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THE ORANGE LEADERS.

The further proceedings of this case was

continued this morning at 11 o'clock, with the bllowing examination of Colonel George Smith by Mr. Barnard, Q.C.:-Q. Have you now in your possession the

book you referred to last evening? A. Yes, I have and I produce it, marked H. Q. Yesterday you spoke of a book which

contained the Orange obligation as well as their constitution in law. Does the exhibit all contain the Orange obligation? A. I did not say yesterday what the book con-

Q Have you in your possession any book containing the Orange Obligation? A. I have not, if exhibit " H " does not contain it. I did not look into the contents of the book when I gave it to Mr. Bond.

Q. Look at the obligation contained in first and second pages of exhibit "F" and please state if it is the obligation taken by members of the Orange Order, or some section or division of such Order? A. To answer that I will have to declare myself a member of the orange Order, which I decline to do, as I might thereby criminate myself.

Questions by Mr. Doutre to Col. Smith.— Have the books E and H any authenticity for you? A. No more authenticity for me than the Jesuit oath, which I produce here in a book entitled the "Jesuits" by R. W. Overbury, published by Houlston & Stone, 65 Paternoster Row, London, in 1846, marked "I." R. On whose authority is that Jesuits' oath

given? A. Archbishop Usher.
Q. Will you read the text of that oath? A. I.A.B., now in the presence of Almighty God, the Blessed Virgin Mary, the Blessed Michael the Archangel, the Blessed St. John the Baptist, the Holy Apostles, St. Peter and St. Paul, and the Saints and Sacred Host of Heaven, and to you my ghostly father, do declare from my heart without mental reserva-tion that His Holiness the Pope (Urbain) is Christ's Vicar-General, and is the true and only head of the

Catholic and universal Church throughout the earth, and that by the virtue of the keys in binding and loosing, given to His Holiness by my Saviour Jesus Christ, he has power to depose heretical kings, princes, states, comnonwealths and governments, all being megal without his sacred confirmation, and that they may be safely destroyed; therefore, with utmost of my power, I shall and will beind this doctrine and His Holiness rights and customs against all deserters of the heretical (Protestant) authority whatsoever: especially against the now-pretended author-

denounce and disown any allegiance as due to any heretical king, prince or State named Protestants, or obedience to any of their inferior magistrates or officers. I do further declare, that the doctrine of the Church of England, of the Calvanists, Huguenots and all of the name of Protestants to be

damnable, and they themselves are damned and to be damned. I do further declare, that I will help, assist and advise all or any of His holiness' agents, in any place wherever I shall be in England, Scotland and in Ireland, or in any other territory or kingdom, I shall come to and do my utmost to extirpate the heretitai Protestant doctrine and to destroy all their pretended powers, regal or otherwise. I do further promise and declare that I am dispensed with

pagation of the mother Church's interests, to keep secret and private all our agents' counsels from time to time as they entrust me, and not to divulge, directly or indirectly, by word, writing or circumstances whatsoever, but to execute all that shall be proposed, given in charge or discoursed into me by you, my ghostly father, or any of his sacred covenant, all which I (A. B.) do swear by the blessed Trinity and blessed sacrament which lam now to receive, to perform on my part

to assume any religion heretical for the pro-

and to keep inviolably, and do call all the heavenly and glorious host of heaven to witness these, my real intentions, to keep this, my outh; in testimony hereof I take this most holy and blessed sacrament of the Eucharist, and witness this vow further with my hand and seal in the face of this holy covenant, this day of _____, Anno Domini ____.
Anno McNally, restaurant keeper, was

then sworn and examined by by Mr. Bar-Q. Do you know the defendants? A. I know David Grant, Thomas Ingram, and

Frederick Hamilton. Q. Are you aware that they are members of the Loyal Orange Association? A. I can only answer that by criminating myself. I decline

Q. Look at exhibit "E" and state if the

printed book constitutes said exhibit, contains the constitution and laws of the Loyal Omnge Association? A. The book itself so

Q. Does it not besides, to your knowledge, really contain the constitution and laws of the Loyal Orange Order? A. I decline to answer that, as I could not answer it without having an intimate knowledge of such laws.

Q. Please look at exhibit "F," and state if the obligation contained in the first and second pages of said exhibit is an obligation which the members of the Order or the members of some division of the Order, are permitted to take? A. I must decline to answer that, for the same reason.

Q. Is it the case that after you were summoned this morning your intention was to answer the above question frankly, and without equivocation (1). A. I thought I did answer them without equivocation. I don't exactly understand, that.

Q. Do you mean that you have not declined to answer such questions? A. I mean that I have no equivocation in declining to answer.

Q. When you were fillst summoned and you intend to decline to answer? A little always mended to answer.

Q. Do you mean that you intended answering, or that you meant to decline to admit that you were an Orangeman? A. I never intended not to answer.

Mr. Desnoyees here interfered and said that the witness was simply playing with words, so the previous question was again put.

A. My intentions were to admit it. Q. How did you come, after you entered the room, to change your intention? A. After consideration, I came to the decision that it was better not at present.

counsel for the defence.
Q. Did you tell Mr. Poutre that it was your

intention to admit all the facts within your knowledge in connection with the Orange Order : and did he, after he had taken you into an adjoining room with David Grant, one of the accused, and Colonel George Smith, now present, advise you not to admit the facts, but to decline to answer on the ground that you might criminate yourself? A. I did not tell Mr. Boutre it was my intention to admit all the facts within my knowledge in connection with the Orange Order, and after a consultation with them, they lest me to my own judgment.

Q. Please mention the substance of what you did tell Mr. Doutre? A. I told Mr. Doutre that I thought it would be wise to ad-

mit the fact of being an Orangeman.

Q. Did you tell him that you were one?

Q. Did you give him to understand that you were an Orangeman? A. The question of identity was not raised. I had no intention to admit that I was an Orangeman; but he may have understood that I was one; and it is unlikely that he could have understood. anything else.

Q. What were your reasons for consulting him? A. Principally the interests of the

Q. Please explain your meaning? A. I wanted to know would it not have been wiser to admit the fact in the present stage of the proceedings.

Q. Did you yourself think that it would have been wiser? A. I thought so.

Q. Why did you request that the defendant, David Grant and Colonel George Smith should be present at the interview? A. As they were the leading defendants in the case, at least David Grant, I thought it would be better to know what they thought of it.

Q. Was it because you knew David Grant to be an official high in the Orange order that you desired his presence at the interview? A. I decline to answer that for the reason that it might criminate myself, for if he were an offiity and Church of England and an resum order.

herents, in regard that they and she, order.

Q. What reasons were given during the vour original intention? cial I could only know it by belonging to the

A. Principally because it would tend to crininate myself; secondly, that the present moment was not opportune.
Q. Are you aware that an offer had been made to non-ndon the criminal prosecution against the agendants, provided they should agree to test in d fair manner before the Civil Court the questions of the civil court the special court of the signs. tion of the legality of the Order and the right of Orangemen to walk upon the 12th of July? A. I am only aware of it from reading it in the

I am only aware of it from reading it in the public papers.

Q. Are you satisfied in your own mind that there is any good ground for your fear that you expose yourself to a criminal prosecution if you?

A. Straply the Let that this prosecution has proceeded on the ground that an affirmative to these questions would criminate.

Q. Are you prepared to answer if the pardon of the Crown is offered to you, so as to relieve you from any possible apprehension of any criminal prosecution? A. Not at the present stage of this proceeding.

Q. Why? A. Because there is likely to be a point if an affirmative answer is given.

Q. What do you mean? A. I can scarcely answer any plainer.

Q. Why can? you answer more plainly?

A. I can't answer, because I don't know at what time or in what during the interview you of the proventies of the point will be given.

what time or in what way this point will be given.
Q. Do you mean that during the interview you had with Mr. Doutre, Col. George Smith and David Grant, you were told it is their intention at some future day to admit that the defendants were Orangemen, that the society is a secret one, and the members thereof bound by an oath of the nature of that which has been exhibited to you? A. With regard to the first part of the question, it was hinted that there might come such a time. With regard to the second, the nature of the oath was not spoken of at all.

Q. Were the nature of the oath and the serrecy assumed? A I really could not tell what the assumptions of these gentlemen were.
Q. What were your own assumptions? A. I had no reason to assume anything.

Q. Was it your opinion that the nature of the oath and the secrecy should be admitted when you first came to the room this morning, in obedience to the summons served upon you and before you had the advantage of obtaining the advice of Mr. Doutre? A. It was my opinion that the flast day of the prospection. from the first day of the prosecution.

Cross-examined by Mr. Doutree—Q. Is it not true that you have never spoken to Mr. Doutre, and that he had never spoken to you when you demanded his advice this morning? A. It is

demanded his advice this morning? A. It is true.

Col. Smith's cross-examination was continued by Mr. Doutre as follows:

Q: Is it to your knowledge that the foregoing text of the Jesuit outh was published in some newspapers in Montreal about a month ago, and that its authority has not been denied in any newspaper? A. It was published in the Star some time ago, I think, word for word, and I have never heard its authenticity denied, and I also saw it on a fly sheet.

Re-examined by Mr. BARNARD, Q. C.:

Q. You stated that "E" and "H" have no authenticity for you. Please state your grounds? A. Because they don't appear to be printed by any authority. There is no name attached to them.

to them.

Q. Do you state upon your oath that you believe them to be unauthorized? A. I believe there is nothing on the book by which I could swear that they are authorized.

Q. Please state whether or not you believe them to be authorized, frrespective, by the title of the book? A. How can I tell whether or not they are authorized when there is nothing on the books to inform me? I can form no opinion I cannot tell.

the books to inform me? I can form no opinion. I cannot tell.

Mr. BARNARD appealed to the Court, saying that such a form of answer would not be tolerated in any case but the Orango cases.

Col Smith—This is a superior case.

Mr. BARNARD—Unless Col. Smith wishes to make a farce of these proceedings, he must either refuse to answer, and give his reason, or answer in the affirmative.

The MAGISTRATE directed the witness to give his answer.

The MAGISTRATE directed the witness to give his answer.
Col. SMITH—How can I give an opinion without going through the books?
The investigation then proceeded:
Q. Is it because you decline to answer, or from the absence on your part of any source of knowledge? A. I have no source of knowledge mobiling before me but the books.
Q. Have you any source of knowledge on the

subject other than what is now before you? A. No.

No.

Q. Are you acquainted with the constitution of the Orange Order? A. I decline to answer that question, because four Jueges have already given their decision that I am not obliged to criminate myself.

Q. How came you to say the book about the Jesuits, which you produced, had any authenticity? A. I said that book was as authentic to me as exhibits "E" and "II."

Q. For aught you know it may be a travesty and an imposture? A. I see the names of high authorities in the Roman Catholic Church quoted in the book; it may be an imposture after all.

Q. For aught you know, is it an imposture or Q. For aught you know, is it an imposture or not? A. I don't know whether it is an impos-

ture or not.

Re-cross examined by Mr. Doutre—
Q. Does the book bear thescharacter of being seriously written?

A. I have always under

scriously written? A. I have always understood so.

Hugh Blake Scott sworn—I am acquainted with Messes, Grant and Hamilton in this case.

Q. Look at this exhibit and state whether it really contains the constitution and laws of the Loyal Orange Association? A. I decline to answer that, as it might leng to criminate me and so endanger my personal liberty.

His HONOR—We will take your personal band. (Laughter.)

(Laughter.)
Q. Look at the obligation contained in exhibit F and state whether that is the obligation taken by members of the order, or some of them? A. I decline to answer for the same reason given

son given.

Q. Why do you suppose that you incriminate yourself by answering? I decline to answer

yoursett by miswering. I see the that,
Mr. FARNARD—You are bound to answer.
WITNESS—The reason is because I should criminate myself.
The magistrate was called in and the witness required by him to answer.
A. Fair learned counsel having given their opinion that the Orange Order was illegal, I second be criminating myself by saying anything

would be criminating myself by saying anything that would show that I was essenceted with the

that would show that I was essenceded with the Order.

Q. Are you aware an offer was made to the defendants to abandon the criminal prosecution, if they would agree to having the question of the legality of the Order fairly tested in a purely eivil suit, for the purpose of avoiding the chance of trouble on the 12th of July next? A. I heard it rumored that such was the case, but I had no interview with any person whem I would consider a good authority on the subject.

Q. Do you state, upon your outh, that you have any apprehension that you might be criminally prosecuted if you answered? A. I can't judge, because the authorities have it all in their own power.

in their own power.

Q. And you have no other reason, have you, for refusing to answer than the fear of a prosecution? A. I can't say much of the fear of a prosecution. It would not trouble use much if I was prosecuted on this account. I have no other

fear."
Q. Why, then, do you refuse to answer? A. Well, I'd rather be prosecuted for this than for stealing five cents.
Q. If the Crown offer you a pardon protecting you against the possibility of any future prosecution, would you then object to answer? A. If the defendants were criminals—if they were guilty of anything that I considered criminal. Twenth tors for the author. I know against would testify to anything I know against

By Mr. E. CARTER, Q.C .- Look at the crossexamination of Dunbar Browne, Esq., a witness examined in this case in which, in answer to a question as to the aim and objects of the Orange Association, he answers as folthe usurper, and heretical opposing Q. What reasons were given during the lows:—On reading the general declaration I have sacred Mother Church of Rome. Interview to change your original intention? find it stated that it is formed sirous of supporting to the utmost of their power the principle and practice of the Christian religion; to maintain the laws and constitution of the country, &c. : do you agree with Mr. Browne in his exposition of the aim and objects of this Orange Association? A. If that is what they aim at, I agree with that.

Q. Look at book "E," purporting to be the Constitution and By-Laws of the Loyal Orange Association of British America, and state whether the general declaration to which Mr. Brown refers in his answer is a quotation from the first and second pages of the said book, "E"? A. Mr. Browne's answer is a copy of what is to be found in said book, "E.

Q. You have no doubt, then, from what Mr Browne has stated, as also from the general declaration to be found in the said book, & E, to which your attention has been called, that the said book, "E," contains truthfully the object and aims of the association, and is in reality the Constitution and Laws of the Loyal Orange Association? A. I respectfully decline to answer that question.

Q. For what reason; is it because you are ashamed to acknowledge that you are an Orangeman? A. I have heard some one say that the opinion of four learned counsels deterred them from acknowledging publicly that they had anything to do with the Associa-

Q. Apart from what you have heard, do you really believe yourself that after the statement of the aim and objects of the Orange Order that you yourself feel that you might incur criminal responsibility by stating that book "E" contains the constitution and laws of the Orange Association? A. The only inference I can draw from it is that not knowing on what act the aforesaid learned counsel based their opinions I decline to answer.

Mr. Carter, Q.C., made application to the Court to compel the witness to answer the question.

Mr. DOUTRE, Q.C., resisted the application, and His Honor gave his decision sustaining the witness in his refusal to answer Q. Look at the book marked "H" produced

by George Smith, a witness examined in this case, as being the book he lent Mr. Bond, containing the obligation of the Orangemen, and state whether you recognize that book as being or containing the obligation of Omngemen? A. It appears according to the title page of the book, to be such, but I decline to say that it really is.

The Grand Jury Room becoming overcrowded an adjournment was made to the Criminal Court room where the examination vas resumed.

Watson Richardson, Sergeant of the city police force, was next sworn. By Mr. E. CARTER, Q. C.:

Q. Look at the the book "E," produced on behalf of the prosecution, and also the book marked "H," produced by the witness, George Smith, purporting to be the constitution and laws of the Loyal Orange Associa tion of British America, and state whother you recognize the said books as containing the constitution and laws of the Loyal Orange Association of British America? A. I decline to answer lest I might criminate myself." Q. Look at the cross-examination of Dun-

bar Brown, Esq., examined as a witness in this case, and state whether in answer to the

question: As to what was the aim and object of the association, do you agree with him in the answer he has given? A. I decline to answer for the same reason as before given.

Q. Compare Mr. Browne's statement with the general declaration on the first and second pages of books "E" and "H," and state whether you find that the aim and objects of the Orange Association are therein set forth in elmost the same words? A. I decline to answer for the same reason.

Mr Carter asked the Court to order the vitness to reply to the question.

The Court decided that the question should be answered.

** AVitness—Yes: the exhibits " E " and " H '

correspond with the statement in the crossexamination of Mr. Browns.

Q. Where is the lodge of the Orange Association in Montreal? A. On St. James street. ever the reading-room of the Prince of Wales' Regiment, somewhere in the neighborhood of Mr. Arnton's auction rooms.

Q. On which flat is the lodge room? A J. cennot say, but I know it is not on the ground

Q. Did you see any of the defendants when arrested on the 12th July last? A. I save some of them, namely, Thomas Ingram and Frederick Hamilton: they were on horse-back in front of the Orange Hall on St. James street, where we were on daty on the 12th of July. I was on duty there with the armed party, consisting of fiky-eight men and four sergeants. We marched from the Central Station about eight o'clock, and remained under arms until half-past tive o'clock. To the best of my knowledge the defendants were only about twenty minutes in front of the hall when they were arrested.

Q. Please state what the object of the two defendants in being on horsekack in front of the hall on that day? A. I sappose the two defendants were on horseback for the purpose of leading the body in the half to church. Q. Do they generally call such persons

marshals? A. Yes. Q. Did you see them with any regalia? A. I did not, nor did I notice anything on the

hat one of them wore? Q. Did you see David Great going in and coming out of the hall on the day in

question? A. I saw him in company with the Mayor and Ald. Mercer. They came from somewhere in the building in the neighborhood of the hall.

Q. Were you aware that the Orangemen intended to walk on that day? A. I saw it by

the papers, that's all. Q. Were you present when the Orangemen were removed from the hall in cabs? A. Yes, I was the Sergeant in charge of the armed parties and had orders from the Mayor to send two policemen with each carriage, which I did. The policemen had their londed rifles with them. There were thirty or forty cabs. I cannot say how many persons were so removed in cabs; I enmot even say if there were one hundred more or less, but I know there were a good many cabs employed O. From the number of cabs so employed could you not state whether more than lifty

were so removed from the Orange Hall? A. There must have been over fifty.

CROSS-EXAMINATION. By Mr. Doutne, Q. C .- Did you hear the Mayor or anybody connected with the Corporation, or police force, or any one else express ing an apprehension that any riot or breach of the peace might originate from the Orangemen walking on the 12th of July last? A. 1 did not.

Q. From whom was a breach of the peace apprehended? A. From the party opposed to the Orangemen.

to the Orangemen.

About half-past two o'clock this afternoon the further hearing of this case was resumed before M. C. Desnoyers, Esq., P.M.

The first witness examined was Charles Boon, who was examined as follows by E. Carter, Esq., Q. C:—

Q. You are a merchant tailor, residing in the City of Montreal? A. Yes,

Q. Do you know the defendants in this case?

A. I know three of them, namely, Messrs, Thos. Ingram, David Grant and Frederick Hamilton.

Q. Hawe they ever employed you to make regalia for them such as Orangemen wear? A. They have not; although I make regalla for any perhave not; although I make regalla for any per-

have not; although I make regalla for any per have not; although I make regalla for any per son desiring such; but I never received o from any one of the defendants to manufacture from any one of the defendants to manufacture any.

Q. Have you ever seen any of the defendants wearing the regada of the Orange Order? A. I cannot say, but I might have seen some of them wearing regalia, but I don't think I did.

Q. Have you ever received any order from any official, such as the Secretary of the Orange Order, to make regalia for any lodge? A. No, not for any Orange lodge.

Q. Do you know where the Orange lodge is?

A. It is in St. James street; at least, so I am informed.

Q. Were you in the Orange Hall on the 12th of July last? A. No.

Q. Were you in the Orange Hall on the 12th of July last? A. No.
Q. Were you outside the building? A. I was. Mr. Carter, Q.C., here left the Court for a few minutes, for the purpose of consulting his confrere, Mr. Barnard, and returned to Court, stating that the latter, who was then engaged in the Court of Appeals, wished to examine Rev. Mr. Dondiet before closing the case.

Mr. Doutre, Q.C., objected to any further delay, and asked that Mr. Carter examine the witness himself. This the latter agreed to do to avoid loss of time, and, accordingly, Rev. Chas. Dondiet was duly sworn and examined—
By Mr. Carter, Q.C.—Can you state whether on the 12th July last the Orangemen intended to walk in procession? A. By the newspapers I learned that; but I had no official information to that effect.

with in proceedings of the process o

fers to him, but I defendant Ham! An adjournm ments to allow sulting Mr. Ba, tion of the witp ace for a few mo portunity of con-nurther examina-

Q. On what ground do you decline to answer? be the by-laws of the Orange Associa-

A. Because as the proscention makes it a crime to be an Orangeman, I decline to answer as I might eriminate myself.

Q. Is it not the case that the exhibit shown to you is an authorized publication of the Order, and that several editions of the book have been printed and distributed to a very large number of persons to your personal knowledge? A. If the proscention holds exhibit "E" to be the authorized constitution of the Orange Order, on what grounds is the action based against the Orangemen?

Q. Please answer my former question and dispense with asking questions in return? A. I could not say to my personal knowledge that the exhibit in question is an authorized publication of the Order, but I hope it may be proved to be such; and my ground for answering thus is that I have no other reason to think it authorized beyond what I see printed on the cover, never laving seen more than one dozen copies in my life. I am not personally aware that a large number of them have been distributed.

Q. Without expressing any opinion as to the

distributed.

Q. Without expressing any opinion as to the character of the book, it is one with which you are personally acqualated? A. I have never seen this edition, and consequently cannot tell what is in it.

Q. Picase look at the book? A. Do you mean that i should read it from beginning to end?

Mr. Barnard-Don't evade my question.

Please look at it and take the proper time to enable you give an abswer? A. It would take 21 hours at least to compare it with the edition have seen.

ave seen. Mr. Bannann—Then let us adjourn. I will give you six hours.

WITNESS-I appeal against such a proceeding.
It is an insult to the Presbyterian Church to which I belong, I will not be trilled with in this manner, and must appeal to the Magistrate.

which I belong. I will not be triffed with in this manner, and must appeal to the MagIstrate.

Mr. Barragre-I will give you forty-eight hours if you like.

Mr. Douther-But we object to this. We want to close this thing. The witness must be examined here.

Mr. Douther-I cannot examine the book by this time to-morrow. My duiles as a clergyman have prior claims upon my attention, and I cannot well afford to lose my time here. I tell you frankly I think you only want to gain time.

Mr. Barraub,-I have no intention of being wanting in respect to you, I assure you on my word, as a gentleman.

Witness-I know that; you are doing your duty to your clients. I accept what you say in a continue, I seems to me at a cursory glance to be similar to me edition I have seen, but the edition which I have seen may not be authorized for any persenal knowledge that I have of the matter.

Q. Have you the edition in question, and will you pronounce it? A. I have the copy but I desline to answer as to whether I am willing to pronounce it.

Q. On what grounds do you object? A. On

desifie to answer as to whether I am willing to pronounce it.

Q. On what grounds do you object? A. On the grounds that the prosecution should be satisfied with the copy fivey have got and the means taken to prosecute.

Q. Please explain yourself? A. I refer you to the exidence given by other witnesses on this point.

Q. When you ailude to the means taken by the prosecution to get the exidities produced, or any of them, please avoid insimuation and state

Q. When you allude to the means taken by the presecution to get the exhibits produced, or any of them, please avoid Insimuation and state what you mean? A. I mean no more than the sworn evidence as shown in this matter, and not having any personal knowledge further in this matter, I cannot state more.

Q. Do you refuse to produce a copy of the constitution and laws of the Loyal Grange Association in your possession? A. That question assumes that the copy in my possession is really the constitution and laws of the Loyal Grange Association, while I stated before that I had no personal knowledge of its being what Is here as Association, while I stated before that I had no personal knowledge of its being what Is here as-umed, an authorized edition, and I refuse to

Q. The question assumes no such thing as you suppose. To you refuse to produce the copy you have, such as it is? A. I do.

Q. As a question of fact, is it not the case that As a design of material nor the case time sermons of yours have been reported at length in printed newspapers, and have been delivered by you in your capacity of Chaplain of the Loyal Orange Association? A. I have been so re-Q. Have you been so reported repeatedly? A. I may have been.

A. I may have been.

Q. Were you reported in particular as having in that enpacity, preached a sermon on the 12th of July last, in which you alluded with great force to the right of Orangemen to walk on that day, brespective of any consequences that might ensure? A. The report of the sermon I preached will speak for itself. If at any time I shall be on trial for what I said, I will defend it. I refer to the reports of the Witness and Stac.

Q. And you acknowledge, do you not, the exactness of these reports? A. They are correct, upon the whole.

actness of these reports? A. They are correct, upon the whole.
Q. Furnished by yourself probably? A. Partly,
Q. And you never protested against their being correct? A. No, I did not.
Q. Are you a duly ordained minister of the Gospel? A. I am a minister of the Presbyterian Church in Canada in good standing.

Church in Canada in good standing.

Q. Are you aware that an offer had been made to drop all criminal proceedings against the defendants, provided they would co-operate in obtaining an authorative and final decision at to the legality of the Order, and the right of Orangemen to walk in procession through the streets of the city, with or without regalia?

A. Your question makes me aware of it for the first time in a definite form, I saw something of it in the newspapers, but did not pay much attention to it.

tention to it.

Q. Are you aware that the arrest of the defendants was for the mere purpose of making it a test case, upon the recommendation of a number of of Protestant Magistrates, and the number of of Profesiant Magistrates, and the unanimous recommendation of the press of the city, for the purpose of avoiding the risk of riot and bloodshed in the future? A. I am not aware, having been until now, under the Impression that the defendants were arrested upon the deposition of a certain Lawrence Patrick Murphy, expressman, himself one of the class most opposed to Orangemen.

opposed to Orangemen. Mr. Barnard said this afternoon that the grounds on which he claimed a committal were two: 1. That the defendants were members of an illegal association under the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, chap. 10, amended by the 29 Vict., cap. 46, section 6 and 2. That under the common law the defendants had no right to walk in procession in the streets under circumstances calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. The defendant belonged to an association, the constitution of which required an oath by which the proceedings of that association were to be taken under the terms of the former statute, which were sufficiently plain and were made plainer by the act. He referred to the exemption of the Free Masons from the statute as a charitable association. It was no use to talk of these statutes not being in force, and, as to their effect, it requires no argument to show the effect of provisions which were so plain. These provisions were designed to punish members of secret associations, and those members who took onths This moroling the mination of Rev. Mr.

Doudlet was continued by Mr. Barnard, Q.C., as follows:—

Q. Did you even; see the signature of David Grant or have you ever seen him to sign his name? A: I have not:

"Q. Please look at exhibit." E." and state if it really contains the constitution and laws of the Orange Order? A. From the title of the book it appears to be such, but if you wish to know it as to my personal knowledge, I decline to the seenes witnessed here would be sufficient to show that it was a secret Association at that. It might have not the constitution and laws of the orange Order? A. From the title of the book it appears to be such, but if you wish to know that it was a secret Association at that. It might be asked if these by-laws had been proved to be the bullence of the Orange of the Orange. not required or authorized by law. He next referred to the laws of the

tion. There was no doubt there had been a conspiracy to keep the truth from coming out. Well, if the Orangemen thought they could plunge the city of Montreal into riot and bloodshed in order to assert their rights, they might be quite sincere. But it was curious that these loud-mouthed men should resert to such a petty, sneaking method in the presence of the city of Montreal, and be fore a judicial tribunal. There had I can wit nesses who did not tell us they were trangment, but they showed it by many stone. they could plunge the city of Montreal into men, but they showed it by many signs. When the constitution and by-laws were submitted to Mr. Dunbar Browne, he said the book appeared to be the by-laws in question, thereby giving the key-note to other witnesses. In cross-examination it was endeavored to prove that the Association was a

nesses In cross-examination it was endeavored to prove that the Association was a most praiseworthy one.

In resexamination Mr. Brown was asked whether the Association was a purely beneficient Association, whether it was not a political Association, and the keynole of it belias obnoxious to the majority of the lubabitants of Lower Camada. With regard to the songs, he was asked whether they were not obnoxious? He replied that he believed they were not authorized. Thus, Mr. Brown stated in one case whether a volume is authorized and refused to do so in another. He appeared to be a blind partizan, ready to play any prank with Justice. So much for Mr. Dunbar Brown's evidence: It ought to be taken for what it is worth. Then Mr. Mc. Nally came here, and Mr. Boutre could hardly lait understand that he was an orangeman, when the Court was interrupted for a conference between blin and a witness who had come here swearing to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Whether anything was said or not under that treatment, the witness came here and said that he declined to answer, while finally admitting that he came here to tell everything. We had here the defendants and their friends playing a part in the messence of the Court, which shows they hadn't a very high idea of justice, or the part justice proved that they were Orangemen har more clearly than if they had sworn to it at once Then, again, on that day these men met in the Orange Lodge room along with other men in order to take part in a procession. It was proved this procession was certain to produce a breach of the peace, and that was a common law offence. Alliation had been made to the presence of the walltary and Special Constables. We have the state haw authorities to the effect that such processions in would produce a breach of the peace were an offence at common hay. The armoned tought be that they have a right to walk the State has authorities to the effect that such processions as would produce a breach of the peace were an offence at common has. The argument might be that they have a right to walk in procession as well as individuals; the answer was the law was in practice, and that there could be no right in the streets beyond individual motion, and that it was only when the numbelpal authorities consented that there should be a procession through the streets. Under those clicumstances he would ask for the committal of the prisoners.

of the prisoners.

Mr. Doutree asked where Mr. Barnard found the pretended statute regarding the offence at cominon law. - Mr. BARNARD said he would send for the

olumes. Mr. Douthe asked what Mr. Barnard thought of the preamble to H. Victoria.

Mr. Barnard said that if it was excepted, it showed that otherwise they would have been

under the law.

Mr. Douthe—Is the preamble part of the law?

Mr. Barnam said he had no objection to consider it as such. He saw by the oath contained in this book that the members of the Loyal Orange Association were admitted to take an oath (the oath read), which showed that these men were not permitted to have any social intercourse (laughter) with a certain class of citizens. In taking such an oath, he believed men took one not authorized by law. The law could not countenance such an oath.

Mr. Cartten here produced the authority first asked for by Mr. Doutre; and read to the effect that it had been laid down by a very learned judge, that any meeting calculated in the opininder the law.

ing that any neeting calculated in the opin-judge, that any meeting calculated in the opin-lon of rational men to cause riot and bloodshed was an unlawful assemblage.

Mr. Boutrac then spoke. He said he intended to build so high a wall round his learned friend to build so high a wall round his learned friend that no magistrate could dare commit the accused by law. The law referred to was the 11. Victoria chap 5, passed in the troublesome times, 1835. It was well known that in 1837 there were a large body of men claiming certain rights, and who afterwards broke huto open rebellion. At first they drilled openly, but after the disaster of 1837 at \$1, Charles and but after the disaster of 1857 at St. Charles and St. Eustache a large number emigrated to the States, and formed secret organizations. This led to the passing of the law under discussion. Two letters had been published in the paper by Mr. Bethune and Mr. Carter, denying that the preamble was not part of the law. Now, Mr. Barnard said the preamble was part of the law. Mr. Barnard said the preamble was part of the law.

Mr. Doutre maintained that the preable was

Mr. Barnard and the preamble was part of the law.

Mr. Borthe maintained that the preable was part of the law, and quoted from the Consolidated Statutes of Canada and the Consolidated Statutes of the prosecution. The preamble spoke about certain weak and evil-minded persons who had of lade endeavered to seduce subjects from allegiance to Her Majesty. Whenever the oath was mentioned it was in connection with solition and such offences. Mr. Carter had said it often happened that Statutes went beyond the object for which they were made. That was sometimes so, but not when the object was defined. The whole of this Statute, it was clearly stated, was directed against sedition. After some technical remarks, Mr. Doutre said that to be an Orangeman was not an offence; to make promises in an Orange Lodge was not an offence; and up to 1875, there was no law against extrabile thing if an Orange body, an Association proved to protect the Crown against all attacks, should full under a law directed against sedition, The words "to make an unlawful outh or engagement, or to be required to keep secret the acts or proceedings of any seciety" must be taken as coming under the words of the foregoing provisions respecting sedition. Were it otherwise, many a temperance society must come under the law, for there was no statute to authorize a man to swear he would not drink. With reference to the statute respecting meetings calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, and stating these were to be regarded as an unlawful assembly, the learned counsel said that if a few persons agreed to meet in a house, and this were made public, the Magistrate might forbid the meeting because there were a dozen disorderly characters in it. Not one witness for the prosecution, save Lawinence of othe peace, and stating these were to be regarded as an unlawful come when, instead of being insulted

[Continued on eighth page,]

For the TRUE WITNESS.] THE TWO LITTLE MARTYRS. A BALLAD OF THE FAMINE.

Twas the famine time in Ireland And the dusky wings of Death, Spread over fainting millions Gasping, struggling for a breath, Weird eyes and hollow cheeks were turned With streaming tears of woe That Mercy might look down upon The sufferings hearts below!

11 Gaunt, staggering forms crept in the night, Where cliffs o'erhung the sea, And a mouning rose on rock and shore—A cry of misery. And a monthing too A cry of misery. And lifeless corpses seemed to walk That three weeks had lain dead; So humanless the awful thing, Which, gasping, begged for bread.

The sun rose up and the sun sank down—A funeral torch of flame; He hid his face with clouds, to shun The crime without a name, Through country lanes—by lovely lakes—Neath inawthorns crowned with spring A hideous, white-ribbed shadow takes His way, for Death is king.

The stately halls were full of light, The stately halls were full of light,
And pleasure as of yore.
The spectre, creeping in the night,
Stole past the revellers' door.
Sweet music from parterre and lawn
Breathed on the midnight hour,
And Want and Death skulked breathless past,
For here they had no power.

But where the blank, black cabin stood, Half roofless and forlorn, Where Poverty had not one crust Where roverly had not one the For children born to mourn;
Where midnight heard the sob of tears,
And morn the dying groan—
The wail of broken hearts within,—
Without the wild wind's moan;

The spectre entered and breathed o'er The stricken ones a breath; And at his heels, with equal step, stole in the lackey, Death. Of all that lived the night before, Two little girls remain, Hardly of age to know their woe—Hardly to feel the pain.

Poor little lambs of Christ's dear flock, They kneed and tearful cry
To mother and to father dear,
And oh! why did ye die?
Why did ye leave poor Mary here,
And Bridget by her side?
There's no one left to bless us now!
O why, why, have ye died?

Have courage, little babes, there's One
Who hears your hearts' full cry—
The orphans' prayers pierce through the clouds
And ring through Heaven's sky!
And minst'ring angels watch your steps,
And lead you through the night
Unto the portals of that home
Where all is peace and light! viii.

IX. The first had said the requiem prayer—Kind hands had smoothed the sod; Once more the Irish faith had shown How men can dle for God!
Ah! "victous Russell!" as the pure. Ah! "vicious Russell!" as the I Kind Martin used to say— Epitome of Saxon hate— Thou'lt tremble "in that day!"

What!—did a law or statesman cause The dreadful Famine years? Did English hate call from the deep The time of want and tears?
Yes!—by Eternal Justice!—yes!
She forced us to the kail—
She forced us to one form of food,
And what if that should fail?

XI. While kindly hearts were swelling blg Above the patient dead— Went forth, with trembling steps, the babes To seek a bit of bread. A lordly mansion stood quite nigh Whose titled master swore, Reliefs should be for those who sold Their old faith at his door.

It was a Friday when the waits Asked for a bit of bread, "We're sick and hungry, lord," they said, "Father and mother dead." And then, the tear of fond regret, Drops from the infant eyes "We're all alone upon the earth!" The younger gently sighs.

XIII. "I'm very sorry," whispered he,
"To see you in this plight."
And then he called his wife to see
The melancholy sight.
The pions lordling spoke in psalms—
In prophesies spake she—
And, O, it was a dreadful thing
This olden Popery!

XIV. Scant was the welcome which they gave The innocents in want;
They took them to the menials' hall, And dinned their ears with cant;
They ordered beef upon the board And said: "Here, children, eat!"
They said: "Tis Friday, ma'am, and we Can never taste the meat!"

"Here, bring the bread and cheese and beer, But, first, just taste the meat;"
Then from the seat sprang Mary up, Her eyes flashed fire and tears:
"Come, little Bridget, take my hand, We're hungry, sick and poor; But never shall we taste the meat, Though Death stood at the door!"

They fied into the bitter night, Pursued by words of scorn,
But God had set their cause aright
Ere birds did greet the morn.
Clasped in each other's arms they lay—
Kind death had gently come
And called the little wanderers
Registrations to their heavenly home. Back to their heavenly home.

O Abergele! dread Abergele! What wonder, 'mid thy flames, That titled victims shrieked in death The little orphans' names? For God is slow but He is sure, And years may puss away And years may pass away, But for the tempter of the poor His arm shall find its day.

FR. GRAHAM.

SCITUATE HARBOR. BY GEORGE LUNT.

[Various instances have occurred when vessels of as much as three hundred tons burthen, under a master acquainted with the place, have escaped from a northeasterly storm by running into Scituate harbor at a favorable time of tide.]

It was off the cliffs of Scituate, It was off the cliffs of Settune,
In old Massachusetts Bay,
We took a stiff northeaster,
About the break of day;
Lord! how it howled and whistled
Through the ratifies and the shrouds!
As the icy snow dashed pelting
Through the scud of lowering clouds.

Outspoke then our bold captain—
"She fairly drifts astern;
A gainst this gale no Boston
Can the good barque make, this turn;
To beach her were but madness,
Where the wild surf runs so high—
Under our lee lies Scituate. Under our lee lies Scituate, And there we can but try."

Then "hard-up," cried the captain—
Like a bird she bore away,
The blast just struck her quarter,
And she flew across the bay;
Before us broke the dreaded bar,
And by the helmsman stood
Our captain, as the brave barque plunged
Into the foam-tossed flood.

One plunge i the strong wave lifted her—Aghast stood all the crew i
Again—she rose upon the surge—
And it brought her safely through.
Now, God bless Scituate Harbor,
And be blessed forevermore,
Who saved us from the sea's cold clasp,
By that wild, treacherous shore. -Boston Pilot.

DORA.

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

CHAPTER XXVIII,-CONTINUED.

Yes, she was sleeping, and the child no doubt slept too-and that was how they managed. They made opportunities in Eva's room upstairs, in the schoolroom below, in the study, in the garden—anywhere. She was deceived, betrayed, and wronged before marriage! Perhaps he meant to jilt her; perhaps, if he had no such intention, to supplant her was Dora's aim; or was it a mere low, vulgar flirtation, in which he risked his truth to her, and Dora her fair name? How could she know?-who would tell her? Not Mrs. Luan; Dora was her niece. No, she would tell nothing-and yet she was so stupid! Could it not be got out of her? "How kind of you to sleep," she said, tauntingly: "it is so convenient for the third

person to sleep!" "But I can both see and hear when I am asleep," sharply retorted Mrs. Luan-" oh so

"Come, come," replied Mrs. Logan, with gentle banter, and passing her arm within Mrs. Luan's, she led her away from the house as she spoke: "you can't make me believe that, Mrs. Luan-no, no. I am not brilliant, but you can't make me believe that. You could not repeat a word they said."

"I tell you I can," persisted Mrs. Luan and looking triumphantly at Mrs. Logan, she added: " He told Dorn she was to be a mother to his motherless little girl."

Deadly paleness overspread Mrs. Logan's face, and she bit her lip; but Mrs. Luan, who could see and hear in her sleep, did not seem to be so quick in her waking hours, for she stared before her, and looking profoundly

stupid, was aware of nothing.
"Yes," bitterly said Florence, " she is to be the mother of his child-to live here like a queen in Les Roches; and, as Eva falls ill when she sees me, he is to come here alone, and I am to wait at Deenah. I am to be the lady in pink, who can be broken and trod on with impunity, and she is to be the precious lady in blue, who is to be kept in a cabinet, and whom it were death to lose-I see-I understand.'

These bitter and stinging remarks Mrs. Luan heard with perfect composure.

"What a beautiful evening," she said. " Indeed, Mrs. Luan, you are not going to escape me thus," cried Florence, in a rage; but her wrath fell down in a moment as she saw the cunning look in Mrs. Luan's eyes. " I shall never find out anything that way," thought Florence-" never." So she laughed, and said, merrily, "That's a good joke, too, to want me to believe that Mr. Templemore cares a pin for Dora. Why, don't you see he is making fun of her."

She looked at Mrs. Luan, and Mrs. Luan looked at her. Each wanted to deceive the other, and each, to her own wee, succeeded.

The best parts in the drama of life are not always given to the greatest or the noblest actors. The mean, the frivolous, often ascend the stage and fill it with the story of their tragic wrongs. A heavy wee lay before Florence. A cruel snare was being spread for her: she was but a weak, frivolous, and jealous little woman, incapable of a great or an heroic feeling, but she was to suffer as if she had been a high-minded heroine, and to be sacrificed as ruthlessly as any innocent Iphigenia. But the Greek princess gave herself up to the knife, and never thought of revenge; and Mrs. Logan was bent upon it, and though she was too shallow not to fall at once into the trap laid for her by her enemy, she was yet cunning enough to hide her thirst and longing for vengeance. Mrs. Luan, indeed, was not in the least deceived by Mrs. Logan's affected skepticism; but then, being only an obstinute and relentless woman, and by no means a clever or a shrewd one, she could not read Mrs. Logan's heart; and thus each fell into the toils of the other-and a jealous young beauty, as silly as she was pretty, and a selfish, narrow-minded woman, in whom the long-nursed love of self was fast turning into confirmed insanity, became the arbiter of a prond and innocent girl's fate, and held in their hands the weal or woe of the master of Les Roches.

" Why do you let him treat Dora so?" sulkily asked Mrs. Luan-" why don't you inter-

Mrs. Logan laughed. " Dora can take care of herself-besides, he

means no harm." "Yes, but John would not like it-I am sure John would not like about that staircsse

in the school-room-I don't." In a moment Mrs. Logan understood it all, or thought that she understood it. Mrs. Luan thus half accused her nicce to her because she was jealous of Mrs. Templemore for John's sake, and, thanks to that jealousy, the foolish woman could be made to betray

"What staircase?" she carclessly asked. "Why, you see, Eva is often ill; and to save time. Mr. Templemore goes up the staircase in the school-room, or Dora comes down to speak to him. It is such a round the other way; but I say John would not like it."

Mrs. Logan looked amazed, then contemptuous.

" Nonsense," she said-" you dreamed that. I don't believe it." "Oh! I dreamed it, did I?" exclaimed Mrs. Luan, with sudden wrath, and shaking her head at Florence. "Did I dream that you jilted Paul, eh! I suppose, too, you will tell me there was no thunder last night, and that I did not see the blue lightning whilst he was

with Dora?" Mrs. Logan stepped back, and looked so startled that Mrs. Luan grew calm at once. She smoothed her heavy brow—she smiled. "Why, Florence," she resumed, "you are not frightened, are you? But just see, byand-by, if there be not a staircase in the

school-room," Florence could not answer at once; her throat felt parched and dry. The staircase was the confirmation of Mr. Templemore's guilt-thus he could have interviews with Dora which servants could not know of. He had but to cross the hall to go from his study to the school-room. He could watch his opportunities, or make them undetected; and when Dora could not come down to him, he

could go up to her under that convenient pretence of Eva's illness. "So that is it," she thought; "that is itshe wants to marry John some day, and yet to flirt with my husband in the meantime; but I shall put a stop to the one, and let her manage the other—if she can!—if she can!"

Mrs. Luan was looking at her with sullen triumph; but Florence only said, with feigned indifference: " I don't care about that staircase—he never goes up it. I am sure."

"Will you watch to-night, and see him?" asked Mrs. Luan, eagerly. Mrs. Logan dropped her a mocking curtsy. "Thank you-you would go and tell them,

and would they not have a laugh at my expense, that's all !"

"I should not tell-I don't want to-I only want you to put a stop to it. There's no harm, but John would not like it."

" You will not!"

"Oh! it is quite easy," coolly said Mrs. Luan; "watch him, but don't show yourself, and tell him the next day that he stays too much with Dorn. He'll say 'no.' Then pre-tend to believe him, and make him promise not to be so much with her, and he'll be frightened, and think you know something, and it will be all right, you know."

little garden door, and we can see them in the school-room. I'll go home with you, and he need never know."

" Mrs. Luan, you might let it out; and if Mr. Templemore thought I had been watching him, he would never forgive me."

and they all thought her stupid-that was the best of it! "Don't he afraid, Flo!" she said, patroniz-

ingly; "he'll not know, unless you tell him." The fool-the idiot!" almost angrily thought Florence; "does she think I am afraid, that I will come and watch and hide, and all for John's sake. No, if I do come, and if it be so, let Mr. Templemore and Dora quake, and let John, let any man marry her after that if he will, or if he dare!"

There was a subtle look in her black eyes, which might have warned a wise woman; but

"Mr. Templemore will not know, will he?" "I'll never tell him-never, never! All

mortal dread of Mr. Templemores scolding.

But that fear, if she felt it, she hid well. indeed-perhaps he could not forget at onceclination for the ground-floor windows of Les | contents. Roches, and especially for that of the school-

room where Dora sat with Eva. before her in the red sun-light arm-in-min, a happy couple, gazing at her in her nether in guilty glee.

"I have done it!" she said to Fanny—"I which love had borne them.

she thought.

"I suppose I act like red on Eva!" said Mrs. Logan, moving on. "Very flattering, is it not, Mr. Templemore?"

might not lead to a stair-case. "I must find with sudden light; then a remote peal fol-

There are days and hours of seeming suctriumph. The small ingenuity which consists in plotting Mrs. Logan had as well as Mrs. Luan. She now exercised it to her own detriment. Eva was playing in the schoolroom, where Dora sat watching her, and answering her now and then as cheerfully as she could, when the child's flippant speech broke | ing some time. "I feel it in my head so." on her thoughts.

take cold."

"Oh! I shall shampoo her, you know." Eva did not answer. Dora looked roundthe child was gone.

Dora started up. In a moment she was out of the room. She did not run—she flew. Yet she was scarcely out of breath when she reached the little cascade. The grayness of evening lingered around the spot, and the little pool looked both dark and deep. Dora knelt down, and leaning both her hands on the margin, she looked in. She saw the pebbly bed, and the water flowing smoothly over

That slowness was favorable to Mrs. Logan. No sooner was Dora out of sight than she entered the school-room, opened the door, and went up the staircase. Eva's room was the first she saw. She gave it a rapid glance, then, opening another door, she stood in Fanny's room. This was not what Mrs. Logan wanted. Retracing her steps, she crossed Eva's room again, and this time en-

She saw it well, spite the twilight. She saw it, but was blind, and did not read its meaning. That rather austere room, where Dora had read, and prayed, and conquered her full heart-where she had dreamed of the lost past, of her brother's grave, whence she had looked at the fountain in the court, and prevailed over fond rebellious youth, told none of its secrets to Florence. She only saw that it held some valuable articles of furniture, which she had secretly appropriated, and which Mr. Templemore, unconscious of the

"He knows that I wanted that carved pricu dieu," thought Florence, angrily, "and those old damask curtains, and he gives them to her —to her.

How could she doubt his guilt after that? She did not. Burning with resentment, she went down, and reached the garden as Mr. Templemore came back with the flowers she had asked him for, and Dora approached the house with Eva. On seeing Mrs. Logan, the child clung to her governess, and hid her face

"How flattering!" exclaimed Mrs. Logan

Mr. Templemore could scarcely repress a rue that! I wanted to be the making of you sigh. These last two days had not been days of happiness to him. Eva had been ill and naughty, Florence irritable, and Dora sad and grave. What discord had thus suddenly entered his once happy home; for whilst Florence had been amiable and sweet he had found even Eva's naughtiness endurable—but now everything was a trouble and a pain. Perhaps it was not unnatural that when Mrs. Logan spoke of going, because she was sure a storm was coming on, he was not very eager to detain her. He said, indeed, that Les Roches was safe since it possessed a lightningconductor; but when Florence professed to fear lightning-conductors, he only laughed, and did not argue her out of her fear. It had formerly pleased Mrs. Logan that her lover should laugh at any foolish speech she uttered, but now she felt affronted. Besides, did She had sunk back on her little couch, and she not see he wanted her to be gone! Of her cheek lay on her pillow; her eyes were course he did, to go up that staircase to Dora closed, her breathing came regularly through But she would humor him, she would; only maybe he might repent it. He saw her leave, and as they parted at the garden gate of her villa, Mrs. Logan said tauntingly: "Good-night. Don't sit up too late with

Dora." He wanted to answer, but with another little taunting laugh she was gone. He heard the door of the villa open and shut again, and Yes, it was he who was talking on the stairbe slammed the garden gate and walked home, boiling with anger and vexation, and never once suspecting that the pretty sinner was walking leisurely behind him; but whereas he entered Les Roches by the front gate, Mrs. Logan crept round to a low side-door in the wall, where she was to find Mrs. Luan according to their agreement.

Mrs. Luan had lost no time. She had laid her plans with that superfluous cunning which is one of the attributes of diseased minds; and she carried them out with ingenuity and success. When Florence left Les Roches, Mrs. Luan went up to Eva's room. She found Fanny with the child, whom she was going to undress.

"Eva," she said, "shall I show you the shell box now?-I am going to put it up. "Oh! do," cried Eva, darting away from Fanny, "do show it to me, Mrs. Luan!" This shell box Eva had raved about for

days, so wonderful had been Mrs, Luan's de-"No-no." replied Mrs. Luan, laughing; scription of it, and so persistently had it been denied to all her longing entreaties. "Wait, Fanny, wait!" she cried; "I shall

go back directly."

And Fanny good-humoredly complied, and was willing to wait her little Mistress's pleasure. The shell box stood on Mrs. Luan's The sunniest of smiles beamed on her pretty table near a glass full of a clear and fragrant face when Mr. Templemore and she mef on liquid. It was a lovely box in Eva's eyes. For his return to Les Roches. Temper and jeal- it had a rose made of pink-colored shells on ousy seemed to have left her as suddenly as its lid, and white flowers-strawberry-flowers,

> "Oh! how beautiful!" cried Eva. "Oh! what a box!"

> Now it so happened that Mrs. Luan believed in the box too, so she replied grimly: "It is a box! Worth any money!" so say

"I am so thirsty!" hinted Eva. "You can't have this," replied Mrs. Luan They are my drops—not fit for little girls." But she put down the glas, and taking up the box, muttered something about putting if

away in the next room. Eva remained alone with Mrs. Luan's a sharp bark from a corner of the room. Mrs. drops. No more than her great mother and Logan stood still, and looked ironically at Mr. | namesake did she know how to resist tempta-Templemore, who colored with vexation; and tion. She looked round. Mrs. Luan was not Dora, unconscious of their thoughts, looked at coming back; she took a sip, then another, them with sorrowful resignation. They stood then she almost drained the glass; and hav-

> have done it!" "Done what!" naturally inquired Fanny.

But Eva was not tempted to tell-she heard Miss Courtenay in her room, and was mute. Dora sat by her open window watching for the storm which Florence had foretold. It eame at last. It was not a violent one, yet

lowed, and a low rushing shower of rain. "When that storm is over there will be calmness," thought Dora. "I wonder why it is not so with us. Why we are ever ready for

turmoil and torment!" She had not time to pursue these thoughts the door of her room opened, and Mrs. Luan

Dora looked at her in some surprise. aunt never came to her room. What had brought her this evening? "I feel that storm," said Mrs. Luan, sitting down, evidently with the intention of remain-

She took sff her cap and threw it on Dora's "It makes your head ache, aunt?"

"No, not ache; but it puzzles me so." She looked rather excited and bewildered. "You would not like to sleep, aunt?" said Dora; "maybe it would calm you."

"Sleep!-why, what is the time?" A clock in the hall below answered the

question by striking eleven. "Do you think they are all in bed?" asked

"The house is very still, aunt." "Yes, but Mr. Templemore is in his

study. Dora did not answer this; Mr. Templemore sat up late, and she knew it-but what about it?

"I am sure Eva is ill!" suddenly remarked Mrs. Luan, staring at her niece. "She is very well, aunt."

"And I am sure she is ill with that stormill and alone, for Fanny is below." A vague uneasiness took hold of Dora. She rose, she crossed her room, she entered

Eva's, closely followed by Mrs. Luan. They found the child sitting up in her bed, with a "Eva! Eva! what ails you?" cried Dora

alarmed. But Eva did not answer. "Go for Mr. Templemore," said her aunt "he is in his study—go down the staircase, and you will get to the study at once, you

But though Dora had no suspicion of the trap laid for Mrs. Logan, and in which she too was to fall, she would not do this. To go thus and call Mr. Templemore with alarm in her looks, seemed to her like striking the talisman in the Arab story—a deed to be de-

layed as long as possible. "But the child is ill-quite ill," said Mrs. Luan, stamping her foot angrily. "Go-go at once!"

"No, aunt," replied Dora, firmly; "there is no need for that. I can see this is nothing. Eva was frightened, and had the nightmare, she is well now."

it?" said Mrs. Luan, stamping her foot, and shaking her head at her niece. "You had better-mind, you had better, Dora." "Aunt, I will not." "Then I will." Mrs. Luan stepped toward

the door; but Dora forestalled her, and locking the door, took out the key. Mrs. Luan looked at her with insane fury in

—but you'll rue that 😲 Dorn did not heed the threat then; but how

she remembered it later! "Aunt," she said soothingly, "what ails you? I am quite willing to ring for Fanny." "Do if you dare!" angrily, exclaimed Mrs. Luan. Then she added, more gently, "What

is it to me?" "Look!" soothingly said Dora, "and see

how well Eva seems now." "Why, so she does I" exclaimed Mrs. Luan converted with suspicious facility; and do you know, Dora, I think I shall go to bed." "Do, aunt, it will do you good; "and Eva

is falling asleep." Mrs. Luan yawned, and looked very sleepy as she rose and left the room.

Eva was falling asleep, as Dora had said. her parted lips. "I suppose it was the storm frightened her," thought Dora. And lest Eva should waken again, she sat down by her and ing of the rain. And as she sat thus, Dora was startled at hearing her name uttered by Mr. Templemore's voice in the room below. read its meaning—but she did not.

She rose, she opened the door, and listened. "Conclude!" she ejaculated; "dear me,

case. "For God's sake! what is it?" he exclaimed; "Eva is ill again!" "No! no!" eagerly replied Dora, unlocking the door, and going down to meet him; "she was a little feverish, but she is fast asleep

The color returned to Mr. Templemore's pale face, and he breathed a sigh of relief. "Thank Heaven!" he said: "Mrs. Luan frightened me.

now.

Dora had come down with a light in her hand. She still held it as she stood on the last step of the staircase, and Mr. Templemore saw the troubled, startled meaning which came to her as he spoke.

"Did you not send her?" he asked. "No," she answered. But the confusion of her denial did not escape him. Without saying a word, Mr. Templemore rang. Dora thought it best to begin an explanation.

"I believe—' she said—but the words had scarcely passed her lips when the door opened abruptly.

CHAPTER XXIX.

"SHE'S very cunning, is Dora," thought Mrs. Luan, as she left Eva's room; but I am

more cunning than she is, you know." And with a low laugh of triumph at her own sagacity, she went down below and joined Mrs. Logan. That lady stood alone, and in the dark, in Dora's sitting-room, waiting impatiently for the tokens of Mr. Templemore's

"Mrs. Luan," she angrily whispered, "it must be all your invention. I have been here this hour, and Mr. Templemore is not

"But he will come, and Dora will come down to him when Eva is asleep—and I say John would not like it.' Repeated assertion is like the drop of water

whose ceaseless splash wears out the stone beneath. Mrs. Logan was convinced, and though she stayed to have ampler proof, she did not need it. Still, Mr. Templemore came not.

be a light in his study.' Mistrust, feigned or real, held Mrs. Logar "Mrs. Luan," she said, "if ever Mr. Tem-

to-night, I'll-I'll make you repent it as long as I live!' And she did not stir. Mrs. Luan laughed at the folly of the

woman who thought that she wanted to betray her to Mr. Templemore. "Then I'll go and see," she said, carelessly, She went, and did not come back. At first Mrs. Logan waited patiently, then she got

French window, she entered the garden. It was raining fast, but Mrs. Logan did not mind the rain. She looked at the window of Mr. Templemore's study. A calm steady light was burning there, and showed her his bending figure. But as if an enchanter's summons had suddenly disturbed him, he Templemore through the muslin curtains.

"He's calling Dora," said Mrs. Luan's voice in the darkness. "Do you hear him? She'll

sorrow, obeyed the call. "Is it not glorious!" cried Mrs. Luan. stamping in her glee, "to be thought a fool

Florence did not answer-she could notshe felt stupid with amazement and grief. She had still doubted, but now she saw it. If she did not love Mr. Templemore with romantic affection, if Doctor Richard would ested, but real. That love, such as it was, now stung her to take such revenge as the

now; lead the way, and mind you never tell him. "No, no," said Mrs. Luan, laughing.

Never fear, Flo, I shall never tell." She led the way as Mrs. Logan bade her and whilst she turned into the garden path opening the door of the school-room, burst in clothes were dripping with rain, her face was pale as death, her eyes sparkled with jealous

"I beg your pardon," she said, with a short laugh. "I am very rude, I know but I forgot something here—a handkerchief, I believe -and so I came back for it. So sorry to interrupt you, Mr. Templemore-and you, too Miss Courtenay, but I could not help it, you

unexpected appearance, her looks, her tones were both menacing and mysterious. "Florence, what is this?" at length asked

Mr. Templemore going up to her. Mrs. Logan laughed in his face.

Miss Courtenay," she said; "but I really could not help it Mr. Templemore-beside, it was raining outside, you know." Mr. Templemore could not believe his ears.

Logan's pretty face, though habitual goodhumor concealed it, was visible to him; the low brow, though so fair, the sensual mouth, though so lovely, the ungenerous countenance that could look so sweet, were all revealed to him in one moment, and they filled him with mingled anger and grief. There was resent-

"Florence, this is too much—this is too "So I think," replied Mrs. Logan. nodding

at him-"so I think," and she nodded at Dora. On seeing Florence enter, on hearing her first words, Dora had felt stunned, but now indignation roused her. She went up to Mrs.

Logan, and in a low, even voice, said: "Mr. Templemore came here to see his sick child; may I ask what you conclude thence? She stood before Mrs. Logan pale and somewhat inperious, but also looking as much beyond the reach of anything that could sully her honor as a regal lily on its stem. And as she spoke, she laid her hand on Mrs. Logan's watched patiently, listening to the low rush- arm, and she tooked down in her face with a glance as proud and clear, that if Florence had not been very blind indeed, she must have

> Miss Courtenay, I conclude nothing; only 1 do hope that your future husband, whoever he may be, will conclude nothing either from these midnight meetings."

> On hearing this insult from the woman who had helped to send her brother to an early grave, Dora drew back and smiled with utter scorn; but the smile died away on her lips as the door opened, and answering Mr. Templemore's ring, Jacques and Fanny appeared on the threshold. For on seeing them Mrs. Logan laughed aloud; now, indeed, she held her revenge!

"Good-night, Mr. Templemore." she said in French; "I am sorry I interrupted your conversation with Miss Courtenay; but I am going away, so you will both have plenty of

She laughed scornfully, and left the room in a glow of vindictive triumph. Jacques and Fanny had both heard her; she had had revenge. But she started back as she crossed the threshold, for she found Mrs. Luan, who had evidently been listening, and perhaps, too, waiting for her outside the room.

"I promised to see you home," said Mis. Luan, grimly, and I'll keep my word. I will. —I will—are you ready?"

"No!" sharply replied Mrs. Legan and going up to Miss Moore, who was coming down the staircase, having left the drawingroom in terror of the storm which was then

rolling above Les Roches, and she said litterly, "I have news for you, Miss Moore." Mrs. Luan saw them enter the dining-room togetber, and stood awhile looking after them ; then with as black a face as she had ever worn, she entered the school-room. Jacques was gone, but Fanny stood by Dora, who had sat down on a chair by the table, pale as death, and leaning her forehead on her hand.

"Miss Courtenay," said Mr. Templemore in

a tone of much emotion, "Mrs. Logan shall apoligize and retract. You shall have the fullest satisfaction!" But Dora did not answer, or seem to hear

him. She sat with her eyes fixed, her lips blanched. "Disgraced!" she said in a low voiceinsulted and disgraced!"

"On my word, on my honor, you shall not suffer!" he insisted, with some energy. "There is no atonement you can suggest which shall not be made to you for this! "Atonement!" she repeated; "there is none.

Oh! Mr. Templemore, your coming here has undone me!' But he could not believe it-he would

"Who dare suspect you?" he asked, reddening with indignation; "you!-you, Miss Courtenay !- it is impossible!" She did not answer-she could not argue. She was stunned with a blow so cruel and giany, powerless-her head sunk on her bosom, her

arms fell down by her sides, and if Mrs. Luan had not supported her she must have fallen. "I cannot bear it!-I cannot!" she said. drearily. "Oh! my God, did I deserve this?" Her despair touched Mr. Templemore's very heart. Every argument he could think of he used—every regret he could utter he now spoke. But for once he was powerless.

Dorn did not even hear him. "Miss Courtenay," he said at length, with some vehemence, "I tell you that Mrs. Logan must apologize. She has not left the house

yet; I will see her at once." "Mrs. Logan is gone," quickly said Mrs. Luan, looking rather scared. "Gone in this storm?-she who is so mortally afraid of thunder and lightning? Im-

possible!" And as Mr. Templemore uttered the words he looked up sharply at Mrs. Luan. She had spoken with a vivacity which had surprised him; but even as he looked, the startled meaning passed from her face; it became, as ever, dull, cold, and vacant. "I suppose all this has excited her," he thought; and he thought no more, but left the school room at once in search of Mrs. Logan. Mrs. Luan followed him with a furtive look, then, turning almost

tiercely on Fanny, she said : "What do you stay for? Go! go!" She spoke so imperatively, that Fanny obeyed the mandate at once, and went down to the servants' room in some tremor, informing Jacques, in her broken French, that Miss Courtenay's aunt was in a dreadful way about

" Well she may," sententiously said Jacques -" well she may, Mademoiselle Fanny." Mrs. Luan, indeed, was rather stricken at the success of her plan-perhaps that success had exceeded her expectations. Dora sat as Mr. Templemore had left, with her face bur-

ied in her hands, trying to measure the abyss into which she had fallen. But her eye shrank from these dark depths of shame which upon Dora and Mr. Templemore. Her seemed to lie before her. If she could have seen an issue-a road to salvation-but none appeared. Two servants had heard Mrs. Legan's insulting taunt. Would Mr. Templemore attempt to bribe them into silence?-could be do it ?-was it not too late by this ?-had not the story already been told in the kitchen?

and thence would it not spread in ever-widening circles, until it encompassed her like a sea? He had promised to atone. But atonement was not in his power. He was as helpless as she was; like her, he might stand and look on at the disastrous effect a few words had wrought; but the sluices had been opened, and by no mortal power could the waters

be called back.
"Disgraced!" muttered Dora, removing her hands from her pale, distracted face-"disgraced! and forever. Aunt, aunt, I cannot bear it?-I must conquer this or die!" "Dora," said her aunt, clinching her hands

and stammering from the agitation with which she spoke, "if Mr. Templemore does not do you justice-if he does not marry you I—Iwill make him repent it." When our own mood is overwrought and

fusion and dismay of the moment, he had a excited, we wonder at nothing. Dora heard keen sense of horror and disgust as he saw the her aunt, and understood her, but she neither ugly transformation. Even then that absence remonstrated with nor minded the threat. It of moral beauty, which was the want of Mrs. sounded like mere angry raving, and did not

"Then let John prevent it!" " How can I?" asked Florence.

"But how can I come and watch?" asked

Mrs. Logan, doubtfully.
"Oh! it is so easy. I'll let you in by the

She looked so frightened at the thought of discovery, that Mrs. Luan had something to do not to laugh aloud at her simplicity. As if she wanted her plot to be known. Oh! dear, oh! dear, to think how stupid the world was;

"Well," urged Mrs. Luan, "will you come and see ?"

the words " come and see," lured Florence on. "To come and see," to confound Mr. Templemore, to humble Dora, and send her forth like a new Agar, and to outwit that insolent Mrs. Luan, who only thought of her stupid John. Yes, all these were temptations which she knew not how to resist. Yet she seemed to hesitate, and it was with reluctance, with seeming terror that she said:

right, he shall not scold you." "Oh! dear, I hope not," said Mrs. Logan, with a little shudder, and as if she stood in

they had come. Mr. Templemore was grave, on its side. but Florence was all sweet, innocent glee. He would have wished her to go in, maybe, to remonstrate, but Mrs. Logan said the evening was lovely, and asked to walk up and down in front of the house. She felt a particular in- ing, she took the glass and sipped some of its

The child had been good all day, and Mr. Templemore dreaded to be so near her with Florence. No sooner, indeed, did Eva see her enemy than, giving her a gloomy look, she flung herself on Dora's lap, whilst Fido uttered

"And thus they will pass through life!"

She laughed, and looked more amused than vexed; but her quick eyes had gone over the occasionally a flash of lightning filled the school-room, and seen a door which might or court, and touched the little fountain below it out," she thought.

cess, when our schemes are favored to the fulness of our conception. True, that success is more apparent than real, true failure were the real blessing, but we do not know that till it is too late, and we have paid the cost of our

"Cousin Dora," said Eva, "I am going to table as she spoke. give Minna a bath." "Very well, dear, but mind she does not

"Eva," she called, uneasily; but Eva did not reply. "Surely she did not go and give Minna bath near the waterfall," said Florence.

it; and as she saw them, she heard Eva's voice talking far away with Miss Moore. With a sigh of relief she walked back slowly.

tered Dora's.

fact, had dedicated to Dora's use.

in her garments. shortly.

"You will not go down to the study and do

"I wonder where he is?" whispered Mrs. Luan. "Go out in the garden and see if there

plemore learns through you that I was here

and as if to go were not what she wanted. irritated and angry; she did not venture to cross the school-room; but opening the

rose, the study grew dark, then the school-room was lit, and Florence distinctly saw Mr.

come!-she'll come!" And even as she spoke Dora's figure was seen by these two; she had heard, and, to her

and an idiot, and to play them off so! He's clever, and so is Dora, and yet you see!-you have left her cold and unmoved, if she required Deenah, and Les Roches, and money, and its luxuries, to give warmth to her love, still that love existed-not deep, not disinter-

present opportunity gave her, "That will do," she whispered, "let us go

Florence abruptly entered the house, and

Amazement kept them both mute. Her

"Sorry to interrupt your tete-a-tete with

or his eyes. Was this the gentle, playful, Florence, this pale woman whose looks of jealous fury were bent now upon him-now upon Dora? His kitten had now turned into fierce young tigress; and even in the conment, there was a sort of contempt, there was ill-subdued scorn in his voice as he said:

eren startle her. Later, when the secret of eren state was laid bare to her, she remember sad story was laid bare to her, she remembered the words but too well. bought they now suggested was the desperate one-" Justice !- how can he do me jusate out I am undone forever, and he can only look on and see it."

CHAPTER XXX.

THE sound of voices guided Mr. Templemore to the dining-room, and told him he should find Florence there. But though he came to work Dora's justification, he also came in an angry and indignant mood. He still felt both amazed and exasperated at Mrs. logan's insulting intrusion. What right had she to come thus upon him in the most private hours of his life, and put evil construction on his most innocent actions? A wife could not do more, and many a wife would be too proud to do so much. But when he opened the dining-room door-when he saw Florence thrown back in a chair, weeping assionately, and Miss Moore bending pityingly over her, his dark face relaxed even as his heart relented. She was unjust and cruel, the was silly, and heartless, but she was still the woman whom he had loved a year, and whom he was to marry in a few weeks. On seeing him, she started up, and her eyes flashed. "Go back to Miss Courtenay!" she said-

go back !" "You persist in that insult!" he exclaimed. "Florence! Florence!" he added, angrily. more calmly. "do not !—think of Miss Courhenay's position, and do not!"

You think of her, Mr. Templemore-

think of her !" And why should I not think of her?" he asked, with much indignation : "why not, Mrs. Logan? If you disgrace her, do you suffer for it in the world's esteem? Why, moreover, should I not think of a lady who is under my roof and under my protection, to whom I have amided my only child, and to whose care of

her I am so deeply indebted?" Then, Mr. Templemore, I may as well tell ron' replied Mrs. Logan, stung by the tone in which he spoke of Dora, "that if I consent to mary you after what has passed, you must

gire up Miss Courtenay." "You cannot be in carnest."

-I am quite in earnest, I assure yon." she spoke with a pretty, foolish toss of her little head, which allayed Mr. Templemore's anger, not because he felt tempted to yield to her, but because it reminded him that she was socialdish-namely, so silly.

"Florence," he said gravely, "you thus ask me to acknowledge to you what I must ever deny, for it is not true; and worse still, to join you in giving the last blow to Miss Courtenay's reputation: whereas it is you who, in common justice, must retract and apologize; and she must stay in Les Roches as Eva's govemess-she must, if it were only for her justitication.

Mrs. Logan laughed ironically. "You must think me foolish indeed." she said, nodding at Mr. Templemore, "if you think I will put up with that. No, Mr. Templemore, Miss Courtenay shall leave your house to-morrow—to-morrow, do you hear?—
or you have seen your last of me!

He looked at her incredulous, amazed, and

indignant. "How basely you must think of me!" he said in great scorn; "why, even if I were as guilty as you think me, I could not act so without dishonor-I could not turn out of my house the girl whom I had disgraced, without adding a second betrayal to the first. Innocent or guilty, Miss Courtenay shall stay in Les Roches!

"Then you confess it-you prefer her to me!" cried Florence-" you confess it!"

"I prefer justice and honor to you, as I would prefer them to my own life," he vehemently replied. "But, Florence," he added, more calmly, " let us drop this. Once, for all, believe me when I tell you, that I have no feeling save regard and friendship for Miss Once for all believe me when Courtenay. tell you that she is a proud and reserved girl, incapable, I will not say of wrong, but of the mingled lightness and folly you so gratuitously lay to her door."

Mrs. Logan was staggered. But the feivolous and the weak are incapable of greatness under any of its many aspects. Ask them not for strong love, for generous construction, or pare, simple faith. In vain Florence had known Dora from her youth, and Mr. Templemore for the last year-her standard for judging them was herself, and this was neither rigid nor lofty. If she had been a poor girl, she could have flirted with a rich man in the hope of supplenting another woman, and for the mere gratification of her vanity; and if she had been a rich woman, she would no more have scrupled sacrificing a poor girl to her amusement, than Florence Gale had scrupled sacrificing Dora Courtenay's brother to her interest. Nobleness and truth were not in her, and she could not conceive them in

"What brought Miss Courtenay down to the school-room?" she asked mistrustfully.
"I called her." "And what took you there Mr. Temple-

"I went thinking Eva was ill," he gravely

"And what made you think Eva was ill?"

she persisted. "I suppose she sent for you?" Mr. Templemore's dark eyes flashed. Mrs. Logan," he said, "I do not ask how

and why you came to Les Roches this evening. I suppose I have faithless servantsspies on my privacy, who can be seduced from the duty they owe me. These are questions I scorn to put; but I ask this, will you have faith in me?"

"Not if Miss Courtenay stays, Mr. Templemore."

He looked troubled and much moved. "Florence, I never knew you to be cruel and relentless; you are a woman, have some feeling for another woman-have some feeling for me, and do not lay upon me such an alternative."

His voice was tender and plending, but Mrs. Logan could not, or would not, understand its real meaning. She only felt that Dora was in her power at last, and she would show

"Let Miss Courtenay go," she said.

ask for no more." "Then you are resolved,"

"Quite resolved." For a moment he looked at her in grave and silent displeasure; when he spoke, it was

"Be it so: but remember, it is your doing, not mine." "Oh! I am quite willing to assume the re-

aponsibility," cavalierly replied Mrs. Logan. "Remember that if we now part forever, it is you who break your pledge to me, not I who violate my promise to you.."

He bowed gravely then left the room, without adding another word.

Mrs. Logan remained stunned at the consequences of her own act. To the last moment she had thought that Mr. Templemore was yielding; to the last moment she had felt convinced that he neither dared to give her up, nor had the power to do so. She had never imagined that he would thus take her at her; CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

The subscription for the new Catholic University of Lille amounts to about \$1,284,-

Twelve clergymen are said to have with-drawn from the Church of England within a month to join the Church of Rome.

Invitations have been sent by Mgr. Tripepi to the representatives of the Catholic press to form a deputation which shall congratulate the Holy Father on the first anniversary of his election, February, 20th, 1879.

A German paper of Cleves exposes the outrageous religious liberty by which Catholic soldiers in that section are compelled by the military authorities to attend the Protestant Church.

THE SEE OF OLINDA, BRAZIL.-We read in the Apostolo of Rio de Janeiro that the Chapter of Olinda, has, by a majority of eight votes out of fourteen, elected to the vacant See the Vicar Capitular, the Rev. Jose Joaquim Camello de Andrade.

BANISHED .- A community of French nuns who were engaged in education at Paderborn, Germany, have received notice to leave. They conducted six girls' schools. The charge of these will now have to be assumed by the municipality, which will involve a considerable addition to the city taxation.

A good illustration of the spirit of Catholic charity is seen in the fact that during the past year the Sisters of Charity at Bremen, termany, have nursed over 251 patients, nearly all of whom were Protestants and Jews. Their work involved 4,135 night watches, and 4,220 day attendants.

His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. has written a very consoling letter to Right Rev. Dr. Martin, the exiled Bishop of Paderborn, in which he praises him and his priests for their undaunted courage during the present persecution, and expresses also his great satisfaction at the Christian fortitude displayed by the entire German clergy and laity.

PROGRESSOF THE CHURCH IN DENMARK .- The Church continues to make steady progress in Denmark. At Copenhagen, the capital, a new college, boarding school and Catholic free-schools have been established by means of the generous liberality of Madame Berling, a wealthy convert to the Catholic faith. A new chapel was also recently dedicated for a Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which is under the dir of a priest and a layman.

SHOCKING TREATMENT OF A FRENCH PRIEST.-A much respected French priest, the Rev. Abbe Rigaud, cure of Moux, in the diocese of Carcasonne, was lately assailed by a certain Radical with an infamous accusuation, and, by the weak partiality of the local magistrates, was arrested, taken to prison, and after several weeks incarculation was brought to trial at the assizes of the Department. The jury at once found the charge utterly baseless and acquited the prisoner, as in fact no evidence was offered in support of the foul imputations made against him; but there is no compensation to be made to the priest for all the sufferings he has so innocently undergone, and for the abuse and obloquy heaped upon him in the vile democratic newspapers of the

locality. THE MOTHER OF THE POSTIFICIAL ZOUAVES .-Last week there died at her residence in the Rue Notre Dame des Champs, Paris, in her seventieth year, the Viscountess Jurien. cousin of Admiral Julien de la Graviere. The Viscountess had devoted the whole of her large fortune to charitable Mr. O'Donnell said there had been an infringeworks. Independently of her charities to the ment of the law, and the defendant must pay poor, who always had recourse to her in their distress and ever found a relieving hand, she sought out herself the cases of les paucres hauteux (the bashful poor), and gave them such substantial help that many owe to her their rehabilitation in society. Her alms to the churches and religious societies were also un- plaintiff, having been sworn, stated that she and provided with a letter from a French num bounded. The Viscountess followed the was married to the prisoner before the regis- she left Albany for Europe. The nun's family Papal Zouaves throughout their campaign, so trar, in Bell street, Glasgow, and she had two name was Laya, and it was through her intro-that she acquired the endearing title of "Mo-children by him. The prisoner denied that ther of the Papal Zouaves," and she showed he was married to the defendant, and stated the house where she found out she was a singer herself worthy of it. Letters were often addressed to her at Rome with that name alone written on the envelope, and she received tlæm.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS .- All the large Catholic cities of Germany have elected staunch Catholics to represent them in the with the police authorities in Glasgow. The the soirce I have mentioned. new Parliament. In Munich, the capital of prisoner was fined in 10s and costs for the Bavaria, one of the two seats was hitherto assault, and he has been committed to jail held by Herr von Stauffenberg, a Bismarkian; henceforth it will be occupied by Herr Reiffert, an out and out Ultramontane, and the other seat remains in possession of Father Westmayer. At Maynnee, Mgr. Moufang, vicar of the diocese, beat Professor Reuleaux, an adept of the blood and iron policy. All along the Rhine the leading cities have elected Catholics to a man-such as the towns of Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle, Dusseldorf Koblentz and Treves; and South Bavaria has almost unanimously declared its preference for Catholics, who represent places like Augsburg, Ratisbon, Wurzburg, Bamberg and Passau In fact, the triumphs of the Catholic party at these elections form a whole lesson of geography, and clearly show the utter absurdity of the assertion of the enemies of the Church that Catholic and Ultramontane are expressions distinct from one another.

P. E. I. School-Law.—A correspondent writing from Prince Edward Island on the new school law lately enforced there, says :--Your readers will wonder how it came to pass that in our Province, in which Catholics are as nine to ten, there should be a Government exclusively Protestant-not one Catholic being in the Executive or in any office of importance. The tale is easily told. Our local Grits were anxious fo obtain power; they had no ability, but they had an abundance of bigotry. The latter commodity was brought into the electoral market. Our city schools, as provided by Government, had long been a standing reproach. Time and again the visitor of schools had said such things of them that might well make a man rejoice that he had no child attending them. The curse of their godless origin had fallen heavily upon them, and Christian parents sought to remove their children from the polluted atmosphere of these "public-schools." The Catholic and various Protestant bodies had erected, and maintaining, schools of their own. This was an eloquent protest against " secular education." Moreover, it was proved before a Parliamentary Commission, of which the present ostensible leader of the Government was chairman, that in many schools throughout the country, Protestant as well as Catholic. religious teaching was imparted. Add to this that only two years ago a petition, signed by 9,000, was presented to Parliament, asking for Catholics the right of imparting religious instruction, and it will be seen that the mind of the people was in favour of denominational education.

But our local Grits raised the "no popery howl; they became the champions of infidel schools, and by working on the loyalty of foiled in their attempt to release their breth-some Liberal Conservatives and on the sel-ren, smashed the windows of the barracks. fishness of others, succeeded in obtaining a majority of members, though not of votes. In so often exercised that the people have bearing history of our Island one of its most come quite familiar with it, and it proves the disgraceful pages will be the one which records the story of the election of 1876.

IRISH NEWS.

THE REPORTED VISIT OF THE PREMIER TO IRE LAND .-- A Central News telegram says :-- We are authorized to state that there is not the slightest foundation for the rumour that Earl Beaconsfield will visit Ireland this autumn.

" Reciprocity" is sought by the Irish bar from the bar of England. English barristers may become Irish barristers, almost for the asking; but the Irish barristers must qualify for the English bar as if they were other people. The Irish want equality; but the English do not " see it." Perhaps the briefless are already to numerous here; or is it that Irishmen are usually so successful at the English bar that the fewer of them the better?

THE RECEST DISTURBANCE IN LAURENCETOWN, -A large number of arrests have been made in connection with the disturbance here on Saturday night last. The accused have been admitted to bail to await their trial at the next Petty Sessions in Gilford. Although shots were freely exchanged between the parties, no one is known to be seriously injured, with the exception of the constable and sub-constable belonging to Laurencetown Station, who received some severe cuts on the head from missiles, which were freely used on the occasion.

A correspondent of the Ulster Examiner gives an account of some serious rioting which took place on Saturday evening, at Laurencetown, between Banbridge and Gilford, on the occasion of a Protestant Sunday-school excursion. There were bands accompanying, and the crowd following smashed the windows of several houses of Catholics, and rather seriously assaulted two of the policemen who attempted to preserve the peace. In Lurgan also there were some disturbances on Saturday night, for which a number of persons were arrested. At PortaGown about twenty persons have been made amenable in connection with the riots at that place on the

THE LATE CASE OF SHOOTING IN BALLYMACARbett.—Further Despositions.—Mr. O'Donnell, R. M., attended in the Royal Hospital on Wednesday to take the depositions of Letitia Horner in the case in which John Quigley is charged with being concerned in the shooting at her on the 4th of August. Mr. M'Erlean represented the accused. The girl Horner, after leposing to matters already mentioned in evidence, said she was injured by the second shot. which was fired by Rooney. Rooney passed the pistol behind the back of a girl named O'Neill to the prisoner Quigley, but she could not say what Quigley was doing behind her back. In answer to Mr. M'Erlean, witness said she saw Douglass, who was examined that day in the Police Court, in the mob clodding. The depositions were perfected.

Ix Belfast, the fountain head of Orangeism, it would seem as if the magistrates were sternly bent on crushing out "the Order" and frowning it down in every possible shape :- At the Belfast Police Court, before Mr. O'Donnell, R. M., and Mr. Orme, R. M., Matilda Fay, licensed dealer, was summoned by Head Constable Abraham Goff for "that she, being a person licensed to sell spirits, wine and beer by retail, did, on the 12th day of July, 1878, suffer to be displayed from her house and place of sale a decoration, namely, girls were befriended there by the Catholic an Orange arch, said decoration not being the known and usual and accustomed sign of post of organist in his cathedral. Her crystaline such place of sale, contrary to the section of 6th and 7th William IV., Chap. 38." a penalty of £2.

CHARGE OF BIGAMY IN MONAGHAN .- At the Monaghan Petty Sessions, on 13th August, a don morning paper. A short account of how man named Wm. Gregory was brought before she got there may be interesting. With about the magistrates, on a charge of assaulting his | £80 in her purse, the product of economized wife Jane Gregory, the day previous. The salary, a concert and a present from the bishop, that he was married some years ago to a in the Autumn of 1868. Mgr. McCloskey had woman named Cherry who resided in Augh- advised her to perfect herself in Paris as an nacloy, in the County Tyrone. Head-Consta- organist, and promised to keep her place for ble Haverty, who conducted the prosecution her at Albany. At her journey's end she fell for the assault, now applied that the prisoner ill with typhoid fever. Her funds were low be committed until he would communicate and things looked dark, when she was taken to until inquiries are made.

ULSTER RIFLE ASSOCIATION .- The very popular competition for the military breechloader prize on Wednesday brought out a large number of members and a close contest took place It was won by Mr. Murray, the most successful of the younger members, using the Martini-Henry vifle, and allowing points to the Snider. Conditions-Five shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards, military breechloading rifles; Sniders to receive six points. The scoring was as follows :- James Murray, the challenge prize; 200 yards, 21; 500 yards, 21; 600 yards, 19total, 61. H. Thynne, first money prize; 200 yards, 21; 500 yards, 16; 600 yards, 13 (six points)—total, 56. D. Allen, second money orize: 200 yards, 17: 500 yards, 17: 600 yards 11 (six points)-total, 51. A match at the Kinnegar, next Saturday (Ulster Rifle Association Juniors v. Belfast Rifle Club), is looked forward to with interest.

THE RECENT DISTURBANCES AT PORTADOWN-TWESTY PERSONS ARRESTED .- Owing to the exertions of the police the following persons have been arrested, under the personal direction of Sub-Inspector Hayes, in connection with the riot upon the Fifteenth :- James Watson, Wm. Vernon, James Stewart, John Adams, James Bunbury, John Campbell, John Russell, Irwin Mathison, John Watson, Isaac Watson, John Boyd, John Russell, sen; Thos. M'Conville, Waters, M'Auley, Rooney, Ferguson, Hanna, Peel, and Allen. These last seven are charged with beating a woman named Anne McGowan (a Catholic). lad named Greenaway, who was supposed to have given information to the police, was beaten on Saturday morning by a young man named Hyde, who was arrested for the offence. The prisoners were admitted to bail by Captain Whelan, R. M.

"LOYAY" ORANGE SPORTS AT LURGAN .- On Saturday evening last the "loyal" Orange brothren of Lurgan gave a proof of their respect for law and order constituted authority n a very striking manner. Numbers of the brothren assembled in Queen Street, and as there was no luckless Roman passing on whom they might try their hands they began a little "too-roo" among themselves. A loyal Le:o from Dollingstown loudly cursed the Pope. His comrade told him to hold his tongue or the police would take him, but he turned on his pacific friend very fiercely, and they began to fight. A few of the police came on the scene and seized on the combatants. The loyal mob attempted a rescue, but more armed police advanced and the prisoners were borne off to the barracks. The mob, This is a fair specimen of Orange mob-law necessity of completely stamping out disloyal, lawless faction.

RIOTING IN LURGAY-ATTACK ON THE POLICE Barracks.—About half past ten o'clock on Saturday night, 17th August, a man named Lauder, who works in the garden of Mr. W. Beil, Holywood and Lurgan, became excited sketches of Dublin streets and squares in in Queen Street. Ballyblough, and by his sin-cere auathemus against the Pope succeeded street and the old Irish House of Commons in collecting a mob of some hundreds. Constable Kelly and Sub-Constable Christal, the only police in that peace-loving district, arrested Lauder, when the crowd rescued him. consulted Mr. Gilbert's interesting history of the metropolis before he set about his work. rescued. The police made a third attempt, and succeeded in carrying off their prisoner and lodging him in barrack. Meantime the stones were falling like hail, inflicting more injury on the sympathizers than the policecutiing many of them about the face, nose, and head. The constables were severely handled. Christal suffering most; but, on inquiry to-day, I learn they had a most Providential escape. The windows of the barrack equestrian statue of King William. were all smashed; but, no doubt, the rate-paydential escape. The windows of the barrack ers of Lurgan will pay the piper, no on his majesty in old times, Mr. Wheeler matter who dances." Yesterday morning the says that a painter was once employed at prisoner Lauder was brought before Mr. Hancock, J. P., who remanded him to the Petty Sessions. Yesterday evening the following ed this task, he fastened his pot of paint to prisoners—William Myles, Moses Hamilton, the statue, which presented a "grotesque John Hughes, John Uprichard, William Teds spectacle" the next morning. This is a ford, and John Andrews-were brought before a special Petty Sessions-Captain Whelan, R. M., presiding-and all except Hughes, who M, presiding—and all except Hughes, who daubing, was assiredly not to "whitewash was admitted to bail, remanded to the Petty poor king William of his glorious "memory Sessions, bail being refused—Utster Exem-

THE BISHOP AND THE OPERA SINGER.

HOW MME. ALBANI WAS HELPED BY LISHOP M.CLOSKEY.

[From the London Truth.]

Miss. Albini is a hard worker. She was p her the stuff whereof prima donnes are made. When she decided to burn her ships, in 1869. she was poor and unknown in Europe, but show himself friendly. Her disposition led her to follow, without interested motives, the advice of worldly-wise Solomon. There is a large fund of friendliness and clannishness in intensely grateful for services rendered her. Her life before her marriage was simple. .

In tracing Albani's path to eminence, it will be found that qualities derived from France and Scotland enabled ber to follow it with success. This is how she came by them:-Her mother was a Scotch-Canadian named MacCutcheon, a Presbyterian, I understand. who made a love match with a poor but respectable young man of French extraction. His family were musicians, father to son, in the back settlements of Chambly, the last intrenchment of King Louis 8 troops in Canada. Here the diva was born, and here her mother died. Had she lived, her daughters would have remained among the Scotch kindred, and as day pupils. In the evening their father taught them the piano and organ, and prepared Emma to sing in the convent chapel. She was very near becoming a numin her sixteenth year. To draw her out of this current Mr Lajeunesse moved to Albany. He and his Bishop McCloskey, who named Emma to the voice attracted, when she sang in the choir, Protestants as well as Catholics; but nobody ever thought of her going on the stage. Albani first discovered she would shine as a lyrical star by accident in Paris. The discovery was made at the house of a correspondent of a Lon-

Falling in there with non-professional connoisseurs, a burst of applause greeted her first song. A great future was predicted. There were Americans present, who advised her to study with Duprez, and the hostess, an Irish lady, took her up breast high. The latter in the Spring following, to force French critics to notice the young Canadian, who by this time had got well into training, invited the Chinese ambassadors to a Patrick's Day party to hear Mlle. Lajeunesse." Anson Burlingame hardly suffered them to go anywhere, which stimulated curiosity about them. The 17th of March soirce was an event the newspapers were glad to mention. The Temps, Gaulois Liberte, and Gazette de Cologne, were full of Mile. Lajeunesse. Thus, without suspecting it, the Cousins to the Sun and Moon were made the accessories of her and Mile. Paule Gayrard, a pianist fresh from the Conservatoire with a first prize. Albani was that evening a very thin girl, with a laughing, ingenuous countenance, and immense polished forehead, which she made no attempt to lessen by drawing over it her hair. Musical critics said she had the voice of a prima donna, but a body too fragile to bear the racking wear-and-tear of the stage. Echoing Feyrnet, Azeveda wrote in his weekly Courrier Musical, "Mlle. Emma Lajeunesse, un bien joli nom quand on a dixhuit ans, et qu'on est toute charmante, chanta devant les Ambassadeurs Chinois et d'autres personnes celebres chez Mme.—un air de Lucia, 'la Romance de la Rose, et des ballades ecossaises avec la voix la plus pure, la plus vibrante, et un gout excellent."

While her laurels were fresh Mlle. Lajeunesse gave a concert to raise funds to push on to Italy. Fashionable society patronized it. Americans paid twice and thrice the money asked for tickets. With the proceeds and a letter from Duprez in pocket, and a chaperon at her side, the Canadian girl started for Milan. Lamberti, at the first trial of her voice, hailed in her a rising star, and received her into his class. She remained his pupil nine months, and worked with Scotch perseverance. In 1870 she met in Italy Bishop McCloskey, on his way to the Council held to proclaim the Pope's infallibility. He was aghast on learning that his protege was not returning to the organ loft in his cathedral, but preparing for the lyric stage. However, on hearing she wanted to educate her brother, who is now a priest, and her sister, the good prelate wavered. To keep in memory his pious admonition, and the kind-ness he showed to her and her family, she took her theatrical name from his diocese, giving it, however, an Italian terminal. Mgr. Conroy heard Albani sing in a Neapolitan theatre. He was pleased with the modesty of her de-meanor, and still more with what he heard, of her private life, therefore did he call on her to give her his blessing and repeat his pastoral admonitions. Near the casket containing the queen's pearl neckless and beside a prayerbook sent his sister by the Abbe Lajeunesse there is another casket holding the venerated souvenir of the good bishop.

THE GRAPHIC ON DUBLIN.

The Irish Nation should not allow the errors in the English Graphic's supplement on Dublin the last week to go uncorrected. The excepted, but the notes appended to them contain some curious blunders. Their writer, Mr. Wheeler, would have done well had he That history and the first volume of the history of the Irish viceroys which Mr. Gilbert was spared health to complete, are most valuable contributions to Irish literature, but they arenot as well known as they ought to be, and as usual, I believe, the author derived little pecuniary profit them. Mr. Wheeler in the Graphic guides his readers of course to College Green, and introduces them to the famous night to cover the with far and to "whitewash" the king, and that, having accomplishcuriosity incorrect version of the facts. The object of the surreptitions painting, or rather in any sense of the word, but rather to blacken both, and it was for a time perfectly successfal, as the Dublin street ballad celebrating the achievement is careful to let us know The whole story is so well told by Mr. Gilbert that it may be as well quoted from his pages in correction of the dall mis-statements of the Grapki: -- In 1805, the fourth of November falling

on a Sunday the usual Orange procession round the statue was postponed to the followrighteen before she kad any idea that she had ing day. At midnight on Saturday, the 3rd, the watchman in College-green was accosted by a painter, who said that he had been sent by the city decorator to prepare the statue not friendless. He that has friends should for the approaching ceremony, adding that pressure of work and the apprehension of violence from the people had made him prefer to perform the job that late hour. Having been allowed access to the statue, the artist her nature, and, not spoiled by success, she is | plied his brash most industriously for some time, and on descending from the pedestal he requested the watchman to take care of the painting utensils left on the statue, while he repaired to his employer's warehouse for some materials necessary to finish the decorations. The night, however, passed away without the return of the painter, and on Sunday morning the whole statue was found completely covered with an unctuous black pigment, composed of tar and grease, most difficult to remove, the vessel containing the remains of the compound being suspended from a kalter round the king's neck. The act caused the most violent excitement, but its perpetrator, fortunately for himself, was never discovered and the affair was chronicled in a Dublin street not been sent to the Sacre Caur at Montreal | ballad to the tune of the old Irish jail sorg. "The night before Larry was streehed" :--

The night before Billy's birthday Some friend of the Dutchman came to him, and though he expected no pay lie told the policeman he'd do him; For, says he, . I must have him in style, The job is so wonderful heavy. But I'd rather sit up for a while Than see him undressed at the levee, For he was the broth of a boy!

Then up to his Highness he goes. And with tar he anointed his body. o that when the next morning arose He looked like a sweep in a noddy; tritted him just to the skin Wherever the journeyman stuck it. And after committing the sin, · Have an eye, says he ·Watch, to the bucket.

For I haven't done with him yet." The birthday being now very nigh, And his swadding clothes made

A painter was sent for to try And whitewash the face of the Naro He gave him the brush to be sure, But the first man so deeply did stain him, That the whitewash effected no cure, Faith! the whole river Boyne wouldn't clane

hint. And so he remains in the dirt."

It is strange that the name of the practical

joker never slipped out. There were some Kerrymen in Dublin at that day, including the young Liberator himself and perhaps a cousin of his, popularly known in Kerry as Splinter " O'Connell, with a few wild young scions of the MacGillicuddy and Fitzgerald trees, who were quite capable of the artistic and poetical achievements related by Mr. Gilbert. But plainly Mr. Wheeler's account is a very lame one. It was the Orangemen who attempted to "whitewash" the great king, "black-washed" an inch deep by the anti-Orangeman the night before. The exquisite coolness of the parting request, " Have an eye says he, 'Watch, to the bucket!' " has something in it very like many of the sayings recorded of Mr. Splinter O'Connell. Long before Daniel O'Connell's famous rencontre with Mrs. piddy Moriarity, the Dublin huckster, " vide Madden's Revelations of Ireland," p. 60), his cousin had silenced a similar character in Killarney by similar means. The Liberator seems to have only borrowed and enlarged his relative's rhetorical weapons. Mr. Wheeler makes another mighty odd mistake when he not only accepts unhesitatingly the popular story about the wife of O'Rourke leaving him for Dermot M'Murrough, but also adds that the former's wrong enlisted the sympathy of Roderic O'Connor, and that Catholicism was introduced into Ireland in 1223, when the Pope sent the Cross of Cong to the latter king! Considering the character given of Roderic by the monks of Loch Ce, whose annals have been so ably translated by Professor Hennessy, one would scarcely expect to find him assuming the office of a missionary of Patrick, Columba, or Columbanus. Almost as strange a mistake is made by Mr. Wheeler writing of more modern times in Ireland. Noticing Morningron House and the birth of the Duke of Wellington, he says; "Though the fact of the Duke's family being settled in Ireland for six hundred years was sufficient virtually to make him a true and bona fide Hibernian, still a lamb is not a wolf though it is born in a wolf's fold, as O'Connell used to say. Canning, though not born in Ireland, often repeated the expression. He, at least, never failed to own 'himself an Irishman. The Duke's mother was Anne, eldest daughter of Viscount Dungannon" (Graphie, Aug. 17th, p. 178). It is not easy to make out whom the pronoun "he" at the beginning of the second last sentence refers to. It seems to stand for "Canning," but through a blunder. The Duke was probably meant, although he never failed to speak of himself as an "Englishman." Mr. Madden, in his interesting "Revelations of Ireland before quoted tell a story of an Irish gentleman who, hearing the Duke at a public meeting in London more than once in his speech refer to himself as "an Englishman," remarked, ""The duke reminds me of to an end in 1881. Is that true?" Grandulaa countryman of ours—a poor peasant I met in America. I said to him, 'Hallon, Paddy!

over to be a native!' The Wellesleys came to Ireland in 1172, but not many are I think, aware that the Duke of Wellington had O'Brien blood in his veins, and was, as the French President is, lineally descended from Brian Boroihme-i.c., Brian of the Tributeswho gained the battle of Clontarf in 1014. This is no piece of pedigree-making. The descent of Wellington from the Irish king is as well authenticated as that of Queen Victoria from William the Conqueror, and John O'Donovan and other great Irish scholars tell us that the MacMahons of Clare lineally descend from Mahon O'Brien, King of Munster in 1114 (great grandson of King Brian), who granted Cashel town and its environs to the archbishops of that see. The posterity of Mahon O'Brien adopted the patronymic and became MacMahons of the territory of Corcabhaiscin in Clare. The real name of the French Marshal, according to English or French notions, is O'Brien, and he and the Iron Duke are or were certainly no lad representatives of the warlike Princes of Thom-

FOREIGN NEWS.

A Semlin despatch states that Russla advised Servia not to disarm, and promised to continue her subsidies to Servia.

The Turkish troops and Albanians in the neighborhood of Mitrovitza and Novi Bazar are rapidly sending reinforcements, which are said to include a large force of artillery against Gen. Szapary.

A Constantinople correspondent hears from a trustworthy source that the Russians at Kustendje, on the Black Sea, are again among the batteries which they dismantled a month ago, and orders for the departure of the Hussian troops have been countermanded.

ATHENS, Sept. 11 .- The soldiers on furleugh are ordered to rejoin their regiments immediately. The Government announces that the measure is merely precautionary. The official journals say it is necessitated by important reasons.

The elections to the Spanish Provincial Councils, so far, indicate a large Government majority. The Coalesced Oppositionists have been successful in the Provinces of Almina and Barcelona. The Diario announces that a conspiracy has been discovered in Seville to establish a Federal Republic. Several arrests have been made, and important papers

seized. A Vienna despatch says, although recent announcements as to the intention of General Phillipovich to send back his cavalry in consequence of the scarcity of fodder had somewhat prepared the public mind for a retrograde movement, yet the news that the headquarters is about to retire to Brod has produced almost a bewildering effect.

A Pesth despatch says there is much depression here in consequence of the determined resistance of the Bosnian insurgents. Hardly a family in Posth but has some metuber in the army, and the list of killed and wounded lengthens daily.

As soon as the Russians vacated Tekekmedje, Echataldja, and Derkos, Baker Pasha will complete the defensive works on those lines and commence the construction of another line of defence nearer Constantinople. The Bussians are preparing to evacuate Erzeroum.

The official Abend Post confirms the report that only a part of the headquarters of the Second Army Corps will be transferred to Brod, and that Phillipovich will remain at Serajevo-

The Bourse was much disturbed to-day by the news of the intended transfer of the headquarters of Phillipovich from Serajevo to

The Passe this evening announces that the head-marters of the second army corps only will be partly transferred under the command of the representative of Phillipovich, and will remain in Brod until military operations on the bank of the Save and in North-eastern Bosnia, are concluded, and that Phillingeich will remain at Serajevo.

A Berlin despatch says the Conservative the journals show great vexation at the result of election for officers of the Reichstag, which signally exposes the helplessness of their party. The elections demonstrate that the united Conservatives cannot carry the House against the united Liberals, except with the help of the Ultramontanes, but a reconciliation with the latter seems as far off as ever. If the Liberals act together they can defeat any Socialist Bill, but it is believed that some compromise will be made which will gain the support of the moderate Liberals, and secure the passage of the Bill. Bismarck is expected here from Gastein on Tuesday.

In the negotiations between Bismarck and the Vatican, it has been agreed that the Church shall be ruled in accordance with the Prussian Constitution and the Falk Laws remain in force, but subject to a declaration as to the manner of their execution. A discussion on the terms of this declaration is still proceeding; also as to the return of recalcitrant bishops and the recognition of the priests in the provinces of the Government's

authority. The congregation of Cardinals is examining the question between Russia and the Vatican. It is understood the Pope sincerely desires amicable arrangements with Russia and Germany. The Greek memorandum asking the mediation of the Powers was presented to Minister Cariole on Thursday. Italy will act in accord with the other Powers, but counsels Greece to observe moderation.

PRINTING OFFICE SECRETS.

A properly conducted printing office is as much a secret as a Masonic lodge. The printers are not under oath of secrecy, but always feel themselves as truly in honor bound to keep office secrets as though triple oathed. Any employee in a printing office who willingly disregards this rule in relation to printing office secrets would not only be scorned by his brethren of the craft, but would lose his position at once. We make this statement because it sometimes happens that a communication appears in a newspaper under an assumed signature, which excites comment and various parties to try to find out who is the author. Let all be saved the trouble of questioning the employee of the printing office. They are know-nothings on such points as these. On such matters they have oves and ears, no mouth, and if any fail to observe this rule, let them be put down as dishonorable members of the craft. It is the same in job printing. If anything is to be printed and kept secret, let proper notice be given of the lesire for secrecy, and you might as well question the Sphinx as one of the printers, so that even the secret books for lodges are printed without fear.

The Acadian says: "May the Lord free us from the Protectionist," and the Mail says: May the Lord free us of the Free-Traders."

This from Judy : Seven-Year-Old-" Grandma. Mother Shipton says the world will come No dear; for in the Bible we are told of that day and hour knoweth no man;" etc. Sevenwhat brought you over here? to which he Year-Old-"Ab, but Mother Shipton was & answered, Shure, your honour, I just came woman!"

(To be continued.)

The True Witness.

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

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18.

THE LABOR QUESTION AND THE CHURCH.

The most ominous disturbing influence in the world to-day is the labor question. The contending parties are rapidly approaching one another, and he would be a wise prophet who could tell what the result will be. The ground has changed completely. The old economic question of Labor rersus Capital was a matter of simple discussion between opponents who were amenable to reason; but, for the few past years, the battle is assuming alarming proportions of bitterness and hatred on the one side, and haughty, purse-proud contempt on the other. A real physical conflict, we think, is inevitable. The reason for this conclusion is plain. The rich capitalists, manufacturers, bond-holders, railway presidents and directors, &c., are coalescing more and more every day into a species of money aristocracy, having but one object in view,-to hold their undue privilege in spite of the manifest hardships of the working classes. The disastrous results of this position will be at once admitted, when we reflect how selfish monopolies usually are, and how little sympathy they have for the workingmen, who make wealth for their employers. When capital is banded together in a confederacy of scrip, the chances for justice to the laborer are very small indeed. And that justice must be done to the laborer no sensible man doubts for one moment. The method for arriving at so desirable an end may | plished by violating the spirit of justice. conflict, and be, as they are, miserably inefficient and confused; but something must be offered, and that soon, otherwise we shall have the deplorable sight before our eyes of the And they are not at liberty, for they bone and sinew that have hitherto gone to build up and strengthen nations, combining to tear down the very pillars of legitimate rule and social order. The honest workman in general, keeps aloof from anarchical movements, but injustice and want may drive him to identify with socialistic theories,-those ominous agencies,-the honest cause of honest labor. Here is a wide field for true statesmanship. Consummate prudence on the part of capital,-a just consideration for the rights of labor without infringing upon the rights of capital,-a generous disposition to consider the wants of the workingman,may avert the most terrible catastrophe. But if capital continues callous and indiffer- | your roads, your mines in flames to-morrow? ent, the workingman-the industrious, honest toiler,-will join hands, in his desperation I could allege other and higher motives, but with the enemies of society, and then-and you care nothing for these things. While then! Why, capital will, in such a case, lose there is time, step back into the old honest

individuals never reflect upon and it is this. that the great mass of mankind are able sure to eventually re-act upon the workingman in several ways, nevertheless, success always appears certain from his point of view and he is utterly impervious to reason until such time as hard necessity opens his eyes to the unsubstantial grounds upon which he bases his expectations. The worst of it is that when his eyes are opened it is generally too late to remedy the blunder. Now, the duty of Capital is to study the laborer's point of view, and to see if any settlement can be arrived at satisfactory to all parties. No matter how ignorant demagogues may rave, the Capitalist should remember | thousand fold. Suppose that, to-morrow, you that the workingman is now-a-days disposed to be his enemy. The initiation of reforms must proceed from the employer. He need | then? They will simply carry their coffers to never fear to injure his own interests by doing what is just and reasonable, for, to place it on no higher grounds, he serves himself best who attaches to his interests, by justice and fair-dealing, those who devote their strength and lives to his service. Employees | to frighten them away from the country are never so unreasonable as to remain deaf to reason. If, for instance, there be a solid reason for the reduction of wages, owing to the fluctuations of | in the one case stops the necessities of life trade the workingman will see that perma- in the other. But time and patience effect nent employment at moderate wages is better | mighty ameliorations. A calm, moderate apthan suspended operations and starvation. Why could not Capital meet Labor half way, and seek some adjustment of difficulties dreams of the worthless, lazy beer and balwhich would avert the terrific catastrophe which threatens to-day every nation on earth? A litt e good-will—a little more consideration for the poor laborer, who, if he must labor to live, is a man, with a man's passions and feelings, and a true man's love for his wife and children.

strikes that ever took place in a year.

But this is just the difficulty. The accursed thirst for gold dries up the best instincts of humanity, and the heart of Capital is as hard as the metal it seeks with such unjust avidity. This disposition is the real heart of the problem. Can politicians remedy the disorder? Can mere dead statutes stem the torrent? Can human legislation supply a solution? We answer, No! Then, there is no agency for good in this emergency! Not so fast: friend. There is an agency, perfectly compequestion, and that is the Catholic Church Unfortunately, neither governments nor peoples most interested in this matter will listen to the voice of the only power on earth which knows how to apply a remedy to all human disorders. Some may here say that this is a subject rather exclusively civil and hardly within the limits of immediate Church interference. The answer is simple -there is no question involving social relations or any other, which does not belong, in its last solution or analysis, to the Church. The Catholic Church would settle the Labor question in a month if left untrammelled and free from meddling interference on the part of conceited Jacks-in-office, whose highest idea of justice and right passes not beyond the limits of wax and red-tape. This abominable dead-weight Bureaucracy it is, which ruins every chance of settlement between conflicting interests, which argue to-day with words, but may conclude to-morrow with Gatling guns and petroleum. Let Capital and Labor chose delegates representing their 'interests-let them be sent to a Congress which after discussion, shall submit all difficulties to the Pope, as arbitrator, and our word for it, a new era would dawn for the employer and employed. As things remain at present, the action of one side reacts fatally upon the other, and this again is followed by further defensive or offensive measures and restrictions, which can only have one conclusion-the Reign of Terror, not in one nation, but throughout the great commercial powers of the world. We fancy we hear those wiseacre financiers and Labor Question prophets, who stand agape in admiration of their own imbecile theories, sneering at and poohpoohing such remarks as are here offered, but Bismarck sneered, in almost analogous circumstances, and he, too, is marching to

The Catholic Church will take the employer aside and say to him: - " My friend, I am no enemy of legitimate enterprise, neither do I hold, for a moment, those absurd theories about great wealth which ignorant demagogues tling into the face of Capital. Ability, energy, and brains will always lift a man above his fellows in money, or tame, or good reputation. But the acquisition of wealth can never be legitimate when it is accom-Because your employees are not free, you should not take advantage of them and cut down wages to the starvation point. have no choice. They must either endure your oppression or see their wives and children starve. The different trades and manufactures, all the sources of living, having banded together, with rules and regulations both effensive and defensive, the poor workingman is a slave in everything but the name. Is it any wonder, then, that he eagerly listens to the most foolish theories of those frothy rascals of the Kearney stripe -whose place in nature is the cell or prison hulks-and allies himself to the worst elements of modern society. Is it not better for you to pay fair wages to your employees today than to see your mansions, your mills, You see, I only appeal to your selfishness more in one month than it could by all the courses. Wealth has its obligations as well as its privileges. If you refuse to give, the There is one thing which a certain class of starving workmen will speedily take. Listen

to reason while there is yet time. This intense, popular passion, now unfelt because to take but a single view of a question, though | scattered over a wide space, will soon find there may be many sides to it. Take a strike leaders who will know how to concentrate as an obvious illustration of this fact. It is and organize. If such a calamity be inevitable, put yourself aright before the day of retribution, for, as sure as to-morrow's sun shall rise, a terrific storm is coming upon you. An honest desire to adjust matters is half the victory. Heed the warning!" To the workingman the Church would say. " My poor brother, take care of false prophets.

whom would mislead you to your ruin. I know your sufferings and the misery you the world, and to all written law and to all must naturally feel in seeing your wife and cities. For that end, we must above all children asking for bread, which you have not to give. Give no countenance to wild measures which would increase your sufferings a succeed in your vengeance in destroying all the sources of your oppressors' wealth, what other countries, and where is labor without capital? Those men are often unjust and oppressive, but it is better to bring them to reason by lawful means, such as petition, the ballot-box, &c., than altogether. Moreover, hard times affect Capital as well as Labor, only the latter feels it more, because what only jeopardizes wealth neal to the rulers of the land-an appeal devoid of threats, and disavowing the mad derdash orators of Dutch gardens and the slums of European capitals-will assuredly attain, peacefully and permanently, the end which violence and anarchy might gain for a day or a week at most. For anarchy must be put down with all the forces of a nation, if that nation desire to exist at all. More, if you will-agitate, persistently-cry out-spare not the word of outraged justice and indignant eloquence, but be sure to move within the limits of constitutional and moral restriction. Then you will have the blessing and full sympathy of every lover of humanity."

Can any man say that the above course would not be the wisest and most practical solution of present difficulties? But they will not heed the Church. In that case, unchain the devil of anarchy and destruction and murder, to be repressed by fusilades and executions, and let the storm rage. Perhaps that experience may bring society humble unly it pierced the darkness as, on a stormy and penitent to the feet of its only wise day, we now and then catch a glimpse of the tent to deal with this Labor or any other adviser, the Catholic Church.

CHURCH AND STATE.

The following address was delivered in the Church of St. Jean Baptiste of Quebec, on the occasion of the National feast of St. Jean Baptiste Society,

BY THE REV. P. HAMON, S. J.

Gentlemen,-On certain solemn days, the rulers of the people, in order to show their power, have the military forces of the nation parade before them, they hold a grand review The sights of those many hosts, ready for the struggle, reassures the country and causes the enemy to abandon the hostile projects he nourished in his heart.

On this day also, gentlemen, doth the Canadian people count their soldiers. They show them to friends and enemies alike. They assert their existence as a people, their hopes as a nation, the principles that shall guide them in the path of civilization. To their friends, they show themselves full of manhood and of order, content and free, expanding in the shade of the institutions conferred on them by Great Britain, and that shall preserve their existence as a people. To their enemies, they show their flag, with its determined symbol; " Our institutions, our language and our laws." Pressing around their flag, Canadians make it plain that to preserve that flag they will sacrifice their very lives. They are right, for that standard and its political p ogramme evokes the memories of the past, holds fast the liberties of the present and foreshadows the grandeur and prosperity of the future. Raised, as that flag is now, beside the altar, it represents the twin-force that civilized Canada, the close union of religion with civil society, the only basis of true Christian civilization. Such, gentlemen, is the theme that I shall endeavour to expound to you. In its importance, at all times, to a people seriously resolved on progress, this truth deserves, in our day, the closest attention on our part, by reason of the baneful influences that seek to dim its lustre in our minds, and to give a false coloring to this truth. Now, what is the true foundation of civil society, on what principles must Christian civilization repose, what mutual relations exist between Church and State? That, gentlemen, is a matter that should be most clearly seized by every Canadian a friend to his country and jealous of preserving intact forever his institutions, his language and his laws. Willed by God, who created man with wants and aspirations that require the assistance of his neighbors, society is a divine institution. It should aid him in attaining his future destiny, while conferring on him a legitimate portion of happiness here below. The work of society is thus two-fold. To procure his comfort on earth, and enable him to advance with greater safety to his last end. To that end society proclaims laws that concentrate individual efforts, suppress disorder, punish crime, and by its fostering protection civilizes the people, while developing the intellect, the character and industry of the nation. To obtain this object, the state should never lose sight of an immutable, necessary and infallible text of what is, and of what is not just, of what is good and true, in a word, of all that belits human nature. Where shall society seek that rule? Shall human reason be searched for it? But human reason is not superior to itself, and has not made its own laws. Moreover that reason is too feeble, too fickle, too one-sided to be, at all times, a guide to justice and goodness. Shall we look for it in the collective wisdom of the masses? But the right, that is not to be found in any one of the parts, cannot exist in the whole. Shall we take what is to our own interest and what s useful to us, as the corner-stone of society? That is the govering rule of the brute creation: but it can never be the guide of men, immortal, created by God and for God. It is Sovereign Master of man, who is the true ource of the social state, it is his will that has to be consulted in order to impress an immutable stamp on the laws; it is by the path of true civilization. Acting in the name of God, society will seeme respect for laws, enforce their execution on the conscience of the subject, because it then rests on the source of right and strength, divine authority. Hence it is, gentlemen, all lasting civilization has always preserved a close relation between their motive principles, Authority, and God, who rules the destinies of the world. Divine law, represented by religion, has formed the basis of all progressive societies; the intimate union of the rulers of the people with the representatives of divine authority, the of all true civilization. Thus were founded, and became great all ancient societies. Hear their sages and their legislators. " In order to establish right," says Cicero, "you must ascend to the sovereign law, pre-existent to Providence, that man has been created by a Supreme Being, and is therefore united to That reason that is shared with God is the law that makes of the universe one city ruled by Almighty God. To believe that the robbery, adultery, false testaments would become right according to the present whim of the multitude." [DE LEGIBUS, B.I., Nos. 6, 7, 15, 17,]-Upon this basis of divine will, and upon natural law, Cicero places the very foundation of society,-and its right to claim respect and obedience from the people. In order to ascertain this will, the civil order addressed itself to the religious order. "Our ancestors," states Cicero, "confided to the Pontiffall religious ceremonies, and to the augurs the decision as to all undertakings." Other nations have followed that example. Listen to the words of Frederick Schlegel, in his history of ancient and modern literature, [vol. 1 pp. 24 & 25.]-"The Egyptians," he ays, "were a people of priests; there were it is true, other castes remarkable for their isolation; but with them, all things took rise in the priesthood, everywhere prevailed the spirit and influence of the priest. It was thus also among the population of India. The Hebrews afford us the spectacle of pure theocracy. In our own western hemisphere, among the Etruscans, the sacredotal character prevaded their entire social organization ... The heroic age of the Greeks was equally the result of their sacredotal epoch."-Such are, therefore, the principles upon which stood ancient society. We see there the close and enduring union of the state with religion

While that union lasted, society progressed.

As soon as the corruption of morals and im-

piety broke down that union, decay set in.

Athens and Rome began to decline. Enough

has been said of ancient civilization; let us

approach the new society founded by Our

Lord, and let us see under what condition it

arose and spread. S. II. Christian civilization

spread fapidly over the pagan world. Grad-

day, we now and then catch a glimpse of the sun piercing here the dense clouds, and cast-

ing its brillancy on the surrounding darkness. Thus did Christian society appear in the world, and soon flooded with its light the east and the west. As indicated by its name, this society grew upon the Divine model proposed by Jesus unto men. It took the Saviour for the centre of its social life, of its institutions and of its progress. Jesus, represented by his Church, watched over the birth of Christain nations. It guided their youth, and led them into the path of that great civilization that placed Europe so far above the other quarters of the world. Rome seized on whatever of good was in it, and destroyed whatever of evil had been introduced into it by arbitrariness or despotism always engrained in the man without religion. Rome revived the laws, inspired literature and science, softened the more violent, shaped the character of the people, and by degrees made such character sociable and Christian. Beneath the shade of the cross, under the influence of the Vicar of Jesus, pious institutions arose to the succor of human misery; slaves and artisans obtained their liberty; protective laws guarded the weak from the attacks of the powerful; kings respected their subjects, and saw in them free men, Christians, not to be used for their purposes, but to be guided towards the sublime end assigned by Jesus to Christian civilization. The harmonious development of human energies in order and peace prepared thus the final transformation, and the deification of man after this life, for all time to come. That great Christian civilization was not established without a struggle, you well know, gentlemen. Often the men of God had to stand up against peoples and kings to enforce obedience on the former and justice on the latter. Often have Popes been compelled to protest against iniquitous laws, to avenge the sanctity of marriage, to have restitution made of stolen property, but always coming out victorious in the struggle. That intimate and lasting influence of the representative of order and of morals, gave shape to the new nation. It exhibited to the world the spectacle, hitherto unknown, of a great family of brothers joined together in one faith, one hope, one love, all tending to Holy Church, the old Catholic nations inau- gloried in being a Christian nation when the same good, all gathering round the only centre of light and civilization,-the cross days of the heathen, and whose last word is planted on the rock of Peter, and shewn to the the sublimate essence of Satanic pride. world by aged men, acclaimed by peoples and | Christian people undertook to govern themkings as guides and fathers. "The fact is patent," Mr. Guizot tells us, " the moral and intellectual development of Europe has been essentially theological. Follow history from the fifth to the sixteenth century: theology masters and directs the human mind, all opinions bear the imprint of theology; philsophical, political and historical questions are always considered from a theological standing point. The spirit of theology is in some sort the blood that has flowed through European views....and that salutary influence maintained and enriched the intellectual movement." (Course of Modern History, 6th Lesson.) According, therefore, gentlemen, to the testimony of a Protestant writer, this close union of the Church with the Christian peoples brought forth the new civilization. It created that great Christian republic gathered around Rome, as children round their mothers. For the last three centuries, that meddle with the temporal affairs of the union has been broken. Kings and peoples have chosen another centre of life and progress. We shall soon be witnesses of the result. S. III .- A Christian Nation. It was indeed on this foundation that Canadian nationality has been built up. An almost solitary instance, in modern times, one can study on its history the development of a Christian society from its beginning, putting in practice all the elements of true progress which Jesus gives to his subjects. At the cradle of the colony, we behold the Saviour in the persons of his ministers. He guides the tottering steps of this growing people, gives it laws, settles its social relations and infuses into it a spirit of order and discipline that later on im-God, gentlemen, it is God, the Creator and | parts a healthy and vigorous habit. Church and people work in concert. The Recollet | control to his creatures the remainder of the | claims to-day an honourable place. if not care of the souls, watch over the public morals, and second with all their might the designs adoption of the eternal principles of revela- of Champlain, and point out, in advance, the tion that society must settle the relations of strategical points that are to become centres men to each other, and lead nations in the of civilization: Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers and Sorel. As soon as its forests had human nature, Satan. Society, in outlawing indignation the contrary doctrines that might been removed and its soil fit for cultivation, Rome sends to New France one of those founders of nations, who, forming them on the image of the Incarnate Word, raise them gradually to the summit of human dignity, and make them great Christian nations. Vigorous and persevering in his enterprises, burning with zeal for God and his adopted people, with the humility and fervor of an apostle, Monseigneur de Laval imprinted on that youthful nationality an indelible seal. He filled them with Christian principles, and ministers of God, has been the starting point launched them with a vigorous hand on the great path of civilization. Near the Jesuit College, the first one opened in North America, the Bishop of Quebec founded his do the most uprooting doctrines assault bad the Franks, glorifying in the choice of his seminary. From these two establishments doctrines. Communism, socialism are no went forth all the strength of Canada; illustrious citizens, immovable in their principles, patriotic in their sentiments, daring explorers of the wilderness, founders of new cities, zealous priests, the friends and guides of shall, by modern theory, be thea the right the people, and their defenders in their days and they will reign to ruin and demolish, unof adversity. The old College has fallen. History alone shall have for duty to remind posterity of its labors. But its work still decrees of the people are just, is the acme of lives. Having the cradle of nationality, it nonsense. If right depended on laws made | witnessed the deep roots it had planted in the by the people, or by princes or by judges, | soil, and before falling into ruin, had the satistaction of seeing the growth beside it of a new citadel of learning and religion, where the Canadian youth shall continue to grow in that picty and those virtues that make great citizens. Having fu!filled for very many years his civilizing career, Monseigneur de Laval fell asleep in the Lord, leaving Canada Christian in morals, in institutions and in laws. All the successors of the great Bishop of Quebec continued his work. They maintained, in families, Christian honesty and sim-

plicity; and by the close relations between

the people and their priests, they made the

people honest traders, happy farmers, as mild

as lambs in peace, brave as lions in war, feel-

ing it but natural to perform deeds of the

most astounding heroism. Religious authority

respected as representing the Son of God, aid-

ing man in his deification, watching over the

interests of souls, teaching the rights of God,

the rules of morals and of justice, and when

necessary, opposing measures contrary to

Divine law and the welfare of the colony

royal authority generally lending to reli-

gious action the concurrence of its example

and its acts, and then in the sphere of its own

activity, working out the welfare of the nation,

by encouraging enterprise, journeys of dis-

covery, planting everywhere the cross, and

standing by the cross to defend it against its

enemies; the people submissive and content,

happy in their families, free in their aspira-

tions, spreading out gradually along the St. Lawrence valley into new parishes, building

their picturesque wooden dwellings, erecting

humble churches, soon to be replaced by

more solid constructions whose whitened walls

are mirrored to-day in the waters of the great

river! All those populations, blessed by

God in their families, industrious, daring,

ready to leave the plough for the musket

against the Iroquois or the Englishmen, and

belfry. Such, gentlemen, has been the hisof that Christian colony, and tory first education imparted by the Church to that young nation to prepare it its coming destiny. The day came when the fleur de lis flag dikappeared from New France. The last time it floated victorious was on the heights of Curillon. A Christian hero, Montcalm, held it beside the Cross after the victory, the double symbol of what had produced the Christian civilization of Canada. Soon afterwards, under the walls of the old City of Quebec, the white flag shall be the winding-sheet of the Christian warrior : but the Cross shall remain crect, and save the colony. Delayed in its soaring, but not arrested in its course, the Canadian people advanced in the ways of Christian civilization. Grouped around its churche; and its priests, it waited. It felt itself strong, always disposed to defend the ground work of its nationality, its institutions, its language and its laws, the Ark of the Covenant which England had sworn to respect and keep. She kept her word. To-day Canadians are anew the masters of their destinies. They can freely direct their civilization and shape their own future. What shall that future be, gentleman? Important question for Canadian nationality. Emerged from infancy, the colony is now in the stage of youth. Now, peoples, like individuals, suffer epochs when it becomes of supremenecessity to them not to take a fulse direction, and when no fault should be committed. When both remain faithful to the aspirations that made them grow, youth strengthens the habits of adolescence and prepares the vigor of manhood. The tree grows on its native soil and under the climative conditions that aided its first growth, so only does a people thrive surely by remaining attached to its traditions, to its institutions and to the spirit that gave it life. Otherwise it seals its own doom. The first should be for us the light and guide of the future. S. IV. Anti-Christian and Anti-Social Civilization.—Gentlemen, for three centuries we have seen appear in Europe a lamentable spectacle. Having abjured their mother gurated a civilization unknown even to the selves without God, without a superior and without a Gospel. Human will replacing law, all revealed supernatural human will morals, sole arbiter of the equity of laws, of the interests of the into her institutions and into her laws the people, not knowing or denying the life to come, occupied only with the earth, as if man were an animal created for mere enjoyment here below: all divine authority rejected, the Church ignored, scoffed at, completely banished from all control of human affairs: the people's future placed in the hands of independent majorities, which constitute force and law, that is to say, the right, such is the civpeople. Just as if the body could reject the control of the soul and declare its independence of what constitutes its life. Just as if time had no relation to eternity, and that the to lead man to his supreme end. Such have one can be considered without a thought about the other. Just as if a man could blended helping each other to give to this duplicate himself into two irresponsible beings, the one that of a Christian at home and in private life. the other, that of an atheist in public life, there where his influence is more extended, of the altar and around their glorious standmore lasting, and consequently subject to greater obligations. Just as if God and his to God, who for three centuries has guided providence had the right to regulate the them in the path of true progress. Docile to words and deeds of man in a particular place only, and at particular hours, and that he firm in its faith, Christian in its morals, in should, at all other times, abandon, without its institutions, in its literature, Canada universe, men and things to be manipulated by them, according to the inclinations of the universe, yet among the peoples most their passions and of their whims. Gentlemen, attached to the See of Rome, the most faiththat famous separation between God and man ful to God and his Church. Gentlemen. let can have but one result: it sacrifices God and delivers man and the world to the enemy of Christian civilization. Let us reject with the Church, becomes its own executioner. come to us from beyond the ocean; they Divorced from God, it espouses anarchy and | would be the presage to Canada of decay and despotism. Revolutions are the fruits of ruin. Gentlemen, beside the wonders of the that alliance. Behold Europe! In the exhibition, Paris can shew to the millions of nations without God, what has become of Christian liberties, respect for right, true civilization? Have they not all been trampled under foot? Did not France see the day, when a convention which was the number. and proclaimed itself to be the right, suppress the God of the Christians, and replaced him by a vile courtesan? Did it not declare that property was a robbery, and did it not make a law to kill the nobles and the prices? Asin a tempest, one wave succeeds another wave, so vain words. Paris and Berlin saw them at work. When they shall be the number, not only in the great cities but also in the country, which may happen only soon, perhaps they less the people return repenting to the highest school of respect on earth, the only centre of authority, order and social life, the Holy Roman Church. That is the truth which quite recently a vigorous Catholic, le Compte de Mun, declared to that assembly of demagogues that calls itself France, and pretends to govern without the Church. "No Government can dispense with religious force. No Government has ever been able to raise itself over the ruins of the faith." (21 May, 1878.) That also is the cry put forth a few days ago by that aged persecutor of the Church, the Emperor of Germany, trembling in presence of the socialist attempts. "The people must be brought back to a religious feeling," he exclaimed. A vivid condemnation of the anti-Christian policy pursued in his empire for the last eight years, a chastisement cast by God on a nation that had outlawed him. A forced apology made to the victims who, on the 21st May last, said to their persecutor: "Hundreds of our priests have died, without its being allowed to name successors to them, hundreds of other priests are repining either in gool or in exile, our episcopate is either banished or in prison, thousands of monks and nuns, whose only desire was the good of their neighbour, have had to fly from their native land, and hundreds of thousands of the faithful are deprived of the Holy Sacrifice and of the Holy Sacrament."
(The Catholic Germans to William, 21st May, 1878).—Behold, Gentlemen, what happens in nations without God, without personal freedom, without liberty of conscience. presence of those multiplied defections, did the Church abandon her divine mission? Certainly not. Peoples and Kings have heard her reclaim the rights of God, and point the path of civilization and progress. Hail to out the abyss. Quite recently the lamented the noble flag that Christians have this day

and re-enter on the way of progress. Chris-

white banner of France, near the cross of the | do those questions embrace the whole scope of public affairs? By no means. There are very many others, which concern the soul, the future welfare of the people, and upon which the legislator is called to decide, education, for instance, marriage, oaths, contracts In order to dispose of those questions, what rule shall be adopted by legislation in laws made for Christians? The rule of the Gospel. Who has that rule in keeping? The Church. Who has been entrusted with the right to decide between justice and injustice, truth and falsehood? Who but the Church? Who but the Church alone? The infallible tribunal invested with the fullest authority from the Sovereign Rulerof men. Slat shallalways, therefore, have theright, of inquiring whether in those matters the inalienable rights of Christians are respected by civil legislation. In every case also, Christian legislators will deem it an honor and bind. ing on their conscience to obey that voice which speaks in the name of eternal truth and alone can give to human laws the sanctical required for the obedience of the people. The contempt of this divine authority is the source of all the disorders that are now afflicting modern nations. Hear, gentlemen, the solemn words pronounced by the Sovereign Pontiff, Leo XIII, in his Encyclical of the 21st April. Having enumerated the disorders the Pontiff adds: " We have become convinced these evils have their primary cause in the contempt and rejection of that holy and most august authority of the Church which governs the human race in the name of God, and is the warranty and the support of legitimate authority. The enemies of public order layer perfectly understood that; and that is why they thought that nothing could be more effer. tual in uprooting society than to attack waceasingly the Church of God, to make ker odious and detestable by shameful calumnies representing her as the enemy of true civilization, weakening her strength and authority by repeated wounds, and to destroy the sn. preme power of the Pontiff, who is here below the keeper and defender of the immutable rule. of what is good and just." So far Canada has political life is in perfect harmony with the Church and its doctrine. That alliance has been the joy and prosperity of the country, The family, the basis of society, has remained pure, Christian morals, civil authority, have always commanded the respect of the people because, while remaining fully independen in its own sphere of activity, she has instilled spirit of the Church, which, according to the words of Leo XIII, is the warranty and support of legitimate authority. Thus it is that in a family, father and mother strive in concert to procure the happiness of the children. Their action varies in many points. independent also in certain matters, but united and subordinate to the common end. On which, by modern precept, should always be the mother devolves the care of the family and the interior management of the house; ilization which has undertaken to govern the the husband does not interfere in those details world and rules to-day its destinies. The but as to the general economy themanagement state has entirely withdrawn itself from reli- of the children, their education and their seigion. It igno: es and repudiates religion: it tlement in life, who would dare gainsay his affirms that the Church has no right to inter- right to control, to advise and to blame? Who would accuse him of having outstepped his powers, of having meddled in things outside his influence? Such are, gentlemen, towards each other, the two societies created by God they been so far, in Canada, united, not people a true Christian civilization. Such is the testimony of this day's national feast. St. Jean Baptiste day. It is the spectacle of the entire Canadian people grouped at the foot ard, happy and prosperous; they give thanks the doctrine of Jesus explained by his Church. the more populous of us always treasure up those principles of our the inquisitive who have hastened from all parts of the world, the ruins of its Hotel de Ville, the new centre of action which the nations without God have given to their political life. There they stand, hideous and threatening, soiled by successive revolutions who spent their orgies there. Quite near it stands erect in all its force and majesty the old Basilica of Notre Dame. There during centuries, peoples and monarchs came to adore their God, to proclaim Him as first King of law for the basis of their social institutions. and in repeating the cry: "Christ commands. "Christ reigns, Christ triumphs." The old Basilica awaits the day when France, in repentance, shall return within her wall dip her standard before the Cross and renew the alliance to which she owes her ancient power and prosperity. Behold, gentlemen, the two symbols of social, life the church and the Hotel de Ville Let us suffer no delusion. Every where the people is the same. When the people is withdrawn from the Church, when state desires to do without Jesus and his doctrine, the people instal themselves in the Hotel de Ville and proclaim themselves masters and tyranize. Should force for a while restrain their violence they illumine their retreat with the flames of Palaces and Hotel de Ville, and swear to come back better prepared and in greater strength. God be thanked, Canada does not yet know those horrors, May she never have to suffer them! To attain that end, gentlemen, let us be faithful to our past ... Let us not disturb the base of our national edifice. Our fathers built it on the tomb of that great Bishop who formed Canada, Monseigneur de Laval. They built it on the rock of the Church, let us not place it on sand, or on shifting earth. It would soon crumble into pieces. Let us bear aloft and firmly the banner that resumes our aspirations and our political pregramme, Our Institutions our country, and our laws." I feel happy, gentlemen, in joining with you in your prayer for the prosperity of Canada, the land of my adoption; here have I found all that was dear to me in that ancient Brittany, monarchical and Christian, a people peaceable and laborious, well-disposed towards their neighbours, but jealous of their rights and time honoured liberties, inflexible in their principles, proud of their past, full of confidence in the future; a people attached to the Church, taking it for the centre of their intellectual and social life, loving and respecting their priests as friends and guides, and marching with a firm step in Pius IX. did so in his famous syllabus, the come to plant at the foot of the altar; hail to future code of nations, if they would revive the banner of the St. Jean Baptiste Society. It resumes the past, foreshadows the future. tians, it is true, may differ in opinion on It bespeaks to us the intimate alliance bequestions purely temporal, for instance, the tween civil society and the religious administration of the public funds, the measures to be adopted for the advancement of societyrally to this standard, and carry it on the morrow of the victory displaying the the material prosperity of the country. But always in the way of honor and of Christian

cirilization. Gentlemen, let there be ino apathy, no indifference; that banner represents not a portion only of the country; it is the not a port of Canada even; its device is the greagement that every Canadian should adopt native country and his nationality, our instithis continent fifty millions of men are at work civilizing and founding. Among our neighbours, in the United States, there are, it neighbor, a great number of Catholics, but they do not form a campact whole, organized as as a nation. We, here, we are a million of national banner, a million of Christians resolved on establishing a Christian nation. The Franks were less numerous around Clovis, when they gave themselves up to the Church. and the French nation grew from that cradle Let us leave all in the hands of God and time We also we shall see a great many people along the bank of the St. Lawrence, near the cross and the national banner, and history shall enregister the exploits of a Christian nation, the acts and works of God accomplished by the Franks of North America.

LECTURE BY FATHER GRAHAM.

Is the Catholic Church the Foe of True Liberty and Enlightenment?" - The question ably Answered in the Negative-An Interesting, Eloquent and Exhaustive Discourse.

The Mechanics' Hall was filled in every part on the occasion of Father Graham's lecture last evening. As previously announced, the proceeds of the discourse-which was delivered under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul Society-was in aid of the poor. The out the whole of the Rev. gentleman's remarks no expression of dissent betrayed an antagonstic element. The applause throughout was exceedingly hearty, and the whole of the discourse was listened to with the greatest

The following gentlemen accompanied Michael Walsh, President of the St. Vincent de Paul Society : P. J. Coyle : Thos. Irving. President St. Bridget's Temperance Society; Samuel Cross, President St. Patrick's Temperance Society; Patrick Donovan, President St. Patrick's Benevolent Society: Michael Ryan, President St. Ann's Temperance Society; T. O'Neill, Capt. Kirwan and John McEvenue. Mr. Walsh acted as chairman, and introduced to the meeting

Father Graham, who, on stepping forward, was received with loud applause, began as

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

There is a little humble plant that is marked by two things-a sublime mystery and also the characteristic of an honest race. It has three leaves, and one may be termed softhearted, and the other hard-fisted, and the third bright-headed. You need not be long seeking for the name of that plant-it is called the shamrock. (Applause.) Now, it has got one peculiarity not possessed by any other, I believe, and it is this:

THE MORE YOU TRAMPLE ON IT, THE BETTER IT GROWS

(applause), and I take that, ladies and genlemen, as a fitting illustration of the Catholic Church. (Applause.) From the time she proceeded, pure and perfect, from the lips of her divine founder down to our own time, she has been trampled on by every form of human error and falsehood; nevertheless, she has always arisen more beautiful and attractive by the battle, and with an influence increased courtesy on the part of an advocate of the Church, with her beneficent acts in favor of the convictions of any person that may differ

NOT TO ANY MALICE

on the part of the speaker. (Applause.) We sometimes laugh at the methods in which certain nations make their mode of attack. The Chinese, when going to war, paint upon their banners and shields most hideous faces, they beat tom-toms, they sound drums, they shrick and throw themselves into convulsions. and imagine by those means that they frighten their enemies. The Ashantees fill the woods by night with horror, with songs and shouting, meaning thus to give proof to the hostile forces that they will come to disgrace and defeat. But I have never heard that there methods of warfare scared the British from Peilio, or that they were of much avail to King Kaffee Kalkalli when attacked in his capital by the brave

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

Now, many love all these methods of attack and defence, yet if we were to retort upon and tell them that just as the Chinese battle with their enemies, as the Ashantees try to overcome their foes, so do you in your attacks upon the Catholic Church, they would be, perhaps, rather astonished and angry (laughter and applause). You will see children sometimes take a pumpkin or turnip, scoop out a head, dig a pair of eyes, put a candle inside and a white sheet below, and then, filled with terror at their own work,

TAKE TO THEIR HEELS.

(Laughter.) It is precisely what thousands of persons are doing in our time, however. They erect a hideous and awful figure, and call that the Catholic Church, and shrick with fear to their comrades to take to their growth, they would be quite insulted. If such, then, be the sentiment in the matter, we have to show to-day this : that the Catholie Church is, and has always been, the true friend of true liberty and of true enlightenment; this, I say, is the thesis to be discussed. I shall not dwell at length upon the communication of the Divine mission, nor upon the degree of contradiction and resistonce she received at the hands of the syntgogues, then abolished; I shall not speak of her struggles with the proud intelligence of Greece, which had wrapt its chains around so many a lofty mind, but of her mighty struggle with that empire of blood and iron-Rome. And I take first the individual, for to influence a people or a State you must always so begin. was the state of three-fourths of mankind at this time? They were in the most debased condition of slavery. They could not call their soul and body their own. Some amongst the Romans possessed as many as

TWENTY THOUSAND SLAVES.

an cel-pond to feed his lampreys. So value- whoever he be, was bound to legislate for the less was human life considered, and so debased people. This principle, the speaker held, had strength strength that every Canadian should adopt were these slaves, that their very exist
programme that every Canadian should adopt were these slaves, that their very exist
been always maintained by the Catholic church and love with all the affection he bears to his ence depended upon a caprice of their Church. It was held by one of the owner. It was such a state of matters, pronations, our language and our laws. Upon ceeded the speaker, that the Church had to the world, and the lecturer quoted in defence deal with. M. Guizot, a French writer and a of his statement from several well-known Protestant, says that the Church performed Catholic authorities. De jure gentum, non de wonders in the elevation of that class. It jure natura-the law of the people, not the had been said she did not free them quite law of nature, was what they all advocated. soon enough. Understand, ladies and gen- The speaker next referred to Magna Charta, tlemen, said the lecturer, that nature moves as a manufacture and the Cross and the slowly, and the system had been long and Church. Cardinal Langton had drawn the naturally established. And the Church does

FITS AND STARTS,

nor indulge in that spasmodic philanthropy characteristic of the nineteenth century, nor throw a whole South into at Boston. (Applause.) She acts slowly, divinely, gradually, until she prepares men for that order of existence to which she means to model them. So she took the slave erty during the reign of other English Kings and pointed him to heaven, and as he looked that if he might not be free here, there was freedom somewhere else. The lesson sank slowly into the mind of the poor man, converted to the Christian faith, began to see that that slave was his brother. Then for the and oppressed." Michelet, another Protestant says: "The Church's protection was extend the word charity) was and the time came when the master. known in that mighty Empire. (Applause.) Then as each man began to look on the other as a brother, the barbarism of the system passed away, and the slaves were set further free | Revolution the Church had enfranchised aland disenthralled by the breath of the lips of the Church of God. (Loud applause. That was own, and these were kindly treated. It was a great work of liberation done by the Church. Do you hear of any revolutions there? Do andience was a very respectable, and, proba- you see the skies red, hear the cries of women bly, a fairly representative, one, but through- and children massacred as in the slavery war? Do you see any Sartorius or Spartacus calling on his countrymen to drench their country with blood? Do you see temples of ancient fame thrown down in ruins? No, because there was a power in the Church from God, and she knew you cannot entrust liberty at once to a man who has never known what it is to be free. She did not throw those she enfranchised out into the world with no object, with no purpose, with no means to live, and with no friend to raise and help them: because you know there are agitators like Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison, and

THAT GREAT INTERPRETER Henry Ward Beecher, who sneer at the work of the Church in the world. (Hear, hear, and loud applause.) They wept for the negroes, held your walking-stick in the air and old women of both sexes were breaking before the bell-weather of a tlock, and their hearts over the dear negroes-until when? Until the great war had begun, until the near approach of the South to Washington, and then as the chains fell off the negroes' limbs | ter). This was the way with regard to arguthey fell as an object of war policy, and not as an act of charity (loud applause); and then the negroes were allowed to go forth. If a negro approached to speak to one of those philanthropists, who are all noted aristocrats, what did they do? They summoned a policeman, and the negro was cast into a free cell, in a free country.

The reverend gentleman next alluded to the feudal system which grew out of barbarism, and traced its growth. The North spread itself over Europe, and out of the rush, and roar and turmoil of the waves that rolled over the destroyed empire arose feudalism. His audience would hear said, and would see in books, written by weak-minded persons, on the principle that

" It's good to see one's name in print, A book's a book, though there's Nothing in't."

They would there find charges against the from the struggle, with an energy increased Catholic hierarchy, because among the feudal lords there were Catholic Bishops who had and extended. For the life within her was vassals and armies at their backs. These divine. Now, ladies and gentlemen, in the men, said the lecturer, were of great benefit, course of to-night's lecture, it will be neces-sary to refer to many truths which may be chiefs. The next point was that the Church called naked truths. It would be poor established municipal relations, which mean essentially freedom of Government, liberty of governing oneself without more liberty and enlightenment, were I to insult | interference from higher powers than is legiti- | next | referred to the story about Luther and mate for them to claim. A constitution is

BOTTOM OF THINGS

to see whether they are good or bad. (Applause.) A constitution is not fixed and unchangeable, but must depend on the wants of did that mean that passers-by were the people. The real statesman is not he who not to drink the water? (Laughter.) the people. The real statesman is not he who will not deviate one letter from the constitu- He referred to the inventions of the Middle tion: it is he who legislates for hie et nunc-for now and then. And to whom is this truth due? To the Catholic Church (applause)—to our Bishops. They gave municipal regulations to Europe and to England. (Hear, hear.) This was the foundation stone of liberty. No matter how powerful was the lord of the manor, his vassels were taken under the protection of the Bishop. And gradually that lord became controlled in a manner he could not understand, but he found in time it was the majestic spirit of law-and in law, in its proper regulation,

IS REAL LIBERTY to mankind, (applause.) First then the Church took the individual and broke his chains; then she made him content with his position; then she introduced law in municipal order. Having got so far there was another the Church had to turn to and help-the weakest of humanity, that had been trampled on in every nation; that was the plaything of man; that had no standing in society; that never knew the sweetness of domestic and family life—and that was Woman, and them women who got up on the platform and disgraced their sex by howling about "Women's Rights"—which are generally man's wrongs-those that declaim against the Church and snear at her, ought to remember that it was the Church which made woman what she is-the honor of civilization and the glory of man. (Applause.) After expatiating heels and abandon it (great laugh-ter and applause). If you were to that the Church, by raising woman's relations, on this subject, the speaker went on to show tell them they were children of an elder had introduced the family, of whom a certain number constitute a city. Thus you have Christian nations

AND CHRISTIAN SOCIETY. People could not suppose this elevation was a mere matter of evolution; man could could not rise from the savage by the force of means antagonistic to his own passions; there must be some other inand that influence was to be luence, found in the Church. Again, nations must be held together by certain laws. Whence came these laws? Man could not evolve them. Our law to-day was the common law of the Romans spiritualized. It was the Church, in the shape of its Head on earth, that said to the ruler, "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther," and, to his subjects, "Here are the limits you shall not trespass beyond," thus preserving the balance of power in a nation. Thus we got down to certain principles with respect to government. As a general rule, there was no power save from God. But there was a difference between this power

AND ITS EXECUTIVE,

They could at any time, and for any reason, whether it be a kingdom, or an aristocracy, or

punish these slaves with death. We read of a democracy, or an empire. The power was one who ordered his slave to cast himselfinto the same in all. The head of State, greatest minds that had ever appeared in another benefit brought to England by the attention of the barons to a previous charter granted them, and on this Magna Charta was founded. The barons, however, did not act with strict formality as regards the latter document, and the Pope said the form was vitiated, making them revise it. That was desolation to satisfy a few Abolitionists the explanation of the statement that the Pope had crushed Magna Charta. speaker next, in a masterly manner, reviewed the services the Church had rendered to libdown to the time of Henry VIII. It was the on his bonds, she told him of the God of Church besides that checked the Turkish in-Heaven who came down to earth and became vasion, and had it not been for her efforts the a bondslave for him and for his sake, and standard of the Crescent would now have been floating over Windsor Palace, over the TUILLERIES IN PARIS.

and over the palace at Berlin. Guizot, a Protestant historian, said: "The Church was tended to all; she became the asylum for the weak and oppressed "Macaulay acknowledged her claims, and stated further that before the most every bond-slave in Europe except her the Church that animated the heroid

BRIAN OF CLONTARF. to defend his native shores, as well as the coast of England: it was an abbot of the Church that passed before the kneeling hosts at Bannockburn and inspired them with victory; it was she who inspired the conference of Morgarten, the patriot Tell. The lecturer next referred to "the renegade Saxon monk," who caused the terrible war amongst the peasantry, and to whom one said, "Father, at the last day the blood of these peasants will be upon your soul." Glancing at the reign of Elizabeth, the speaker once more returned to the subject of calumniators. Some or these people, when argued with, referred to the "Primitive Church." It was a most extraordinary Church, certainly, and had its location where people build their chateaux en Espagne. (Laughter.) he jumped over, you need not hold it up any longer, but walk away, and the whole flock will jump over the same place (laughments on the Catholic Church—the bell wether jumped over and all the rest followed. Speaking of "1688." the lecturer characterized William as "a dark, sullen man, bent with asthma, a consummate statesman, a brave but unfortunate General, a man who sought to do the fair thing so far as he was allowed." He was surrounded by vagabonds, however, who controlled his action. He was asked to come to England, to occupy the same position to the Queen elect as Prince Albert did to our Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, but refused. saying he would be King, or nothing. He (the lecturer) respected him for it. speaker next pointed out at length how the revolution was really the re-establish-ment of the old Catholic principle, which had slumbered all the time in English hearts -the overturning of the doctrine of the divine right of Kings. The speaker referred to the present tendency of the age towards material-The telephone was a great invention, no ism. doubt, but of what use unless you can speak sense through it? The tendency of the present age was sense rather than reason. A dog had sense, but a man had the

DIVINE GIFT OF REASON. Reason was not opposed to, but necessary to, the understanding of revelation. The speaker the Bible chained in the Cathedral at Prague. from me; so, if there be anything said that not merely a name—you must go down to The fact that the Bible was chained was used appears to bear harshly, ascribe it to truth and the ment that she prevented her people from reading it. To him it would seem the very reverse. If a cup were chained to a fountain, Ages, during which the people were said to be so dark and ignorant, instancing the lost art of illumination, the art of the old masters, the art of printing and of gunpowder, the not venture to acknowledge that they wish astrological discoveries of Virgilius and to carry into practice the fundamental prin-Copernicus, and the poetry of Dante-all of ciple of their Order,-Protestant ascendancy. which the world owed to the Church. Gali- I need not add more on the Orange question, leo's "persecution" was not sustained because he maintained that the

WORLD WENT ROUND THE SUN.

Hallam, another Protestant historian, said that the Church did perfectly right in saying to Galileo that he might teach what scientific truth he liked; if not in connection with the Bible. And his "banishment" simply meant that he had been sent to see his bosom friend, the Archbishop of Pisa. The consequence of upsetting popular belief in the Bible in that time was most serious and that was what the astronomer was in danger of doing. The lecturer concluded by alluding to the present state of society. Socialism, Communism and Nationalism were now rampant in the four most powerful nations of the earth, and those nations which had been the first and the strongest in their resistance to the true faith-England, Russia America and Germany. In this age of

BOASTED CIVILIZATION.

neither person nor property were safe. He referred to the awful increase of pauperism in England, and prophecied a catastrophe imminent. The following was the lecturer's peroration :- So, through the ages that have gone, moves majestically the Catholic Church, high above the conflicting systems and opposing beliefs which divide the world,-the light of truth upon her brow; her eyes fixed steadfastly upon the sun of Justice, leading, liberating, elevating nations and peoples to a right fulfillment of their destiny here and hereafter. Thus it was in the past,-thus in the present,-thus shall it be in the future until the allotted time comes when she shall hear from her Divine Founder her triumphant justification amid the trembling of the pillars of the universe, and the wreck of worlds (Lond applause.)

At the close of the lecture a very hearty vote of thanks, on motion of Captain Kirwan was awarded to the speaker.

-Most of the staff of the New York Herald

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION-

[From the Canadian Speciator.]

Sir.-Your article in criticism on my last letter to you reminds me forcibly of controversies in years long since past. History repeats itself. I trust, however, that if you permit your columns to be used for the discussion of the various points on which you have criticized my former letter, it will be carried on in the spirit in which it has been com-menced. While you agree with me "in the main in my reading and interpretation of the history of Ireland since the rupture between England and the Papacy," you think that I have mistaken "the nature of Orangeism in Ireland." You proceed to assign reasons, from which you draw the conclusion that Orangeism was "at one time a muchneeded institution in Ireland," although you admit that "the need for it there has long passed away." Why, I would ask has the need passed away? Simply because, to use the language of Macaulay, the vanquished people found protection in a quarter from which they would once have had nothing to expect but implacable severity;" because the philosophy of the eighteenth century had purified English Whiggism from that deep taint of intolerance which had been contracted during a close alliance with the Puritanism of the seventeenth century. Enlightened men had begun to feel that the arguments by which Milton and Locke, Tillotson and Burnet, had vindicated the rights of conscience might be urged with not less force in favor of the Roman Catholic than in favor of the Independent or the Baptist. The eloquent writer concluded his chapter with the expression of his hope that some future historian may be able to relate that " wisdom, justice and time did in Ireland what they had done in Scotland," and that all the races might be blended in one people. It is, however, in my opinion, worse than useless to discuss the Orange question as regards Ireland. That country was conmered by England, as Poland by Russia, and Italy by Austria. The descendants of the conquered people were, as has been the case invariably under similar circumstances, kept in a state of subjection; and were naturally in a chronic state of discontent. The onus probamli lies with you and those who think with you that the "need for Orangeism" would not have passed away fifty years sooner had the measures, which you frankly admit have caused it to disappear, been adopted fifty years earlier. Let me give you another short quotation from Macaulay, which has always struck me as a most apt illustration of the state of feeling in Scotland and Ireland, in both which countries the Celtic and Saxon races are intermingled. In his notice of the battles of Killiecrankie and Newtown-Butler, both gained in the same week, by irregular troops over regular, one by Celts over Saxons, the other by Saxons over Celts, Macaulay gives the following reason for the first victory being so renowned, as compared with the other :---

"The Anglo-Saxon and the Celt have been re-"The Anglo-Saxon and the Cell have been reconciled in Scotland, and have never been reconciled in Ireland. In Scotland all the great
actions of both races are thrown into a common
stock, and are considered as making up the
glory which belongs to the whole country. So
completely has the old antipathy been extinguished that nothing is more usual than to hear
a Lowlander talk with complacency, and even
with pride, of the most humiliating defeat that
his ancestors ever underwent."

Reference is made, by way of illustration. to Sir Walter Scott, whose heart swelled with triumph " when he related how his own kindred had fled like hares before a smaller number of warriors of a different breed and of a different tongue. But the historian proceeds :—

"In Ireland the feud remains unhealed. The name of Newtown-Butler, insultingly repeated by a minority, is hateful to the great majority of the population."

The historian who has done ample justice to the heroic defenders of Derry has endeavored to inculcate sentiments of brotherly ove in the breasts of the still hostile in the old land. But what would be have thought could be have realized the fact that in a new country, where none of the causes exist that led to the old feuds, there should be found men, and prominent among them men neither of Irish birth nor descent, who deem it consistent with their duty as Christians to perpetuate what he himself contempthously terms "a Protestant ascendancy of ribbons, fiddles, statues and processions." I have never denied that Protestant ascendancy, as advocated by Fitzgibbon, Duigenan and Lefroy in Ireland, and by Eldon and Inglis in England, was, if an erroneous, at least a statesmanlike policy. Briefly expressed, it was: "We have got the Catholics under our feet, and we will keep them there." In Canada there is neither sense nor meaning in the institution, as its members do as there is less difference between our views on that than on some other subjects to which shall refer.

With regard to the interference of the clergy in elections, I am not prepared to dissent from your assertion that a Roman Catholic ecclesiastic has it in his power to interfere more effectually than a Protestant. If, for instance, a priest were to refuse the sacraments of the Church to a member of his flock who has acted against his advice in voting at an election, it would operate more powerfully than a sermon by a Protestant minister, a mode of interference more than once practised against myself. The effect of such interference, as I have indicated, would be to void the election; but even although private advice may be more effective in the case of a Catholic priest than in that of a Protestant minister, I own that I do not see how it is to be prevented

You charge me with being "limited in my ideas of public right and justice" because I am unable to discover any justification for "a Protestant or Civil Rights Alliance," and you proceed to announce one of its objects, viz, "to put an end to the wrongs which the poor Oka Indians would have had to suffer." This is a subject which, if I am not mistaken, is before the Courts of Justice. I am wholly incompetent to offer an opinion on the legal merits of the case, but I am not wholly ignorant of the history of the Seminary of St. Sulpice. I have a vivid recollection of the old controversy when the title of the Seminary to its properties was considered doubtful, and when the late Mr. Wm. Walder was deputed by a body of citizens of Montreal some of whom are still living, to bring their case under the consideration of the Imperial Government. I further recollect the negotiations which followed between the Earl of D urham and after wards Lord Sydenham and the Seminary, and which resulted in the Ordinance confirming the title of the Seminary to all its properties, upon conditions, or I should say concessions, on their part, of considerable importance.

charge that the people of Lower Canada were. sunk in degradation and ignorance, for which their clergy were held responsible. I will ask permission to reprint a few extracts from the Pilot of 1845, which expressed my sentiments then, as they do to-day after much greater experience and with more matured indement Let me first, however, give an extract or two from the report of Earl of Durham :-

"I am grieved to be obliged to remark that the 9.1 am grieved to be obliged to remark that the British Government has since its possession of this Province done or even attempted nothing for the promotion of general education. Indeed, the only matter in which it has appeared in con-exion with the subject is one by no means cre-ditable to it. For it has applied the Jesuits' Estates, part of the property destined for pur-poses of education, to supply a species of fund for secret service; and for a number of years it has maintained an obsiduate struggle with the Assembly in order to continue this misunrofor serrel service; and for a number of years it has malutained an obsiliante strungle with the Assembly in order to continue this misappropriation.

It was the Catholic clergy, to whose exertions the French and Irish population of Lower Canada are indehted for whatever means of education they have ever possessed.

I know of no parochial clergy in the world whose practice of all the Christian virtues, and zealous discharage of their clerical duties, is more universally admitted and has been productive of more beneficial consequences.

I know of no people among whom a large provision exists for the higher kinds of elementary education, or among whom such education is really extended to a larger proportion of the population. The piety and benevolence of the early possessors of the country founded in the Senimarles that exist in different parts of the Province, institutions of which the funds and activity have been long directed to the promotion of education. The number of pupils in these establishments is estimated altogether at about 1,000, and they turn out every year, as far as I could ascertain, between two and three hundred young men thus educated."

Such is the testimony of a Protestant noblethe Pilot of 10th June, 1845:-

callon in Lower Canada. 3rd. That their endowments have been altenated and misappropriated, their College having been converted into barracks. 4th. That the Roman Catholic clergy have done everything in their power to promote education. Can any one of these facts be denied? And we would further ask, Have we made a single statement that can be tortured or twisted into an expression of approval on our part of the kind of education given by Jesuits? That is a subject which we have to be discussed by religious papers. * The latter journal the Examinar) professes the greatest liberality towards Catholies, but he at the same time talks of the importance of withholding all legal encouragement to the pernielous and abonimable system of which the Order (Percs Oblats) to which he refers is a part. Now, our charity is, we confess, different from that of our contemporary, but we shall no doubt be charged, as we were by the Guaratian, with being 'tattudinarian.' We have one simple rule for our guidance in these matters,' to do to others as we would be done by. Do the people professing the Roman Catholic faith wish to have their children taught by Jesuits, by 'Frees de la doctrine Chretienne,' or Les Percs Oblats? If so, they are the proper judges, and not the Examiner, the Romer, or the Pilot. The moment these Jesuits seek to farce any individual to send his child to them, then we shall raise our voice as londly galast them as any of our contemporaries. * 'Ve luve asked and we shall continue to ask for the majority of the Canadian people that their religion shall be tolerated, that they, who seldom give offence, and who in this Province have been invariably liberal towards all classes of their fellow-subjects, should be allowed to hold their religious opinions unmolested. * 'Religious bigotry, and that alone, has made Torles of the Baptists and Congregationalists of Montreal. The term we know won't be liked, but it is nevertheless perfectly correct. The Catholic procelytisers and tract distributors of Montreal vote with har

It was nearly ten years before the result predicted in 1845 actually took place and the great majority of the French-Canadians separated themselves politically from the Liberals of Upper Canada. As a consequence the most prominent Tories of 1845 became Liberals in 1855 and are so to this day. In concluding the controversial discussion in July, 1845, I quoted a passage from a speech of Macaulay, the English statesman, whom I always most admired, and which I had embodied in my first address to the electors of the County of Oxford, assuring them that to those principles "I would maintain inviolate my fidelity." I have cut the extract from the Examiner of 9th September, 1840, just 38 years ago, and I can conscientiously affirm that during a long and chequered chapel of Ste. Anne of Varennes. Although public career I steadfastly adhered to those principles. My subsequence able, still, at an early hour, a large number of to them led me to change my political assopersons were seen wending their way to the ciations, and exposed me to much obloquy in consequence; but I now find myself, when free from all, party ties, obliged to re-affirm my opinion in favor of equal justice to my charity and mutual good-will, enjoyed a Catholic fellow-countrymen, who are, however, now in a position to secure it for them-selves in the Province of Quebec without any Father Lorion, curate of the parish, feeble aid of mine. The following is the passage from Macaulay's speech at Edinburgh: .

is Irish; of the Times, English; and of the Tribune, American.

—The London Times thinks sending a correspondent to Austrian headquarters would lend importance to the Bosnian insurrection.

Chanzy has received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. He is governor of Algiers.

Whether there is any loophole in that Ordinance in the discern a great party often depressed, but never extinguished, preserving its dentity; a party which, though often tainted with the sins of the age, has been always in alwance of it; a party which, though offen tainted with the sins of the which, though offen tainted with the sins of the which, though offen tainted with the sins of the intention of its framers was to confirm the titles of the Seminary in the most binding way that it was possible. If it should turn out that the Seminary titles are as good as I believe them to be, then "the poor Oka" exist before the words Whig and Tory came in-." It seems to me that, in our history, I can

Indians" will have no cause for grattitude towards those who have resisted every overture that has been made for an amicable settlement of the long-pt-ding controversy. You ask me to state what action of the Alliance I deem objectionable. I am really so little acquainted with the specific objects of that Alliance, other than their attack upon the title of the semilary of St. Sulpice to its property, that unless you inform me what they are i shall be unable to reply to your question.

I fear that our views upon the Education Question will be found wide as the poles assunder. I cannot admit what you seem convinced of that the Catholics are hostile to an general and real education. I cannot, for instance, be persuaded that my much esteemed old colleague and friend. Mr. Chauveau, who was long at the head of the Educational Department of this Province, is other than a devoted friend to the cause of cheation, and anxious to promote it amongst his countrymen. I own that I have long been convinced of the impracticability of adopting any general and uniform system of education for a population such as ours. The separate system I consider to be established by green consent, and I have full confidence in the carries of any control of the population such as ours. The separate system I consider to be established by green consent, and I have full confidence in the carries of the control of th may be borne down for a time by a senseless clanour—are yet strong with the strength and immortal with the immortality of truth—and to men, who however they may be misunderstood or misrepresented by contemporaries, will as-suredly find justice and admiration from a better

> In maintaining his fidelity to his liberal principles by voting for a grant to the Irish Catholic College of Maynooth, Macauiay had to encounter "the narrowness and intolerance of Puritanism," and was rejected at the general election of 1847 by his Edinburgh constituents. Ere five years had clapsed the electors of Edinburgh cried out-Precanimus-Come back and we will re-elect you. A reluctant consent was at length wrung by his friends from Maculay, and if elected he would serve, but that he would neither visit Edinburgh nor address the electors. He was nevertheless placed triumphantly at the head of the poll by a constituency second to none in the United Kingdom for intelligence and attachment to Protestant principles. Such was one of the greatest triumphs of genuine liberality.

I must add a few words on the subject of Civil and Religious Liberty. You have assisted me not a little by your frank admission - I am not ignorant of the narrowness and intolerance of Puritanism." I judge men by their avowed principles and by their acts. I have had comparatively speaking, little intercourse with the masses of the French Canadian people, or with their clergy; indeed. with the latter, with one or two exceptions, I have merely exchanged the courtesies of society. I have, however, had much inter-Such is the testimony of a Protestant nobleman who was anything but prejudiced in favor of the French Canadian race, educated at their colleges, and selected as leaders by their people. I are contained in the following extract from would be guilty of great injustice were I not to place on record my acknowledgment that "What has been our crime, which has aroused the 'No Popery' cry throughout the Province, and which has led to an 'unholy alliance' between the Statesman, the Examiner, the Montreal Courier, and the Banner'. We have slimply stated the following facts:—Ist. That the Jesults have been notoriously the zealous friends of education. 2nd. That they have not been the cause of the wint of education in Lower Canada. 3nd. That their callon in the lawer canada, and. That their callon in the lawer canada, and that their college having been converted into barracks. 4th. That the Roman Catholic ism," although I admit that it ought to be.

I confess that I am unable to concur in your views regarding the tithe system. I have no hesitation in acknowledging my individual preference for the voluntary principle, but I do not believe that the system of collecting tithes in the Province of Quebec is oppressive, and I do not think that it becomes a minority of comparatively speaking new settlers to change a long established usage merely because they prefer another system, although they are allowed to follow their own without

any interference on the part of the majority. In conclusion, allow me to record my entire dissent from the concluding paragraph of your letter. The Catholics of Lower Canada. were never "a dead weight" on the old Liberal party of the United Province. It may have been that the latter was "a dead weight" upon them. During the whole of the Second Parliament of the Union, the Lower Canadian majority was excluded from power owing to its loyalty to the Reformers of Upper Canadas When you assert that they sought " the interests of the Church rather than the interests of the State," I ask you for proof of the charge. The rupture between the sections of the old Reform party, in 1854, was not caused by the French-Canadians. I do not desire to question the motives or the policy which led to it, but I simply affirm the fact. They were forced into a coalition with the Conservatives of Upper Canada by what you have most justly termed "the narrowness and intolerance of Puritunism," and they are forced in the present day on precisely the same grounds to maintain that alliance, which will never be severed until Canadian liberalism has been purified from that deep taint of intolerance which has brought it into amicable relations even with Orangeism, an organization which has been utterly repudiated by all enlightened Protestants in the United King-F. HINCKS.

PILGRIMAGE TO STE. ANNE OF VARENNE.

Although the good old days when pilgrims flocked to the shrines of Our Lord and of his saints are past, that spirit which filled those pious hearts has found a refuge on the banks of the beautiful St. Lawrence.

On Wednesday, September 11, the members of the Third Order of St. Francis made a most successful pilgrimage to the renowned steamboat landing, where the Montarville was waiting for them; and the brothers and sisters, animated with a sentiment of Christian pleasant trip. On arriving at Varennes, who conducted them to the church, where solemn high mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Baril, the distinguished Director of the Commercial College of Varennes; the Rev. Father Lorion acting as deacon, and the Rev. Father Perrault as sub-deacon. 173

New Office.—The Dominion Telegraph Company have opened an office at Riviere du Loup en bas.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD.

The British fleet is at Halifax. .The Red River pilots are on strike. Lord Cairns is a great deer stalker. The Hon. Mr. Tilley is convalescent. The English Tories are called Jingoes. Hanlan arrived in Montreal yesterday. The Russian police are panic-scricken. The Prince Imperial's income is \$50,000. A Syrian family has settled in Tennessee. Kearney does not sympathize with strikers. Harman King, M.P., is to be made a lord. The skirmishing fund amounts to \$73,000. Vaccinating dogs is spoken of in New York.

There is a sisterhood of Irish nuns in Bulgaria.

The actor Sothern is becoming famous once more.

Rain has fallen in the famine districts of China.

The Russian cruiser "Cimbria" is in Phila-

delphia. The French army is better fed than the

German. Austria is sorry for mixing in the affairs of

the East. Stanley, the great traveller, suffers from

African fevers. The Greenback party is growing formida-

ble in the States. Marshal law has been proclaimed in Russia by Imperial Ukase.

James Lastinger shot 117 alligators in Georgia in one day.

The Baron de Slave, a great Irish scholar, has just died in France. Bernard Doran, of New York, will soon cele-

brate his 106th birth day. The River Don at Toronto is to be dredged and the mouth deepened.

Lord Dufferin will be received by the citizens of Toronto to-morrow.

The (or a) great sea serpent has been seen off Huntingdon, L. I., lately.

Galvin, not Moran, was the executioner of the immortal Robert Emmett.

Home Rule is crumbling to pieces, and Re-

peal is looking up in Ireland. The printers union of New York sent their

brethren of New Orleans \$500.

Saunders' (Dublin) News Letter is now known as the Irish Daily News. At an Orange procession in Belfast lately

the band played "Patrick's Day." Mr. Allman, of Dublin, will be President of the British Association next year.

Most of the Irish M.P.'s are out with letters of explanation in the newspapers.

The Irish language will in future be taught in the National Schools of Ireland.

Dr. Sullivan, M.P.P. for East Peterboro', fell

from his buggy lately, and was hurt. Edison's latest saying is that he will utilize the force of Ningara for New York city.

The German soldiers at Munich have been forbidden to enter 23 Socialist taverns.

Mr. O'Hanley, of Ottawa, thinks the Government system of letting contracts vicious.

George Crumley, a good-looking New York railroad conductor, has several wives living. The Rev. Father Carlin, Woodstock, met

with an accident on Friday and broke his leg. The cost of the common wine of Cyprus is only two cents a bottle. The national debt of England now standsby

the most recent return, at \$3.888,907,989.

Mr. Anthony Walsh, one of the '98 heroes, clied in Roscommon last week, at the age of There is a William Shakespeare standing

Rosina Stolz, the famous singer, is suing [(Lorne yet!)!

for a divorce from her husband, the Prince of

The New York Herald is fighting Grant's battles over again, and doing it better than

Grant. Creasy's "Fifteen Great Battles of the World" has been translated into the Japanese

Hanguage. Mr. S. R. Edge, Liberal, has been returned

to the British Parliament from Newcastle, Staffordshire. France can call 1,000,000 of men to arms in

a week, 2,000,000 in a month, and 3,000,000 in three months. A man named Byron, of Lindsay, Ont.,

a three days' residence. The Edinburgh Review says there are parts of Ireland where the only thing they see con-

nected with the law is process servers. Some of the New York churches, which

were closed during the hot weather, have been opened. Alas! hell is open all the time. A Russian contractor has managed to cheat

his Government out of \$20,000,000; and yet people say the Russ is but half civilized. The first Englishman who crossed to Ire-

land and helped her during the deadly famine was the Quaker Mr. Foster, a Yorkshire M.P. Not one vessel of the Arctic Whaling Expedition has caught a single fish, says the

New York Herald. Probably they were all married. The London Globe reviews a new American invention called the "Telagrastrograph,"

which enables people to eat some miles from their food!

The whole world is wondering how it is the Orangemen on trial are so willing to tell so much about the Jesuits and so little about "The sent themselves. Mr. McIntosh, editor of the Ottawa Citizen,

has convicted Mr. Buck, editor of the Ottawa Free Press of issuing recommendations to the Protestant electors not to vote for a "Papist." Robert Hart, an Irishman, is the real Prime Minister of China, though nominally

only Inspector-General of maritime customs. It is now discovered, according to the New

one shown on the map. IMPRISONING HIS MINISTERS OF STATE.-The

Mezenton at St. Petersberg is named Deutsch, neighbours are not trying to cheat us. Even and he is the person who, a few months ago,

murdered Baron Heygeng at Kieff. The governor of the prison at Favignano,

WIT, AND HUMOR.

Why may the letter "n" be safely said to be id otic? Because it is in "sene."

The cause of Greece-Fat.

Not sound securities-Musical notes. Transported for life-Theman who marries happily.

Censure is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent. In peace we invest our own-in war, other

people's—capitals. Latest intelligence—The thoughts of what you might have done.

The Hindoo widow is the only one that cremates. The others remate.

Which is the best of the four seasons for arithmetic? The summer.

When cows are themselves good milkers, what is the use of employing dairy-maids? A man has had a suit in court about a dog

in silence is better than she who maketh a tar If you don't want to be robbed of your good

for over a year-a case of dogged obstinacy.

name do not have it printed on your um-Can Temperanco ladies, who wear pull-

tighter?

To die for one's country is sweet, but to live for one's country is a more healthy occu-

Who are the comrades that right all day and do not hurt each other?-The tongue and the teetb.

Man wastes his mornings in anticipating his afternoons, and wastes his afternoons in regretting his mornings.

Joking about her nose, a young lady said, I had nothing to do with shaping it. It was a birthday present."

A brewer having been drowned in one of the his vats, a wit observed, "Alas! poor fellow floating on his watery bier!"

A man who with bare foot stept on a pile of carpet nails, said they reminded him of the

An impudent adventurer marrying an heiress, it was remarked that his brass was at last outshone by her tin.

The following advertisement is from a contemporary: "Youth wanted to assist in entering rooms." Apply, &c. A Roman candle can be used to shoot a

be located near an engine house.

A bachelor cynic remarks that it is singular how early in life a child gains the reputation of resembling the richest of his relatives.

A man has an umbrella that was made during the reign of George III. It has passed through a great many rains since.

He who is false to present duty breaks a thread in the loom, and will see the defect when the weaving of a lifetime is unrolled. An act by which we make one friend and one enemy is a losing game, because revenge

is a much stronger principle than gratitude. Women love flowers and birds. They are. however, not so partial to swallows as the men are.

The young woman who used to sing so divinely. "Oh, had I the wings of a dove," is satisfied with a chicken leg now. More about the funnygraph-An echo

bottled up" is the latest description of the phonograph. "Free chops" is the sign hung out by a Chicago restauraunt, and when the customers

apply they are shown to a wood-pile and handed an axe.

next? Because she has not her Lorgnett, All prosperous men can give good counsel, and they like to do it; it costs them nothing.

The R. C. Bishop of Three Rivers de-nounces tight lacing and offends fashionable the stomach is full. "Governesses should never be required to do low menial work," said a gentleman. "Cer-

tainly not, but they frequently aspire to the hymeneal," replied a lady. The best application for the improvement

morning, noon, and night. There is a great difference between what an ambitious man is and what he aspires to be -as there is also between what a vain man

thinks himself and what he is. Friendship supplies the place of everything to those who know how to make the right use swallowed a frog lately, and threw it up after of it; it makes your prosperity more happy, your adversity more easy.

Pennsylvania is bothered with female tramps who faint away on the doorstep where food is refused. If a pail of water is thrown over them they go into convulsions and tear up the gar-

Here is a gem introduced into a breach of promise case—it is an extract from a letter— Dearest love, I have swallowed the postagestamp which was on your letter, because 1

knew that your lips had touched it. AN ELEGANT FUNERAL .- "The funeral was elegant," wrote the waiting-maid of a lady whose husband had just been buried, to her sweetheart; "I was dressed in black silk, the flowers were lovely, and mistress wept just like a born angel."

Old party (who has sent for the land lord)-"Landlord, I can't get anything to cat. Your pretty waiter girls devote their time to the good looking fellows. Haven't you got a homely old waiter who has lost her taste

"The sentence of the court is," said Judge Porter, a popular Irish magistrate, to a notorious drunkard, " that you be confined in goal for the longest period the law allows; and I

hope you will spend your time in cursing whiskey." "I will, sir, and Porter, too." RATHER "Sweeping."-Cheyenne (U. S.) is proud because a well-known lady of that town has made her debut as a carpenter and joiner. But that is nothing. Many of our York Herald, that there is sixty miles differmost beautiful young ladies, says a Dan-ence between the actual Gulf stream and the bury paper, are "trained" to sweep the

It is the easiest thing in the world to find King of Burmah recently imprisoned all of his fault. It is easy to say that nobody is honest, Ming of Burman recently imprisoned an of his but it is not easy to look on the best side.

Conneil.

Let us be fair and cheerful. The world is not THE Berlin Post says the assassin of General all wrong. Everybody is not a rascal. Our the grumblers are not half as disagreeable as

they seem. Italy, recently entered the cell of a condemned English bride recently married in hunting after another down the slope. The neighbours prisoner, when its immate sprang upon him, costume, and that the papers are making in assembled, expecting to hear something more and with a small block of wood hammered a great fuss over it; but Momus sees nothing nail into his skull. A keeper rushed in and remarkable in it. She was only a trifle more

USEFUL DOMESTIC RECIPES.

EXTINGUISHING KEROSENE FLAMES.—Kerosene flames are readily extinguished by throwing woolen over them, thus stifling them. But woolen is not always in the kitchen, where kerosene accidents are most likely to occur.-Flour is recommended as a substitute. Thrown upon the flames it quickly deadens them by absorbing the fluid.

Flies have a habit (unfortunately for housekeepers) of settling upon freshly cleaned mirrors and windows. To prevent this, cut up an onion into a bowl of water, and after leaving it in it long enough to impart the strong flavor transit gloria Sunday."
of the onion, remove it, and use the water for A tectotaller says cleaning. A few drops of oil of pennyroyal would answer the same purpose, and be more agreeable to use.

Have a saucepan of boiling water, and drop fresh eggs carefully into tea water; let them stand where they will be hot, but not boil until the whites set. Toast some thin slices of broad nicely, lay them in a dish, and pour over a gill of rich hot cream salted to taste; take up the eggs with a skimmer, and put an egg The woman that maketh a good pudding on each slice of toust; sprinkle a little salt and pepper over, and garnish with parsley if you please.

The Journal of Chemistry asserts that tea is not the simple, harmless beverage that is generally supposed, but that its effects, in their character, may rightly claim to be classbacks, he accused of getting tighter and od with those of tobacco and alcohol. Thepaper also adds :- " Many disorders of the nervous system are the direct result of excessive tea-drinking. Tea is a 'narcotic poison; its essential principle, theine, is allied in composition with such poisons as strychnine and morphia. It first excites the nervous system and then exhausts it. Experiments show that both in man and other animals it impairs power in the lower extremities; so that it affects the ' understanding ' in a double sense-literally as well as figuratively."

THE TREATMENT OF BUNIONS .- The treat ment consists in removing all pressure from the part. The formation of a bunion may in the beginning be prevented; but, when actually formed it is scarcely possible ever to get rid of it, and it remains an everlasting plague. To prevent the formation of a bunion, it is necessary, whenever and wherever a shoe or a boot pinches, to have it eased at once, and so long as that part of the foot pinched remains tender, not to put on the offending shoe again. When a bunion has once completely formed, if the person wish to have any peace, and not to have it increase, he must have a last made to fit his foot, and have his shoe made upon it. And whenever the bunion becomes inflamed, and is painful, it degout from under a barn, but the barn should must be bathed with warm water and poulticed at night.

HEARTBURN.—Heartburn frequently arises from eating fat or oily substances, cheese, or some article of tood that disagrees with the stomach. Generally it is merely a symptom of indigestion. It may be brought on from exposure to cold, sitting with wet feet, or from any sudden mental emotion, and in some cases it is extremely difficult to trace it to any cause. Sometimes it accompanies organic diseases of the stomach or liver. The symptoms of heartburn are a burning sensation, with a feeling of constriction at the stomach which, after continuing some time, is followed by frequent belching of a thin fluid, which sometimes is extremely sour, and other times insipid. When heartburn comes on only occasionally it may be relieved by taking a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, or the same amount of magnesia, in a little water. But when it occures frequently more active treatment should be resorted to. Sometimes heartburn will continue for months, despite any medical treatment that may be adopted

MACCARONI.—This is a paste made from the purest wheat flour and water; it is generally known as a rather luxurious dish among the wealthy; but it should become one of the chief THE GLASS OF FASHION .- Why is Canada not | foods of the people, for it contains more gluten, for Congress in Kansas. To what base uses, able to see so well this month as she will be or the nutritious portion of wheat, than bread. It is one of the most wholesome and economical of foods, and can be varied so as to give a succession of palatable dishes at a very small cost. The imported maccaroni can be bought at Italian stores for about 15 cents a pound, and that quantity, when boiled, yields nearly four times its bulk, if it has been manufactured for any length of time. Good maccaroni is yellow or brownish in color; white sorts are always poor. It should never be soaked or washed before boiling, or put into cold or lukewarm water. Wipe it carefully, break it of the countenance is a mixture in equal parts of serenity and cheertulness. Anoint the face, morning, noon, and night.

into whatever lengths you want it, and put it into boiling water, to every quart of which half a tablespoonful of salt is added. You can boil an onion with it if you like the flavor. As soon as it is tender enough to yield easily when pressed between the fingers, drain it in a colander, saving its liquor for the next day's broth, and lay it in cold water until you want to use it. When more maccaroni has been boiled than is used, it can be kept perfectly good by laying it in fresh water, which must be changed every day. Half a pound of un-cooked maccaroni will make a large dishful.

FILTERINGS FOR THE FAIR. Rosa Bonheur has grown very gray and

paints-animals.

Beware of a woman who sings "On! for a thousand tongues."

The Chancellor of Delaware has decided that dancing is a violation of the morality of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A woman is never thoroughly interested in a newspaper article until she reaches the place where the balance is torn off. Some one says: "When a man is deeply,

madly, irrevocably in love, even the air seemed filled with lumps of sugar." Mrs. Simon Reiss, of Lehigh Co., Pa., aged 105 years, worked in a harvest field this sum-

mer, binding ten sheaves of wheat. A young lady of Constitution, Peru, has introduced a startling novelty in elopements, having run away with two of her

lovers. "Harvest only comes once a year, and a wife can be got any time," said an Eagle City (Ia) farmer as he declined to stop work for an hour to attend the funeral of his

wife. A fat man of Corinth, Miss, drank ash bark tea to make her lean, and she skipped for the better land just two hours ahead of a lean woman who was eating gum-arabic to make

When a rosy-looking girl, says the Detroit Free Press, backs up to a stranger at a country dance and asks him to whack that mosquito which is gnawing her between the shoulders, it is no time to read up on Chesterfield.

There is a carter whose same for strong language is such that his name is a proverb along the western coast from San Francisco to San Diego. One day this man was driving a waggon of apples up a hill, when the tail-A contemporary says that there was an board came out, and the apples rolled one assembled, expecting to hear something more, and with a small block of wood hammered a mail into his skull. A keeper rushed in and remarkable in it. She was only a trille more split the prisoner's head with his sabre. The governor survived his murderer only a few moments.

The further than usually choice. To their surprise, the veteran, after a brief interval of silence, mopped his forehead with his handkerchief and calmly remarked, "My friends, this is an occamination of the foreign than usually choice. To their surprise, the know that I have done it for their good; I need not go on if you do not believe me."

The curious thing is that everybody in the calmination of the conting to neat something more, than usually choice. To their surprise, the know that I have done it for their good; I need not go on if you do not believe me."

The curious thing is that everybody in the calmination nave occurred." "The Turks than usually choice. To their surprise, the know that I have done it for their good; I need not go on if you do not believe me."

The curious thing is that everybody in the calmination nave occurred." "The Turks than usually choice. To their surprise, the know that I have done it for their surprise, the veteran, after a brief interval of silence, mopped his forehead with his handkerchief and calmination nave occurred."

The Turks than usually choice. To their surprise, the know that I have done it for their surprise, the know that I have done it for their surprise, the know that I have done it for their surprise, the know that I have done it for their surprise, the know that I have done it for their surprise, the know that I have done it for their surprise, the know that I have done it for their surprise, the know that I have done it for their surprise, the know that I have done it for their surprise, the know that I have done it for their surprise, the know that I have done it for their surprise, the know that I have done it for their surprise, the know that I have done it for their surprise.

FIRESIDE READING.

Fond mother: " What would you do without a mother, Ton?" Tom: "Do as I liked,

ma." A shoemaker in Pennsylvania advertises medicinal boots." The virtue is supposed to be in the heel.

"She wants a new part," said an actress's friend to a dramatic author. "Yes," he replied -a " fresh character."

Major O'Gorman's joke upon the passing of the Irish Sunday Closing Bill was "Sic A teetotaller says the drop-curtain of a

theatre is so called because the gentlemen go out for a drop while it is down. A Chinese official, having been shown a thermometer, expressed his surprise that the

mere movement of a thin thread of mercury

could make the weather much colder. A child of five, on hearing her big engaged sister quote to her lover Moore's line-" Oh, had I sweet little isle of my own" -asked if she couldn't by a pennyworth in a bottle .-

Judy. A French paper points out how the passion for gambling is shown in England, so that even in wedding notices it is necessary to state that there were "no cards."

"I wish you'd let me go to the city with you," said a young wife to her financial hus-band; "I should so like just for once to take a stroll through the money market." A Paisley publican was complaining of his servant-maid that she could never be found

when required. "She'll gang oot o' the house," said he, "twenty times for ance she'll come in." "It is a shame, John, that I have to sit here mending your old clothes!" exclaimed a wife the other day. "Don't say a word about it, my

dear," rejoined the husband-"the least said the soonest mended.' A well-known dramatist can say, rude things. Some one said to him last week, "You want a new hat." "Yes that's quite true,"

he replied; but why say it? I never told you you wanted a new head." A Miss Joy was present at a party recently, and in the course of the evening some one used the quotation, "A thing of beauty is a joy for ever," when she exclaimed, "I'm glad I'm not a beauty, for I should not like to be a joy

for ever." Wishing to pay his friend a compliment, a gentleman remarked, "I hear you have a very industrious wife." "Yes," replied the friend, with a melancholy smile; "she's never idle-she's always finding something for me to do."

The Duc de Morney's definition of a polite man is the hardest to realize of any ever given. "A polite man," said he, " is one who listens with interest to things he knows all about when they are told by a person who knows nothing about them." After the amateur pantomime at the Gaiety

Theatre lately, a lady said to Mr. W. S. Gilbert the dramatist, who had filled the part of harlequin, "I had no idea, Mr. Gilbert, that you could dance." "No," replied harlequin, "I am not often caught tripping." An old farmer lately gave this advice to his sons. "Boys don't you ever wait for summit to turn up. You might just as well go an' sit down on a stone in the middle of a medder,

with a pail atwixt your legs, an' wait for a cow to back up to you to be milked." "I hope there are no cannibals around here," said a stupid traveller to a United States frontier girl as she was mixing a batch of bread. "There are plenty of 'em," returned she, pouring some corn-meal into the pan "We almost always eat a little Indian with

our bread." There is real Yankee humour in the card posted in the observatory on the top of Mount Kearsarge, announcing that visitors are requested not to write or cut on the structure. It adds, "Writing materials and sticks for whittling will be furnished on application at the office."

A celebrated pianist, who had two daughters, one nineteen and the other eight years old, lost his leg by a railway accident. Sometime afterwards his brother-artists got up a subscription and a grand benefit, which realized a thousand pounds. This large sum he settled ou the elder daughter, who was engaged to be married. A few days after the wedding his little daughter came into his room, and, after he had played a little while with her, much to his surprise he heard her say, "Papa, when I get big, you will break your other leg too, won't you? Then I can get a thousand pounds when I get mar-

REPUBLICAN BOOTS ESSENTIAL.—The Paris bigaro has been making merry over an incident reported to have taken place at a Republican banquet in the provinces. The festivity in question was given by the mayor of a certain town in honour of a newly appointed sous prefet. During the dinner a municipal councillor inquired of the guest, "Is it true that you have ordered a pair of shoes of the shoemaker B?" "It is quite true" (groans from the rest of the municipal council). "Why do you groan? Is he a bad shoemaker?" "He is a reactionary, a ckerical. It is strange, Monsieur, that a magistrate of the Republic should have given such an order without first consulting us."

There is a good story told of some English travellers staying in Venice at an hotel, who took a supply of excellent tea with them, the ladies of the party indulging in the favourite beverage punctually at five every day. Some more English arrived at the same hotel, acquaintances of the former. The conversation turned one day on the difficulty of getting good tea in Venice when the later arrivals expressed their surprise at the very excellent tenpotful their landlord supplied them with at half-past five every day. To convince their incredulous friends, they invited them to join them at that hour, but after a long delay, eked out with various excuses, the landlord was obliged to confess that the tea supplied to English party No. 2 was simply made by pouring a second supply of boiling water upon the leaves sent down by party No. 1

In one of the most brilliant drawing-rooms of St. Petersburg a conversation recently took place in which a young Russian officer proposed to wager a large sum that a well-known Russian diplomatist could not speak for three minutes without employing one of the following phrases :- "I never tell falsehoods." "You may believe what I say." "I tell you it, so it is true." "I am like my father, I always speak the truth on my word of hon-our—and you know I seldom give it." "Be-lieve what I tell you." "What interest have I to conceal the truth from you?" "People are wrong not to believe me." "Falsehoods are useless when one has good intentions," "I have done everything,"and I am the most attacked." "If I had been listened to that would not have occurred." "The Turks

P. O. BOX 2120.

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Our next number (No. 20, out on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17th) will be exclusively devoted to illustrations of the great city of Dublin. It will contain thirty-two cuts, showing points of interest in that famous Irish city, delineated by skilful artists, and accompanied by a graphic written description. The following list will give the reader an idea of the completeness of the Dublin number:--

| 1-1-Custom House. 2-The Rotunda.

3-Grafton Street. 4-The Four Courts. 5-The Viceregal Lodge.

t-Rock of Cashel. 7-Trinity College. 8-St. Stephen's Green. 9-Howth Castle, Dublin Bay.

10-Jerpoint Abbey, Kilkenny. 11-St. Michan's Church. 12-St. Doulouch's Church.

13-Courtyard of the Castle. 14-Powerscourt Waterfall. 15-Hoey's Court [now demolished.]

16-The Bank of Ireland. 17-Birthplace of Dean Swift. 18-Statue of Grattan, College Green.

19-Birthplace of Thomas Moore, Aungier St. 20-New Railway Tunnel over the Liffey. 21-General View of Phoenix Park.

22-View of Phoenix Park, showing Wellington Monument. 26-New Tunnel under the Phoenix Park.

24-Exterior View of St. Patrick's Cathedral. 25-Interior View of St. Patrick's Cathedral. 26-Exterior View of Trinity College. 27-Library of Trinity College.

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554 Main Street, Worcester, Mass. 51-4m08 July 31

OUR IRISH LETTER.

ORANGEISM IN IRELAND.

JUDGE KEOGH.

Consecration of the Bishop of Kerry,

LADY GREY'S MONUMENT. IRISH PROSPERITY.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

OUBLIN, August 29.

Irish Catholics in Canada will be astonished to hear that the leopard exhibits signs of an intention to change his mots-I mean that the Orangemen in the North have actually given one reason to hope that they will some time or another cease to be intolerant. On Saturday last the Queen's Island operatives in Belfast-the reserve force, as it were, of the Orange army-held their annual demonstration in a manner which was not only not offensive to their Catholic neighbors, but was positively calculated to conciliate Catholic, or rather, Irish sympathies. They exhibited only trade banners, played no tunes but "God Save the Queen" and "St. Patrick's Day," and took in Catholics into their ranks as trey marched in procession. What was at the bottom of this phenomenon it puzzles most people to find out, and perhaps it is better not to be too | the kind of "progress" that Ireland is at precurious on the subject, but to accept the Orange advance as a good thing in itself, and to hope that it may mark a new departure in Ulster social life. The conduct of the Wayor of Belfast on this occasion has been the selject of a good deal of nemark, and is certainly open to grave imputations. It has pleased neither the Catholics nor the Orangemen. It has not pleased the Catholies, because when they proposed to have a demonstration on the 15th August, he issued a proclamation forbidding any party display, while he withdrew the proclamation last week when the Orangemen proposed to turn out. I don't see that this is equal and impartial justice, but it is only fair to give his reasons for his action. He says that

he withdrew the proclammation because nobody had complained that the peace was in danger, while on the 15th inst,, the town was plainly disturbed. It is not so easy to see why the Orangemen are annoyed with this functionary, but that they are is proved by the fact that on Saturday last they went to the length of burning him in effigy. I may add here that in defending one of the persons charged with the effigy-burning, the notorious John Rea the attorney, for the thousandth time found himself at logger-heads with the magistrates in the Police Court and had, as usual, to be dragged out by policeman. Six constables were required to overcome him and it was only on the occasion of the second assault that even this force succeeded in dislodging him. He will now bring actions at

law against every one who had anything to do with his removal. There is not much that is new about Judge Keogh. It is quite uncertain where he is located. It is only known that his son-in-law. Mr. James Murphy, Q.C., and Dr. Nugent, one of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, have ancient ally_Dannark-is received with his retirement from the Brach, and two or state of the third order; although the enerthree persons are menioned as probable getic character of her people, her advanced at present sitting. Assuming, however, that | population of Denmark does not exceed 1,800, he is to be got rid of somehow, there remains | 000 souls. But the subjects of Christian IX the question, who is to succeed him? The are distinguished for loyalty, courage, persetorney-General, but there are two reasons which render it impossible that this is the course which will be adopted now. First, the present Attorney-General, Mr. Gibson, is reputation, and has an ample private fortune. Secondly, the establishment of local Bankruptcy Courts in Belfast and Cork will leave one of the two Judges in the Bankruptcy Courts here nothing to do, in which case the Judicature Act passed last year provides for brick and sculptured white stone, lacking the transfer of that Judge to the first vacant neither elegance nor originality of design. place on the common law Bench. As to the | On each side of the entrance rise two stucco popular feeling in the matter, I think there can be no doubt that the appointment of pair is a niche, at present empty. The Mr. Gibson would give general satisfactolumns nearest the entrance support protion. The Nation, which is not wont to jecting pilasters, above which are two other praise any lawyer, especially any official columns of lesser proportions, which form a lawyer, gives the highest praise to Mr. Gib-frame for the curious mullioned window of son. The fact is, that gentleman is a good bit of an Irishman. He delivered almost a patriotic speech at the unveiling of the Grat-

cation. Keogh. The consecration of the new Bishop of tic Islands is continued through the galleries Kerry took place in the Cathedral at Kil- appertaining to the facade. Throughout, and the "kingdom" is proved by the fact that in cation is greatly considered in the kingdom, addition to nine bishops there were present in the cathedral priests from each of the four cathedral provinces. The Archbishop of in the schools are shown the productions of Cashel was the prelate-celebrant, and the the pupils, drawing albums and copy books. Bishop of Gadara, Cardinal Cullen's assistant, A glass case contains various objects of neethe indestructibility of the episcopate. After is, however, nothing relating the method of the sacred ceremonies had concluded, the new bishop was presented with an address by the adopted in the lycees and technical institu-Earl of Kenmare and one hundred and fifty other leading lay Catholics residing in Killarney or in the vicinity. That evening the prelates and priests all dired at the episcopal palace, and the following day the prelates by Lord and Lady Kenmare to a tour of the akes. As to the personal history of Dr. Mc-Carthy I have no space to speak at length, but I may say that he belongs to a family which has a conspicuous place in the history of Ireland. It was an ancestor of his, in the direct male line, who received in his castle, near Kenmare, the Natacio Rinuccini on landing in Ireland, and it was also ar ancestor of

his non-intervention will be pleasant after the Bishop, to the national movement.

gentleman's best creations. It is in white marble, and consists of a sculptured shaft, rising from plinth and sub-plinth, and crowned with a massive bust of Sir John Gray. The bust is modelled after the statue which Mr. Farrell is executing for the monument to be erected in Sackville street, and is most lifelike. On the four faces of the shaft are carved the Spirit of the Vartry, a figure of enfranchised Religion, an Irish maiden gleaning the fruits of a peaceful and prosperous land, and, finally, a figure representing Education spreading her teaching out of an open book and pointing to Heaven for the greater lessons to be learnt there. The work is so well done, indeed, that one feels it a pity that want of sufficient funds will not enable the committee to order Mr. Farrell to carve the pedestal of the public statue after a similar fashion. It is certainly not creditable to Ireland that a couple of thousand pounds cannot be got together for a proper menument to a man like Sir John Gray.

Two statistical publications have been issued this week from the Government Printing office, which deserve attention, as showing sent making. They are the annual agricultural returns of the Registrar-General, and the other is an account of the deposits in savings and joint stock banks. The latter shows a decrease of deposits and in interests to the amount of a million or more; the former that 60,00 acres of land under tillage, an increase of 80,000 in the area of waste lands, an increase of 31.000 paspers. The whole story is as disheartening, in fact, as it could be, and it is notable that the Lord Lieutenant did not allude to it, as usual, in some of his recent addresses on 'Irish prosperity.' If it had been a story of *nother kind, there is little doubt that he would have used it extensively. Speaking of the Lord Lieutenant reminds me that the Duke of Marlborough is at present in Cork and is meeting there with a rather friendly reception from the masses. His event conciliatory speeches and those of his so. (Lord Randolph Churchill), his wife's attentions to the various convents and other Catholic institutions throughout the country, and the fact of herself and her daughter pay ing such compliments to the feeling of the country as wearing dresses of the national have, secured for the present Vice-Regal family not a little good will all through Le

OUR PARIS LETTUR.

XXIII. (From a Regular Corespondent.) Heer on Louvre,)

Paris, August 30, 1878. Amongst the nations who have responded to the appeal of France, the exhibition of her gone out to Belgium to decide what to do with much sympath. During the wars followthree persons are measured as product successors. Now, if he has not resigned, it is not easy to see how als place can be given to another, for he annot be removed or forced to retire except on an address to the Queen from both Abuses of Parliament, which is not than a third of her inhabitants. At present that a constant of product of the people, her advanced civilization and uaval importance, ensured her a certain amount of influence throughout Europe—even when the erents of 1864-65 deprived her of half her territory, and more than a third of her inhabitants. At present the anomalism of Department of the people, her advanced civilization and uaval importance, ensured her acceptance of the people, her advanced civilization and uaval importance, ensured her a certain amount of influence throughout Europe—even when the erents of 1864-65 deprived her acceptance of the people, her advanced civilization and uaval importance, ensured the another, for he amount of influence throughout Europe—even when the erents of 1864-65 deprived her acceptance of the people her advanced civilization and uaval importance, ensured the acceptance of the people her advanced civilization and uaval importance, ensured the acceptance of the people her advanced civilization and uaval importance, ensured the people her advanced civilization and uaval importance, ensured the people her advanced civilization and uaval importance, ensured the people her advanced civilization and uaval importance, ensured the people her advanced civilization and uaval importance, ensured the people her acceptance of the people her acceptance of the people her acceptance of the people her advanced to the people her acceptance of the people her accep ordinary course would be to appoint the At- yerance, love of family, and studious and meditative habits. Having reaped nothing but mortification from politics, they have taken refuge in labor, where they know that activity and probity ever bear the palm. a young man, though the hair on his head From these causes the Danish Exhibition is and face is all as white as snow, is desirous not the least interesting in the Palace of the (so it is said) of achieving a Parliamentary | Champ de Mars, representing as it does, the vitality and skill of this little country in peaceful arts.

columns, imitating marble. Between each patriotic speech at the unveiling of the Grattan statue a few days ago, and it is he who is chiefly to be thanked for most of the recent the pediment. Within, Denmark occupies concessions to Irish feeling mode by the Gov- but one-half of the transverse triforium; the ernment. Thus it was he who got the Irish a right is occupied by Greece, and the He would be a great contrast to of the country and the period of Pericles, and those of the cold and foggy Balespecially primary instruction, which is grapreached the sermon, the text of which was dlework, cleverly done by little girls. There tions, which are said to be admiably adapted to suit their special needs. The show cases of the first room contain

specimens of printing and Danish ook making, ships, rigging and perfumer, More of Copenhagen. Several of the spetmens have been bought by the Vienna Museur, A little further on a large show case, vering upon the longitudinal gallery, also attrots notice. The adjoining room is principally devoted to furniture, for the making of whit-Copenhagen enjoys a certain reputation, which stylish bonnets and handsome dresses of my is certainly justified by the present exhibition neighbors. I can enjoy my friends, successes lishing valuable works on that subject. In which is a kind of fresco representing the tar to tease old maids.

appearance he is anything but a great digni- different types of the country in national costary of the Church, dressing very plainly, and owning the plainest of manners. I think he men, and peasants follow each other hand in will be a success in Kerry. He will avoid hand, and carrying garlands. Perhaps it is politics, and, although the vast majority of the neighborhood of Greece which has inspired the people would prefer to see him actively this reminiscence of the Panathenaic procesengaged on the side of the Home Rulers, even | sion. On entering the third hall, which is devoted to clothing, the skin of the formidable vehement opposition of Dr. Moriarty, the late | white bear contrasts in its vividness with the

soft shading of the eider down. The monument to be erected by Lady Gray Denmark possesses towards the North Pole over the grave of the late Sir John Gray in several islands, one of which, Iceland, is three Glasnevin Cemetery has been completed by times as large as herself. Unfortunately, the Mr. Farrell, the sculptor, and it is one of that | name is but too significant of the country, and with the exception of some scanty beaches and valleys in which a savory herb grows, the island consists of jockel (mountains), glaciers, sterile and gloomy plains, fields of short moss, myrar (marshes), lakes, torrents, rapids and cataracts, long and large volcanic flows. It is not, therefore to be wondered at that the island contains only 67,000 inhabitants, whereas, were it populated proportionately to France, it should nourish 7,000,000. It is only represented at the Exhibition by some furs prepared by the furriers of Copenhagen.

In this same hall is a large collection of tapestries, woven embroideries and other objects, the work of the Danish women; various products of textile industry, nearly all of which are still manufactured by the country people, with the exception of the cloth, linen. and cotton tissues made at Copenhagen, and exhibited here. Denmark being an essentially agricultural country, most of the machines exhibited in the gallery reserved to mechanics are instruments of agriculture. The western part of Jutland is almost entirely composed of flat land and somewhat poor; but the eastern part, the soil of which is chalk or clay, and perfectly irrigated, is both rich and well cultivated. Zealand and the Southern Islands are still more fertile, possessing an undulating surface, and alluvial or sandy soils admirably adapted for culture.

In the hall of alimentary products are numerous samples of the cereals of the country. there has been a decrease in twelve months of | Oats and barley rank first, as in all northern 12,000 cattle, of more than 100,000 pigs, of climates. Rye and wheat follow. Laaland wheat is justly celebrated, and known to all agriculturists. The Danish agricultural exhibition is completed by interesting meteorological and statistical tables, which enable visitors to arrive at the exact condition and progress of the rural economy of Denmark by maps, plans, models of farms, and drawings of the different types of the equine and bovine races of the country.

Louis.

A HAPPY OLD MAID. [FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.]

It always astonishes me when I take a resizing sense of the fact that I am an old maid. Why was will send he had a life when I co., you will scarcely believe it byers by the less many very pretty and had rous as directions, and offers were as numealways in love, and my now-a-days. I was in their views and aspects are were as varied liament on the tax question, 60 bers of Parmore absurd. My first was so bast a whit he used to seat himself in a distant'l that and fidget nervously if I happened to \$5 proach him; he would remain dumb for an our-in fact, he was a sort of wooden Cupid, impressive from its very impassibility and dead weight. My second was so conceited, and manifested on every occasion such self appreciation and self importance, that really amused me; his good looks and glib tongue far outstripped his turtle-like judgment. When I pronounced the word of much sympath. During the wars following the french revolution, and in the coalimant portion of the first national journals and assert that his malady is only of a temporary character. This latter statement is hardly borne out by the fact that since the judge has been put under restraint has attempted to commit suicide by opening hand, that arrangements have den made for his retirement from the Boch, and two or doom he could hardly believe in my sincerity. growling and grumbling to the disgust of all my friends. I found no pleasure in having a quarrel, to hear the slamming of the door, to receive looks of defiance at meeting and then notes of apology and the bliss of reconciliation, although it was like a delicious evening after a summer thunder-storm. My fifth was the seven years suitor; he wanted a long engagement, and as I informed him that he might wear out his welcome he considered this remark an insult, and left vowing never to come back. My sixth was a locomotive suitor, who had his time so well employed that he had no time to spare for dandling. He looked on courtship as an introduction to marriage, and had no difficulty in coming to the point of rejection. You need not imagine I regret them now. No indeed! My life is a pleasant one. No one annoys me; no husband flirts with other men's wives or young The facade of the Danish section, in the girls, breaking my heart. No husband Street of Nations, is copied from the Bourse | calls me my love in company, and old brute of Copenhagen. It is a small building of brick and sculptured white stone, lacking neither elegance nor originality of design.

The state of Rations, is copied from the lacking of the lacking at home. He does not grow at milliners' bills or extravagant wardrobes. He never sits looking at me, wishing I were as neither elegance nor originality of design. handsome as Mrs. Power or Miss Brown. He does not wish my eyes were as divinely blue and my hair as charmingly golden as Susan's over the way. He never easts shy glances at pretty girls, throwing them kisses when my back is turned. He doesn't marvel how he ever came to marry me, when there were so the first floor. The gable is ornamented many handsome women in the world. If I with two beautiful Cayatides, between which am ill, he is not wondering how mourning would become him, and if he should be obliged to have an expensive funeral. He isn't thinking what a jolly widower he'd make, and how eager Mary Smith would be to marry him, or how gladly Annie Witson place in the new scheme of Intermediate Edu- piquant contrast between the products would lift up her bewitching brown eyes, and promise to be his. He does not complacently fondle his moustache before the mirror and think how everyone must pity him, and regret (girls especially) that so larney on Sunday last. The event stirred "the even in the vestibule of the Darish house, we handsome a man should be bound to so plain-Kingdom of Kerry" from end to end, and that meet with the Exhibition of the Direction of looking a woman. He isn't watching me conit excited a good deal of interest even outside the Communal Schools of Copenhagen. Edu-tinually to see if I fulfil all my duties. Thank heaven, no! I am a free woman. I do as I please. Would I give up my pleasant

life of an old maid; never. My hair is grey, but I don't use the hair restorative. My face has some wrinkles in it, but I don't use the Bloom of Youth. My fingers are not white and soft, and dimpled, but I do not bathe them with cold cream, and wear old kid gloves. I don't tear out my hair with crimpers. I never wear long trails that sweep the ground for half a mile. I don't have to wear eye-glasses and pretend I am nearsighted. I am not under the painful necessity of squeezing my hands in number six gloves, when seven is my number; nor do I worthy of note are the beautiful ceracic collections of Madame Ipen and Peter Eschon, seems a burden. I do not have to sing Italian ditties in a languishing manner to some sentimental youth with a waxed moustache. I can speak to a young man, and he does not flatter himself that I am dying for love of him. I can go to church and say my prayers and listen to the sermon, not caring for the

each.

ALL-Orders to be Addressed to:

ALL-Orders to be Addressed to be Addres mission, professing Sacred Scripture, and pub- of a simi-circular rotunda, at the upper part of the bourne whence travellers do not re-

CHEAPSIDE

(ESTABLISHED 1819.)

437 & 439 NOTRE DAME ST.

HOSIERY.

COTTON, ERINO, LAMBS WOOL

ants White Sox, Nos. 1 to 6.

ants White Sox, Nos. 1 to a
"Colored Sox.
Children's White Sox, 1 to 6.
"Colored Sox, 1 to 6.
Boys Cotton Hose for Knickerbockers—Slate, Seal Brown, Navy Blue, Gray and Fancy, Seamless, no lumps in the toes or heels, from

Seamless, 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 White Hose, 7c up to 80c per pair.
Girls Brown Hose, 15c to 80c per pair.
Girls Fancy Hose, 15c to 80c per pair.
Ladies White Hose, 5c to 81 per pair.
Ladies Unbleached Hose, 10c to 81 per pair.
Ladies Balbriggan Hose.
Ladies Black Hose.
Ladies Self-colored Hose, Brown, Navy Blue, Gray, Oxford Slate, best make from 15c to \$1.25 per pair.

per pair.
Ladies Fancy Hose in great variety.
Gents Half Hose, 7c to 75c per pair,
Gents Half Hose, 7c to 75c per pair,
Gents White Sox.
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.

Çanadian Hosiery.

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

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

Small Wares-Linen Goods-Cotton Goods-Gloves-Bloom Goods-Cotton Goods-C -CR Gloves-Dress Goods

ANTLE DEPARTMENT, Up-stairs (West side) Style and Fit Warmnied.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT Up-stot

(East side) of Tweeds and Cloth. Spleadid assorting HEAPSIDE. For Tailoring, go

Dress Goods.

w Canterbury Cords, in seal brown, green, navy blue and olive green.
Persian Cords, all colors, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, etc.
Debeges, grey and brown (all wool), 30c to 60c.
Cashmeres, all wool, in checks, all colors, 30c up.
Homespun, all wool, 20c up.
Lustres and Brittiantines, all colors, 12[c, 15c, 20c, 25c to 50c.
Figured Lustres, quite new, 20c, 25c and 30c.
Seal Brown Lustres, all prices.
Silver Grey Challies.
Silk and Wool Mohair, beautiful shades.

Grenadines.

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

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.
Brown Cotton from 5c up.
White Cotton from 7c up.
An extra bargain in 36 in. White Cotton for 10c, worth 18c 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.
Towels, Brown and Bleached, a splendid assort-ment, from 7c each to \$1.00 each, Oxford Shirting, from 10c to 40c per yard; are

oxford Shirting, from for two for years, splendid value.

We believe in the best goods always?

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

A good assortment of White Dress Shirts, from 75e to \$1.25 each.

75c to \$1.25 each. Our 75c White Shirt is the best value in the

Regatta 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.
A good 10-4 Quilt for 85c.
Gents' Ties and Scarfs.

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

for the present. THE "EVENING POST" OFFICE Montreal, Sept. 13, 1878.

THE ORANGE LEADERS. (Continued from first page.)

THE ORANGE LEADERS.

(Continued from first page.)

of—Mr. Grant. Mr. Barnard had spoken of the sheerity. There was the far greater insince the gall to belong to any secret association. Yet they wanted the witness to answer, not according to the constitution of the Association between the sheet of the same arrialed answering, asked the did not wish in any way to assist the prosecution. Had he been the an ilical a secondary of the formation of the Association had been supported in the book produced as the prosecution were distinct the prosecution were the prosecution which the provides of the produced one. Was thore a word in the book produced as being the places of the produced one of the produced of t

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE OLD CHURCLOF STE. ANNE DE BEAUTHE.

To the Editor of the Evening Post.

Anne.

Sm.—In company with a two friends, I recently made a Protestant pilgimage to La Bonne Ste. Anne, and was must interested by the natural beauty of its surroundings and the picturesque drive of twenty-wo miles from Quebec along the medieval Beautre.

I cannot understand why you Catholics witness the demolition of the old church, which is now almost complete, forming, as it did, one of the few historical associations with the old regime-associated too, as it is, with thrilling episodes in the history of the contest between England and France, as well as the interest it has for those who unlike myself. have faith in its miraculous relies of Ste.

The picturesque steeple was lying on a grave in the adjoining churchyard; workmen were busy pulling the walls to pieces; but the front of the old church, with its quaint window, which reminded me of a view of Dryburgh Abbey, was still standing. Is it not possible that the work of demolition could be stopped and the old front preserved? It could be covered with some running vine in lieu of old-world ivy. It would certainly have more interest for the antiquarian than its handsome

Hoping that this Protestant plea for the preservation of the old relic may have some weight before it is too late, I am, yours,

W. G. B.

"I DECLINE TO ANSWER."

To the Editor of the Evening Post :

Sm,-It is/a regrettable fact that so many persons are themployed in the city of Montreal, but the regret assumes more serious proportions when these persons are members of an Order whose motto was originally "civil and religious liberty," but which is now changed by the unanimous desire of the members to "I decline to answer, because I might criminate myself." This farce has been drawn out as far as it possibly can be, and it seems almost uscless for the prosecution to make any attempt to elicit answers of any significance from witnesses whose sole aim and heartfelt desire seems to be to blindfold the public as to the constitution of the Orange body. To show the amount of interest manifested in the velfare of the brethren, the members, and the daily routine of the Police who and Recorde's Court monotonous, assem-ble in large numbers in the Court-room and find amusement in the not over-polite witticisms of Mr. Doutre, Q.C., who, taking advantage of the auricular weakness of Mr. Barnard, Q.C, one of the counsel for the prosecution, makes use of certain remarks of a nature calculated to excite the risible faculties of his hourers, who, it may be said. are almost exclusively Orangemen or Orange sympathizers. I seems somewhat strange that such remarks are not made when Mr.

Carter, Q.C., is present.
About two J'clock this afternoon a man in a semi-into icated state entered the Police Court and ished to be examined as a witness in the east he was directed to proceed up stairs where the case was in progress, which he did. There h met Mr. Brehaut, one of the magistrates, whasked him if he had received a subpona or the case, to which he gave a negative reply When Mr. Brehaut further questioned as twhat evidence he could give he replied in ae now stereotyped question: "I decline to newer because I might criminate myself." ne officials of the Court declined to allow im to pass into the room where the investiation was going on, and there the matter ends

" Омеса."

Dr. Harvey's Anti-Bilious and Purgative Pills, Liver complaints, Bile, Wind, Indi-gestion, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, gestion, Sick Heddache, Loss of Appetite, Giddiness, Spasms, Heartburn, Flatulency and all disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, cured without mercury, by Dr. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS, combining mildness of operation with the most successful results.

If anyone should unfortunately suffer from a bruise, the most certain relief from the pain, and the speedlest remedy for the removal of evil results, is BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It sets the blood in active circulation, the congulation is broken up, and discoloration removed.

If you have a suffering child, do not let your prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand between it and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW S SOOTHING SYRUP. Millions of mothers can testify that it is a perfectly reliable remedy. It relieves the child from pain, and cures dysentery and diarrhoa. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic. and carries the infant safely through the

BIRTHS. RELLISLE—In this city, on the 8th of September, the wife of Frederick Bellisle, of a daughter.

HICKEY-On the 7th of September, at 696 Dorchester street, Mrs. J. Nelson Hickey, of a daughter. DIĖD.

HEPBURN-On the 9th September, William Angus, only son of Donald Hepburn, aged I year 4 months and 5 days.

GALARNEAU—on Sunday, the 8th Instant, Leonic, youngest daughter on E. Galarneau, printer, aged I year and I month.

NOLAN—In this city, on the 5th September. Jane Henchy, wife of Thuothy Nolan, native of County Clars, Ireland.

SMYTF—In this city, on the 9th September. Lorne Wilford, only son of John Smyth, aged 5 moning.

GNEILL-In this city, on Saturday, the 7th September, at 10 p.m., Maggle, fourth daughter of Patrick O'Neill, Esq., aged 25 years and 10 LARIVIERE—In this city, on the Stir of September, Isidore Lariviere, contractor, aged 79

years. WATERS—At East Clifton, on the 29th of August, Martha, beloved wife of Benjamin Waters, aged 67 years and 2 days.

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

QUESEC.

New Meetings of Chebitons .- Theophile Gervais, Montreal, Sept 24th : John G Burns, Quebec, Sept 30th; J McGauvran & Co., Montreal, Sept 28th : Joseph St Denis, of St Michel Archange, at St Johns, Sept 26th ; Wm Johnston, of Ascot, at Sherbroooke, Sept 26th; J.B. Senecal, Montreal, Sept 26th: Arthur J Turcotte Quebec, Sept 25th; Thomas Henry Cox, Montreal, Sept 27th; Desjardins & St. Cerny Montreal, Oct 3rd; A Belair & Fils, Montreal

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED,-Against Pietre Hebert, Sherbrooke; Wm Johnston, Ascot; Thomas H Cox, Montreal.

Assignees Appointed .- S E Eastmure, Sherbrooke, to Leonidas P Labonte: S E East-mure, Sherbrooke, to Donald and Gordon Me-Leud, Lingwick; L J Lajoie, Montreal, to Auguste Delau: John Taylor, Montreal, to J J Vipond & Bros., Dundee; Beausoleil & Perrault, Montreal, to Edouard Fauteux, St Jean Baptiste; Alf Lemieux, Quebec, to Oc-tave Baillargeon, St Anselme: Alf Lemieux. Quebec, to Pierre Thibault, Bienville; S E Eastmure, Sherbrooke, to William Collins, Ascot.

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED FOR PAYMENT,-Jacob Robin dit Lapointe, St. Lin, Sept. 30th; J. Carroll & Co., Montreal, Oct. 1st; J. G. Audette & Co., Quebec, Sept. 24th; P. R. C. Hoey, Montreal, Sept. 23rd; Robertson & Co., Quebec, Sept. 30th; E. S. Manny, Beauharnois, Sept. 30th; Vital Consineau, Montreal, Oct. 4th; Alex. Ho-nes, Montreal, Oct. 30th.

DEEDS OF ADMINISTRATION AND DISCHARGE PRE-PARED.—Joseph Orolet, with J. Auger, Que-bec: Isidore Potyla with D. Lortie, Quebec; S. Bornstein & Co., W24, R. H. Wurtele, Que-

Applications for Discharge Regis Labelle, Montreal, October 21st; Joseph Delorme, Montreal, October 21st; John L. Hardman, Montreal, October 9th.

City Retail Markets.

Our city markets to-day were poorly attended by farmers and market gardeners owing to threatening appearance of wet weather, and prices remain about the same.

POULTRY-Was in large demand, and prices remain firm. Spring geese, 80c to Si per pair; spring turkeys, 80c to 1.20 do; spring chickens, 25c to 40c do; wild pigeons, SI to 1.25 per dozen; black duck, 35c to 40c per pair; live chickens, 40c to 50c do.

GRAIN .- Flour, \$2.35 to 2.50 per bag; oats, 75c to 80c do; peas, 180c do; Indian meal, \$1:20 do; bran, 80c do; corn. 50c to 52c do; busawheat, 50c do; moulie, \$1.20 do; grue,

80c to 90c do. FRUIT .- Prices have advanced, owing to the superior quality placed upon the market. Apples, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per barrel: peaches are very scarce, at from \$2.75 to \$3.00 per cratenext week the second-crop will arrive, which will, no doubt, make them much cheaper; Barilett pears, \$8.00 to \$10.00 per barrel; grapes, ac to 7c per lb.; melons, \$2.00 to \$3.00 per dozen; lemons, \$7.00 per box: oranges are very scarce, and sell at 75c per dozen; Quedec Damsons plums, \$2.00 per bushel or \$6.00 per barrel; blueberries are very plentiful at 50c to 60c per box; cranberries, \$3.50 to \$4.00 per barrel; Montreal Beauties, \$3.00 per barrel; preserving tomatoes, 50c per

bushel. VEGETABLES.- Vegetables are very plentiful, and prices very low. Red cabbage, 40c per dozen; turnips, 40c per buchel; tomatoes, 25c per bushel; celery, 30c per dozen bunches; carrots, 15c per dozen; sweet corn, Ge to 7c per dozen; onlous, 5c per bunch potatoes, \$1.20 per barrel or 40c per bushel red beets, 7c to 8c per dozen; beans, 40c per bushel; cauliflowers, \$1 per dozen; cucumbers, 5c per bushel.

BUTTER.—Common, 11c to 12c per Ib.; fresh prints, 15c to 22c per lb. Eggs, 13c to 15c per dozen. MAPLE SUGAR, Go to 7c per 1b.

Boston Markets.

Boston Markets.

Boston, Sept. 14.—FLOUR—There is no change to note in the condition of the market, and the sales are restricted to lots for immediate use. We quote: Fancy Minnesotas at \$6.50 to \$.50; St. Louis at \$5.25 to 6.12; Michigan, Ohio and Indiana brands at \$5.00 to 5.50, with a few fancy brands of Michigan and Indiana at a higher price. Straight Spring Wheats at \$5.00 to 6.25 for good and choice, including Fancy Bakers' brands at the outside figure. Common Western Extras at \$1.50 to 4.75, and Supers at \$3.00 to 3.25 per harrel.

OATS—The market is dull at 34 je to 35c for No. 1 White: 32c for No. 2 do; 29 je to 30c for No. 1 White: 32c for No. 2 do; 29 je to 30c for No. do, and 20c for No. 2 mixed.

BUTTER—Notwithstanding the hot; muggy weather, there is a very good feeling among the trade, and a few cool days would bring a decidedly favorable change to the market. The trade are supplying themselves with the best lots they can get, but the proportion of really fine tuns is very small. There is some enquiry from New York: for shipping grades, and we learn of some sales. There is also a moderate

enquiry for butter that can be packed up cheap by exporters in this market, and one way and another there has been some little movement the past week. We quote choice creameries at 22c to 23c per pound; lair to good at 18c to 20c; fine New York and Vermont dairy at 18c to 20c; fain New York and Vermont dairy at 18c to 18c; choice do at 18c to 20c; fair to good at 12c to 18c; choice Western dairy packed at 12c to 18c; with but little of the best offering; fair to good dairy packed at 8c to 11c; store packed at 8c to 10c per pound. Jobbers' prices are two or three cents per pound above these quotations.

CHEESE.—There is a fair trade, and the market is quiet at prices within range of our quotations. We quote fine late made. Northern factories at 8jc; Western do at 7jc to 8c; good Northern factory at 7jc to 8c; common to fair at 5c to 6jc.—Frosh over are not plenty and the

Northern factory at 72c to 8c; common to fair at 5c to 63c.

EGGS.—Fresh eggs are not plenty, and the market is firm at 15c to 15ic for Eastern, and Northern and P. E. 1. eggs sell at 14c to 14jc. New-laid eggs would sell above our outside quotations, but there are not many lots which are suited to the best city trade.

HAY AND STRAW.—The receipts are not heavy, and with a good demand the market is firm for prime old hay at \$17 to 18, and some fancy lots been sold at \$19 per ton. Straw is weak. We quote prime old hay at \$17 to 18 per ton; with fancy lots \$19; fine and medium hay at \$15 to 17; common, hay at \$11 to 12 per ton. Straw at \$11 to 12 per ton. No Western hay in market.

Toronto Retail Markets.

Toronto, September 16.—The continued rains have prevented many farmers from attending our city markets to-day.

				ŀ
Wheat, fall, new, per bush	90	SI	01	ı
			οī	ļ
Barley, do	50	Ü	91	l
Wieat, spring, do	30	Ü	00	ı
Peas, do 0	63	U	(65	
Rye, do 0	50	U	00	
Dressed hogs, ber 100 lbs 5	50	Ğ	(N)	ί.
Chickens, per pair 0	35	ñ	45.	ì
Ducks, per brace	15	ŏ	.55	
Turkeys 0	80		ÕÕ l	ŀ
Butter, in rolls 0	121	ō	20°	1
" large rolls 0	13	1	14	1
" inh dairy i)	13	0	15	:
	11	U	13	1
" lots, " @	10		11	1
Polatoes, per ong verming to	(H)		75	1
Apples, per parrel 1	(c)	1	50 [1
Onions, per bag	00		10	1
Tomatoes, per bushel 0	25		30	
Turnips, per dozen 0	-(1)		00	i
Carrots, per dozen 0	15		20	1
	25		30	1
Parsnips, per dozen 0			50	1
Hay, per ton		13		ľ
Straw, per ion	00	12		1
Wool, per lb	23	0	21	

-The Masonic Hall, Glentworth street, Limerick, is in the market for sale.

-A new use for the telephone is testing the condition of submarine torpedoes.

nane, Italy, and then ransomed him for \$120. site majority in the House as well as the

Senate. Political connoisseurs say that when the elections are over the parties will be equally

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DOLITICAL.

What a parcel of nonsense most political aspirants talk when addressing Canadian voters. They promise to do something "when they are elected" to make times better; which means that they will help to arrange things, so that men will find it easier to make money. This is entirely out of their power, even if they had any intention of doing so. Times are not bad for want of trade. Ninety-nine business men out of every hundred who have failed of inte years, have not failed for want of trade. We believe there have been more goods sold per atmain in Canada during the last eight years than ever before, and the chances of making money have been quite equal to previous times. For any would-be M.P. to say that Government is responsible for the bad times in Canada, means to say that Parliament is responsible for the conducting or misconducting of all the establishments in the country. Why do so many of our wholesale firms fail? Just because they appear to prefer to do the bulk of their business with either incompetent or dishonest traders. Why do not all the banks become immensely rich, as they ought to be, by discounting at from seven to ten per cent, per annum 7 Just because they prefer to do a large part of their business with either incompetent or dishonest men. These great Canadian statesmen of the future should promise something they may be able to perform, such as making laws as will enable a man to get his day's pay after carating it. We know of a case where a man and his family had to be relieved by the Out-door Board of Relief whilst a contractor was owing him three weeks' wages. The remarks in the Witness of enigrants having to work on farms in Canada during the summer sixteen or eighteen hours per day, and then having to wait until Mr. Farmer chooses to sell his grain for their pay or clear off without it, is not saying much for the Dominion; but much worse could be said of the way workingen are treated worse. We could give the names of some Montreal manufacturers who pay their workwomen in due bills, and keep

OUR TRADE.

Limerick, is in the market for sale.

—The English War Department is buying spanish mules for transport service.

—A new use for the telephone is testing the condition of submarine torpedoes.

—Brigands carried off the Mayor of Fusignano, Italy, and then ransomed him for \$120, The Democrats will soon have the requisite majority in the House as well as the

as business is conducted upon such rotten principles.
Real estate or "land pedlars" have done their share to injure Montreal. But what can be expected from a community of business men, when numbers of them will blandly give 'the mission cause one day, and the next day canningly fee a Mercantile Agency man to assist them to obtain goods under false pretences, which always ends in swindling creditors, or rate their insolvent supply account customers up to large capitals, in order to get their notes discounted, and where such conduct is winked at, if not actually encouraged, by some clergy-inan.

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THE COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA BUILD-ING SOCIETY will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, to obtain a special act of incorporation, giving it power:

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2nd. To discontinue and abandon the system of allotments.

3rd. To reduce its capital to twenty per cent of the amount now subscribed, except in so far as respects the holdings of present borsowers, who will remain shareholders for the full amount advanced its them. And if they psefer not to retain such shares, powes to make arrangements with thom for the repayment of what is take on their loads will be asked.

4th. Te increase its capital stock from time to time; to create a len on the shares for the payment of calains due to the Society; and to invest its moneys in public securities, and to accept personal, to addition to hypothecary guarantees as collateral security for loans made by it.

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

If From the Cleveland Herald, June 8.]

OTICE.—Notice is given that Elizabeth Myetic, wife commence on biens of Andre Moses, of the City and District of Montreal, painter, duly authorized a ester on justice, laz, on the day of July instant, instituted an action for separation as to property, against her said musband, before the Supreme Contrin to T. Sachelans, on the day of July instant, instituted an action for separation as to property, against her said musband, before the Supreme Contrin to T. Sachelans, on the day of July instant, instituted an action for separation as to property, against her said musband, before the Supreme Contril.

Elizabeth Myette, wife commence 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 Mortreal.

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

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