parishes and of dioceses, of provinces and of nations.

17-21 MAY; THE PORTUGUESE; 58 PILGRIMS: 32 INVALIDS; MIRACTLOUS CURES. 14 JUNE: HIS MAJESTY KING DON FERNANDO OF PORTU-

The Portuguese are always a faithful people the conquerors and the apostles of the East Indies are still capable of achieving great things. Some generous souls in this religious land conceived the idea of bringing to the shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes thirty-two invalids, declared absolutely incurable by the medical faculty. In this moving hospital there were twenty-six infirmarians, several priests, and a few delicate but courageous ladies and gentlemen. A prelate of the house of His Holiness was authorized by a brief of Pope Pius IX. to act in the capacity of doctor to the poor. Mgr. Maigre, with Doctor Grainlin, acted as doctor and surgeon to this expedition. The Rev. Father Joseph Antoine Conception Vieira, chaplain of the hospital of mercy at Lisbon, acted as director and president.

This project excited the fury of the freemasons of Lisbon. Up to the moment of their departure the pilgrims were annoyed by the threats and maledictions of these wicked men. His Eminence the Patriarch of Lisbon gave them his blessing at parting. Notwithstanding the rapidity of steam it took them five days to reach Lourdes. They arrived there on Friday evening, 17th May, half smothered from the effects of heat and dust, and scarcely able to stir from fatigue; the greater number of these poor invalids were real objects of pity.

holy Mass for the pilgrims, and preached to them in their own language. He took his text from the gospel of the day. Like the apostles, they say to the Saviour: "Behold we have forsaken all things to follow Thee; what shall be our reward?

"We have left our families and our country we have undertaken a distant and painful journey in order to honour God and his holy Mother. We have come to this holy sanctuary, to pay homage to the Immaculate Conception, to pray to her, not only for these incurable invalids here present, but also for the

"We are few in number and most unworthy of divine favours. But we hope, not through our own merits but through the merits of our ancestors, the Mother of God will remember the faith and charity of the Portuguese, who in past ages planted the faith in the East, on the most inhospitable and dis-

"If outward and dazzling wonders be not worked in our favour, we shall feel amply rewarded if we receive those interior graces which are best for the souls of those we love, the greatest gifts for this present life and for

the life eternal." The Portuguese have neglected nothing to merit the favours of the Immaculate Virgin. Every day they preform the devotions of the great pilgrimages, not omitting even the torchlight processions. It was a touching sight to see several of these sick people marching arm in arm, two deep, performing these pious exercises. In this manner might be seen several blind persons holding lighted candles in their hands, taking part in the torchlight procession. Their courageous and firm faith has been amply recompensed. We have noted several remarkable favours which have been attained. Mgr. Maigre, the grave and learned prelate, and doctor of the pilgrimage, has obtained proof, as far as could be obtained under similar circumstances, of two cures which are unquestionably super-natural. We report them in full confidence,

yet with our usual reserve. The Rev. Father Antoine Jean Baptiste Assumption, priest of the diocese of Leiria, is 63 years of age, and has had weak sight all his life time. In 1848 the state of his eyes obliged him to resign the holy ministry. In 1858, eleven years afterwards, his left eye was entirely lost, and he lost the use of his right eye in a short time after. His blindness was caused by a cataract which was pronounced incurable. From that forth the poor priest could only celebrate the notice Mass of the Holy Virgin, which he repeated from memory. For two years, during which time he was unable to go about by himself, he was entirely deprived of the consolation of saying

On Sunday, 18th May, the day after his arrival, he was present at the holy Mass of the den ferocity of his maniac mind. For some pilgrimage; he received Communion in the midst of the faithful who attended. He was afterwards conducted to the bath, into which he plunged himself. Immediately he preceived a light; it was the little window of the bath; he saw it distinctly-he was per-

feetly cured. Full of joy, but perfectly calm, he left the bath and visited the grotto to return thanks to the Immaculate Virgin. In the evening he visited the house of the Missioners, where two eminent doctors, who examined him, asserted that he was able to see perfectly well with both eyes. He was able to read all kinds of print with ease. It is a remarkable and wonderful fact that he beheld everything clearly and perfectly, notwithstanding the cataract which still remained on his eyes; but it was thin, and after a few days disappeared

altogether. The next day and the following days, this good priest felt supremely happy in being able to celebrate the Masses of the day, which he had not been able to do for twenty years before.

At the time the blind priest had been con-PILGRIMAGES - MIRACULOUS CURES - VARIOUS | ducted to the bath, a poor, paralyzed lady was

Maria das Dores, under-teacher at the con-

vent of Chelles of the Augustinian Nuns at Lisbon, is forty-eight years of age. For the past five years she had been completely paralyzed in the right side. She could neither walk nor stand; the medical faculty pronounced her absolutely incurable. She was taken into the bath immediately after the Mass of the pilgrimage, and came out of it in a few minutes afterwards, alone, unaided by anyone, perfectly cured. She then ran without delay to the grotto to unite her prayers with the act of thanksgiving of the priest who had been blind and who was now miraculously cured. She then visited the house of the Missioners, to which she was able to walk with perfect case. No trace of the paralysis now remains, and she enjoys perfect health.

A telegram from the pilgrims announced the joyous news of these two miraculous cures at Lisbon. The news immediately spredo through the city, where It excited the most lively emotion. The religious press and the incredulous press were engaged in discussing the matter, and exciting the passions of those who argued for and against the supernatural occurrences.

A Magnificat of thanksgiving was chaunted at the Grotto on Saturday, 18th May, and a Te Deum of thanksgiving was sung at Lisbon, on Saturday, 8th June, to thank our Lady of Lourdes for this double cure.

On the 14th June, his Majesty King Dom Fernando of Portugal, arrived at the Grotto with the infant Dona Augusta, and Madame la Comtesse d'Edla. The King, though preserving his incognito, has given testimony of his Christian and Catholic faith. Kings are following in the train of shepherds to the sacred grotto. The same day witnessed the arrival of several Portuguese, among others Dom Almeida, the valiant champion of the Catholic cause in Portugal. We are glad to remark that the descendants of Pombal are at the head of the movement which conducts unity. There, as in every other country, Our Lady of Lourdes is crushing the head of the serpent, strengthening the faith and awakening the devotion of the people, confounding intidelity, and multiplying won-

JUDGE KEOGH IN DUBLIN. HIS RETUREMENT FROM THE BENCH-NATIONAL

PRESS COMMENTS. It is stated that Judge Keogh arrived in Dublin recently accompanied by his son-in-law, Mr. James Murphy, Q. C. Further particulars say that the Judge also attacked his registrar, Mr. Ferguson, who defended himself with a pillow. After the udge was disarmed he was confined for a day or two in a convent. All the Irish National

newspapers comment on the occurrence. The Weekly Newsasks will the Judge be put bygone ere when John Sadlier and William Keogh were associates. Sadlier killed himself, and Wm. Keogh attempted to kill another. The latter has not yet come to the end of the chapter, and he may find that the will of God The next day, their president celebrated grinds slowly, yet it grinds exceedingly small.

The Flag of Ireland says Keogh was a which has overtaken him, while we must re-

cognize its justice. The Nation says the judge will never again be allowed to indulge in fits of insanity on the

Bench. -an organ specially hired to slander the National party. It appears that he assailed O'Connell, and even attacked the Catholic clergy, though professing himself a Catholic. His services were such as to gain him some notice and secure him the prospect of promotion. The hand of Providence overshadowed his fellow deceiver, and, after years of fraud and fulsehood, at length, just in the brightest Castlereagh he avenged his country by slaying | imagination. himself. Another of the party, put into a post hunted fugitive to foreign lands. But Keogh with him. He ran from place to place until the land in all the pride and pomp of a pamworld's sunshine seemed to be concentrated seen that Providence delayed over the greater most awful of all. Affliction after affliction befel his family. His son went mad. Now, suddenly, one evening Dublin is startled and horrified to hear that Judge Keogh has attempted to murder a man, and nearly succeeded. His unfortunate valet now lies a victim to the sudtime past Judge Keogh showed symptoms not only of bodily but of mental ailment. He rushed from place to place, stopped a night here, a night there, and rested nowhere. Ghosts appeared to him. He was haunted by spectres. There was for him no longer any peace. He went about in a state of living death. Then, lying in a foreign land, suddenly in the dead hour of night, he orders his servant to draw the blinds, and as the helpless man is doing it, he is seized by the Judge, and slashed with

ed a betrayed nation." It is believed that immediately an announce ment will be made that Mr. Justice Keogh has retired from the Bench. The Attorney-General will then be promoted to the Bench, which will cause a vacancy in the representation of Dublin University, for which, of course, the Moran is now in a sealed book until the | Solicitor-General would be a candidate.

a sharp razor, while the maniac assailant de-clares he will do for him at last. Imagine

that hideous scene, the fearful closing scene,

of a fearful life, and then declare whether or

not the Providence of God has not condignly

punished a perjured man, and signally aveng-

The Daily Express of yesterday contains the following account:-The following particulars of the recent unfortunate occurrence have been communicated to us from private sources:—The Judge, who, as already stated, had been travelling with Mr. Ferguson, his registrar, and Curran, his servant, and staying at a suburban district of Brussels, conceived the idea that the registrar and servant had entered into a conspiracy to shut him up in a lunatic asylum. At dead of night he went into the servant's room and gashed him in the neck, and also severely in the stomach, with a razor. He then went into the registrar's room for the purpose of attacking him; but the registrar, hearing the noise, started up in the bed, and, seizing a large pillow, closed with the Judge, and then called for help. The alarm raised in the hotel brought speedy assistance, and, after a struggle, the judge was disarmed and locked up in a strong room in a convent, there being no asylum in the place. Since his confinement he has attempted to destroy himself with an old nail. Dr. Nugent, inspector of lunatic asylums, arrived on the 19th, armed with full powers by the Judge's family and the authorities of Belgium and Germany to do with him as might appear to be best for him under the circumstances, and the doctor's intention was to place him in an asylum in Bruges, in Belgium.

THE ALLEGED EXECUTIONER OF ROBERT EMMET.

We take the following from the Conneight Telegraph:

During the last week much comment and not a little excitement have been caused in Ballina by a singular rumour, no less startling than interesting, which Mr. W. Kearney, civilbill officer-ever vigilant in the cause of historical lore-has since given publication in the colums of the Freeman's Journal. The local sensation has been caused by the alleged effessions of an old man who has recently paid the debt of nature in the Ballina workhouse at the age, it is said, of ninety-nine years, and who, apart from his having played the hideous role which report assigns him, this noble country to the centre of Catholic had a strange and eventful history of his own. The story of his life, however, was a point on which this individual was particularly uncommunicative, and the following, based on the scanty accounts he let fall occasionally, forms, perhaps, the most exhaustive biography of him that can be

Barney Moran claimed to be a native of the village of Manulla, in Mayo—many, however, believed him to be of Dublin origin—and when about twenty years of age enlisted at 'astlebar in a cavalry regiment—the Fourth Dragoon Guards, it is said—which he accompanied to Dublin, and in which he served live years. In 1798 he was one of the party of soldiers that accompanied the Castle bloodhounds, Sirr, Swan, and Ryan, to the house of Murphy, the teather-merchant, in Thomas Street, in Dublin, and one, probably, who rushed with his follows into the chamber where the terrible struggle of three to one was upon his trial for attempted assassination. being enacted; where Ryan lay on the floor The outrage, the Weekly News says, recalls a gasping out his lifeblood, and the desperate insurgent chief, wounded by Sirr's bullet, fought like a wounded lion, until they hurled the brave Geraldine to the floor, pressed him down with their muskets, crossed over his gallant breast, and bound him. The chief report concerning Barney is to

the effect that he was the executioner of Robert Emmet, whose name as an ardent lover of shame less traitor, and a bitter enemy to his his country and a devoted martyr to his country, a renegade and an apostate; but his patriotic principles will be cherished to the terrible fate should make us dumb with awe | end of time in the memories of his countryat the terrible character of the retribution men. This report rests, it seems, entirely on the testimony of Mr. James Mahon, a respectable merchant at Ballina, who says that some time ago Barney told him, with a request that his statement should be kept secret until after his death (a condition which is now ful-The Irishman, in the course of an article on | filled), that he was stationed at Portobello the subject, headed, "Time, the Avenger," barracks when he volunteered to act as execumany other infirm persons whom we have left says-" There is something so solemn and ter- tioner on the melancholy occasion in question, after us, for our dear country and for the holy Catholic Church. involuntarily shrinks from it as from a pain- scaffold, where he acted the loathsome part of ful subject. Nevertheless it has occurred; it hangman. This, it appears, concurs with is known; history has acquired it, and no one can conceal it. Why, therefore, should out of Portobello barracks acted as execu-Doctor Madden's account-viz., that a soldier if not be spoken of, commented on, and judg- tioner. Barney told many people that he was ed—more especially when a great moral lesson is to be derived from it? Look back over the space of thirty years, and you will that he once spent £500 in six months. This discover him first making his appearance in is very telling, but on retrospection it seems public life. He never, thank Heaven, was a patriot. He prowled around the Castle, when to know him—poer, old, harmless Barney, he was a briefless barrister, writing pam-phlets for and culogiums on the Viceregal the streets to listen to and laugh at his quaint employer of Birch and suborner of the World old comic ballads and jokes-could ever have been the hardened and blood-stained wretch who swung the devoted young patriot into eternity, cut down the body while yet warm, severed from it the head, and held up the poor, pale, blood-streaked face to the gaze of the callous hearted soldiery, of the awestricken, pitying people, and, saddest of all, to that of the agonized and broken-hearted Sarah Curran, with the words: "Behold the hour of his greatest apparent success, he fell head of a traitor; long live the King!" Surely struck by the thunderbolt of justice. Like the comparison requires a great stretch of the

> Barney also claimed to have fought all or emolument and trust, betrayed confidence | through the Peninsular war, and had a strong and after defalcations of vast amount, fled a remembrance of the battle of Vittoria. In the old Carlist war, too, he served in the British remained, and everything seemed to prosper | Legion under Sir De Lacy Evans, and underwent a variety of adventures, one time falling at length the ermine of the judge clothed the in a state of intoxication into the hands of person of the perjurer. For a time he walked the enemy, and awakened on the seashore by the incoming tide, heing left there, as he pered man, condemning and denouncing with presumed, to be drowned. Drunkness was, bitter revilement the patriots whom he persecuted and the bishops whom he betrayed. 'Phe On receiving his pension, amounting to a hundred or a hundred and fifty pounds, he around this perjured political profligate, and drank along the whole road from Chatham to yet the shadow of Heaven's wrath came not Liverpool, so that when he arrived at the upon him. Men thought the patience of the latter place his money was almost exhausted. Lord was long; but now, behold, we have He then took to the calling of the initerant ballad singer, in which capacity the old people culprit that his punishment might be the of the town say they remember him for a long time, living the life of the wandering Jew, now disappearing for a time, and again turning up with his sheaf of ballads and his songs and recitations delivered in a seriocomic voice, which rarely failed to attract a crowd of listeners. In the ballad-singing and recitation line, "John and the Landlord" and the " History of John Manx's Cat"-compositions, it appears, of his own-were among Barney's chefs d'œuvre. Some persons who have known him well, but those whose fancies may be affected by the present sensational rumors concerning him, represent him as a man living under a mysterious cloud, and addicted much to drink as it were to drown some gloomy and oppressive memory; but the present writer remembers him only as a genial and humorous old man, now and then showing traces of the old soldier and tramp in his nature. When, on Wednesday, the 7th inst, the corpse of Barney was being borne for interment in the pauper corner of Liague graveyard, a storm arose, and a thunderbolt, accompanied by a vivid flash of lightning, seemed to rend the sky over the donkey cart on which the coffin rested, causing the driver of the cart to vacate his seat and rush for shelter into a neighboring house. This, of course, gave more zest to popular credulity; but for further details the life of Barney judgment day.

FRUIT GARDEN.

be treated with reference to next year's bear-

worm is not particular as to its choice, and

In Fall Planting, the ground is in such ex-

cellent condition, and other work is not so

pressing as in spring, that those who raise their own plants will find it advantageous to set at this season. If the plants are at hand

they can be set early in September, after very

hot weather is over; at this time the outer

that a fair erop may be gathered next spring.

visability of fall or spring planting. A new

strawberry plant needs a full season's growth

to become strong enough to bear a full crop.

If the early runners remain where they take

root, they will bear a crop next spring.

If they are rooted in pots, and transferred

to another bed, without any disturbance of

the roots, they will bear well next year. This

method, while very useful in private gardens,

is not to be thought of by those who plant

acres. If ordinary plants be set next spring, they will grow all the season, and give a crop

Blackberries and Raspberries .- The new

ed, all other shoots are to be destroyed.

Pinching the growing end, when the canes are tall enough, as advised last month, will

cause side shoots to grow, and these, when 12

or 18 inches long, according to the kind, are

to have their growth stopped by pinching.

Proper attention at this season will result in

well-branched stocky plants, with abundant

fruit next year. Black-caps and those red

varieties that do not form suckers, are to have

their new shoots required for next year's fruit-

ing, similarly pinched, and all others, that

will make the bush too dense, are to be re-

Grope Vines need watching for the first ap-

pearance of mildew. Some varieties, espe-

cially those hybrids containing a cross of the

European vine, are usually more susceptible

to mildewthan the natives. When the leaves

of any vine in the collection show grayish

white spots on the under side, or the stems to

the clusters show a mouldy appearance, ap-

ply sulphur to the whole, as it acts as a pre-

ventive as well as a cure. The dealers fur-

nish bellows for the purpose, which allow the

under side of the leaves to be reached. Apply

on a still day, and diffuse a slight but uniform

dusting over the whole vine. If laterals

continue to push, pinch back as heretofore

BIRTHS.

DUCHESNAY—At Moneton, New Brunswick, on the 2nd of September, the wife of Charles J. Duchesnay, of a son.

SHEPPARD—In this city, on the morning 2 the 17th September, the wife of George J. sheppard, of a son.

McFARLANE-On the 11th September, at 41 Mackay street, the wife of J. F. McFarlane, of

BERTHELOT—On the 15th September, Mrs. Dr. J. E. Berthelot, of a son.

PENTLAND-At Three Rivers, on the 13th September, the wife of W. C. Pentland, of a

ALTIMAS-At Longue Pointe, on the 15th instant, Mrs. Jas. Altimas, of a daughter.

SEYBOLD—At Weredale Park, Dorchester street, on the morning of the 12th of September, Mrs. John P. Seybold, of a son.

GAHAN.—In this city, on the 9th inst., at 172 Canning street, Mrs. M. Gahan, of a daughter

MARBIAGES. PELOQUIN-POTVIN-On the 17th of September, at St. Joseph's Church, by Father Penodeau, Octavin Peloquin to Christina, daughter of the late Joseph Potvin, both of this city.

THOMAS—SHEPHERD—On the lith of September, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Mr. Wright, Richard Thain Thomas, Esq., to Mary, youngest deswitter of the late.

Esq., to Mary, youngest dampter of the late George Shepherd, Esq., all of this city. BEATTLE—O'BRIEN.—At Westminster, Ont., on the 4th inst., by the Rev. George Simpson, Mr. William H. Beattle, to Kate, daughter of

DIED.

DONNELLY—In this city, on the 15th September, George John, only somof Michael Donnelly, aged 16 months.

WISE-In this city, on Saturday, 14th Sept., Agnes Isabella, daughter of Jne. H. Wise, aged 1 year and 19 days.

WILLIAMS—In this city, on the 14th instant, Rose Anne, infant daughter of John Willams, aged 5 months.

SULLIVAN—At Memphis, Tenn., on the 10th inst., of yellow fever, James J. Sullivan, funeral undertaker, formerly of this city, aged 29 years and 4 months, eidest son of Patrick Sullivan, Point St. Charles. Requiescut in pace.

CHAPMAN—On the 16th September, Mary Rennie, wife of the late James Chapman, at 22 Aylmer street, aged 57 years.

RIVIERE—In this city, on the 14th September, Joseph Isate Riviere, at the age of 48 years.

moved.

directed.

daughter.

James O'Brien, Esq.

Strumberries .- Growers differ as to the ad-

be hand-picked.

for his spring sales.

The early crops being off, the plants must

CHEAPSIDE

(ESTABLISHED 1319.)

437 & 439 NOTRE DAME ST.

HOSIERY.

COTTON, ERINO, LAMBS WOOL

anis White Sox, Nos. 1 to 6.

"Colored Sox, 1 to 6.
Colored Sox, 1 to 6.
Boys Cotton Hose for Knickerbockers—Slate, Seal Brown, Navy Blue, Gray and Fancy, Seanless, no lumps in the toes or heels, from 15c to 35c per pair.
Girls Hose, Fancy, nicely varied assortment of colors, all seamless, no lumps in the feet, 15c to 35c per pair.
Girls Hose, Fancy, nicely varied assortment of colors, all seamless, no lumps in the feet, 15c to 35c per pair.
Girls Hose, Fancy, be up to 30c per pair.
Girls Hose, 15c to 50c per pair.
Girls Hose, 15c to 50c per pair.
Ladies Unbleached Hose, 10c to \$1 per pair.
Ladies Black Hose.
Ladies Black Hose.
Ladies Seif-colored Hose, Brown, Navy Blue, Gray, Oxford Slate, best make from 15c to \$1.25 per pair.
Ladies Fancy Hose in great variety.
Gents Half Hose, 7c to 75c per pair.
Gents White Sox.

18 Unbleached Sox, 10c to 50c.

ts Unbleached Sox, 10c to 50c.
Gents Colored and Fancy Socks
ents Balbriggan Half-Hose.
Gents Merino Half-Hose
Gents Cotton Socks, with Merino feet.

Underclothing.

Canadian Hosiery.

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

FIRSTLY-They are manufactured in Canada. SECONDLY-They possess great merit, and doserve attention. THIRDLY-We recommend them.

Small Wares-Linen Goods-Cotton Goods-Gloves-Black Gloves-Dress Goods.

ANTLE DEPARTMENT, Up-stnirs (West side)

Style and Flt Warranted.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT Up-stairs

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

New Canterbury Cords, in seal brown, green, navy blue and olive green.

Persian Cords, all colors, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, etc.

Debeges, grey and brown (all wool), 30c to 80c.

Cashmeres, all wool, in checks, all colors, 30c up.

Homespun, all wool, 20c up.

Lustres and Brilliantines, all colors, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c to 50c.

Dress Goods.

25c to 59c. Figured Lustres, quite new, 20c, 25c and 30c. Seal Brown Lustres, all prices. Silver Grey Challes. Silk and Wool Mohair, beautiful shades.

Granadines.

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

Small Wares.

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

Corsets-Crompton Make.

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

Domestic Goods.

English Prints, from 6c to 17c per yard.

English Frints, from 6c to the per fatte.

Brown Cotton from 5c up.

White Cotton from 7c up.

An extra bargain in 38 in. White Cotton for 10c, worth 13c per yard.

Twilled Cotton, a good make, for 20c, worth 25c; sold elsewhere for 25c.

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

Oxford Shirting, from 10c to 40c per yard; are splendid value.

We believe in the best goods always!

White Shirts—a good line for 75c each, warranted full finish for evening dress.

A good assortment of White Dress Shirts, from 75c to \$1.25 cach.

Our 75c White Shirt is the best value in the trade.

Regatia Shirts, assorted.

Oxford Shirts, assorted, for \$1.50 each, two collars, same as sold elsewhere for \$1.75 and \$2.

Chintz and Alexandra Quilts, at greatly reduced prices.

prices. A good 10-4 Quilt for 85c. Gents' Ties and Scarfs. Gents' Collars and Cuffs.

Gloves.

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

ALEXANDRES! IOUVIN'S!

JOSEPHINES!

Best Makers.

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

Umbrellas.

Cotton, 30c up. Zanilla. Alapaca. Silk. Ladies' and Gents' Umbrellas.

Ladies' Silk Scarfs and Ties.

A magnificent assortment-

GO TO

CHEAPSIDE,

437 AND 430 NOTRE DAME STREET.

BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

A. A. MURPHY,

PROPRIETOR. [ESTABLISHED 1819.]

CIRCULARS, BILL-HEADS, AND GENERAL JOBBING

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE "EVENING POST" OFFICE.

THE ELECTIONS.

The following is a list of the members elected up to this. The districts yet to hear ing.

Insects are still to be fought; the fail welfrom are Muskoka, Algoma, British Columbia, and Manitoba, with a few other constituencies, the returns from which will come in to-div

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Conservatives. Liberals.

Addington. J McRory... Bothwell. Brant N R. D Mills
G. Fleming
Patterson Brant N R.
Brant, S R.
Brockville
Bruce, N R.
Bruce, S R.
Cardwell
Carleton (O)...
Cornwall Fitzsinmons.
J Gillies
A Shaw
T Wilte
(0) Rochester .Dr Bergin J S Ross..... .Col Williams. Durham, E.R. Col Williams
Durham, E.R. Col Williams
Durham, W.R. Burke
Elgin, E.R. T Arkell G E Casey
Elgin, W.R. J C Patterson. FrontenacKirkpatrickJ MacLennan. Glengarry
Gronville.
Grey, E. R.
Grey, S. R.
Haldimand.
Halton Sproule.....Wiser Grey, N. R. Ge Jane.
Grey, S. R. Geo Jackson.
Haldimand. D Thompson
Halton Kilvert
Hantlion Robertson
Hastings, N.R. J Bowell
Huron, N.R. F Farrow
Huron, S. R. M C Cameron
Kent, O. Stephenson. A Gunn
Lambton A Mackenzie
Lanark, N.R. J Haggart
Leeds & Grenville
N.R. D F Jones
Lennox E Hooper
Lincoln Rykert
London Carling
Middlesex, E. R. Median

Oxford, S. R. Col Skinner
Peed Wm Elliott
Perth, N. R. Hesson Trow
Petth, S. R. Trow
Peterborough (E R) J Burnham
Peterborough (W R) Geo Hilliard
Prescott Routhler
Prince Edward Jas S McCuair

Present Routhler
Prince Edward Jas S McCuaig
Renfrew (NR) P White, Jr.
Renfrew (NR) P White, Jr.
Renfrew (SR) Bannerman
Russell JO'Connor
Simcoe (SR) Little
Simcoe NR McCarthy
Stormont Fulton
Toronto Centre Hay
Toronto East. Saml Platt
Toronto West. J B Robinson
Victoria, (O) NR Cameron
Victoria, (O) NR Cameron
Victoria, (O) SR McQuade
Waterloo, NR Krantz
Waterloo, NR Krantz
Waterloo, SR Mecuade
Waterloo, SR Mecuade
Waterloo, NR McGuade
Waterloo, SR McCuade
Waterloo, NR McGuade
Wellington, GR Merener
Wellington, SR Mecuad
Wellington, SR Mecuad
Wellington, SR Mecuad
York (O), KR MR Mecuad
York (O), NR MR Mecuad
York (O), WR MR MR Mecuad
York (O), WR MR Mecuad
York (O), WR MR MR Mecuad
York (O), WR MR Mec

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. Rellechasse....Larue Berthier E O Cuthbert

Rellechasse Larue
Berthier E O Cuthbert.
Bonaventure Dr Robitaille.
Brome E L Chandler Chambly Benoit.
Chambly Benoit.
Champlain Montplaisir
Charlevolx Trembiny
Chateauguny Hoa L Holton
Chicoutimi and Clinon
Saguenay Compton.
Dorchester FF Rouleau
Drummond and
Arthaaska Bourbeau Drummond and
Arthalaska Bourbeau
Hochelaga A Desjardins
Huntingdon tSeriver
Iberville F Bechard
Jacques Cartler Laflamme
Jollette Baby
Kamouraska Dumont
Lapratrie Pinsonneault
Layal J A Ouimet
L'Assomption H Hurteau
Levis Blanchet L'Assomption Hutteau Levis Blanchet Casgrain Lothiniere Rinfret Maskinonge Houde Dr. OlivieDr. Olivier

Napierville. Colal
Nicolet. Methot. Colal
Nicolet. Methot. Pontiae. Poupote
Portneut. Vallee De St Georges
(Elected by Returning Officer's vole.) Richmond and

Rimouski. Dr. Fiset
Rouville. Gigault
St. Hyacinthe Tellier.
St. Johns, Q. Bourassa
St. Maurice Desaulniers. Huntingte Huntington Shefford ET Brooks. Soulanges Lanthier Stanstead Olby Grandbois Grandbois Terrebonne.....

NOVA SCOTIA. Annapolis A Longley A McIsaac
Antigonish W McDonald Cape Breton | W McDonald |
Colchester Thos McKay Cumberland Dr Tupper Digby J C Wade. Guysboro' A Ogden |
Halifax Ritenie Hants Allison

Hanta. | Ritchle | Hants | Allison | MacDonnell | King's (N S) | Dr Borden | Lunenburg | Kaulback | Pictou | Doull | Queen's (N S) | Bill | Richmond (N S) | Flynn | Shelburne | Robertson | Victoria (N S) | Macdonnid (I.) | Yarmouth | Victoria (N S) | Killani NEW DRUNSWICK.

PRINCE EDWARD INLAND.

King's (P E I) ... | McDonald... | Muttart | Yeo | Yeo

Lisgar...Schultz... Marquette.Ryan. Provencher.Dubuque... Selkirk.Morris...

MANITOBA.

Total elected: Conservatives, 125; Liberals, 63,

ber, Joseph Isale Riviere, at the age of 48 years.

MONTEATH.—On the lith inst., John Joseph only son of Adam Monteath, aged six months.

SMALL—At Cote St. Laurent, on the 16th of September, Mabel Lillian, infant daughter of William Small.

DUNOVAN—At Quelec, on the 16th instant, at the age of 3 years and 5 months, Maria, only surviving child of the late Denis Donovan, culler, of Bridgewater Cove.

SMITH.—At the residence of her nephew, P. H. Casey, Romeo, Mich., September 6th, Miss Catherine Smith, a native of Fethard, County Tipperary, Ireland, aged 57 years. Deceased was a resident of Montreal for about 40 years. R. I.P.

LAMB.—In this city, on the 21st inst., of congestion of the lungs, Benjamin, youngest son of Britamin Lamb, aged 3 years and 2 months.

WOLFENDEN.—On the 20th Inst., Eintly West Gower, wife of William Wolfenden, aged 34 years. Albert.....Rogers
Carleton....Connell
Charlotte....A A Gilmour
Gloncester...tHon T Anglin Gloncester tHon T Anglin Kent, N B Guimond King's Guimond King's Domville Snowball Queens(N B) G C King Restigouche Haddow, Ind St John, N B City Burpee and County Weldon Sunbury C Burpee Victoria (N B). Costigan Westmorel'nd Sir A J Smith York (N B) DENGE EDWARD ISLAND.

a fair business was done. Hay ranged from \$7.50 to \$9.50 per 100 bundles, and straw from \$4.50 to \$5.50.

to 43c.

Viger Cattle Market. A large number of good cattle were offered for sale at this market and buyers were more numerous than for weeks past.

Hay and Straw. The supply of hay and straw was good, and

Milen Cows—Were very numerous, but buyers scarce; prices remain about the same, that is from \$18 to \$44. Hoos.—There were very few sales of hogs made to-day and prices are firm at from 4 c

BEEF .- Were in fair demand at from 33e to

Hamilton Market.

HAMILTON, Sept. 23 .- White wheat, 90c to 95c; Treadwell, 88c to 98c; Red Winter, 85c to 86c; Spring, 80c to 90c. Peas, 55c to 60c.

Barley, 75c to 90c. Oats, 30c to 32c. Corn, 48c to 50c. Apples, 40c to 50c. Potatoes, 40c to 50c. White wheat flour, \$4.50 to 4.60; Strong Bakers', \$4.40 to 4.50. Butter, in rolls, 121c to 16c; in firkins, 7c to 11c. Eggs, 11c

to 121e. Dressed hogs, \$5.00 to 5.25.

spreads its not here and there. The large Ottawa Lumber Market. beetles and caterpillars upon the grape are to Already several large sales have been made, and more will likely follow. The rates are as follows:—To Quebec, \$2 per 1,000 feet; Whitehall, \$2.25; Burlington, \$2.121; Albany Growers of Plants advise spring planting, and with good reason, their propagating beds keep pushing out runners, which take root \$2.75 to 2.85; New York, \$3 to 3.10. Messrs. and form new plants until cold weather checks McLaren and Blackburn, of Ottawa, have closed sales with New York firms for 2,000,000 them. If planting is done in the fall, it should be done early-not later than September; and feet at a fair figure. Perlee and Pattee have also sold 4,000,000, and several other large to furnish plants at this time the nurseryman is obliged to waste many runners, which if left alone for a few weeks would make good plants sales are in progress.

Bankrupt Notices-Quebec.

MEETINGS OF THE CREDITORS OF NEW INSOL-TENTISCS OF THE CREDITORS OF MEN 1830LTENTS.—Charles Posten & Co., Quebec, Oct. 7;
J. Henri Dusablond, Quebec, Oct. 7; George
Lamontagne, Quebec, Oct. 10; George Gale,
Stanstead Plain, Oct. 7; Patient Cote, Quebec,
Oct. 9; Trefle Baudet, of St. Jean Deschail-

leaves of the plants should be removed, leaving only the central bud; if the season is favorable for a late growth, the chances are lons, at Quebec, Oct. 30. ASSIGNEES APPOINTED. - Louis Dupuy Montreal, to Edouard Barsalou; John Fulton, Montreal, to Wm. Reipert, & Son; Alf. Le-mieux, Quebec, to Zephirin Pelletier, Levis; Alf. Lemieux, Quebec, to Isidore Tanguay, Levis: Louis Dupuy, Montreal, to Louis Bedard.

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED FOR PAYMENT,-Dufresne & McGarity, Montreal, Oct. 7; Norman Paulet. Sorel, Oct. 7; John Hatchette, Montreal, Oct. 12; Boivin & Co., St. Romuald.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

the year following. If set this fall, they will make some growth, give a few berries WEEKLY TEST. next spring, but not a full crop until the next

growth to bear next year having been select-Increase.....

> BAT AND WICKET. Elastic Cricketing Belts, 35c and 42c, at S. CARSLEY'S.

Very fine quality Cricketing Shirts, with blue binning and plain, \$3.
FOOTBALL. To be had at S. Carsley's, the real English Lambs' Wool Football Shirts and Stockings, in Navy Blue and White Stripes, Royal line and White Stripes, Scarlet and White Stripes.

LACROSSE. Elastic Lacrosse Belts for 35c. Men's Lacrosse Trunks, 29c to 59c. Boys' Lacrosse Trunks, 12c to 20c.

BOATING.

BOATING.

Very good quality Blue Serge Boating Shirt, with Collar, \$1.95.

Good quality Grey Union Shirts, for \$1.

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

Good quality Cardigan Jackets for 70c, 75c and 90c, at S. CARSLEY'S.

Fine quality Cardigan Jackets for \$1.25 at S. CARSLEY'S.

Very fine quality Cardigan Jackets, for \$1.45, st., at S. CARSLEY'S.

SHOW ROOM.

Ladies would do well by paying a visit to our Show Room.

Ladies would do well by paying a visit to our Show Room.
We are showing all the latest styles in Jackets, Johnans, Utsters, Shawls, Costumes and Skirts. Fall Jackets, only \$1.50.
Beaver Cloth Jackets, only \$1.90.
Fancy Gloth Jackets, only \$3.
Waterproof Utsters, only \$3.
Black Homespun Utsters, only \$3.50.
All-Wool Homespun Utsters only \$3.75.
Waterproof Tweed Circulars, only \$1.
Waterproof Rubber Circulars, only \$1.
SHAWLS.
We are showing all the new materials and newest designs in Shawls, and at the following low prices:

We are snowing an inchest designs in Shawls, and at the following low prices:

Heavy Wrap Shawls, only \$1.65.
All-Wool Wrap Shawls, only \$2.25.
Berlin Wrap Shawls, only \$2.25.
Berlin Wrap Shawls, only \$3.25.
Comel's Hair Wrap Shawls, only \$3.25.
Costumes can be seen at S. CARSLEY'S in all the latest styles, at astonishing low prices.
Good Fall Costumes, well made, only \$3.50.
Good Alpaca Costumes, well made, only \$5.
Our SHOW ROOM for all kinds of Costumes; prices from \$4.75 to \$30.

We are showing by far the largest stock of Skirts in the Dominion, and at lower prices than the same Skirts can be bought wholesale; prices from the up.

CLOTHS.

Waterproof Cloth in all the new colors.

CLOTHS.

Waterproof Cloth in all the new colors.

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with them for the repayment of what is the on their louns will be asked.

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

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

H. JEANNOTTE, N.P.

Sec.-Treas [From the Cleveland Herald, June 8.]

NOTICE.-Notice is given that Elizabeth Myette, wife commune on biens of Andre Moses, of the City and District of Montreal, painter, duly authorized a ester en justice, has, on the day of July instant, instituted an action for separation as to property, against her said husband, before the Supreme Court in Montreal.

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

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