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VOL. XXIX.—NO. 12.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1878.

TERMS: 81.50 per famnum In advance.

AFGHANISTAN.

By Mr. ROBERT MURPHY, EVENING POST. PART V.

TRAVELS WITH THE WANDERING DERVISH. We proceeded together along a rough and rugged path, the sun sending forth as fervid rayd as ever it did beneath the equator. Under this overwhelming heat we toiled along Inder this overwhelming heat we to led along laboriously, with an occasional exchange of sentiment on our part. We rested at several intervals, taking advantage of localities where water, in the shape of some sparkling stream gushing from the mountains, was to be found. The past of my life came vividly to my recollection, and, as I watched the fanissic figure of my companion who, by the way, rejoiced in the name of Sheikh Moosa, I fancied my boyish ideas when reading the Arabian Nights were being fulfilled. In my moods of abstraction then, I was ever on the watch for fairy castles, giants, ghouls, genii and handsome princes and was genii and namesome princes and was very careful and skeptical in turning all abrupt angles of the road, for fear my highly heated imagination might be fulfilled. In this manner we travelled until on reaching the plain of Awaz my companion stopped and said, "we will stop here for the night." Eeder my rainga rath ko wastheh. We sat down under a babul tree and I, feeling both hungry and tired, was glad to do so. Unfortunately, on inspecting our larder which was also enclosed in the bag, but a few handfuls of cold boiled rice was to be seen. This dis-satisfied me so much that the dervish arose, and ascending an adjoining mound gazed long and anxiously towards the setting sun. With an exclamation of thankfulness ya allah he descended and bade me follow, as the encampment of a caravan was in sight in the distance. I arose wearily, but rather rejoiced at the good news, and we both hastened on, and, just as the sun was about setting, we arrived within a few hundred yards of the pitched tents and assembly of camels, com-

CARAVAN ENCAMPED FOR THE NIGHT.

Halting beneath a large tree, he cut a branch from it, similar to the stick he carried over his shoulder, and opening his apparently inexhaustible bag, produced another bag from its interior. These articles he, by means of hoops made from the young and tender branches, attached to the end of the sticks, and, after exacting a promise from me to act as he would do, bade me follow. Under-standing the position of affairs, and that if it were known to the people comprising the caravan that I was a Feringhee, both our personal safeties would be endangered, I fully determined to do so. We rushed to-wards the camp at full speed, waving our sticks and bags before us, with the most diabolical of yells. Our appearance then, to a party of civilized travellers, would have uacouth looking individuals as we must have of her since. Shortly afterwards my father them. Mr. Tilden and his wicked partners loyal when they see one of the royal family indicate that at one time vegetation was luxupresented, would have brought ideas of the inhabitants of the internal regions to their minds. The dogs (on how many occasions have I had to curse them!) rushed out at us and howled around our heels to my positive fear; but this, also, my companion overcame with accustomed practice by jumping and springing around in a most alarming fashion. I of course imitated to the best of my ability, but I think if it had not been for the mortal terror I then felt of the huge, shaggy, unkempt dogs, as well as the fear of being found out as an imposter, I would have sank down exhausted, so much was I spent by my previous exertions and misfortunes. However, on this occasion I fully believe that I outdone my companion's performances. In the meantime the people in the camp sat around their fires perfectly calm and unobservant, as apparently indifferent as if the world contained nobody but themselves. We regularly sprung up to the first and nearest party and with terrific yells of Beh huk i Khoodah, by the faith of God, Ya Osman, Oh Osman, Ya Allah Mahommed resoul Allah, and such like expressions, we held our bags before us at full arm's length and received whatever they felt disposed to give us. So on we went right through the camp from one end to the other, and rice, raisins, meat, fruit, butter, and a conglomeration of other other eatables all cooked were poured into our bags indiscriminately and with great profusion. Reaching the other end, we hastily shouldered our well-filled bags, and with those infernal dogs yet howling and snapping at our legs, we jumped and sprang back towards the tree where we had rested. Following us for -some two or three hundred yards, the dogs possibly fancying they had seen two hard cases far enough away from their master's Premises, desisted their horrible howling and attacks and returned. With an inward expression of satisfaction, and a deep breath of redief, I took to walking, and reaching the tree, sat down. Here we opened our sacks and mavenously attacked the compound inside. Although composed of such a mixture, I found it exceedingly delicious, fully corroborating the common expression "hunger makes othe best sauce." After this splendid tepast we repaired to an adjoining brook and quenched our thirsts. We then lay down; beneath the shelter of the tree, and wrapping our tattered garments to such an extent that I offered to accompany As much as possible around us, we were, or I was at any rate, soon fast asleep. A shake to my shoulder woke me the following morning and, jumping up, I found my companion Islicady, waiting me. The sun was just rising above the horizon and the morn, cool and calm gave me a pleasurable feeling in my destitute condition. As there was no necessity of a toilette, we immediately attacked our store of provisions and after a hearty meal To relate my Indian exper
feet they but without enect, I came to the conclusion mineralise an attempt to make the tarning present. His Grace's estates are estimated to the interior the ideal of the remembered that the ruling present. His Grace's estates are estimated to the remembered that the ruling present. His Grace's estates are estimated to the remembered that the ruling present. His Grace's estates are estimated to the remembered that the ruling present. His Grace's estates are estimated to the remembered that the ruling present. His Grace's estates are estimated to the remembered that the ruling present. His Grace's estates are estimated to the remembered that the ruling present. His Grace's estates are estimated to the remembered that the ruling present. His Grace's estates are estimated to the remembered that the ruling present. His Grace's estates are estimated to the remembered that the ruling present. His Grace's estates are estimated to the remembered that the ruling present. His Grace's estates are estimated to the remembered that the ruling present. His Grace's estates are estimated to the remembered that the ruling present. His Grace's estates are estated to the remembered that the ruling present.

of water close by, we sat down. After a which, by the mercy of Vishnu and Rama, I sumptuous meal, and although feeling tired and sore, but not inclined to sleep, I called upon my companion to relate his history to me. He did not require much persuasion, and ed descriptions of several of his individual after a number of the usual preliminary Mo- adventures during the remainder of our jourhammedan expressions, he began as follows: ney, and that I need not fear, as he had taken

THE DERVISE'S HISTORY.

I am a native of Balkh, and resided there up to my twentieth year. My father followed the occupation of Ferash bashee-head footman-and was for long in the employ of Sirdar Azim Khan, a well-known nobleman in that part of the country. My mother

me under his special guidance.

SHALL WE ANNEX ENGLAND?

(From the New York Herald.)

It is the hard fate of great statesmen to be misunderstood by their countrymen and genewas the cast-off mistress of the Sirdar, and ration—to be praised or abused for what they

of the Suez Canal shares, which has secured reclaiming 1,000 acres annually. That pur for him the virtual control of Egypt: for this pose has not been fully carried out; but, was only a proparatory step to the declaration according to the latest accounts, at least 3,000 of the Queen as Empress of India. Hence his acres of what was formely waste wilderness subsequent support of Turkey, which had for are now laid out in smiling farms, laden with its secret object the acquisition of Cyprus and healthy green crops and golden grain. Upof a second way to India: for with the seat of wards of 20 steam engines and 400 men are government at Calcutta it would be of the utmost importance to have several secure ways of communication with so important a dependency as the British Islands. land is torn up by steam; huge roots of trees and great boulders are extracted from the soil, as if they were colossal teeth, by steam dency as the British Islands.

But a great statesman in these days, when

mangled travelling over the flinty surface of me many hard years journeying on To rule England from Calcutta seemed to capable of reclamation, and it is on this portue road, I called for a halt, and finding foot and at great distress, with many him more states manilike than to rule India tion that the Duke has boldly commenced his convenient spot, with a small pool an anxious and dangerous escapade; all of from London; hence his brilliant acquisition operations. He began with the intention of power; steam engines are constantly employed

public stupidity so often prevents the realization of the best conceptions of genius, must have two strings to his bow. The Emure the boulders and roots that press might rule from Calcutta, or, perhaps, are too heavy for transportation in the mass, better yet, from Jerusalem; but if this plan After the land is ploughed and broken up it was bestowed by him upon my father as a did not mean or do and to have the real mo-better yet, from Jerusalem; but if this plan After the land is ploughed and broken up it mark of his honor and esteem for the many tives of their policies misunderstood. Bis-should fail Lord Beaconsfield had yet another. is drained and limed and manufed after the

THE IRISH PARLIAMENT BUILDING (NOW THE BANK OF IRELAND.)

men for a mere nominal sum. It was thus I True to his word, at the next halt I was in- come opposition at every step in his pro- culty. They are as delusive as the old troduced to the venerable Sheikh, and with a gramme. palpitating heart I recounted my history and hopes of becoming a humble follower of his. Gladstone has but lately begun to perceive, to pay all her debts. There is but one real Holding out his lean, withcred hand, he de- and what other so-called English statesmen sired me to deposit all my worldly goods are still unable to see, that England, to use therein. This I did immediately, and I "famous phrase of the London Times, thought that rather a disagreeable shadow a England totters at the apex of her greatpassed over his venerable countenance, ness." and that his grey beard twitched from business to live on his fortune. She space now to discuss the great merits of this rather strengely at the smallness of the sum; is no longer able to run successfully in the plan, or to point out how the march of demothought fit to admit me to the mysteries of and it was because Earl Russell saw this and will not have Mexico, would consent to gentle creature; but the venerable Sheikh be thankful." Her trade is departing her side. But at any rate we have no doubt Mohammed, who appeared in some way or her commercial supremacy is threatened Secretary Everts would readily correspond the other to consider me his personal from half a dozen quarters; her manufacfollower and attendant, worked me up to such turers maintain themselves in foreign maran extent that I became disgusted with the kets largely by turning out shoddy lif. I then led, and only looked out for the products; her finances are threatened with first opportunity to escape. They watched disorder; her people are overtaxed; her me so closely that it was some days before I armaments are too costly for even her could find the chance. On our arrival at wealth; she is too deeply mortgaged to keep Khoja Saleh, it was resolved that there up her style of living, and Lord Beaconsfield should be a halt of several days, in saw, with the eagle eye of genius, that the order to give the benefit of our learned and venerable Sheikh's advice to the people surrounding. This I thought to be a of Holland-once, like England, the Mistress good opportunity, and, while looking around of the Seas; now for many years a retired the town, came across an old Indian faquir, widow, living comfortably on her moderate with whom I made acquaintance. He detail- fortune, but no longer a leader in business or ed to me the delights and riches of Hindostan society.

How to prevent so humbling a descent nearly up extent that I offered to accompany How to prevent so humbling a descent him there. He accepted the offer, and that night we started together for Sarakhs, Beaconsfield, and the blindness and ignofrom thence by the Bobs Pass to Herat rance of his countrymen have increased the his as I Loch Shin. His main object is to increase Sabzawar, Candahar, through the Hojak Pass and Infinity of the task he has as I Loch Shin. His main object is to increase Sabzawar, Candahar, through the Hojak Pass and Infinity of the course of his countryment have increased the same of the same

services rendered on different occasions. My march was bitterly opposed by the German She might rule from Canada; Ottawa, if not most scientific methods. Of course, the approv services rendered on different occasions. My marck was bitterly opposed by the German life was happy and carcless, as that of other liberals at the very time when he was plan-life was happy and carcless, as that of other boys generally, until I was about fifteen, when hing the Austrian campaign, which was the first movement toward uniting Germany and owing to jealousy. This my father decided making her a great Power. Mr. Hayes was longer to be approved as serious dispute arose between my parents, owing to jealousy. This my father decided making her a great Power. Mr. Hayes was longer to be approved and the first movement toward uniting Germany and is sent with her husband to occupy the ground, must necessarily be looked for; and late by selling her to a wandering tribe of Turko- vilified by his party because of his Southern provisonally, of course, and to feel the way, as harvests in these latitudes often mean poor policy, which yet had for its object to drag the it were. Our Canadian neighbors are loyal to harvests, and sometimes disastrous harvests. lost my mother, nor have I ever seen or heard republicans out of a blunder which was sinking the core; they will be all the more fiercely But the remains of forests found in the soil of her since. Shortly afterwards my father got another wife, and from whatever cause I cannot say, my life then became a misery to myself. She constantly persecuted me, and also invited my father to do the same; so, became a life I areas one of corners of corners and discontical miles are invited my father to do the same; so, became also invited my father to do the same also invited my father to do th morning early, and stealing her purse, which in England, the Earl of Beaconsfield, one of contained only a few krans, I kicked the dust the greatest and wisest of European statescoming disgusted with home life, I arose one trymen an era of economy and reform. So, from off my feet and went out into the cold and men, is the object of malevelent attack from Bay. gloomy morning. Passing out of the town, I people who are incapable of comprehending India, has a burdensome public debt, but the annum; and that is a large sum to expend on travelled along towards Khojeh Saleh, with the real springs and objects of his far-seeing Canadians, like the Hindoos, are an induswhat purpose I did not know just then and far-reaching policy. They accuse him of trious and thrifty people, and they have some Shortly afterwards I came upon a lot of howl- an aggressive policy, when the truth is he is valuable natural resources, such as the lishing dervishes proceeding in the same direction only too intently engaged on the detensive. eries, for twelve years' use of only a small tion, and going up to one of them, explained They say he is tricky, but he seems so share in which they think we ought to my situation. He desired me to wait for the to them only because they are purblind. present, and that at the next halt he would They exclaim that he is ruining England, introduce me to their chief, the celebrated when, in fact, he has for years labored night Sheikh Mohammed, a name well known and day over plans to save her from destruc- quate. Neither of them, as he doubtless sees, around there for sanctity and good works. tion, and has been forced to meet and over- can more than temporarily tide over a diffi-

Lord Beaconsfield saw long ago what Mr. she had been able to borrow enough money race with other younger and more energetic cratic ideas in England leads to this conclu-

longes would be superfluous to you as you are great maritime nation—saved themselves by are at present under cultivation; leaving 1,150,a timely removal to Buzil; and hedoubles | 000 uncultivated that is given up to sheep tempt is a machine that will keep a woman's mains of the different fires. My companion an Indian Suhib yourself, but passing through a timely removal to Brizzil; and neconversed in an indian Suhib yourself, but passing through a timely removal to Brizzil; and neconversed in an indian Suhib yourself, but passing through a timely removal to Brizzil; and neconversed in an indian Suhib yourself, but passing through believed that he could prevent the blunder and deer and other kinds of game. Most of eyes closed duting prayer time in church, believed that he could prevent the blunder and deer and other kinds of game. Most of eyes closed duting prayer time in church, believed that he could prevent the blunder and deer and other kinds of game. Most of eyes closed duting prayer time in church, believed that he could prevent the blunder and deer and other kinds of game. Most of eyes closed duting prayer time in church, believed that he could prevent the blunder and deer and other kinds of eyes closed duting prayer time in church, believed that he could prevent the blunder and deer and other kinds of eyes closed duting prayer time in church, believed that he could prevent the blunder and deer and other kinds of eyes closed duting prayer time in church, believed that he could prevent the blunder and deer and other kinds of eyes closed duting prayer time in church, believed that he could prevent the blunder and deer and other kinds of eyes closed duting prayer time in church, believed that he could prevent the blunder and deer and other kinds of eyes closed duting prayer time in church, believed that he could prevent the blunder and deer and other kinds of eyes closed duting prayer time in church, believed that he could prevent the blunder and deer and other kinds of eyes closed duting prayer time in church, believed that he could prevent the blunder and deer and other kinds of eyes closed duting prayer time in church, believed that he could prevent the blunder and deer and other kinds of eyes closed duting prayer time in church, believed that he could prevent the bl

liant plans of Beaconsfield seem to us inadewoman's device, who thanked Heaven that cure for the British difficulty, and we have sometimes thought that Mr. cladstone was dimly beginning to see it. There is but one way to save England, and that is annex-She is like an old man retiring ation to the United States. We have no and calling my first friend desired him to though less wealthy nations; to use a sion and none other. We are not certain that take care of me for the present until he Western phrase, she "has lost her grip," the American people, who have rejected Cuba thought ne to admit me to the mysteries of and it was because that a dozen years ago he gave his countries. My guardian for the time was that a dozen years ago he gave his countries. The median for the time was that a dozen years ago he gave his countries. named Ismail Aga, and was really a kind and trymen the famous advice to "rest and States; the advantages would be greatly on necessary, pave the way with his accustomed urbanity for England to knock at the doors of Congress for admission to the Union.
There she would be safe, and in these times it is a good deal to be merely safe.

HIGHLAND WASTE LANDS.

[London Times, September 28.] The question whether it is possible to turn what are called the waste lands of the Highlands to permanent and profitable account for the purposes of agriculture is, as your married one of the princesses, daughters of readers know, at present being put to the test of experiment on an extensive scale in Sutherlandshire. About six years ago the into obscurity has been the study of Lord Duke of Sutherland entered on a great scheme Beaconsfield, and the blindness and igno-for the reclamation of a wide expanse of moor-rance of his countrymen have increased the land and morass in the neighbourhood of to Quetta, through the Bolan Pass and by sumed Reviewing the course of his red- the amount of arable land on his extensive Dadar to Shikarpore. From thence we ministration, we see that his first thought property so as to raise sufficient food for the family did not, and consequently has not even traversed Science, and taking an Indian boat was to make Great Britain a Greater Britain, inhabitants in cereals, and sufficient turnips as much connection with Lorn as the Breadalpatimer, reached the foot of Surat. Here we by paving the way for the removal of the and pasture to onable the tenants of sheep remained for some time until one morning royal family and the government to India; farms to feed and fatten their flocks at home my companion disappeared ... After wait To rule the hundreds of millions of Hindos. in winter. He hopes thereby also to make my companion, despectable of maintaining a larger ing for some days for his appearance, tan from decaying. London he saw was too the land capable of maintaining a larger but without effect, I came to the conclusion much like an attempt to make the tail wag population of thriving inhabitants than at

proved cultivation the climate itself may be improved. Of course, these operations involve enormous expenditure; it was at first expected that the cost would not exceed £23 per acre, Unfortunately the Dominion, like outlay of £30 per acre means £30,000 per To some Caithness farmers who inspected the works last week the Duke made a speech in which he spoke hopefully of the result, but he can hardly expect the work to be remunerative in his day. It may yield 1 or 2 per cent, by-and-bye; but the work is evidently one in which no person could engage who had not a patrimonial interest in the property. If he does not profit by the outlay his son or his

THE BROOCH OF LORN.

(From the Scotumon.)

By reason of the fact that the eldest son of the Duke of Argyli bears the title of the Marquis of Lorn, considerable confusion exists the rest was absorbed in the administration of in the minds of many as to the true history of the "Brooch of Lorn."

This brooch, which was captured by the followers of the Lord of Lorn from the Bruce at the pass of Dairle, was a war trophy of the him almost to pieces with a two-edged poniard. McDougalls, and not of the Campbells. John The murderer was a stranger to his victim, brooch is still in possession of the family at their ancient seat of Dunollie, near Oban. The title was only acquired by the Argyll family during the last century and has no connection with that of the "ancient Lords of

The Argyll family, moreover, do not own any property in the land of Lorn, although a gentleman who died last year, as an act of loyalty, left by his will a small house in Oban to the Princess Louise, who thus became a proprietor in the district of Lorn. The only connection of the house of Argyll (Campbells) with the house of Lorn (McDougalls) is one of marriage. John of Lorn (McDougall) had Bruce (Stuart having married another, whence descends the Royal House of Stuart), and the then representative of the House of Argyll married one of the McDougall's daughters. Another Campbell, the representative of

the house of Breadalbane, married another.

The latter acquired by his marriage some property in the land of Lorn, but the Argyll

It has been discovered by a close observer that henpecked husbands are invariably men who have hairless lips. It takes a moustache to awe a female.

The next invention that Edison is to at-

M. GAMBETTA. The Bishop of Augers, Monsignor Freppel, has lost no time in taking up the challenge flung down by M. Gambetta. The Clerical

THE BISHOP OF ANGERS ANSWERING

papers of Paris lately published a letter from him to the Republican leader, in which he joins issue with the proposal to subject the candidates for ordination to military service. The following extracts will give the gist and an idea of the spirit of this episcopal letter:

"It seems it is from your utterances that we must gain a clue to the future. However humiliating such a necessity be for a Frenchman, still, mindful of the honor of his counry, one has to read you in order to fight you. What you now aim at is persecution, and this at a time when a general pacification seems immuent. You declare war against us at the very time when even Protestant States seem anxious to avoid a struggle with the Church. You tell us that there is a clerical question arising out of the relations between hurch and State. Give me leave to tell you that that question was settled at the commencement of the century by a concordat, and that by tearing up that fundamental compact you will let loose on your country disasters of which neither you nor I are likely to see the end. You seek to exclude from the magistracy, the administration, and the army all who do not share your opinions, and dare to talk of liberty. Forgetting that you yourself were educated at a religious school [prit seminaire], you charge the clergy with promoting ignorance in order to trade upon it. You say that 'Desuitism ever thrives in the distress and misfortunes of our country.' You are the last man in the world who should dure to say that. Where would you be now but for the disasters of France? Her ruins proved to you a pedestal. Out of the wreck of her greatness you made a stepping stone to power. You changed our deeat into an irretrievable catastrophe. You told in language, which aims at wit, of thou-sands of priests in motley garb who have no country of their own. Those priests are in the service of your fellow-citizens from morning till night. They teach the young, nour-ish the sick, and comfort the poor. They are citizens in virtue of the same right as your-self, and, like you and your friends, they have a right to meet, to live in common, to pray and work in common. Their nationality is undoubted. What right have you to thrust yourself between their consciences and God? The despotism you are striving to establish aims at destroying the freedom of teaching as well as the freedom of religious association. But, more than this, you are preparing to hinder the recruiting of the French clergy by subjecting to military service the pupils of the sanctuary. You aim at destroying the priesthood in its source. You spoke of the duty of serving one's coun-This is done to delude the masse There are many ways of serving one's country. The teacher who trains youth, the priest who devotes his life to the duties of his ministry, serves his country as usefully as the soldier. You know well that burrack life is not a fitting school for a minister of religion, and that the qualities required of its servants by the Church are not those of a soldier. You justify us, therefore, in speaking to Catholics, and telling them that what you sim

tion did no worse. It may be, however, that your threats and aggression will contribute to reconstruct an alliance between those who regard religion as the essential basis of social order, by affording a common ground of action to all men who desire to labor for the good of their country. You have done your country a service, and I am almost tempted to thank you for it."

at is the destruction of religion, and you

would add insuit to injury by clothing perse-

cution in the garle of legality. The Conven-

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ECHOES. SUMMARY OF THINGS SOCIAL AND POLITICAL IN THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE.

The average revenue of Bosnia in times of peace has been about \$3,000,000, of which about \$900,000 went to Constantinople and the province.

CAPT. FADDA, a paymaster of infantry, was murdered recently in his rooms on the Via del Carbonari, Rome, by an assassin, who cut

The long series of fearful catastrophes in English mines has aroused the Miners' National Union, which is demanding a radical change in the law, which seems to afford no guaranteey of safety to working minera

A NUMBER of Austrian men-of-warsmen assembled before the Town Council Hall in Trieste, the other day, and shouted " Death to Italy!" "Death to King Humbert!" and repeated the cries before the Italian consulate. Several persons were wounded in the street fight which followed. The incident in considered to be of grave importance.

One of the most reliable medicines for hendache is Dr. Harvey's Anti-bilious and

A terrible thing is a pain in the small of the back : it may come from disordered kidneys, from a cold or a wrench. But in all CREER BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, well rubbed in, will afford instantaneous relief, and ultimately remove the cause of the trouble.

This is a season of the year when children teething are almost sure to have dysentery and diarrhoo. MRS. WINSLOWS SOOTH ING SYRUP is a never-falling remedy. It. not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly ource griping in the bowels and wind colle. Mothers, don't fail to procure it.

For the TRUE WITNESS.) OUR GLEANERS. We sew in the spring time, In autumn we reap, The fruit of our sewing Be it bitter or sweet.

Be it little or much. We cannot tell yet.

For winter milst measure a

Each grain that we get.

The granary ready.
Its wide open door
Receives in its bosom
Our measure—no more. When once therein garnered, Impotent we stand, is the well tested grain At the welgher's command.

Perhaps though our gleaners; Who've aided all day, And lovingly gathered What's dropped on the way.

M. B. F.

We'll come to the master, When harvesting's o'er, And lay at his feet The sheaves of our store.

Carlton, October 1878.

[For the TRUE WITNESS.] OUR MOTHER.

What is that word, which, spoke or sung. The sweetest sounds in every tongue, Endeared alike to old and young?

Who taught our lisping lips to pray, Charmed every childish fear away, And o'er us watched both night and day? Our Mother.

Who tended by our couch when ill. And nursed us with the tend'rest skill, Affectionate and patient still? Our Mother.

Whose prudent counsels, o'er and o'er. Our bark of life brought safe to shore, When shoul and shipwreek loomed before?

When tempted most to deviate From duty's path, who kept us straight, Reproving us in love, not hate? Whose image, bath'd in mellow'd rays,

Courts recollection's fondest gaze, E'en in the autumn of our days?

Ah, lost is he beyond reclaum, And dead to every sense of shame, Who idolizes not the name

Of such I envy not the lot.
For, after God, I love the spot
Een trod by thee, whom love I ought.
My Mother.

And when the years roll on and on, Should I survive when thou art gone, Thy mem'ry still I'll doat upon,

And well I should, for I alone Thy gen'rous nature best have known, And all those kindly traits thine own— My Mother

Let stoics blush to weep the dead, For me, I'd blush more not to shed Hot tears upon thy sodden bed,

For I'll 'er hold as holy ground,

My dearest spot on earth—that mound

Where thy fend askes may be found,

My Mother!

W. O. FARMER.

DORA.

My Mother.

By JULIA KAVENAGH,

Author of "Nathalie," " Adele," "Queen Mab," &c.

CHAPTER XLVI ..- CONTINUED.

Oh! if he could have believed her to be guiltless! If he could have forgotten how she and him from hearing; if he could have for- head half averted. It was she-so said the gotten her pale face, and her silence, her rted by proof: if he could have forgotten all those tokens that had condemned her, and and it was gone. But the shock which that risen before him to say, "Whether from love, or hate, or vengeance, or cupidity, she has abetted it-she let it be done, and she reaped the gain!" But he could not. He tortured his mind to acquit her, and he could not. She had not warned him, she had refused to answer Mrs. Logan—if ever silence was guilty hers was. But if the cloud which doubt had called up would not be dispelled, if it ever floated son velvet of the balustrade, unconscious of between him and his wife's image, and only grew darker and denser with every effort he made to break it, so there rose in his hearta bitter resentment against every human being connected with his wrong. He hated Mrs. Luan and Mrs. Courtenay for having plotted it, and he could scarcely forgive Miss Moore or Mrs. Logan for having helped to reveal it. Toward Dora his feelings were too implacable for either hate or forgiveness. She was the embodiment of his misery—the being whose betrayal had caused it, and whose falsehood had given it a more cruel and a keener

On reaching Paris Mr. Templemore went to one of the hotels in the Rue de Rivoli, where he was in the habit of stopping. "And now," he thought, as he entered rooms gay with sunshine, and beyond which he caught a bright glimpse of the Tuilleries gardens, "now how am I to get rid of this pain?" Question hard to answer. Pleasure, which had never had any charms for Mr. Templemore, was now odious. He hated crowds, and solitude he knew is cruel and dangerous. He would not | wakened! have Eva or Miss Moore with him, for one could only remind him of his fond illusion. and the other of its bitter wakening. So, as he suffered cruelly and keenly, he did what the intellectual and the strong often do in such emergencies, he took refuge in study from his

There were few branches of knowledge which he had not already tried, but for some he had never felt any ardent devotion. Statistics and political economy had been least a sort of fury. Population, shipping, standing paper with estimates, returns, and calculaall the time for the result of his labor, and he succeeded in bringing on himself a fit of illness which lasted a fortnight, and from which he issued languid, listless, and more unhappy than ever.

Neither time, nor work, nor illness had cured him. Time had only added to the resentful bitterness of his feeling, and to the severity of the condemnation his judgment had passed on the offender; but it was still the same wound which bled idly, it was still the cruel thought that Dora was his wife and that she was worthless of a man's love. Integrity, honor, delicacy, were the ruling power of Mr. Templemore's mind. The woman who had failed in these, even though for love of him, could never be again to him the woman whom nothing and no one could have tempted to sing And yet, though his sense of her error, grew keener daily, his feelings had undergone a change. If he still thought of her guilt, he now thought very little of his wrong. He did not regret Florence, he scarcely re-

ing the corner of a street, he suddenly found wire away! himself on the Boulevards. The night was black, not a star shone in the cloudy sky; but the two rows of lamps made an endless avenue of light before him. The shops were brilliant and gay; cases glittered like fairy palaces, crowds were abroad to enjoy what freshness there was in the stormy sea. Mr. Templemore found none. Close and sultry felt the atmosphere. The young trees which rose dimly before him, their trunks and lower branches lit, and their summits vanishing in gloom, seemed to him as oppressive as the roof of a forest. Yet he went on, leaving boulevard after boulevard behind him, and he never thought of stopping till a dense group suddenly checked his progress. Mr. Templemore then looked up. Before him he saw the rising steps and the columned front of a theatre. People were going in eagerly. He hesitated awhile, then he too went up the steps, paid for his place, and within five minutes he was seated in one of the galleries.

Mr. Templemore had not gone to the play for several years. He liked none save the finest acting and singing, and, being a man of fastidious tastes, he did not admit the existence of such very readily. Weariness of spirit had alone tempted him this evening to enter a second-class house, where the actors were probably suited to the plays they performed in. He wondered at himself for having done so: he looked around him, and wondered still more at the gay, eager faces he saw. The musicians in the orchestra were talking and laughing together as they tuned their instruments—he wondered at them too. Amongst them was a lively little dark man, who could not be quiet a moment; he shook his black head of hair, he rolled his eyes, he screwed his mouth, and looked very like an animated nut-cracker. Mr. Templemore watched him with a sort of interest; the vitality of that swarthy little musician was attractive to one whose present mood was so drearily languid. The curtain rose, the performance began, the actors spoke, and still Mr. Templemore's eyes were fixed on the orchestra, and he thought, "What a curious idiosyncrasy that man must have!"

"How charmingly she is dressed," whispered a voice near him. He glanced toward the speaker. She was a girl of eighteen or so, plump and good-humored-looking. She addressed another girl, her sister, evidently, as plump, and seemingly as good-tempered as herself. Beside them sat their mother, a bourgeoise of forty, who had been at twenty what they were now. What absence of all care appeared in these three faces? Nothing was there, not even the excitement of pleasure; nothing beyond the calm, sensual content of satisfied animal existence. Mr. Templemore turned back from them to the musician, but in so doing his look passed across the stage, and he uttered a deep, startled Ah!" which was heard over the whole house, and drew every eye upon him.

But Mr. Templemore saw and heeded but one thing; for there, on the stage before him, stood his wife, dressed in white muslin, gay, young, and lovely. She stood alone in a gloomy room, with a dim and sombre backhad tried to prevent her aunt from speaking ground behind her solitary figure, and her und, and the charm was broken; she spoke momentary illusion had caused could not vanish with it; nor the subtle thrill of joy it had wakened, cease. When this girl looked at the audience, Mr. Templemore could not look at her; but when she turned away and became once more the image of his young wife, in her light motions and easy attitudes, he leaned forward, with his elbow resting on the crimthe observation which his cager gaze attracted. His very heart was moved within him with a soft and delicious emotion. It was like going back to the first wondering happiness of his marriage to feel as he now felt. All that love, which had seemed buried in arid desolation, like sweet waters beneath the sand of the desert, welled back to his heart with tenfoldpower. Mr. Templemore did not strive against it-he let that full tide come and rise and master him, and he felt blest to the very core in his subjection.

When the curtain fell, on the first act, and she vanished, he breathed deeply, and for the first time he tried to think and be calm. Vain attempt; thought would not come at his bidding-nothing came but a vague, passion ate yearning to be gone, and be with her once more. He could scarcely resist the desire which bade him rise and depart that moment. An express-train left in the middle of the night. It would take him to Rouen in little more than two hours; he could be at Les Roches before dawn-long before Dora had

The two plump girls and their mother gave him wondering looks, and he did not heed them. The little fantastic musician played strange tricks with his violin, and Mr. Templemore had no eyes for him now. His thoughts were far away in a large room, hushed and dim, where his wife lay sleeping, A lamp burned faintly on a white toilet-table and was reflected in its oval glass, half veiled by lace and muslin. A far door opened, and he saw himself enter slowly, with step that fell favored by him. He now took to them with noiselessly on the carpet. He saw that wraith of his own being approach, then stand armies, disease, had their turn; he heaped his still, and look at Dora's face as it rested on room with blue-books, and covered quires of her pillow. And now the vision swiftly became retrospective. He remembered looking an aged man, with a lofty brow, white hair, at her thus once in Deenah. He remembered that flowed from beneath a black silk cap, and tions; he worked night and day, not caring at her thus once in Deenah. He remembered wondering, as he looked, at the childish calmness of her slumbering mien. The bright hair which had strayed on her pillow, the hearing Mr. Templemore's request, he opened closed lids, the calm, breath, came back to him with a sense of pain. He felt as if he had wronged and deserted a child entrusted to his

keeping.
"I should have stayed with her," he thought; "innocent or guilty, I should not have left her!" "Innocent or guilty!" repeated a secret

"Oh! my God, if she be guilty, what a lot is mine! Am I tied to treachery, to sin so perversely allied with that look of innocence? Am I tied to grace and youth, it is true, but

also to horrible iniquity?" All his old anguish came back at the thought. If his passionate nature, ardent and susceptible to loveliness as indeed is that of most men-felt but too keenly the power of of his hand. Each of its eleven diamonds minutes he sat alone in a railway-carriage, and his young wife's bright face, the nobler nature within him made him revolt from the thought sparkling in the early sun. "Will you take landscape, And now he had time to think gretted his liberty, but he passionately regretted his liberty, but he passionately reof this ignoble bondage. He could not ena check for this?" he asked: "I have not
dure the contrast between that fair outside money enough to pay you—besides, I am
and brightness, whom he had had for a few and the sullied soul. Ay, truly, it is hard for going off at once."

Will you take the duration of this ignoble bondage. He could not enough to pay you—besides, I am
turned to her as he had left her—at his at the question. Oh! fatal error, ever to have

some attention to the play It was a lovedrama, with many a passionate scene, and no doubt some pathos, for the two girls next Mr. Templemore brought out their pocket-handkerchiefs, and used them freely. Indeed, he saw a good deal of this going on around him, but he remained callous and unmoved, till, all unwillingly, he was conquered. This he-roine had married a man whom she did not like, and her husband, discovering it too late, felt and said, "I shall never be loved-never;" The curtain fell as he uttered the words, which rang through Mr. Templemore's brain, wakening a whole train of fond recollection. Dora was his wife, but she loved him. Ay, though her sins were of the deepest and the

darkest dye, she loved him and she was hisfor better for worse, she was his. He could not renounce her or exclude her from his life and his heart. Religion, duty combined with love to say to him, "Why did you leave her? Had you not vowed that your arms should be her shelter from every ill; and is it not her right to live and die by your side? You cannot banish her thence without sin-then thank Heaven that her affection, her youth and its attractions, make obedience to this duty so easy and so sweet."

Mr. Templemore heard this secret monitor, and he did not answer it at once. He leaned his forehead on his hand, and let a vision come before him-a vision of a tearful yet happy Dora, who welcomed him back with a smile and a kiss. Often had it come thus to him before this hour, and as often had he banished her with a stern "Begone!" But now he could not She was his wife, and there was a protecting tenderness in his embrace. She was his wife, and his heart yearned toward her with infinite charity. His love should cover all her errors, and lead her back to those pure paths whence she had strayed; his love should be to her as a human redemption, making more easy her return to the divine source of all goodness. She was his erring lamb, who had wandered in the wilderness, and whom he would bring back to the gentle fold of love and home. He remembered the solemn precept, too, much forgotten by a passing world of the great Apostle of the Gentiles:

"Husbands, love your wives, as Christ loved the Church." He remembered it in that vanity fair of

plessure and its votaries, a theatre. For what spot, however profane, is there which the voice of God will not pierce to reach man's heart? And if human passion and tenderness still mingled in Mr. Templemore's breast with holier feelings-if he could not forget a fair face and a soft voice—if one was the joy of his eyes, and the other the sweetest of music to his ear, yet over all ruled that feeling of duty that had been the great guide of his life, and which had given him in Dora Courtenay its mingled joy and torment.

How long those thoughts kept him, Mr. Templemore did not know. The third act was progressing, and had reached its great crisis of despair and passion, when he looked some wonder, and exchanged puzzled glances, then placidly returned to the play. Truly they little guessed what a drama of doubt, and love, and regret—ay, and of passion too -had been silently enacted near them that evening.

CHAPTER XLVII.

THE night was darker than ever when Mr. Templemore went out once more on the Boulevards. The crowd was thinning, in expectation of a storm. Mr. Templemore's mood was not one which such contingencies affect. He had but one thought, and that mastered him; yet he suddenly paused, as he reached the Rue de la Paix, and saw its shops alive with light. He remembered the diamond cross he had ordered from one of the jewellers there, and he wondered if it were ready. It was only ten o'clock; he had time to go and try.

These jewellers' shops in the Rue de la Paix were a wonderflul sight at night during that year. Crowds gathered around them evening after evening, gazing in eager admiration at the treasures displayed within. One diamond shop outrivalled all the others, and outrivals them still. Tiaras, necklaces, bracelets, ear-rings, blazed in their immortal splendor. Fair brows and fairer bosoms, on which they glittered once, have shrunk into dust, and it matters very little. They will outlive generations; that gorgeous bracelet will clasp the slender wrist, that diadem will shine all light in the dark hair of some beauty yet unborn, and flatterers will tell her, "Your eyes are brighter by far than these," and—who knows?-perhaps she will believe them.

As to that, all the diamonds in the shop, which he now entered, could not have matched Dora's eyes in Mr. Templemore's estimation just then. He knew, indeed, that their lustre would grow dim-that the blooming cheek would fade, and the fair skin lose its youthful beauty-but all the better reason was this for holding them dear, and adorning them whilst they lasted. With something. like eagerness, he now asked if the cross he had ordered was ready.

This temple of the god worshipped in Golconda had a high-priest worthy of his officeeyes which had gazed so long on diamonds that they could see little else in life. On a drawer near him, and produced a small morocco case, which he handed to his customer. Mr. Templemore opened it. On a bed of blue velvet lay a diamond cross, consisting of eleven perfect diamonds, not of large size, indeed, but of such exquisite water, and such dazzling lustre, that he uttered an exclamation of pleasure and admiration, qualified, however, by the words: "This is surely more expensive than the

one I asked from you?"

the price, I believe; but, then, it is three times more beautiful than you expected it to

Mr. Templemore could not deny that. He took the cross and looked at it in the hollow express train was going to start. Within five was pure and clear as a drop of morning dew was going at full speed through the drenched

to the effective free 48-16.

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He went forth idly, neither knowing nor brought of pleas—alone could have worn it. This was no con- man. He would nave given anything to be-caring whither his steps took him. On turn- stranger, freezing the mere thought of pleas—stranger, freezing the mere thought of please the mere the mere thought of please the mere the mer The curtain rose, the second act began in leaves, and flowers, and pendants, and belief-even though his whole heart yearned reminded him of Dora appeared again, and again the subtle thrill ran through his veins and subdued him. This time, too, he paid more. Dora had a beautiful neck, soft and white—only those diamonds—truly these dia—"She is my wife; I cannot help loving her monds would look well upon it. But was he a nabob, that he should even ask to know the

price of a gift so costly? "I chose every one of those stones myself," smallest, but, as you see, it matches the ninth to negotiate for it, for it was in hands that smallest in the necklace. Guess from that, sir, what toil and trouble the other stones have given me."

"It is a wonderful necklace," said Mr. Templemore, taking and handling it-" a wonderful necklace; only there is no art in it. It is plain and gorgeous."

"There should be no art in diamonds." plied the jeweller, with a strange light in his eye. "They are above and beyond it, sir."
"Well, perhaps they are," said Mr. Templemore, but he put down the necklace, and

did not ask to know its price. "I believe, sir, you are newly married," con-

tinued the jeweller, in his mild tone; "this would be a beautiful wedding-gift."

Mr. Templemore felt almost provoked at this cool seducer, who spoke of a priceless necklace as a "beautiful wedding-gift. He little knew that its owner offered it to every one of the customers who entered his shop, pre-sed it upon them even to importunity, and yet would not have parted to a monarch with one of its smallest diamonds. He little suspected that these glorious bits of liquid light, all fire and pure effulgence, slept every night in the bed of that white-haired man-that he loved them with something of the guilty, insane love which two hundred years before made Cardilac murder the men and women who bought his jewels; and that when they were stolen from him a few months after Mr. Templemore's visit, the shock of their loss, though they were recovered within the week. sent him to the grave a maniac.

Unconscious of the strange love which was to lead to so tragic an ending, Mr. Temple-more only felt provoked at the persistence with which the jeweller pressed this necklace upon him, and putting the cross in his breast cont-pocket, he left the shop. The jeweller, however, followed him to the door, and still said in his mild voice :

"It is a rare necklace, sir. You will never get another like it-better have it ."

Mr. Templemore walked away without giving him any answer. "The man is crazy, and I am crazy too," he thought, taking the direction that led to his hotel; "I suppose those glittering pebbles have bewitched me. for here am I foolish enough to wish I could buy them and throw them round Dora's neck.

the night. He saw them sparkling on his left to trials so fearful, and who had passed wife's bosom, and it diamonds look strange through them alone? weak defence, her assertions of innocence, unfigure, and her attitude; but she looked at his watch, rose, and left the house. The two girls and their mother looked after him in ders who can deny their fitness and their agitated. "Where did she go to?" beauty when they rest on a satin skin and "Monsieur Luan took her to an asylum, beauty when they rest on a satin skin and rounded outlines like Dora's? Mr. Templemore was fascinated with the vision. felt almost tempted to turn back and ask the | mistress?" price of this wonderful necklace : but he checked himself in time, and indeed waxed wrathful at his own folly. A year's income of his fortune could not pay for the bauble. Had he lost his senses that he even contemplated this act of madness? Alas! it was not all England, and the servants had supposed it madness—there is a fond, passionate instinct, was to join monsieur. The servants had all which is a very part of love—the wish to fling all that there is most costly, most precious, and most rare, at the feet of the loved object. For many days Mr. Templemore had struggled against his love for Dora, and spite his doubts and his misgivings, that love now came back to him pawerful, mighty, and triumphant. It came back to him not as it his wife's peril. Yet he could not help asking had left him, conquered and sorrow-stricken. but like the spirit in Scripture, who, after wandering midst barren places, returns with sevenfold power

Mr. Templemore had not walked far, still thinking of his wife and the diamond necklace, when the long-threatening storm broke Drops of rain, large as crown-pieces, dotted the white pavement of the Place Vendome, which he was crossing. Then a lightning flash pierced the sky, and lit the dark column cast in cannon won from many a battle-field, and whence the first Napoleon looks down over his capital, still seeming to triumph alike over foe and subject. A deepechoing thunder-peal followed, then came a very deluge of rain, and long before he reached his hotel, Rue de Rivoli, Mr. Templemore was wet through. The rain was summer-rain, mild and soft, and he cared not for it. He packed his trunk hastily, secured a carriage, and drove off to the station, whilst the storm was at its highest. It was a gale, too, as well as a storm; a furious tempest, which might leave its traces on many a bleak coast, as well as in crowded cities. Mr. Templemore had seen a shipwreck once, and who that has beheld the ominous sight can ever forget it? He remembered it now; the noble vessel struggling gallantly against the waves that drove her on, the long line of shore and cliff vanishing in spray and in the darkness of the tempest; the pale moon looking down from a cloudy sky, the silent crowd, and the fearful roar, as waves and ship all came turnbling together on the beach, whilst through all the din was to be heard the faint, shrill cry of a woman. They found her on the sands the next morning, a pale corpse, with wet hair. Mr. Templemore wondered why that scene came back to him now, as if he had beheld it but yesterday? "How do I know," he thought, "that this

summer storm will be so fatal as that neverto-be-forgotten equinoctial gale on the shores of the Atlantic? Its roaring wind may indeed uproot the mighty forest-tree, or its "It is," mildly replied the jeweller; "double lightning kill helpless flocks on distant the price, I believe; but, then, it is three moors; but truly I hope and trust that no drowning wretch will call on Heaven this night in his agony?"

Mr. Templemore reached the station as the

at the question. Oh! fatal error, ever to have the suppose he has a touch of his mother's opend C. Berrick over 1965 in 1965 between 1965 between 1965 between 1965 between 1965 between 1965 between 19 In the total control of the co

days, and whothad so soon worn the common thus of the common the common thing of the common that the common the common that the common the common the common the common that the common the common the common that the common the common the common the common that the common the common the common that the common the common the common that the common the common that the common the common the common the common that the common that the common the common that the common the common that the common th I must keep to that, and let the rest be."

But can love endure when its foundation of reverence is wanting? And if the fever which "I chose every one of those stones myself," was still so strong upon him ceased, would thought stung him. She was his wife, after said the jeweller; "I went to Russia for this not the final wakening be horrible? Alas! all. What right had she to leave his home centre one, and to London for that, one of the he thought of that too; but that time, which without a word, spoken or written, and go to it was so gloomy to foresee, had not come yet, a strange city and stay there? What right stone perfectly, and unless in London I could and as he reached Rouen, and leaving the had she to expose their domestic difference not have found it. It cost me three months train entered a carriage which was to convey to the world by a flight he could not attenue. train entered a carriage which was to convey to the world by a flight he could not attempt him to Les Roches, he wilfully shut his eyes to disguise? Gradually Mr. Templemore forwere reluctant to part with it—they knew its to all the bitterness that had preceded his de- got the wrongs he had inflicted, and only revalue and its beauty, and it is one of the parture, and only remembered that he was membered those he had received. He regoing to the house where his young wife lay membered them; and with something like wrath he resolved to set off for England at

The porter at the lodge had to be wakened to let in his master, and Jacques to leave his attic in order to admit him within. The she shall return," he thought, ringing the bell clang of the great bell, the grinding wheels of angrily for Jacques, who had just fullen into the carriage on the gravel, made a loud noise a pleasant doze. "She shall return to this in the stillness of the gray morning; but Mr. house, which she should never have left." Templemore looked in vain for signs of light behind the window curtains of his wife's room. Jacques, who let him in, seemed stupid with sleep. His master did not question him; he took the light from the man's hand, merely saying:

"You may go. I want nothing."

Jacques was a plethoric young man. He liked his sleep above all things. He now thought himself ill-used by his master's return at such an hour, and he went back to his room grumbling all the way. He had scarcely reached the upper floor, however, when a furious ringing summoned him below. He found Mr. Templemore on the landing at the door of his wife's room, pale as death, and with the light still in his hand.

"Where is your mistress?" he asked. Where is my wife?" His looks, his tones so confounded Jacques.

that he could scarcely reply. At length he said. " Madame is gone." "Gone!" He was going to ask "With whom?" but he checked himself. "Tell husband.

Madame Courtenay I wish to speak to her,"

he said. Jacques looked very odd. " Madame Courtenay is dead, sir."

" Dead?" "Yes, sir. Mademoiselle Fanny brought

the news when she came back for Madame's things. Madame Courtenay died on the way." "And Madame Luan and her son," exclaimed Mr. Templemore—" where are

they?". Jacques looked very odd again.

"Monsieur Luan is gone, sir, we do not know where, and Madame Luan is dead too. She died in a madhouse the very morning Madame Templemore went away. She had attempted to kill madame one evening."

Mr. Templemore felt asif he were going through a dreadful nightmare. Death, mad-It was folly, no doubt, but it did not go ness, danger had visited his deserted home away at once. He saw the diamonds glittering his absence; and now where was ing before him like stars in the darkness of Dora? Where was the wife whom he had

"Where is she now?" he asked, much

and she died there." "I mean your mistress. Where is your

But Jacques knew nothing. Madame had not said anything; She had left no letter? No-nothing that could give a clew. Mademoiselle Fanny, when she came back for madame's things, had said they were going to noticed that madame looked very miserable. Perhaps she felt nervous, and afraid to remain alone after having run the risk of being mur-

dered. So said Jacques, in a heavy, stupid, monotonous voice. Mr. Templemore shuddered with horror as he heard him talk thus stolidly of to know the particulars of this domestic drama. Jacques, nothing loath, and indeed quite lively, went through the scene for his master's benefit Medame was so by the toilet, when she heard the door open and saw Madame Luan enter. At once, and with great presence of mind, Madame put out the light and stepped out on the balcony. And so," continued Jacques, assuming the part of Mrs. Luan and groping with outstretched arms, as if in the darkness toward the windows, " so I try to get at her and kill her. Though I cannot see, I know where she is, and she is as mute as a mousebut I know where she is-now I am at the window, and the moon is shining-now I have ber l'

But as Jacques, outstripping truth in the fervor of his acting, was stretching his arm toward an imaginary Dora, a hand of iron seized his own throat and held him fast.

"How dare you? How dare you?" asked Mr. Templemore, shaking with anger; then recovering his composare, he said, not without some shame at his own violence, "You may leave me now, Jacques."

"And I can tell you I left him pretty quickly," was Jacques' comment as he related this incident to the porter the next morning. "For if ever man looked like a tiger, it was our master as he held me then."

Mr. Templemore remained alone in his wife's room, and locked himself up with this new trouble.

He sat down and looked around him. Was this indeed the return to which he had looked forward? This cold, vacant chamber bore no likeness to that which his fancy had conjured up a few hours before in the theatre. Dust had gathered on the mirror of the toilet-table, and thus told him how long it had ceased to reflect Dora's image. No token of her presence lingered about. It was as if Mr. Templemore had never seen her there, sleeping or waking. The very air of the unused apartment had grown cold. Ah! this was not the meeting he had imagined as he came up the is a great fear upon me, and if this double staircase with a beating heart. Where were the tears and reproaches he was to silence with caresses? His wife was gone, and, insupportable thought! she was gone with just anger and bitterness in her heart against him. Was she innocent or gnilty? He did not think of that now. He only thought that he had forsaken her, and that she had gone alone through frightful danger and bitter sorrow. Where was he when the madwoman attempted

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John Luan, that she had her cousin to comfort her in her sorrow, and to sympathize with her to the best of husbands, to think that the wife whom he has injured receives consolation from a rejected lover. And this had been going on for days and weeks? The once, follow his wife, and bring her back, without delay. "Whether she likes it or not

But of all men Mr. Templemore was the last who could stifle the voice of conscience. He had left both his wife and his home. She only left the house whence her aunt had been removed insane, whence he had banished her mother where not even his child had been

trusted to her care. "I have been to blame." thought Mr. Templemore, with a sharp, remorseful pang, "but I will make amends." I will make amends."

How many an erring heart has uttered the words, and, alas! to how few the power to fulfil them has been been granted!

CHAPTER XLVIII.

A DISTANT church clock was striking eleven when Dr. John Luan turned the corner of Bedford Square. He had scarcely walked a few steps toward his dwelling when a hand was laid on his shoulder. He looked round sharply, and by the light of a gas-lamp, he saw Mr. Templemore. They had never met, yet, John Luan knew at once this was Dora's

"Good-evening," gravely said Mr. Temple more. "I believe you know me. Your servant told me you are going away early tomorrow morning, so I shall not detain you long. My errand is quickly told. Mrs. Templemore forgot to leave her directions when she went away from Les Roches. May I trouble you for it?"

John Luan had got over the shock of unpleasant astonishment he he had felt on seeing Dora's husband, but this abrupt demand startled him now.

" You want Dora's address from me?" he said, sharply.

"Why not? You do not mean to say, I suppose, that your cousin is here in London without your knowledge, Mr. Luan?"

"And do you mean to say that your wife is here in London without your knowledge, Mr. Templemore?" He spoke with bitter emphasis, but Mr.

Templemore had come resolved not lose his temper. "Am I likely to put such a question with-

out need?" he said, gravely.

And so she had left him! His cruelty and his unkindness had compelled her to leave her home and her husband. And her wronger now applied to the man whom he had robbed of his treasure for information concerning the spot where it lay concealed! John Luan's blood boiled within him-but he was not given to express anger, and he only said with sulky bitterness:

"I know nothing about your wife, Mr. Templemore."

He turned to the house, as if to end the matter; but Mr. Templemore quietly stepped between him and the door.

"I will not be baulked thus," he said, doggedly. "I impute no wrong to her or to you, but you know her address, and I will have

"You impute no wrong," repeated John Luan, in great indignation; "and pray what wrong could there be? just tell me that, sir. And, moreover, what do you mean by coming to me to ask for your wife? Ask her mother, ask Mrs. Courtenay where she is, and do not trouble me with a matter in which I have no concern.."

"Doctor John Luan," said M:. Templemore, with some disdain, "Mrs. Courtenay is dead, and I dare say you know it."

"Dead!" repeated John Luan, with such genuine amazement that Mr. Templemore's heart fell. If the young man did not know that, he knew nothing. Where, then, was Dora?

The same question seemed to offer itself to the mind of Dora's cousin. He turned almost fiercely on Mr. Templemore.

"Where is she ?" he said. "When and how did my aunt die? Where is Dora?" "I was away at the time," answered Mr.

Templemore, briefly; "I believe Mrs. Courtenay died in England, but I have no certainty." 'And why were you away?" tauntingly asked John Luan. "What! married a fortnight, and away so long that your mother-in

law is dead, and your wife is vanished when you return?". "Why I went away your mother might have told you," bitterly answered Mr. Temple-more; "but let that rest. I did not come here to account to you for matters of which you are no judge. You say you do not know where Dora is. Be it so. You can give meno information, and I have nothing to telli

· He left him as he spoke thus; but John

Luan soon overtook him. "Have you nothing to tell me?" he said, losing all self-control in the bitterness of his feelings; "but may be I have something to say to you. I tell you, sir, that if Dora does not soon appear, I shall hold you guilty of her fate, whatever that may be. I tell you there grief should have proved too much for her, I

shall hold you guilty before God and man!" "A fear-what fear?" asked Mr. Templemore, who was almost as angry as John Luan

now. "You know what fear," was the taunting reply "for you feel it too. You know what fear, for it brought you here to question me. I say it again, if it prove true, I shall hold you guilty."

He walked away abruptly, and Mr. Temple-

Just allog to graduum sterres sair er san, e Address Contract Contractions the later and a property of the party of the conmadness, he thought, trying to conquer his wrath by scorn.

He felt angry, and nothing else. The fear

John Luan had alluded to could take no hold upon him. That Dora had left him in anger apon nim. that she could have left him in the ne knew which leads to the darkest end of a despair which to would not admit for a moment, numan the too, walked away in hot indignaand as no, wondered that John Luan should have dared to suggest a close so cruel to bave brief wedded life. But if Mr. Templemore rejected with anger and scorn this torturing conjecture, he was full of perplexity and grier as he walked home to his hotel. He knew nothing, he had learned nothing, and he felt powerless. Reason, philosophy, and will had lost their boasted power over him now. The wife whom he had so injudiciously left had fled from him, and he knew not how to conjure her back, how to charm away the sorrows he had caused, how to prevent the troubles and perhaps the dangers, that might be-He knew that if he could find set her path. her she would forgive him—he did not doubt that one moment; only where was the fugitive. and how far had she fled? But if Mr. Templemore felt troubled and perplexed, he did not feel despondent.

Money is a great magician, and he knew it. Money will unveil the most closely-guarded secrets, and light up some of societiy's darkest and most hidden nooks. It is the Sesame before which doors fly open, or at whose bidding they close again with inexorable sternness. And money Mr. Templemore had. With money he could soon be on her track, and arrest her flight. He was of a sanguine disposition, and he now felt certain of success. Perhaps he was rather pleased, after all, not to have found his wife through the medium of her cousin. Perhaps it was more soothing to his pride to have to go and seck and pacify her himself, than to have found her with scarcely an effort, but through that young man's means. However well he might think of Dora, it was not to John Luan's care that he would have consigned her. But the fact that she had not sought this young man, who, though a lover, was also her only relative, showed Mr. Templemore that his wife was still all his. Her grief would admit no comforter, and had no need to be spoken. She could make a dreary companion of it, and take it with her to solitude.

"I shall soon find her," thought Mr. Templemore, as he paced his room up and down. for he was too restless for sleep; "she is either in Paris or London. In either city money will command men whose scent, quickented by grood, is keener than that of blood-hounds, and who will detect how refuge, how-ever close it may be. I shall soon find how, in a week-in ten days, perhaps-in a fortnight, at the utmost."

He looked out of the window on the gas-lit streets; he longed to detect a grayness in the black sky and be gone; but time and tide, which wait for no man, will also hurry their course for none. All Mr. Templemore's impatience only made the night seem more tedious, and took not one second's weight from its feverish hours. At length day came, and with it departure. The train flew through the country, the steambout crossed the sea; a few hours more, and Mr. Templemore, after stopping on a needful errand in Rouen, entered Les Roches. He met Jacques as he was going up the steps that led to the porch. A look at the man's face told Mr. Templemore that Jacques had no news for him. He put no questions, but said briefly-

"I expect a visitor this evening or to morrow. Show him in at once, no matter what the hour may be."

He entered the house, and said no more; but Jacques knew very well what this meant, and when he went down to the kitchen, he commented upon his master's domestic misfortunes to the cook and the two housemaids, whom he found there. "Monsieur had just come back," he said, "and he had looked at

him, Jacques, so." And as the gift, or at least the taste for acting, was strong upon Jacques, he rolled his eyes in imitation of his master, and bent them on the cook in a way that horrified her.

"You are hideous, Monsieur Jacques," said-" do not, you are hideous!"

"I am only showing you how monsieur looked," composedly replied Jacques; upon which I looked so," he added, putting on, with considerable success, the stelld, immovable face of a well-bred servant-man.

The cook looked at him with more favor, and said he was quite "comme il faut" when he looked " so."

Jacques received the praise with profound indifference (cook was forty-five), and continued his imitation of his master's looks, appearance, and language, ending with the significant comment: "And so, as he could not find madame, he has sent the police after her. to show him in, no matter at what hour of the night."

This interesting piece of information caused some excitement in the minds of Jacques' three listeners. There never yet was household without its factions, and Mr. Templemore's had been divided ever since his wife's flight had made his domestic troubles a subject of discourse amongst his servants. Jacques, the cook, and one of the housemaids, did not approve of Dora's elevation; the younger housemaid, on the contrary, admired so laudable a precedent, and gave it her warmest sanction. On hearing of the police agent, she set up an indignant scream, and exclaimed that it was " une horreur !"

"Stop, stop, mademoiselle, stop," dubiously said Jacques, who wished to impres this young lady with the extent of a husband's right-hoping he might have to exercise them over her some day-to curb her ambition, which he considered dangerous, and yet, oh! difficult task, not to offend her. "Stop, I beg. If monsieur has, as there is no doubt, the right to get his wife brought back by gendarmes, so has he the right to have her found out by an agent.' The only thing is, are they married? Rich gentlemen do not marry governesses every day. There was no of Great Britain; and Mr. Eassie, C. E., has wedding. We saw nothing, and there may be nothing. Her aunt wanted to kill her, her cousin has a brain-fever, her mother dies, and she runs away. I say again, are they married? Who saw it?—who knows of it?"

This daring hypothesis silenced them all for a monent. Jacques resumed, com-

"My be'ief is that poor mademoiselle, who was a good young lady in her way, promised her poor mother to behave better-and so she ran away."

The young house-maid, who had recovered by this, indignantly declared she did not believe a word Jacques had been saying, and asked, with considerable asperity, what right monsieur had to send gendarmes and police agents after madame if she were not his wife? This logic being irrefutable, was met by Jacques with the masculine reply, "that women, though highly gifted, did not know how to reason; and a quarrel, in which cook took her share, followed, and led to a considerable delay in the hour of Mr. Templemore's dinner.

Profito a califforbescontinued.) a par bailer que A column of news telegraphed from Af-

ghanistan to the London dailtes costs \$500. metal.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE

CARDINAL CULLEN-AN IMPOSING CEREMONY.

DUBLIN, October 30 .- The obsequies of Car dinal Cullen yesterday in the cathedral were solemn and impressive, and were attended by an immense gathering, including almost all the bishops of Ireland and 600 priests. There was no sermon, but a panegyric will be preached by Father Tom Burke at the Month's Memory. It was intended that the interment should take place at ten o'clock last night in strict privacy at the Church of the Holy Cross, Clonliffe, but the Catholic people were too much afflicted to allow this. The coffin was simply placed on an open hearse drawn by four caparisoned horses, the long line of carriages and immense crowd following to the church. It was intended to admit only a few privileged persons but several hundred got in, After Bishop Moran, a nephew of the Cardinal, had pronounced absolution the coffin was borne out to the vault, the benedictors chanted, holy water was sprinkled on the coffin, which was then placed in the vault.

Four thousand Catholic youths have been educated at the Jesuit College, Stonyhurst, England.

A NEW CONVENT IN LONDON, ENG.-Twelve Carmelite nuns, among whom is Lady Minna Charlotte Howard, eldest surviving sister of the Duke of Norfolk, have established a nunnery at Notting-hill, London.

CONVERT IN CONNECTICUT.-Rev. J. D. Gilliland, Rector of Trinity Episcopal Church Bristol, Conn., has resigned, and announced his intention of joining the Roman Catholic

A NEW CATHEDRAL.—Queenstown (Ireland) Cathedral is gradually developing into the noble proportions it will finally assume. The Bishop (Right Rev. Dr. MacCarthy) has just performed the feat of ascending the scaffolding and affixing the finial to the south-east turret of the south transept. The Bishop was accompanied in the ascent by several priests, and the height was about 140 feet. We may add that the main tower will be 300 feet high

A SPLENDID MISSIONARY RECORD.-Catholic Foreign Missions are progressing. The Superior of the Seminary of Foreign Missions writes thus to the Bishop of Grenoble :- In 1877, for the first time during more than two centuries, the priests of foreign missions have baptized in one single year 34,000 adult pagans, besides 220,000 children of pagans in danger of death. This year, according to in-formation already received, the number of those baptized will be nearly the same.

ARISTOCRATS TAKING THE VEIL .- Five noble and wealthy English girls are about to take the veit, all having considerable fortunes in their own rights. They are Lady Edith Noel, daughter of the Earl of Gainsborough; the Honorable Constance Howard, sister of the Marchioness of Bute: two daughters of the Hon. Maxwell Stuart, of Traquahar, Peebleshire, and the youngest daughter of Mr. Blount, of Mapledurham, the representative of the staunchest Catholic family among commoners in England.

London, October 30 .- A despatch from Rome says that Cardinal Howard has been offered, and has declined, the Archbishopric of Dublin.

A Rome despatch says, regarding the arch-bishopric of Dublin, that Cardinal Nina, the Pontifical Secretary of State, will consult Great Britain before filling the vacancy, and will also ask permission to send a nuncio to London without demanding a British representative at the Vatican.

DUBLIN, October 31 .- Dr. Gillooly, Bishop of Elphin, has been appointed Apostolic Delegate from the Holy See to Canada and the United States.

Dunlin, November 1 .- The southern and western portions of Maynooth College have been destroyed. The portion of the building On his way the chief of one of the other containing the library has been attacked by Khyber tribes friendly to the Ameer attemptthe flames, but all the valuable books have been saved. The fire is still raging.

Midnight .- The fire in Maynooth College has been extinguished. Two wings of the College were destroyed. The library is slightly damaged. The loss to the College is estimated at \$50,000. The students lost all their personal property. The fire was caused by

the over-heating of the warming apparatus. PROTESTANT "SISTERS" CONVERTED .- "Sister Sophie," so-called Superior of the Protestant "Sisterhood" in Albany, N. Y., under the patronage of the Protestant Episcopal Bishop Doane, has become a Catholic, and is prepar-ing to join some Order in the Catholic Church. She was formerly of the Russian Church, and got tired playing Catholic in a schismatic body. Miss Churchill, formerly of a New York Protestant Sisterhood, and who was The agent' is coming this evening, and I am some time since received into the Catholic Church, has recently joined the Ladies of the Sacred Heart at Manhattanville. Thus, good and earnest souls, touched by the grace of God, cannot be satisfied with husks when they learn that the true Bread of Life is to be found only in the real old Catholic Church.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is reported, on seemingly good authority, that Lord Napier, of Magdala, will command

the Afghan Expedition in the event of war. The Liberal registrations for this year show that were Parliament to be dissolved now the Opposition would change places.

Justin McCarthy, the well-known novelist is writing a history of our own times, from the accession of the Queen to the Berlin Con-

The young Earl Daysart is said to have come in with his title to more than £500,000 in clear money, besides an enormous amount of real estate. Nearly the whole of the town of Granthum belongs to him.

According to the British Medical Journal a site has been secured for erecting a crematorium near London by the Cremation Society been instructed to erect upon it a pyre of the kind designed by Gorini and now in use at Milan.

It is said that the London Times office is to be illuminated by the electric light. That will be a boon for the compositors, whose eyes are now ruined by continually working with gaslight, and whose health is destroyed by the heated atmosphere in which they are compelled to labour. The Ropieff, or moderator system, is the one chosen. a mon

A labourer at Huddersfield, while pulling down the chimney of a house, found 25 sovereigns of the date of 1807, which had been concealed there for fifty years. He was taken be fore the Magistrates, but acquitted of theft on the ground that the present owner of the house knew nothing of the coins being there, and that they had in fact no owner.

Extraordinary results have attended the chamber, for the propulsion of a contracting light projectile, has succeeded in penetrating light projectile, has succe

IRISH NEWS.

A sad accident took place on Lough Erne lately. A constable named Martin Ros had got married without leave. He was obliged to resign, and on Thursday he came by steamer with his bride to get his discharge at Enniskillen and make arrangements for emigrating to Australia. In stepping from the steamer to the landing boat his wife fell into the water. He plunged in to save her. Strange as it seems, there was no one present able to render them assistance, and they both were drowned.

Reliable statistics of the history of Ireland during the last thirty years present some startling facts. At the beginning of the present century the population of the country was about 5,400,000 people. From that it increased until in 1841 it was over 8,000,000, and before the great famine of 1846-7 it probably was 500,000 more. The following table shows the changes that have taken place since 1800 :--

1	rear.	Population.	Year,	l'opulation.
	1800	5,395,456	1858	6,043,103
ı	1810,	6,950,917	1861	5,764,543
	1821	6,801,827	1871	5.386.708
į	1831	7.707.401	1875	5 321.618
	1841		1877	5.388,905
1	1851	8,166,597 6,553,291	1878	5.350,950
ĺ	The imp	rovement sinc	ce 1876 i	s compara-
i		small as t		
	expectation	on that it wil	l be at al	l permanent.
	The caus	se of this ra	pid decre	ase in the
	populatio	n may be acco	unted for	by the enor-
	mous emi	gration of peop	ole to the l	Inited States
ĺ	the numb	er in round r	umbers b	eing nearly
	2,000,000,	and another	million t	o Australia,

ENGLAND'S INDIAN POLICY.

Canada, and other countries.

The London Times published on October 4th a long telegram from Darjeeling, India, in which the following interesting account is given of the meeting between Major Cavagnari and the Mir Akhor of the Ameer of Afghanistan :-

Further particulars of an interesting character have been recently published of the now historical interview between Major Cavagnari and the Ameer's commandant at Ali Musjid. On the memorable 21st of September, 1878, the mission started at one o'clook a.m. from Peshawur for Jamrood, a picturesque fort lying iust within British territory and held for us by the chief of a village in the neighbouring plain. Our camp was pitched to the east of the fort. The total number accompanying the mission amounted to not quite 1,000, of whom 11 were British officers, 4 native gentlemen, and 234 fighting men. The rest were camp followers. The carriage consisted of 315 camels, 250 mules, and 40 horses. The whole formed a cortege considerably over a mile in length. Conflicting reports had reached Peshawur as to the intentions of the Ameer. It was known that the Mir Akhor, or Master the Horse of the Ameer, was present at Ali Musjid, and as he was known to be possessed with a fanatical hatred of the English, it was deemed unwise to send the whole convoy into the Pass until accuate information should have been obtained as to the intention of the commandant. Major Cavagnari was therefore directed to ride forward, taking with him a small escort of the guides and the head man of our frontier villages and of the friendly Khyberees. Directly they were perceived the fort walls were manned, and shortly afterward a number of troops lined the opposite side. After considerable delay a messenger arrived, and announced that the commandant would come out to meet Major Cavagnari and three others at a spot indicated by the side of the stream, half way between the two ridges.

Shortly afterwards he was seen approaching and Major Cavagnari, taking with him the commandant of the guides and two of his escort, and accompanied by the head man of the tribes, went forward to meet Faiz Mahomed, the rest of the escort remaining on the ridge. ed to stop him, on the plea that he was accompanied by more than the stipulated number. Major Cavagnari, however, put him aside, saying that he had come to talk, not with him but with the Ameer's officers. On meeting Faiz Mahomed, Maj. Cavagnari shook hands with him, and the two parties sat down, surrounded by a couple of hundred of Faiz Mahomed's soldiers. The conversation, after the usual friendly greetings, was opened by Major Cavagnari, who said both he and the commandant were equally servants of their respective Governments, and, therefore, only carrying on their orders. There was, therefore, no necessity for the discussion being carried on in any but a friendly spirit; that he Faiz Mahomed, must be aware of the intended advance of the mission, and that Sir Neville Chamberlain had sent him on to ascertain from his own lips whether he had received orders relative to the reception of the mission If there were any latitude in the terms of his orders he felt sure that the commandant would be aware of the heavy responsibility he would incur by preventing the advance of the mission, as his act would be accepted as the act of the Ameer. Faiz Mahomed replied that he himself was actuated by friendly feelings toward Major Cavagnari, in proof | yet how long most people would look at the of which he pointed out that instead of coming down to meet him he might have ordered his men to fire on his party when it appeared. He proceeded to say that he had already been severely reprimanded for allowing his Viceroy's envoy, Nawab Gholam Hussein, to pass, and that, therefore he could not permit the advance of the mission. He begged that Sir Neville Chamberlain would halt till helcould communicate with Cubal. This, Major Cavagnari replied, was not only impossible but unnecessary, as the Cubal authorities had long been aware of the approach of the mission. The conversation continued in this strain for some little time, Major Cavagnari urging the weight of the responsibility Faiz Mahomed would incur, and the latter repeating his inability to allow the mission to pass without a permit from Cabul. At last, on Major Cavagnari again pointing out the friendly nature of the mission, the Afghan, showing for the first time some warmth, said the object of his friendship was merely to stir up dissension in the Ameer's dominions by bribing his subjects to disobey his orders—"by bribing you and others" here alluding to the negotiations with the Khyberees for the safe conduct of the mission). At this an ambiguous murmur was heard from the soldiers, and Major Cavagnari replied that that was not a subject for subordinates to discuss, and that if the Ameer had any comwould give him a satisfactory reply. He then asked for a final answer, whether he was distinctly to understand that the mission would be resisted by force. Faiz Mahomed replied that he had no alternative if the mission was pressed. On this Major Cavagnari asked the chiefs with him whether they considered this a sufficiently clear answer, to

GENERAL NEWS.

The infant daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh has been christened according to the rites of the Greek Church.

Some Irishmen think Ireland too small to have a Government of its own, notwithstanding the existence of such self-governed States as Belgium and Portugal. But what will they say of the German principality of Reuss-Greiz At the time of the last census the population of this state was but 40,000, yet it has a Landtag or Local Parliament all to itselt! It may be added that the Parliament is composed of twelve members, and that Reuss-Greiz has an annual budget of £22,540 and a public debt of £72,680,—Nation.

A daring Irishman, Dr. Murphy, of the Imperial Ottoman service, has just returned to England. He served in the medical department of the Turkish army throughout all the campaigns of the late war, and that his services were appreciated as they merited is shown by the fact that he was assured before leaving that the Order of the Medjidie would follow him to London. Dr. Murphy was for a long time connected with the Peninsular and Oriental steamers in his professional ca-

The Duke of Cambridge, who was present at the military review at Vincennes, told an English officer that in many respects the French troops had greatly improved in physique since he had last seen a spectacle of this kind. "As a sample of the rest," said the Duke, a these 50,000 men should represent an army second to none in Europe." The for the collection of stores and transport for review was witnessed by officers from all the 20,000 men at Peshawur. great powers. There are 750,000 similar troops ready and available for action. It is calculated that when the nine years' service of the of England. active army and reserve dating from 1873 is 520,000.

Few persons are aware how large a proportion of the revenues of India are already expended for military purposes. The Indian army charges for the current year are estimated at £15,800,000, while the whole revenue derived from Excise, Customs, salt duties, stamps and land revenue, is rather less than £35,000,000. We thus see that in India nearly one-half of the taxes are spent for military purposes, while in England, which is as rich as India is poor, the army expenses for the current year are estimated at £15,595,800, or less than one-fourth of the revenue derived from Customs, Excise, stamps, land tax, income tax and house duty, which amounts to about £66,500,000.

IRISHMEN ABROAD .- The amount of informaion which English writers possess about Irish affairs is something startling. Thus Ruffler," in Vanity Fair, writes :- "Marrying and giving in marriage are the latest Parisian autumnal amusements. The Marshal and Marechal are to be present at the nuptials of the daughter of the Vicomte de Ganay, with young Mr. O'Connor, an American blue blood." The young Mr. O'Connor referred to happens to be the grandson of General Arthur O'Connor, one of the Men of Ninety-eight, whose blood English mercenaries sought to mingle with that of thousands of other Irish patriots. He became a notable personage in France when he was driven into exile, and this grandson of this Irish Rebel had had his nuptials graced by the presence of the grandson of another Irish exile-now President of the French Republic.—Irishman.

During the recent autumn manaeuvres in France the commissariat service very generally proved inefficient. Some of the troops were without meat during three days in twelve, and very rarely were the rations of bread, meat and fuel issued on time, though this was in a district where cattle abound, and roads and conveyances are good and plentiful. Bread fourteen days old was issued, so mouldy that it could not be eaten; some soldiers had no food save what they could buy with their own money, and the men of another force, after marching from 5 a.m. with no sustenance but a cup of coffee, found themselves at 3 p.m. six miles from their train of supplies. On sending there they found the wagons empty, and the brigade would have gone supperless had not the peasants given up their own meals.

MENTAL FOOD .- I say we have despised literature; what do we as a nation, care about books? How much do you think we spend altogether on our libraries, public and private, as compared with what we spend on our horses? If a man spends lavishly on his library, you call him mad-a bibliomaniae. But you never call one a horse-maniac, though men ruin themselves every day by their horses, and you do not hear of people ruining themselves by their books. Or, to go lower the book-shelves of the United Kingdom, public and private, would fetch as compared with the contents of its wine-cellars? What position would its expenditure on literature take with its expenditure on luxurious eating? We measures. It is not, however, probable that talk of food for the body. Now, a good book contains such good food inexhaustibly, it is provision for life, and for the best part of us best book before they would give the price of a large turbot for it !- John Ruskin.

THE WORLD BEST GOVERNED BY IRISHNEN. The North British Mail referring to Lord Dufferin's speech in which he said" the world is best administered by Irishmen," says :-Although that is a pretty sweeping assertion, a good deal can be said in support of it; for both on the Continent and in America, as Emerald Isle and their descendants have exhibited a large capacity as administrators of public affairs. We may, therefore, allow this enlogy of the Hibernian statesman to have at least some foundation in fact; nor are we inclined to be critical when it is obvious Lord Dufferin had here indulged in a faculty for humorous exaggeration which sits gracefully upon the son of Helen Sheridan." Mail, however, contends that Lord Dufferin has Scotch as well as Irish blood in his veins, and says :- " With the eloquence of a Sheri dan, and the vivacity and grace, the wit and humor of a Hibernian, he has combined the shrewd common sense, the keen penetration

and practical sagacity of the Scot," Ten Austrian officers have been engaged for the army of the Shah of Persia, the chief of the expedition at £1,000 a year pay; modern Austrian rifles and some Uchatius guns have been bought; some Austrian officials: will soon arrive to arrange Persian finances, customs, police, and the rest; others are engaged for the arsenal. Roads will be constructed; and hopes are held out of a French company coming to construct a railway from Teheran It thus seems as if the present voyage of the however, the choice of Austrian officers. ThereTELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 29 .- The Porte has asked Prince Labanoff to explain the return of the Russians to the positions recently evacuated and also the refusal to reinstate the Turkish authorities in the districts between Tchardon and Adrianople. Sixty thousand Russians have entered Roumelia by the way of Bourgos.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 29 .- The Golos says if the Russian people were consulted they would unhesitatingly decide for a renewal of the struggle. Despite the expedients of diplomacy to arrest the natural course of historical development, it is evident that an inevitable crisis in the Eastern Question has arrived. There is no apparent prospect of to be done before the conclusion of the official Peninsula on a basis of humanity and justice without a fresh war.

London, October 29.—A despatch from Vienna says England has confidentially directed the attention of Austria to the serious aspect of affairs in Turkey, but has not yet made a direct attempt to bring about a common action by the Powers, although she has brought forward the matter individually at St. Petersburg.

The St. Petersburg Gazette says rumors are persistently current that the Government has decided to offer active assistance to Shere Ali. Many volunteers are preparing to start for Afghanistan. The same paper states that by order of the High Admiral 100 torpedo boats have been distributed among 61 war ships. Simia, October 29.—Orders have been issued

Simla, October 29.-The Begum of Bhopal has offered to place her army at the disposal

A despatch from Simla states that telecomplete, the four annual contigents graphic correspondence is still proceeding drafted into the reserve army will amount to with the home authorities. The Indian offiials appear disappointed with the instructions from the Home Office. It is rumored that the Viceroy has been instructed to write to the Ameer again before advancing.

Berlin despatches report that the Russian eneral Lonahine has started from the eastern shore of the Caspian sea in the direction of Mero, near the northern frontier of Afghanistan. One account says he has gone to punish the marauding inhabitants.

A Simla correspondent understands that the home authorities have decided that another communication shall be addressed to the Ameer, setting forth explicitly the consequences of refusal to admit the British Mission. The former Emissary of the Viceroy, who has just left Simla, will probably bear this ulti-

The Pall Mall Gazette declares the treaty of Berlin is a failure, and that it will be impossible to arrive at a pacific solution on its lines. Peace, it says, must be commanded by the arrest of the reck-less power which has kept Europe in commotion for years past and now threatens to break away from all law and all restraint.

Mannin, October 29 .- The police have found 18 bottles of dynamite in some chambers near Madrid. Three arrests have been made. The trial of Juan Moncasi has commenced; it is considered to be proved that he had no accomplices. It is believed the King will commute the sentence of death to penal servitude for life.

Loxpox. Oct. 30 .- A Copenhagen despatch says: "All political difficulties in the way of the marriage of the Duke of Cumberland with Princess Thyra have been removed, and their betrothal is an accomplished fact." A Berlin despatch says: "If the Duke of Cumberland shall retract the manifestoissued after his father's death, in which he asserts his right to the crown of Hanover, Prussia will surrender to him the Guelph monies.

New York, October 30.—A cablegram from London represents that Earl Beaconsfield was much better last night. A special Cabinet Council is to be held to-day at the Foreign Office to consider the conduct of Russia in attempting to over-ride the Berlin Treaty.

London, October 31 .- A Vienna despatch says it appears that the Powers are aware of the danger of the Bulgarian insurrection, which was evidently carefully organized months beforehand, and have opened a confidential exchange of ideas on the subject.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 31.—The Porte has learned that Gen. Todleben has arrived at Lulu Bourgos, 90 miles from Constantinople, and has ordered the repair of bridges and the construction of barracks for winter quarters.

LONDON, October 31 .- A despatch from Simla states that England's ultimatum will summon the Ameer to give guarantees for a future good understanding. It is not thought that the ultimatum will cause any delay, as the answer of the Ameer must be received in a still, how much do you think the contents of fortnight or three weeks, and the preparations of the army will, meanwhile, be unrelaxed.

The Post announces in semi-official form that is has been decided to send an ultimatum to the Ameer before proceeding to ulterior he will avail himself of this last chance. Relative to the general aspect of affairs it is not unlikely that Lord Beaconsfield at the Lord Mayor's meeting on November 18, will be able to speak of the future with satisfaction and confidence. All the morning journals agree that the Government has decided to give the Ameer a last chance.

The Cabinet Council was in session two and quarter hours vesterday.

The Standard believes the Cabinet yesterday decided to require from all concerned a strict and literal observance of the Treaty of Berlin well as at the Antipodes, many natives of the and adds that it is impossible to believe that the appeal which it will be England's duty to make to her co-signatories will not be attended to.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October S1 .- The Greek Minister here has received information that the British note, urging strict adherence of the Powers to the Trenty of Berlin, will recommend mediation on the Greek frontier question.

London, October 31 .- The Russian press is extremely hostile to England. The Vedomosti says the great struggle with England, which has been preparing for centuries, will occur in Afghanistan. The Ruski Mir declares the time has come when England will be held responsible for the past delinquencies. A Simla correspondent says that it is an acknowledged fact that the Indian Government has urgently and repeatedly remonstrated against according the Ameer further delay. The Viceroy has used his whole personal influence in favor of immediate action. The sending of the ultimatum is universally regarded as a cruel and humiliating mistake. The same correspondent says the ullimatum demands a full apology, and the reto Resht, another to supply Teheran with gas. | ception of the British Mission by the Ameer, with other conditions. There is no expecta-Slinh will be more beneficial to Persia than tion that it will be accepted. It is hoped that the last one. One strange part of the affair is, who started on Monday, to cross the frontier,

peace continues, Russia can give arms and money to anyone. London, October 31.-A Berlin despatch states that Russia intends to raise her army

in Turkey to 200,000 men. Benlin, October 31 .- Although the King of Denmark did not make the betrothal of the Duke of Cumberland, and Princess Thyra conditional upon the Duke's abdication of his claims to the throne of Hanover, he expressed a wish to this government that the betrothal should make no alteration in the friendly relations between Prussia and Denmark.

London, October 31.—A Berlin despatch says there will probably be an attempt to modify the tariff, in a protectionist sense, early in 1879, but nothing important is likely completing the organization of the Balkan enquiries into the condition of the iron, linen, cotton and tobacco trades. VIENNA, November 1 .- The majority of the

Reichsrath committee, in reply to the speech of the Emperor, adopted an address in which Count Andrassy is censured for not consulting the Reichsrath on his Eastern policy. LONDON, November 1.-A despatch from

Berlin says Russia, replying to the Porte's overtures, declared her readiness to reopen negotiations for a definitive treaty.

The Premier of Hyderabad has placed the

whole treasury and army of that State at the disposal of the Government, to be used against Afghanistan. LONDON, November 1 .- It is reported from

St. Petersburg that Russian cruisers, now in American waters, have been ordered to prepare for active service during this month (November), if required.

The St. Petersburg Golos anticipates a renewal of war with Turkey as the only means to arrive at a complete solution of the Eastern question.

PESTH, November 1.—The Pesther Lloyd says:-The British note protesting against Russian movements in Turkey was presented at St. Petersburg on October 24th. The note expresses the hope that Russia will soon be able to resume the withdrawal of the troops, and that they will not pass the line which they have now reoccupied, as such a step would compel England to take precautions.

WARLIKE FRANCE.

THE COUNTRY AN ARMED CAMP.

A correspondent of the New York Times writes that there are causes for great anxiety in Paris. All kinds of political and military preparations are being made in France with a view to contigencies which may possibly arise at no distant day. It is greatly to be feared that Alsace is

proving a white elephant to Germany. Aunexation is always the seed of wars to come. When the respite which political parties have given each other is at an end, it is expected that Paris will furnish lively news for Europe. It is said in ministerial circles that a

thorough understanding has been arrived at between England and France regarding Egypt. But France, who cherishos so ardently her old ambitions, will never allow Egypt, after careful French cultivation, to fall, like a ripe peach, into the lap of Victoria.

It is firmly believed, in what may be called Leicester Square circles, that in spite of the outward show of politeness between the Governments of Berlin and Paris, the French are making arrangements to wipe out the dishonor of Sedan, and that Germany fully believes in the ultimate raising of this Western question, before which the Eastern question will sink into insignificance.

STABBING HIMSELF IN HIS CELL. THE HUSBAND WHO STARBED A WOMAN IN ST.

FRANCIS NAVIER'S CHURCH. Warden Finn called at the Jefferson Market Prison at 8.30 o'clock yesterday morning for the prisoners who were to be transferred to the City Prison. Keeper Dougan walked along the tiers, and ordered the men to get ready. The last man thus ordered was Carpenter, whose cell was second tier. He was committed on the 6th inst., the day on which he stabbed Mary Lyons in St. Francis Xavier's Church, mistaking her for his wife, with whom

he had had trouble. Miss Lyons has since recovered. With him in the cell was George Laighter, an epileptic. Laighter says that after Dougan had passed the door Carpenter reached up for his coat, which was hanging against the wall above the bed, and as Laighter looked away for a moment the prisoner stabbed himself in the abdomen, screaming as he did so, "Oh, my God!" Carpenter threw up his arms and fell back on the bed. Then he gasped, pointing to a knife hand "Pull that out of me."

Laighter says that only enough of the handle was visible to enable him to catch hold of it with his tingers. He saw at once that Carpenter had driven the knife beyond the hasp into himself. Laighter drew the knife. and blood spurted from the wound.

"Murder! help!" the sufferer shouted. Keeper Dougan was not ten feet away. He ran back and threw open the barred door, and the two, tearing up the bed clothing, tried to staunch the flowing blood. "I'd rather be dead than alive," he said, in

reply to Dougan's first question. " My family have all gone back on me, and I don't care to live any longer." The knife, a common table knife, had been ground down until it resembled a bowie knife,

in both shape and keenness of edge. " Where did you get this?" was asked. "It came in with my dinner, and I hid it in my coat. I ground it down against the

stones.' Carpenter sent for a priest, and there was a prompt response from St. Joseph's Church. An ambulance soon afterwards bore the sufferer to Bellevue Hospital.

The keepers of the Jefferson Market Prison say that Carpenter was allowed the freedom of the corridors, and that he must have found the knife in an empty cell, where one of the scrubbing women had left it .- New York Sun, Oct. 29.

GERMAN INFIDELITY.

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

A Socialist orator some little time ago said at Berlin that every man of but the least of trial of an Armstrong 6 in. gun at Shoebury which they replied that it was perfectly clear, seems to be a great friendship existing be tween the Emperor of Austria and the Shah; spatch from Simila says the ultimatum gives killed Christianity, and that Christ was a mythres of the propulsion of a comparatively again meet in more agreeable circumstances. In the hands of the Emperor, to be expended on the Emperor of Emperor, to be expended on the Emperor of Emperor of

The True Witness. AND

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

--AT--761 CRAIG STREET

MONTREAL.

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

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOV. G.

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Subscribers should notice the date on the label attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription. Subscribers who do not receive the TRUE WITNESS regularly should complain direct to our Office. By so doing the postal authorities can be the sooner notified, and the error, if there be any, rectified at once. See to it that the paper bears your proper address.

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

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

NEW AGENTS.

Mr. J. P. Kelly, of Brockville, has kindly consented to act as our agent in the above place. He will receive subscriptions for the EVENING POST and TRUE WITNESS.

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

Mr. Thomas Malone is our special and only agent for Kingston and Portsmouth. then a great number of Irishmen were He is authorized to solicit and collect sub- educated on the Continent. He went to the scriptions for the Evening Post and True

WITNESS. Mr. THOMAS SHEEHAN, of Quebec, is our nuthorized agent in that city for the sale of Orders thirty-one years. He held the position the Evening Post and the collection of sub- of Superior of the College of St. Vincent de for all that the country will not be satisscriptions for the Evening Post and True Puul, Cork, for some time. When the health WITNESS

PERSONAL .- Mr. Thomas Carberry, Mayor of Grand River, and Warden of the county Brown and when the Bishop died, ten of Gaspe, has arrived in this city. He has years afterwards, Dr. Gillooy succeeded kindly consented to act as agent for the EVENING POST and TRUE WITNESS, and generally forward our interests in the Gaspe district.

OPEN TO CONVICTION.

If we have wronged Sir John A. Macdonald as some of our contemporaries say we have, we may assure them that we are open to tive press ceases writing about Sir John A. Macdonald's "liberality," and when shall be only too happy to give the Premier all the praise he deserves. The Conservative press keeps dinning into our ears the gentle manner and affable conversation of Sir John, but that is not enough for us. We want something more than promises; something more than affability. We even asked the question, What has Sir J. A. Macdonald done to warrant us in placing unbounded confidence in him? To this we get no answer, but "affability" and "liberality." But we think he has done enough to warrant our antagonism. He has treated the Irish Catholics with nothing short of contempt, by giving ing to give them a second representative; on by doing less for them than the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie did, and by pandering to Orangemen "for political purposes," by taking Mac-&c. We want proof of liberality, and until John A. Macdonald.

ILLUSTRIOUS IRISHMEN.

An English contemporary a short time since tried to belittle the governing capacity of the Irish, and to draw unfavorable comparisons between Irishmen and the illustrious men that England has given to the world. Our contemporary reminded us that Ireland illustrious in comparison with Irishmen themselves. Well, perhaps so. We certainly have not produced a Shakespeare, a Burns or a Milton, but we produced something more startling-the Penal Code. Our modest contemporary of the London press will not deny and after being in existence for 180 years, during which time it was a crime for Catholies to teach a school in Ireland, we are sanguine that our critics will do us we produce a Milton, a Burns, or a Shakes | are not treated as citizens merely, and until | delicately as shade touches upon a flower? peare? Since 1172 Ireland has been in a tur- they are they should look upon all parties as Does a "Conservative Catholic" think that yes, but ignorant, no! Irreconcilable as long of Afghanistan. If true, it will one nor the other of them can be the friends bulent condition. The country was more somewhat alike.

than once a slaughter market. Insurrection after insurrection, terror after terror, penal law after penal law, kept the people unsettled for many a century. Catholic youths were obliged to go abroad to be educated; Protestant vouths went to England. But even during all these terrors Ireland has produced a roll of illustrious men of which she need not be ashamed. Some of England's greatest soldiers were men of Irish birth-Sir Eyre Coote, Sir William Jasper, Blakeney, Eyre, Massey, Admiral Groves, who was second in command at Copenhagen, Sir George Macartney and Wellington, were all Irishmen. And Wellington's brother, the Marquis of Wellesley, was one of the ablest Governor-Generals India ever had. Later still the illustrious General Chesney, and his hardly less illustrious son, Laurence, who defended Lucknow, and Gen-Nicholson, who fell at Delhi, were Irishmen, also General De Lacy Evans, who bore the brunt at Inkerman. As explorers we have Irishmen by scores—Captain Crozier, who followed Sir John Franklin, and Sir Robert McClure being distinguished amongst them. In stateeraft we have Burke and Sheridan, and Canning in the English House of Commons, while in letters we have Sir Philip Francis the supposed author of the letters of Junius, the greatest marvels of the time. These are but a few among the thousands of Irishmen who served England, and names, if not as One hardly ever hears of "Protection" now! Irishman, the captain of two or three of the armour-plated fleet, are, we believe, its manufacturers or else the country will not Irishmen, too, while more than one-third of be satisfied. Protection was the cry by which the army and navy were, until recently, men the Conservatives were swept into power. It of Irish birth. An Irishman, Lord Mayo, was Governor-General of India; an Irish rebel, Gavan Duffy, was Prime Minister of Victoria. Australia; an Irishman, Lord Dufferin, governed Canada; another, Pope Hennessy, is Protection, as understood by the people at Governor of Hong Kong, and altogether the Irishmen cut a fair figure in the world, considering that it is not yet fifty years since Catholic Emancipation was passed, and that for 180 years—it is well to keep the time in memory-it was a crime to teach a school in

THE NEW APOSTOLIC DELEGATE.

The new Apostolic Delegate, the Most Reverend Dr. Gillooly, is flfty-nine years of age. He was born at Roscommon, May 14. 1819. Like most of the Irish youths of his day, he was educated abroad. Catholic Emancipation did not pass until 1829, and until Irish Seminary in Paris, and in 1844 joined the Lazarist Order of missionaries. He was not ordained until 1867, and he is thus in Holy of the Bishop of Elphin was failing in 1856, he was chosen as the Coadjutor to Bishop to the See. His Excellency has Kingston Daily News, abuses the Post because done much good for the advancement of

THE REFORMERS.

The Conservative press draws particular attention to the "ominous" circumstance of the Reform papers, " patting the Posr on the back." Well, the Reform papers may as well let the Post alone, and keep their " patting on the back" for papers in harmony with their views. We are just as indifferent as to what the Reform papers say, as we are to what the Conservative papers say; we, in fact, trust none of them. In saying this much we must not be understood as doubting the sincerity or the their only representative the least im- good intentions of individuals in either portant position in the Cabinet; by refus- party. We know well there are men both sides of stainless reputation and who are well disposed towards every class of their fellow-citizens. We have no desire to pose as denunciators of all party kenzic Bowell into the Government. And influences and party ties, but that owing to yet we will be told about his affability, &c., the peculiar position of the Irish people, we find it necessary to look somewhat suswe get it we can have no confidence in Sir | piciously at the doings of the two great parties in the State. We want, in fact, to do all we for our own people. We have principles to contend for which are no more Reform than they are Conservative. We have interests to fight for to which both parties appear to be more or less opposed. The Catholics of Canada want, and should have, a larger representation in the Cabinet, for one thing; and has had no Shakespeare, and no Burns, and until we get it we must continue to look with no Milton, and that our best men were only doubt upon one side and the other. We musand yet out of fourteen Cabinet Ministers we have only five. This is not enough; and no matter whether they are Reformers or Conservatives who deny us our fair share of representation, we must oppose them. We know that that was one of the marvels of its time, it is "truly ridiculous" to urge representation on these grounds. Our critics tell us that we should not claim representation on such grounds at all, but they take very good care | port. But that time is not come, and we fail themselves to secure representation on the to see what Sir John A. Macdonald has done success. The voice of the people was hushed a state of affairs as would warrant us in plac- him. Does a "Conservative Catholic" think -education was banned, and the Catholics ing such considerations aside. Our people that we are to be deceived by honied phrases lived only upon sufference. How then could should be citizens, and citizens only, but they and oily promises, touched upon as

CATHOLIC JOURNALISM IN CANADA. The future of the Irish Catholics of Canada never looked more hopeful than it does today-thanks to themselves. A few years ago the Irish Catholics of Canada had but one paper that could be said, in any way, to fight their battles. The Irish Canadian was the only paper that represented their interests, and although many of our fellow countrymen in Canada did not agree with the policy that journal at all times thought proper to pursue, yet take it all in all, it was their truest friend But since then times have changed, and the Irish Catholics of Canada have made a spring to the front. Their numbers are very little increased for the last five years, but they are exhibiting more vitality and political energy than they ever appear to have done before. If the press is any indication of Colonel Chesney, were Irishmen. Sir Henry the power of the Irish Catholics, it is becoming more powerful and influential every day. Five years ago, as we have said, there was only the Irish Canadian; now there are the St. John Freeman, the Ottawa Herald, the London Record, the Cardwell Sentinel, the Charlottetown Herald, the Tribune, the TRUE WITNESS and the Post. Some of these are purely party papers, it is true, but they are nevertheless Catholic, and the fact is not without significance.

PROTECTION.

How is it that nearly all the Conservative papers have ceased to write about Protection? illustrious, at least brilliant, are found in her What is the cause of this? Is it because the service to-day. Sir Garnet Wolsley is an future is looming before their eyes, or whatis it? The country must have Protection for was heard all over the land, and upon its merits the issue was decided. How then does it happen that it suddenly drops out of sight? Now, one thing is certain and that is that large, will turn out to be one of the most difficult things to accomplish that any Ministry ever undertook in Canada. That it can be managed we believe, but it will require both firmness and tact; firmness with the United States and England; tact with the Maritime Provinces and the farmers. First we shall have the United States closing down upon us; then some questions of responsible government with England may be involved; then we shall have the New Brunswickers in arms; and the farming community will begin to look after its own interests in retaliating on New Brunswick. That Protection life is of necessity a bad citizen. It is only is possible, we believe; that it will advance by knowing each other that men learn that the interest of the country we are sanguine. but that it can be carried out as quickly, or as successfully as some people appear to their individual neighbors barm. It is printhink, we do not think. The question of ciples they fight, and not individuals. This fore the question of Protection is settled, but fied until Sir John A. Macdonald, or a better

POLITICAL FANATICS. "A Conservative Catholic" writing to the

man, protects native industries.

the Post exposes Sir John A. Macdonald's education and art in his diocese. He has juggling. We do not know whether "A founded a diocesan college, a seminary, a nor- | Conservative Catholic" is a man, a woman or mal school, a school of art and industry, while a child, but he, she, or it, "A Conservative many parish churches, and the splendid cathe- | Catholic" is a poor creature at best. We dral at Sligo, bear testimony to his energy. notice the letter at all just to fill a gap in our conviction of our error. When the Couserva- Dr. Gillooly is very popular in Ireland. He editorial columns, and not because of any is a thorough Irish prelate, and we are sure special arguments "A Conservative Catholic" that he will win the confidence and esteem of has advanced. In fact, all the argument in it proves that he is liberal, then we all classes and creeds of the people in Canada. the letter amounts to this:—" Better have no Post, if it will not support the Conservative party." This is the sum and substance of what "A Conservative Catholic," writing to the Kingston Daily News, says. We are not party mad and therefore we should die, or with heroic fortitude, we should pose in the attitude of a suicide and make our exit with a bare bobkin, or, more appropriately, with a quill. But let us think of this -not the suicide-but the "Conservative Catholic's" argument, for an instant. The Post was established to look after the special interests of the Irish Catholics, irrespective of | in the affairs of Ireland. He settles Irish any party. It was established to fight for principles and not for factions. Now a "Conservative Catholic" would have us abandon principles and take to party, or make our exit. Men, if they be men, who advance arguments such as these, would pull down God's altar for their party, and kneel before the debris and piously swear that they did it all for the glory of God and the advancement of religion. Nay, theywould work themselves into the belief that they were doing a holy work. We must remember that there are political fanatics just can to fight for better representation as there are religious fanatics-political dervishes just as there are religious dervishes; and these men are stark, staring mad upon the one passion-Party above all. To us any man, or any body of men, or any party, that attempts to ignore the claims, or to outrage the feelings, of the Irish Catholic population of the Dominion, is no friend of ours. We care not who or what he, they, or it may be, we shall not he itate to But the London correspondent of the Gazette ter one-half the population of this Dominion, hold our own as well as we can. Party to us gets his information, no doubt, from English two months. The Golos of St. Petersburgh Torics won their unexpected victory," but we is a secondary consideration, and we have newspapers, and so he hashes it up for the says that the Russian people are eager for a rejoiced at the triumph of Protection. We proved it over and over again by the position we have taken both towards the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie and Sir John A. Macdonald. There is, to us, something dearer than party to fight for, although a time may come when either party, after proving itself the friend of our people, may obtain our undivided supthe credit of admitting its wonderful same basis. We would rejoice at such to warrant our saying one good word about

the promise of taking our demands "into reconcilable because Irishmen see the glory of the fanaticism of every inhabitant who lives serious consideration" will blind our vision | their nation gone, its substance drained away, or deceive our senses? What has Sir John and a land that God has blessed turned into a A. Macdonald ever done to warrant the admi- pasturage to feed the English market. ration which a "Conservative Catholic" would Irishmen ask for Home Bule, Enghave us lavish upon him? Let us hear how lishmen refuse them, and Trishmen far he has advanced our interests that we may become irreconcilable. Irishmen ask for be enlightened. For years and years he pro- Tenant Right, Englishmen refuse them, and mised to establish Separate Schools in Irishmen become irreconcilable. Irishmen Ontario, but he never did it, when in ask for a grant to the fisheries, Englishmen power. If he was the first to take an refuse them, and Irishmen become irreconcil-Irish Catholic, as an Irish Cathalic, into able. Irishmen ask for the same franchise the Cabinet, so was Mr. Mackenzie the first to have an Irish Catholic in the Cabinet and an Irish Catholic in the Speaker's Chair. Irishmen, in fact, ask that the British Consti-The other day the Irish Catholic population of tution be extended to Ireland, England rethe Dominion claimed another representative, fuses, and Irishmen would be either more or and now we hear of vague hints, about re- less than men if they were anything but irremovals. &c., &c., but the other representative concilable to British domination. They has not been given to us. Nay, we believe do not object to British connection with that Mr. Costigan was refused because, well, Ireland, but they do object to have because he was Mr. Costigan. And so shall | purely Irish laws made by Englishmen, the we continue to be treated so long as we have a strong proportion of party backs among us. Give us men of Independent character and too often nurtured in feelings of antagonism we shall soon break down the barriers which block our way. Give us men who will stand by those who will stand by them, irrespective of party, and in a short time we would be able to let the light in upon the dark doings of Tipperary, Kerry and other counties where of those who are our enemies. We the use of the shillelagh is cultivated." And can understand men taking sides, and fighting for a party, but we cannot understand such political fanatics as think that either Sir John A. Macdonald or the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie the beginning and the end of all that is good in man. A man who thinks so is a political fanatic, and it is not to political functies that any nation can look for the healthy development of its resources. But the reason is obvious. Politics in this country julys, and thereby hangs a tale.

WHAT WE WANT. A time will, we hope, soon be upon us when we can all discuss principles and not insult the individuals who hold them. In all well regulated communities differences of opinions must exist. No two men on earth think alike, and political and social differences of opinion are necessary to the well-being of communities at large. In religion, Catholics and Protestants can discuss their differences without saying anything calculated to offend men of moderate views. There is no reason in the world why men cannot be good Catholics and good Protestants, and yet be good friends towards each other as well. The man who can carry religious animosities into social while they may each hold strong convictions, yet the individual men do not mean to do Differences of opinion on questions of principles must be fought out; but when these differences are reduced to individual and social war, then the difficulty and the trouble commences. We are induced to make these remarks by the fact that others institutions, and the barriers which so long divided the people appear to be breaking down. By all means let each side still contend to forward the interest and advance its own views, but let it be done in a manner becoming men professing to a common Christianity. Men fighting for principles, within the limit of moderation, deserve all praise, but men who carry their warfare into every act of their lives, they are the men who do most of the harm, and against whom

honest men should wage war. MORE CALUMNIES. The London correspondent of the Gazette is no friend of the Home Rule movement, nor can the paper that publishes his letters be any friend of the Irish people. Writing from London on the 17th instant, the London correspondent of the Gazette pretends to be wise questions Alexandrian fashion, and difficulties which have bothered the wisest heads in Europe are, in a letter, solved and shelved by this very astute London correspondent of the Montreal Gazette. In the first place, are informed that the Irish Catholic priests are opposed to the Home Rule movement! This is news indeed! We thought all the world knew that the Bishop of Limerick headed a list, which nearly 1,000 Catholic priests signed, demanding Home Rule for Ireland. We thought that the news had even penetrated as far as London, that four Catholic Bishops had openly given their adhesion to the Home Rule movement, and that not one of the Catholic Bishops in Ireland either publicaly or privately opposed it. We thought that it was well known, even in London, that the priests throughout the country were to a man in silent, Servia is nervous, France is watchful, favor of Home Rule in some form or other. public in far away Montreal. Again, we have this same correspondent, not satisfied with telling what is not the truth, he must cal- war is inevitable. And how can we account uminate as well, and the Gazette inserts the for all this but by the attitude of the Ameer calumnies, and gives them the bene- of Afghanistan, who has for the yast year been that although we opposed Orangeism so fiercefit of its circulation. Writing of the Irish people, still this same correspondent says: | bold front. And this morning, too, we have "There are enough ignorant irreconcilables | the significant news that a Russian expedi- another Orangeman were members." Wrong in Ireland to secure the election of a good tionary force has set out for "the borders of again; we are not willing to support the Govmany Obstructionists." This is not bad. The Afghanistan to punish marauding inhabiternment in anything except the question of people who at this day are more cultured, and tants." This is simply a Russian army going | Protection. We are no friend either of the more Christian, than the majority of English to aid the Ameer. This news must elec-

for Ireland as there is in England, England refuses, and Irishmen become irreconcilable. vast majority of whom never saw Ireland, have no interest in Ireland, and have been to everything of Irish origin. But we must pass on. The same correspondent again says that the "energy and action" promised by the Obstructionists "is exactly suited to the taste this in the Gazette. Is anyone surprised? What say the Irish electors of Cardwell now? First came the Jesuits, and now the Irish catch it. But it doesn't matter. Party is God, and even Catholics and Irishmen can be found who would again to-morrow honor the men who denounces both Faith and Fatherland.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Why are men such violent politicians in this country and in the United States? Why but because they expect positions of trust or emolument as their reward! In the United States the corruption is open, and men take sides avowedly for the purpose of making money. Of this they make no secret. Politics is a business; and from illiterate and loud-mouthed "ward politicians" up to candidates for Congress, men are engaged for the special purpose of advancing the interest of some party, and are very often promised a reward if their party is successful. Of this system we have many of the worst features in Canada. Here, however, the thing is done by stealth. Men will not admit that they have motives. Not at all; it is all for party! But the public is better informed. It is not for party, it is for self, that many men work. The success of party means the success of self; therefore, the personal interest of the inoverboard to accomplish his individual ends. Party is God, and the world of politicians raising a revenue will bother long heads be- is a legitimate and a necessary thing to do. fall down and worship it. If successful, these politicians are crowded into the Civil Service, to the exclusion, or the disadvantage, of able and experienced men. Youthful barristers and friendly stump orators are placed over the heads of old servants of the State, and one political campaign may obtain recent events warrant the belief that religious a position for an inferior man while years of animosities are dying in our midst. Catholics faithful services may go unrewarded. Political and Protestants appear to mingle more freely; parties may not think themselves strong they contribute, as Christians should, to each enough to face these evils, but some honest man will one day hold the reins of government, and destroy forever a system which is demoralizing and unworthy. No one denies the viciousness of this system, and the party that refuses to attack it, confesses it weakness and connives at a method of preferment which is calculated to place the wrong man in the wrong place.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

As we scan the telegrams from the East every morning, the situation becomes, every day, more serious looking. This morning we learn from Vienna that England alone demanded explanation from Russia as to the movement of troops in Roumelia. All the strategic positions are, day by day, being reoccupied. The quadrilateral protects the rear of the Russian army, while the lines around Adrianople pretect its front. Again we are assured that the "Berlin Treaty is a failure, and that a pacific solution upon the basis of that treaty is impossible." So says the Pall Mall Gazette, which at the same time somewhat heroically declares that "Peace must be commanded by the arrest of the reckless power which has kept Europe in commotion for years past, and now threatens to break away from all law and all restraint." Yes, but that may be a difficult undertaking. Russia is crafty, and she will not enter upon a struggle against the combined signators of the Berlin Treaty. If she can isolate England in Europe, as she has done in Asia, then war is certain. We must, too, remember that Austria has had her part of the spoil. For her the Treaty of Berlin has already been a success. She may now not be so anxious to take sides as she was before she occupied Bosnia. Germany is while England is alarmed. The situation has changed everywhere during the past renewal of the war. It thinks the crisis in are no more "Tory" than we are "Liberal," the Eastern question has come; that a fresh but we advocated Protection before the elecprivately encouraged by Russia to show a ly, yet we are willing to support "a Governagricultural laborers or miners, are called trify the wild savages from the Khyber "ignorant irreconcilables." Irreconcilables Pass to the most northern limits

within its limits. Here we have Russia posing as the champion of Mohammedanism Russian volunteers are already flocking to the standard of the Ameer, and much more is being done to assist the Afghans than the outer world knows anything about. Russia. no doubt, calculates in being able to occupy the most of the Indian army in the Afghan war, and she thinks that she will be able to meet the small home army of England and the Turks combined in Europe. Again, it is now almost certain that the expedition against the Afghans cannot do much before the spring, and this delay is all to the advantage of Russia and the Ameer. The British troops are ready, or could be made ready in a short time, while the Ameer awaits Russian assistance and the reorganization of his own forces.

SHALL WE ANNEX THE UNITED STATES?

When the New York Herald begins to dis-

cuss the prospect of annexing England, it is time for us to discuss the advisability of annexing the United States. If we did not do so during the Civil War it was because we were waiting for a more favorable opportunity. That time appears to have almost come. It would settle the dispute about the Fishery Award, and would get rid of the Indian wars which have been, and are, a scourge to the country. In this respect alone it would relieve our neighbors of the burden of supporting a standing army, to which their Republican ideas are so much averse. Again, it is now ascertained that the great American desert is a reality, and thus the impossibility of thickly settling up the stretch of land between Omaha and the Rocky Mountains must retard the progress of the country. On the contrary, the fertile bel; which runs through Canadian territory, through Manitoba and the Saskatchewan Valley, invites the tillers of the soil in millions. If we annexed the United States the people of the country would, too, possess another advantage. Invasion from the North would be then impossible. Our Northern frontier given us no trouble, a circumstance which the people of the Republic would, no doubt, rejoice at. Again, the United States would be freed from such dangers of civil war which threatened them during the late Presidential election, for the people would enjoy the protection of hereditary rule. There would be no more squabbling as to who should be leader. Her judiciary would be purer, and if we have some things in our system which require to be eradicated, yet we have no cypher despatches to account for or disendividual is aroused, and he throws everything tegration to alarm us. The United States have already grown too large for a Republic, and the best thing we could do for the sacred name of humanity would be to annex the Republic and save it from itself.

DRILL FOR BOYS.

The Mail opposes Lieut.-Col. Labranche's idea about drill instruction for the boys. It says that the time "is passed for creating a nation of soldiers with bellicose intentions." Strange language this in 1878, when all Europe is in arms, and when only a few years have clapsed since upwards of two millions of men passed through the ranks in the neighboring Republic. The Mail cannot expect war all the time, but when it does come, and come it certainly will some day, then Canada wili be found as everyone appears to expect her-unprepared. The "time is passed, &c.," says our contemporary; the time is come when every man should be able to handle a rifle, say we. Every boy in the country should be taught company formations and the rifle exercise. What harm does it do? Produce a nation with "bellicose intentions," says the Mail, but we think Canada cannot afford to be an exception to the world at large. If she does, then Canada will suffer for her folly. A day will come for Canada, as it came for Russia in 1854, as it came for Austria in 1866, as it came for France in 1870, and as it came for Turkey in 1878 when the sword will be mightier than the pen A time will, in all human probability, come when Canadians must fight for their hearths and homes; and if Canadians are not then ready-exit Canada.

THE ST. JOHN FREEMAN AND THE

The St. John's Freeman is a paper for whose opinions we have a great deal of respect. It is, however, a party journal, and as such it, of course, endeavors to make all the capital it can out of anything and everything which can be calculated to forward the interest of Reformers. It is with no desire to cavil with our contemporary that we must now notice an article which appeared in its issue of the 28th instant, but we are anxious to put the Freeman right as to our position. In the first place, it says that we rejoiced at the Conservative success; indeed, that we became "quite exultant when the Tories won their unexpected victory." No. we did not become "quite exultant when the tions, and as a matter of course, we rejoiced when Protection won. The Freeman says, too, ment of which the Orange Grand Master and Chieftain who "was an Orangeman since he was eighteen," or of his Grand Master. Werepeat what we have often said, that neither the polished address, the courteous refusal, or as Irish laws are made by Englishmen, yes! Ir- set the whole country in a flame, and arouse of the Irish Catholics. If they dare be our

friends, then they must become perjurers. They have sworn oath after oath to do all in their power to destroy us, and they must either be false to that oath or false to us. They cannot serve two masters, and while they may deceive with soft phrases some of their personal surroundings, the Irish Catholic population of Canada can have no trust or confidence in them. If we are wrong, let their acts prove us so Words go for nothing-we want actsand by their acts we shall judge them. The worst of Orangeism is that men like Sir John A. Macdonald, who may be free from all religious bigotry, as we hear he is, yet are so weak as to take oaths that their conscience tells them is wrong, and all, we are told, for political purposes. No, we are not the friend of Sir John A. Macdonald; we are not the friend of the Hon. Mr. Bowell, we have no special love for the Conservative party, but we want to give Protection a trial. The Post is independent of them all, and as such we shall endeavor to keep it. And, after all, what could Sir John A. Macdonald do more than the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie did-jump at the chance of "protecting the city?" It was General Smythe, and not Mr. Macwho saved Montreal on the 12th of July. Fortunately for Canada we had a soldier in our midst on that dayman who knew his duty-and who did it. Orangeism and all societies of its itk are a curse to the country, and every man who has anything to do with them "for political purposes" is doing wrong. One "ism" calls forth another, and so the thing will go on till doomsday, unless it is stopped. But the Freeman has but fallen into the errors which other papers have fallen into before it. Independent journalism is so rare that people cannot unsome of the powers that be. This we will do adopt a policy which can only lead to in- again. when we can decide which is the best for the country, and which is the most opposed to insulting processions.

OUR VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

In view of the possible war which is looming up, is it not time for our Volunteer Militia to be up and doing. No one knows the day when every man in the force may be required. If England is embroiled with Russia, there is not one of us can tell what complications may arise. If our Volunteer Militia were called upon the men would, no doubt gallantly respond, but with that gallant response all our troubles would begin. Such a general smash-up of the internal organization of a military force was seldom seen, as we would furnish to the world. The machinery which should an army would, under our present management in Canada fall to pieces in a very short time, indeed. The other day the Commissariat in France broke down. A few thousand men could not be moved a few miles without a general smash up of the supplies. One corps had no food; another no baggage, and so on. and this in the French regular service, after seven years of untiring organization, and after spending millions of francs on the Commissariat service alone. Again, we see the same thing repeated in India. No sooner are the English troops moved towards the borders of Afghanistan then we hear of the break down of the Commissariat. Now, if this happens with regular troops, what would be the result if our Canadian Volunteer Militia were put to the trial? We have said before that it requires more administrative ability to feed an army than to command it. In Canada we do not expect that there should be an organized Commissariat service; that perhaps might be expecting too much: but we have a right to expect that some steps should be taken to form the nucleus of a corps that would be taught the mysteries of bringing up supplies. The loss attendant upon want of knowledge in this regard would be enormous. It is, we are aware, a branch of the service that in peace is not the most popular, but it is wonderful how many men would change places when war breaks out.

THE GAELIC REVIVAL.

The decadence of the Irish language called forth many a touching appeal from the pens of Irish orators and Irish poets. The hearts of the nation was moved as the people saw the olden tongue

"Fading, oh 'tis fading, like leaves upon the trees, In murmuring tones 'tis dying, like a wail upon the breeze,
'Tis swiftly disappearing like the footprints on the shore, Where the Barrow and the Shannon and

Lough Swilly's waters roar." For many a century that olden tongue had been the most polished of its time. From the fourteenth to the seventeenth century it was the most perfect language in Europe, and not till the flower of the Irish nobility and the cream of her soldiery "omigrated" to France, did the Irish language fall gradually into disfavour. Teaching it was forbidden and the cruel policy of the day was to stamp out both the religion and the language of the people through the terrors of the Penal Code. Then the language that had " shone like a beacon light from pole to pole" was whispered only on the wilds of the Galtees or the bleak lands of Connaught. The oldest living language in Europe, except the Greek, such as it is today, was spoken only in whispers and by stealth. It was a written language long before Christianity was introduced into the country, and there are manuscripts still extant written on vellum which prove its great national schools in Ireland, and everywhere thanks for political amelioration its revival is being encouraged. There are already a number of societies in the United States, and there is now a gentleman in Montreal who intends to establish a society here; and who knows but in a few years hence. "Thigin thu Gaelio?" will be as familiar a shlutation as "Parlez yous Fran-

- Marian Araba - Marian Marian Marian Marian Araba (1985) - Tana Marian Marian

HOME RULE.

Home Rule is dying, say its enemies; if so it will be a bad day for England, say we Home Rule gave the people of Ireland a constitutional platform to proclaim their demands from. It rallied to its ranks four-fifths of the people, and for eight years it has continued to attract to itself the public spirits of the land. Home Rule was proved to be desired, and almost every town and village in the country gave its adhesion to the cause. When Ireland, in its fretful desire for national autonomy, rushed frantically and inconsiderately into useless rebellion, then the people were told, by English publicists, that the way to succeed was by constitutional action. The challenge was accepted—the Home Rule movement was started, constitutional policy was preached, and the result is the samediscomfiture and disorder. But how the tactics change! Now we are told, by Froude, that if Ireland wants liberty she must fight for it; and if Ireland was foolish enough to accept the advice, she would again be told that " constitutional agitation was her only hope." The English press has been forced to admit that the Home Rulers have the best of the argument, but Ireland is to be ruled, not for the benefit of herself, but for the special benefit of the Empire, even if Ireland is destroyed. But the enemies of the Irish people may depend upon it that, if the present movement fails, its place will be taken by some formidable and dangerous conspiracy. Home-Rule in some form or other is a passion with. most Irishmen, and if we understand them, England will never succeed in removing that passion. Better for England, better for Ireland, better for the Empire, to encourage the constitutional agitation now in existence, than force men of extreme national views to creased anxiety in England, and increased danger to Ireland itself.

IRISH CATHOLICS AND PARTY

The Conservative News and the Reform

Whig, of Kingston, differ with the Post. This

does not surprise us; indeed, it is what we ex-

pected. Our policy is not their policy; ergo,

we must disagree. But let us take one at a

time. The News falls out with us because we

say the Irish Catholics of Canada owe nothing

to Sir John A. Macdonald. It asks us if we

are not aware that we "owe the Separate Schools to Sir John A. Macdonald and the Conservative party." To this we reply that we were not aware of anything of the kind. Sir John A. Macdonald and some of the Conservative party supported Mr. Scott in 1863, when the Separate Schools bill was introduced and passed as a private measure. It is to the Hon. Mr. Scott, then a Conservative, that Catholics, principally, are indebted for the Separate Schools bill. Nor can we forget that Reformers as well as Conservatives opposed the bill. Mr. Gowan, a fierce Conservative, the importer of Orangeism into Canada, the sinister son of Hunter Gowan'of '98 fame, was working side by side with Mr. Brown, whose tirades against Catholics at that time are still | tant, would be doing what, in our opinion, | think that we "owe" either of them any remembered, to defeat the measure. Meetings | would be wrong. When we give in His name, | "thanks," then they think more than they to defeat the bill were held in Ontario, at which both parties were represented. Gowan and Brown forgot their differences in face of what they appeared to think a comon danger. As for Sir John A. Macdonald, he was compelled, by political exigencies, and not by choice, to support the bill introduced by Mr. Scott. If this is not so, why did he not pass the bill when he was in power? He was not Premier when the measure passed, for it passed during the administration of Sandfield Macdonald. Sir J. A. Macdonald had promised the Catholic bishops of Ontario, over and over again, to pass the Separate Schools bill, but he day, Lints that the "discontented may find never did it. And it was only when another was at the head of the Administration that shate." By the "discontented" the Herald the wily politician then supported the bill. Sir John A. Macdonald saw that it was more diplomatic to support than introduce such a ple of the Dominion will, unless they hold measure. He never would have introduced it, | their tongues, be ignored by both Reformers and if the Catholics of Ontario were trusting and Conservatives. We like to see the Herald to him, they would be without Separate Schools up to the present hour. By the tone of the News we fancy that that journal appears to think that we should be thankful to the chagrined. It is, in some measure, due to the Conservative party for all the lollypops | Irish that the Reformers were "rubbed out," it has given us. Now, the sooner the News | and it is only natural to suppose that the Reand every other paper in the country under- | formers are angry. Next time it may be the stands that we are not thankful, the better. Why should we be thankful? Thankful for what? For justice; for our rights! We annoyed indeed. But if the Herald thinks are British subjects; civil and religious lib- that it is possible to "rub us out on erty is our right; the equal administration of | both sides of the slate," then it is mistaken. the laws is due to us, and we owe no thanks to any one, or to any party, for any reform that | hold the balance of power in twenty or was ever passed, either here or elsewhere. To admit that we are thankful would be to ing our power as we have, is the best guaranadmit that we are inferior. Thanks, in such matters, are only due from the slave to the master, the Helot to the Spartan. In the old country Irishmen were expected to be thankful for everything. If England abolished the tithes, gave Catholic Emancipation, passed a Land Act, discstablished the Irish Church, Irishmen were expected to be thankful forsooth. Who ever hears of Englishmen being thankful for obtaining their rights, or who ever hears of Canadians, of any hue, being thankful because Parliament does this, that, or the other. We can understand the creation and the continuance of political sympathy between two or more parties in the State. We can understand men working together, and entertaining a kindly antiquity. It is now taught in all the remembrance for services done; but we do not understand, and shall not give. So much for the News. Then we have the

reasons, merely substituting the Hon. Mr.

Ministry and Mr. Anglin as Speaker of the House of Commons. That this was doing better for us than Sir John A. Macdonald has us worse. He has as much as told the Irish Catholics that he does not care what they want. But we cannot, at the same time, forget that the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie allowed himself to be bullied into refusing Mr. Anglin a seat in his Ministry. Nor can we forget his escapade on the 12th of July, and the wild eagerness with which he yielded to the requisition of the six magistrates to call out the troops, against the overwhelming vote of the magistrates of the city. No, we do not owe the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie anything more than we owe Sir John A. Macdonald. Of the two men, however, one is a blunt, honest politician; the other is a political trickster, every phrase of whose is as crooked as a whip snake. It is fortunate by saving Canada from herself. Our woods for the country that there are some good men in the Ministry, but, as for the Chief, he is as full of cunning and chicanery as a fetch is of peas. He has had his day, and the Conservative party can do without him, and we believe ninety-nine out of every hundred Irish Catholics in Canada will rejoice when they hear that some more reliable man is at the helm. The Premier may promise as he pleases, or he may pretend what he likes, yet every Irish Catholic may depend upon it that he dare not be their friend. There is a power behind the Premier's chair, a power by which that Premier is bound hand and foot, and to which he has sworn allegiance, and that power cannot, and will not permit even Sir John A. Macdonald to befriend a people that that same power only exists to destroy. We hope we have satisfied our contemporaries, but if we haven't we must try

CHARITY.

When collections were made in Canada for the afflicted people of the Southern States, who narrowed their charity to creed or nationality, color or race? Not one! Catholics and Protestants, Jews and Gentiles, Christians and Atheists alike, gave their mite to relieve | Premier has done, and yet we were saucy a suffering people. No one asked that certain sums should be given to certain institutions; it was enough to know that men and women were dying in hundreds, and no one asked who they were, or what they were, but the people gave what they could, and gave it cheerfully. This was broad and generous Christianity, and if we could only learn to pursue a similar policy towards each other in everyday life, we would soon leave the strifes of ages-where they ought to be left-with the past. Why cannot we do here what we did for the people of the South? What is to prevent us administering to each other's wants, assisting each other's charities, and helping on good works, no matter by whom they may be undertaken? No doubt everyone should look to their own first, but even in doing so we may be able to spare a little for deserving institutions of those who differ from us. A Catholic, for instance, who would refuse his mite to a Protestant ourselves and ourselves alone, and if the Hon. charitable institution, because it was Protes- Mr. Mackenzie or Sir John A. Macdonald we do good. Charity is not to be guaged by our own ideas of what it should be, but by God's decree. It is what He said, and not what we think, that should guide our policy. But we were nearly forgetting-we are not a "religious daily," and yet we hope our contemporary, which enjoys that distinction, will not fall out with us for encroaching upon its

A THREAT. The Herald, in a short editorial Saturthemselves rubbed out on both sides of the means the Irish, and by "rubbing out on both sides of the slate" it means that the Irish peowriting in this strain. It is a hopeful sign. The Irish people of the Dominion have taught the Reformers a lesson, and the Reformers are Conservatives who will be "rubbed out," and then the Conservatives will be very much It is not easy to ignore 500,000 people, who twenty-five constituencies. The fact of provtee that the Reformers will court our votes at the proper time. But we are sorry to see the Herald lose its temper. We may have given it cause to be angry, but it is only Irishmen who are, by popular tradition, allowed to exhibit mental turbulence in the press. But our contemporary has a long period of Opposition before it, and it is naturally chagrined at the people who assisted in bringing it about. We repeat here what we often said before, that the policy of isolation on the part of the Irish people ought not to be the policy they should pursue. Irishmen, like all other residents of the country, should be Canadian citizens, and refrain from obtruding their religion and their nationality in the face of every passer-by. But unfortunately for Irish Catholics, their position is somewhat odd. The prejudice which at one time was so strong against them highest standing at the bar, unassuming and is not yet quite removed, and it is the existence of this prejudice that prevents them District of Jollette for the last twelve or fif-Whig attacking us for somewhat similar from at once mingling their political feelings more freely with those among terval), which position, I may add, he filled Mackenzie for Sir John A. Macdonald. The whom they live. We hope the time is Whig thinks we owe a great deal to the late almost come when men will stand upon their

exciting no prejudice because of their religion or of their original nationality, but that time has not come, and until it does the Irish done, we grant. In his Cabinet appointments | Catholics will be, it appears to us, forced into Sir John A. Macdonald could not have treated antagonisms which it would be better to

THE DESTRUCTION OF FORESTS.

What will become of Canada when all the timber is gone? Will it become a "bog or Allen" on a large scale, or a "Sahara?" As for our part, we do not care what happens to it, or whether grass grows or water runs upon this Continent when the timber is gone. But it is generally supposed that those far-seeing gentlemen who are called "statesmen" look a long way into the future, and that they provide for contingencies long after generations of their descendants have ceased to be. It this be so, there is a place for some of our great ones to fill in the niche of the future, are being destroyed, our climate is thus becoming less moist, our crops are by this injured, and there is little or no protection to the great timber regions, which, once destroyed, will make, it is said, Canada a desert. In some parts of the United States tree culture is encouraged by State grants, and it has been established that groves of trees can be as successfully grown as a field or corn. With us, however, the remorseless axe hews away, and no acorn is planted to supply the place of the fallen monarchs of the forest. Fire in some places does the work of destruction even more effectually, and, altogether, we may look forward to a clearing of our forests at some future date. But that date is so remote that nobody appears to care what will become of Canada then.

THE KINGSTON "WRIG." As the Kingston News keeps harping at us because we will not do honor to Sir John A Macdonald, so does the Whig, keep at us because we do no honor to the Hon. Alexander Hackenzie. In one of our articles, nay, in several of them, we admitted that the late Premier did more for us than the present enough to say that we did not owe the late Premier any thanks on that account. Because the late Premier did not do us full justice, and because the present Premier made no attempt to do us justice at all, the Whig thinks that

in the News to prove, where, when, or how Sir John A. Macdonald has been the friend of the Irish Catholics of the Dominion, than to fret because we deny that he ever has been. What we want to do is to put Sir John before the people, as he is; not what he professes to be. We want the people to judge of his acts, not of his words; of his doings, not of his promises. We believe him to be a mass of hypocrisy, as any man who belongs to, works with, and is high up in the Orange Order, and who at the same time professes to be a friend to the Catholics-must be. He is either deceiving the Catholics or deceiving the Orangemen, or more likely deceiving both, to keep himself in power.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

To the Editor of the True Witness and Post Sin,-Nothing looks there satisfactory than to see such men as Mr. L. F. G. Baby appointed to a pilloo in the new Cabinet, and it reflects much credit on Sir John A. Macdonald to select such a worthy man from a remote district in the province.

Mr. Editor, your readers may not be generally aware of the great merits of the man chosen to be the future Minister of Inland Revenue of this Dominion. Mr. Balov is a man of the amiable in his manner, and he has been Queen's Counsel for the Criminal Court for the teen years (with the exception of a short inwith honor to hir aself and justice and benefit to the district at large.

The Irish Catholics of the Dominion will; Premier because he had Mr. Scott in the merits as citizens only, claiming no favor or I have no doubt, find in him a true supporter majority of \$27.

of their rights, and a stern advocate of civil and religious liberty to all creeds and nationalities. The writer, having an opportunity of knowing him from his boyhood and college days, feels convinced that he does not in the least exaggerate his merits in saying that when opportunity offers he will be always

found "the right man in the right place." AN IRISH CATHOLIC. Rawdon, October 22, 1878.

IRISH CATHOLIC JOURNALISM.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST. grateful, for they never supported it, and the paper never paid itself, as those who bonused it short interval that elapsed between Mr. improved.

a monument of their zeal for the glory of God and that spirit of self-sacrifice and generosity for which the Catholic Irish were proverblui througout the world.

The reverend pastor continued to enlarge upon this theme for three quarters of an hour and concluded his discourse with a fervent appeal to all to put their shoulders to the wheel, their confidence in God, and manifest to the world that the Catholic Irish of St. Bridget's parish were possessed of the same great qualities that rendered their fellow-countrymen conspicuous among the children of the Church, after which he blessed the assembly.

Rev. Cannon Lamarche then read Right Rev. Bishop Fabre's letter authorizing the erection of

Rev. Cannon Lamarche then read Right Rev. Bishop Fabre's letter authorizing the erection of the cross, after which he addressed the people in English and French. He alluded to the noble spirit always displayed by the Catholic Irish whenever religion was in question, and exhorted his hearers to courageously accept the burden which the building of the new church involved. To the French-Canadian Catholics he observed that, although the time was near at hand when the two congregations would separate, nevertheless there could be no separation in faith and Catholic communion. We are building two churches but not two altars. They should sympathize and assist their Irish follow-Catholics. The Rey. Canon then proceeded to bloss the cross, intoning the usual prayers and sprinkling the blessed sign of our Salvation with holy

water.

Rev. Fathers Simon, Lonergan, and Graham, assisted by Messrs. Heffernan and Barry respectively, took up a collection, which was quite satisfactory. Between four and five thousand persons were present on the ground, who dispersed in a most orderly manner when all was ended

was ended.

We have only to add that we sincerely hope the Catholic Irishmen, not only of St. Bridget's, but of St. Pairick's and St. Ann's parishes, will lend a hand in the erection of the new edifice. We never knew a man the poorer at the end of the year for his generosity to the Almighty. There is a blessing upon all who show zeal for the glory of God's house. They will have their reward not only on this earth, but in that "house not built by hands" where the glory of the Lord dwelleth forever.

dwelleth forever.
Our congratulations to the Reverend Parish
Priess and the Irish of St. Bridget's for the successful inception of this worthy enterprise. ALL persons purchasing tickets for the

grand lottery of Thursday, January 16th next, at Nazareth Asylum, Montreal, besides participating in the drawing of 800 prizes of \$10,420 in value, will have also the merit of assisting in procuring funds to aid in the success of a good work and one of public utility. See advertisement in another.

Speculation in potatoes continues in P. E. I and good prices are being realized.

The Hon, Mr. Cartwright was on Saturday elected for Centre Huron by the handsome

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH AT WORK.

HOW HE LOOKS-HARD WORK FOR TWO WEEKS. (From a Correspondent.)

(From a Correspondent.)

His Grace, the Archbishop, has gone through toll for the last two weeks that would have tested the strength of a much younger man; but zeal gives vigor and endurance. Very Rev. Father Plus, Prior of the Carmelites, Niagara Falls, is just now giving Retreats and Missions in the rural parishes of the archdiocese, and his Grace lectures frequently at these Missions, and gives Confirmation where necessary. On Sunday, the 6th utt., the Archbishop blessed and laid the corner-stone of a brick church at Thorold. The edities stands on the old site, but his Grace refused to perform the ceremony ex-To the Editor of the True Witness and Post.

Sir.—A writer in the Gazette of this mornings issue takes the Evening Post to task, for asserting that until lately the Irish Catholics of Canada had only one journal to expound their views, and that journal the Irish Canadian. In order to disprove this assertion he mentions the names of a number of papers which have long since disappeared irom the earth's surface, but all of which undoubtedly did yeoman's service in their day. It seems to me, Mr. Editor, that the writer's real object in penning the precious and untruthful epistle was to give an underhand stab to yourself personally and to defend the old True Witness from an implied attack. It is a well-known fact that, though the late Mr. Clerk wielded a trenchant pen in defence of the Catholic Church, the paper was by no means Irish Catholic—very far from it, indeed. If it were so, the Irish Catholics of the Dominion are very ungateful, for they never supported it, and the cornerstone of a orick church at Thorold. The editice stands on the old stre, but Instructed the control of a brick church at Thorold. The editice stands on the old stre, but Instructed the cornerstone of a orick church at Thorold. The editice stands on the old stre, but Instructed the cornerstone of a perform the certency except large and suitable lots were decided to the Episcopal Corporation, situate in the control of thus rature church, all of which undoubtedly did who was convent and the Carmelite Monastery. Both are ilourishing institutions. The convent has a large number of young men who are being prepared for the ecclesiastical state. His Graco returned to Toronto on Monday, and on the following Thursday (the 10th) he visited the mission of Dixle and confirmed fifty-eight children, and next day he left for Penetanguishene, where he arrived on the same night, and was the guest of Mr. Moore Kelly, Warden of the Reformatory, his Grace address of the buildings. After celebrating Mass on Sarrday, in the proservation of the Irish Canadian provi grateful, for they never supported it, and the paper never paid itself, as those who bonused it the Protestant boys have taken up the Siea, year after year very well know. True, in the and they also are, according to accounts, vastly

year after year very well know. True, in the short interval that clapsed between Mr. Clerk's death and the purchase of the paper by its present editor, the tone had changed but it was only in May, 1876, that it became a home jibe Irish Catholic journal, an exponent of Irish Catholic opinion. Then the circulation steadily increased, until from two thousand it has arrived at its present number, which I believe to be very large.

It is very singular, to say the least of it, that, while the Protestant press of the country is continually abusing the Tare Witzess for being what it actually is, the Garnie writer does the same for what it is not; and I can only conclude he must be some sorehead who is discontented for some private reason.

Yours sincerely,

Adminer.

Montreal, October 31, 1878.

THE PLANTING OF THE CROSS OF ST. BRIDGET'S NEW CHURCH.

Yesterday (Sunday, November 3rd.) the Cross of St. Bridget's New Church was creeted in the presence of a large assembly of people from all parts of the city. The Rev. Canon Lamarche was the celebrant, assisted by Rev. Fithers Gravelle, Lavallee, Whittaker, and others.

Rev. Father Loneram, the pastor of the partsh, addressed the multitude on the signification of the ceremony which they were about to witness. The cloquent gentleman is too well known in Montreal as a speaker to call for any lengthy endegy. The following is a shortkynop-sis of his discourse:—

I had expected Rev. Canon Lamarche to preach the serimon on this occasion, but I have unexpectedly learned this is not to be. I am afraid the worke errosent may arrest me after 1 have unexpectedly learned this is not to be. I am afraid the worke errosent may arrest me after 1 have unexpectedly learned this is not to be. I am afraid the worke errosent may arrest me after 1 have and with a sproposion of of the frequency with the country will be productly of the milestone of the first parts of the city. The following is a shortkynop-sis of his decreased the multitude on the signification of the ceremony which they were abo

At the continue is a shortymo.

The continue dence of the oldest Catholic settler, Mr. Ryan, who, forty years ago, bought the farm on partou which Orangeville is built. A set was made on this man in those early rough times to drive him away from the place, and his log cabin pulled down. Nothing daunted, he again rebuilt it, when the zealous Orangemen again laid slege and had only time to displace the plates when the Vandals were driven off. This was the case with many an Irish Catholic throughout Canada in those early days.

After all his labors the Archbishop is, I rejoice to state to your readers, in better health than he has been for the last twenty years.

has been for the last twenty years.

PRESENTATION TO FATHER GEORGE

WHITTAKER. Father Whittaker, Vicar of St. Bridget's, who is at present in indifferent health, was yesterday (Sunday, November 3rd) the recipient of an address and purse from the parishioners. The following is the text:-- .

REV. FATHER WHITTAKER-The pleasure we feel in seeing you again in our midst strengthens the hope that your health will soon be

fully restored. To say, Rev. sir, that the heartfelt sympathies of the parish are freely expressed for you would be conveying but a faint idea of the feeling of a people for whose interests you have so arduously labored. Your kind and charitable disposition, your persevering and pains-taking labors for our spiritual welfare, your ever ready and patient attention to the calls of the sick and poor have deeply

moved us. We beg your acceptance of the accompanying small token as a mark of our gratitude and good will towards you. Signed on behalf of the parishioners,

MATTHEW WALSH, ESq., JOHN BARRY, Esq., P. WRIGHT, Esq., THOMAS HARVEY, Esq., and others.

Father Whittaker made a suitable response acknowledging the reception of the "small" token" (\$200), shill the proceedings termi- $\sim (20000 M_{\odot})^{2}$ nated.

Mr. Brydges and Mr. Luttrell, of the Inter-

colonial Railway, narrowly escaped being killed on Saturday, near Salisbury, N. B. through the train they were on leaving the

ALL ROUND THE WORLD.

- The revenue of England is falling.
- -Rowdyism is rampant in Kingston.
- -Tepid water is injurious to the eyes. -Bishop Dupanloup died a poor man.
- -The gas scare continues in Europe. -Frost has the yellow fever by the throat.
- -The Rev. Mr. Bray is down upon clubs. -The Supreme Court opens in Ottawa today.
- The Hon. John Kelly is dictator of New
- The Campbells are coming, and so is the winter-Peru is saddled with a debt of \$200,
- \$00.000. -Pauper children in England are known by
- numerais. _Greece is continuing her military preparations.
- The casket in which Bishop Galberry was buried cost \$450.
- -The Countess of Dufferin is visiting the Queen at Balmoral.
- General Wolseley is cruising round Cyprus to avoid the fever.
- _Dean Stanley's writing drives hotel clerks almost crazy.
- -There will be only one negro in the next Georgia Legislature. -Henry Ward Beecher thinks long hair is
- not a sign of genius. —Literary societies are now being organized
- for the winter season. -Sankey and Moody are preparing for an-
- other raid on the devil. It is expected the telephone will shortly supersade the telegraph.
- _George Francis Train is preparing a plan for the prevention of death. _Dr. Heinrich Zimmer, of Heidleberg, is
- master of the Irish language. -Europe is on the edge of a volcano, and
- on the verge of a great war. -Mr. Grattan, son of the great Henry, pro-
- nounces Home Rule a failure.
- _A British surgeon says that moderate opium smoking does no harm.
- -Greece contains 1,750,000 Greeks, while there are in Turkey 4,324,000.
- -The English papers now mention the bride as well as the bridegroom. -The Kindergarten system has been suc-
- cessfully introduced into Halifax. The London Standard says Bismarck has no friend, and 100,000,000 enemies.
- -George Brown is much distressed about Irish Catholic Cabinet representation.
- -Another of the Beaconsfield's tricks (or miracles,) is a royal residence in Ireland.
- _The Sultan of Zanizbar derives his income from a plantation of 90,000 cocoa-nut trees.
- -When the Jews re-inhabit Palestine, Beaconsfield will be the ambassador to Paris.
- -Mr. Thomas White, M.P., will receive a
- portfolio on the next Covernment shuffle. ...The N. Y. Herald of the 26th has an edi-
- torial headed "Shall we annex England?" -The would-be assassin of King Alfonso declares himself a member of the International.
- -Mr. Forbes, the famous war correspondent, will act for the Daily News in Afghan-
- -There have been twenty attempts on the lives of royal persons within the past thirty
- -The snobs of the Dominion are now engaged christening their female children
- -Mr. Hepworth Dixon, the writer, has had his collar-bone broken in that unlucky -Father Byerring, a Greek priest, blessed
- another Russian vessel in Philadelphia on the 28th. -It is thought the humid climate of Eng-
- land will cause Cleoptdra's needle to crumble away. Lawyers compose the most of the personnel
- -Mr. George Forbes, of Kowchibouquae
- N.B., has been left a California fortune of \$1,500,000. All the governments of Canada will soon
- be Conservative. They were all Reform a month ago. -The young Earl of Dysart is heir to a million dollars a year. This comes of having
- a miserly father. —Dr. Newman has received fifty Protestant clergymen into the Catholic Church within
- the past twenty years. -For once in his life Mr. Gladstone has de-
- clined to make a speech. The phenomenon occurred at Liverpool. -The day after the occupation of Cyprus the English played cricket; the day following
- they had a horse-race. -The Russians are establishing themselves at Kezil Pass, a point of strategic import-
- ance near Afghanistan. -The Indian Government will not allow correspondents to move with the army that is
- to invade Afghanistan. -A theatrical manager is known by the company he keeps. Let the Academy of Music bear this in mind.
- -Mr. Thomas White and Richard White have dissolved partnership; the latter is now entire owner of the Gazette.
- -The St. John Globe says: Now that Orange troubles will cease. -The defeat of the late Government gives
- on his agricultural pursuits. -ln a fight at Burnsley, Lancashire, lately, between the Irish and the English, several
- of the latter were fatally wounded. -The Marquis of Lorne dislikes the "caucus" system. He probably thinks when an aristocrat is in the field there should be no
- need of choosing. —Poor Mr. Buckingham has been offered a Will the secretary say to the master: "Oh, |
- save me from my friends.' -The champion Mace is travelling round the world. Ah! doubtless boxing the compass.-N.Y. Herald. Perhaps he is essaying to square the prize ring, in order to make
- both ends meat. -The inhabitants of New Edinburg, a village convenient to Ottawa, will celebrate the the plug, and the wound be perfectly healed, fifth of November (Guy Fawkes, you know,) which will never happen with the concrete by a social. Let us hope they will consider
- this item a blowing up.

100 m

USEFUL DOMESTIC RECIPES.

A mixture in equal parts of calomel and powdered white sugar will be found a speedy remedy for the ant nuisance.

Ink-stains in cotton or linen can often be removed by washing in salt and water. This should be done before the fabric is washed with

taken on going to bed at night may assist you in overcoming your sleeplesness. In the New York State Inebriate Asylum a glass of milk is frequently administered at bed time to produce sleep, and the result is often satisfactory, without the use of medicine. FUMIGATING POWDER .- A very good fumiga-

ting powder for the sick room may be prepared by mixing equal parts of cascarilla powder, camomile flowers and anise seed. Sprinkle a very little on a shovel of hot coals and carry the shovel into every part of the room to be fumigated.

Scones.-The following is a good recipe for scones: Ib. of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, 2 ounces of butter, a little sugar, a handful of currants, if liked; beat one egg in quarter of a pint of water, mix quickly and thoroughly, and divide into two rounds. Each round will make four scones.

The following is a reliable recipe for Grape Catsup :-- Four pounds of stewed grapes, boil and rub through a coarse sieve; one scant quart of vinegar; one tablespoonful each of ground cloves, allspice, cinnamon, nutmeg and pepper: one-half tablespoonful of salt. Add the grape pulp and boil until thick.

- A PLAIN RICE PUDDING .- To every quart of milk add six ounces of rice, one ounce of brown-sugar, a pinch of allspice and do. of salt: put these in a proper sized pie-dish, with an ounce of butter, and set the pudding to bake for one hour and a half; when the pudding has been in the oven half an hour, stirit round with a fork.
- To CUBE STAMMERING .- Dr. Warren states. A simple, easy and effectual cure of stammering "is, simply at every syllable pronounced to tap at the same time with the finger; by so doing "the most inveterate stammerer will be surprised to find that he can pronounce quite fluently, and by long and constant practice he will pronounce perfectly well."
- To BRIGHTEN SILVER .- Housekeepers sometimes wish to give silver a little brightening without going through all the ceremonies of a formal cleaning, and this can be easily managed by the use of a silver cloth. Take two ounces of powdered hartshorn and boil it in a pint of water. Dip small squares of cloth in the liquid and hang them up to dry without wringing.

The best application for removing warts is said to be that of monohydrated nitric acid. The ordinary acid should not be used because its caustic effects extend much farther than the points touched, while the action of the stronger acid here recommended is limited to the parts to which it is actually applied. Nitrate of silver is also frequently used wih advantage, and of late a concentrated solution of chloral has been spoken of as efficient in destroying warts.

To PREVENT BED-BUGS .- A lady has found the following recipe for the prevention of bedbugs :- After cleaning the bedstead thoroughly, rub it over with hog's lard. The lard should be rubbed on with a woollen cloth. Bugs will not infest such a beadstead for a whole season. The addition of a little oil renders it less drying. The reason for this is the antipathy of insects to grease of any

Dysentery - While a person is suffering from dysentery his food should be light and life hidden in a cloud of its billowing smoke. cooling. Boiled milk and rice wheat flour You can't borrow anything of a man with the boiled thoroughly in milk and thickened to a toothache. You can't instruct and improve following remedy is said to be very effective: the rate of a thousand miles a minute, and ger of freezing; parsnips salsify, and horse wineglassful of vinegar into a half pint of groans. You say to him, "My friend, there there is the rate of a thousand miles a minute, and ger of freezing; parsnips salsify, and horse radish being perfectly hardy, many dig of these only what will be wanted while the gruel, and caten freely, are excellent. The him. You tell him that the world travels at following remedy is said to be very effective: the rate of a thousand miles a minute, and boiling water; sit down and sip this, a mouth- are stars so far oil that their light has not yet ground is closed, thinking that they are imful at a time, so as in half an hour to drink it reached this world," but he don't mind it. proved by freezing.

YELLOW FEVER.-It should be known that no man has ever caught yellow fever in consequence of nursing the comrade stricken down by his side, or escaped by it running of the Government in the Maritime away from him. Dr. Chervin-a French physician who, with a devotion rarely equalled, passed eight years of his life in pursuing "Yellow Jack" into his favourite haunts at the most sickly seasons of the year-remarks that "contagion can be no more communicated by yellow fever than by a broken leg." Woman, the "ministering angel," is much less accessible to its attacks than her helpmate

APPLES.-For summer and autumn sorts. dwarfapples are valuable in affording a home supply. They begin to bear in two or three years, from planting and at five or six years from planting, if well cultivated, willafford a bushelor so to each tree. A portion of a garden as large as the tenth of an acre may be planted with forty or fifty trees, without crowding. All the different varieties of the apple may be made dwarfs by grafting on the Paradise or Doucin stock. The former are smaller and bear soonest; the latter are larger and ultimutely afford the heaviest crops.

THE TREATMENT OF BUNIONS.—The treatment consists in removing all pressure from the part affected. 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 bunon, it is necessary, whenever and wherever a shoe or 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 com-McKenzie Bowell is in the Cablnet, 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 the Hon. George Brown more time to carry bunion becomes inflamed, and is painful, it must be bathed with warm water and poulticed at night.

To PRESERVE DECAYING TREES .- Those who may be anxious to preserve old and decaying trees may be glad to try the following method, which is recommended by the Gardener's Chronicle, in preference to plugging them with concrete:—"However much care may be bestowed upon it, it is impossible to make one-horse collectorship at a remote point. cement adhere to a living tree, and before animals?" long the water, percolating along the bark, will find its way slowly but effectually into the hole and pursue its work. The only effective way of curing such a disease is to make a plug of oak or other hard wood, smear it with tar, and hammer it tight into the hole until its outer surface is on the same level as the hole. If there is any recuperative power left in the tree, the bark will soon grow over process." The plug is not, however, in our opinion, always necessary, as a cherry tree —The Ottawa Herald says the number of much injured by wood-boring worms has been emigrants who left freland during the quarter successfully cured by carefully stripping open emigrants who lett freming during the during the 30th of June, was 140,996,678 the injured place, and cutting away all the males and 7,421 females. The *Herald* should damaged wood, and then thoroughly driving have said in regard to the males that this in warm gas-tar with a stiff brush, using the ture stronger than language, seemed to say portemonnaies were found in his possession;

painting very rough surfaces.

FIRESIDE READING.

"I wish you had been Eve," said a smart young Aberdeen boy to his sunt, proverbial for her meanness. "Why so?". "Because," said he, "you would have eaten all the apple instead of dividing it."

"Most extraordinary," said Judge Warren, the author of "Ten Thousand a year," who was always boasting of his visits at great houses; "I dined at the Duke of Northumber-WAREFULNESS AT NIGHT .- A glass of milk land's on Monday, and there was no fish for dinner." "No," cried Douglas Jerrold; "they had eaten it up stairs."

> A short time since a wag put his head into the door of Savannah street car and shouted; The gentleman who has my umbrella, with three notches on the handle, will please leave it on the sent when he goes out!" Fully one half of the persons in the car commenced to examine the handles of their umbrellas, when a shout of laughter from those who perceived the joke called them to their senses. Moral: Always return borrow ed umbrellas.

> The other day a man who had been wor-shipping pretty freely at the shrine of Bacchus was, whilst in his "elevated" condition, proceeding homeward through a pasture in which some cattle were grazing. A bull which was in the field began to bellow loudly on his approach, when surveying the animal intently he ejaculated: "Y-ye m-may be a g-gud man, an' y-ye m-may be a st-strong man, but y-ye hev no y-voice for singing!"

At a ball at Long Branch there was an immense concourse of people. A lady who had been jammed against the side of a hall in the crowd, accidently caught the trimming of her cloak in the button of a gentleman's coat. After being towed around a few minutes in this sort of style, she remarked to her involuntary captor, "I'd thank you, sir, not to pull my cloak all off me!" "Good gracious, madame! he replied. "I hope you will excuse me : but I'm just as anxious to keep my coat on as you are your cloak."

One of the oldest April-fool tricks on record was that perpetrated by Rabelais. He was in Marseilles, and destitute of funds, but anxiously yearned to go to Paris. It was the first of April and an idsa struck him. He filled two vials with brick-dust, and labelled them as containing poison, to be administered to the royal family. He was promptly arrested, and with great mystery. All explanation was refused him. He was at placed en route for Paris, and conveyed thither with great expedition. Carried to the palace, as a traitor, he explained the jest.

MINED METAPHORS.—A German editor has turned some leisure moments to account by making a collection of mixed metaphors. "We will," cried an inspired Democrat, "burn all our ships, and, with every sail unfurled, steer boldly out into the ocean of freedom!" Justice Minister Hye, in 1848, in a speech to Vienna students, impressively declared:— "The chariot of the revolution is rolling along, and gnashing its teeth as it rolls." A pan-Germanist mayor in the Rhineland corporation rose still higher in an address to the Emperor. He said:—"No Austria, no Prussia; only one Germany-Such are the words the mouth of your imperial majesty has always in its eye." region of philosophical problems the poet suddealy lets swarms of songs dive up, carrying far flashing pearls of thought in their beaks."

TOOTHACHE.-A man with the toothache, doesn't care about anything else. The glories of the world pall on his taste, the wonders of creation seem as nought. The tooth becomes a volcano of belching fury, and the rest of He only howls. You tell him that some of the sun spots are 100,000 miles in diameter and that one of them would take in Jupiter at one mouthful; but it is nothing to him. Sometimes a man's tooth aches so hard, the pain is so agonizing, that several strong men have to hold him down by main force whilst some im-

portant scientific fact is being communicated PRESERVED APPLES .- Weigh equal quantities of good brown sugar and of apples; peel, core and mince them small; boil the sugar, allowing to every three pounds a pint of water; skim it well, and boil it pretty thick; then add the apples, the grated peel of one or two lemons, and two or three pieces of white ginger if you have it. Boil till the apples look clear and yellow. This preserve will keep for

A BARRICADE OF PIKE .- Pike formed a barricade to all small fry in the Sacramento River recently. The pike averaged a foot in length, and rested a short distance below the surface, with their noses up stream. The little fish coming down and meeting this barrier, hesitated a moment, but were unable to turn back. Not one in a hundred escaped. Some executed strategic movements, and rising suddenly to the surface, attempted to clear the enemy by skimming swiftly over them, but the pike were too quick. This lasted three days. Boys went out in boats and scooped up the pike, but the line was reformed

at once. THE FLESH OF DIFFERENT ANIMALS .- A French savan, having been called upon to give his views regarding the cating of horseflesh, says:—"It is like third-rate beef; it cannot be said to have a disagreeable taste, for it has the soil. no taste at all. Donkey on the other hand is delicious, and infinitely better cating than beef or mutton. This the French soon discovered during the seige of Paris, for a 'portion' of donkey cost about six times as much as a 'portion' of horse. Cats taste exactly like rabbits; it is impossible to distinguish be-tween them. The objection to rats is that when cooked their flesh is gritty. This objection, however, is somewhat epicurean, for except for this grittiness they are a wholesome and excellent article of food. I am surprised that there is no society for the promotion of enting rats. Why should not felons be fed with these nourishing little

A CLEVER MONREY .- A French cook so trained a monkey as to make him useful in plucking his poultry and winged game for the spit. The monkey was one day following his occupation at the open window of the back kitchen, and had just plucked one of a brace of partridges, when a hawk pounced upon it and carried it off. Poor Pug was in a sad fright, well knowing the beating that awaited him. Nil desperandum, however was his motto. He plucked up courage, and the remaining partridge, and laid the bird in the window, The hawk, pleased with his feast, returned for another tit-bit, when Pug seized him, and in spite of his scratching and screeching, plucked him alive, and laid him and the partridge down before the cook, and, with a ges-

AGRICULTURAL.

KITCHEN AND GARDEN MARKETS.

In many localities the garden will go into winter quarters" this month, and where this is postponed for a while, operations should be made in anticipation of the first heavy frosts. Tropical plants, like tomatoes, Lima beans, squashes, etc., succumb to the first frost; beets, carrots, celery, etc., are less sensitive, while parsnips and salsify endure the coldest weather without injury.

Cold Frames should be made ready for cabbages, cauliflower, and lettuce. Choose a spot of light and dry soil, in a sheltered place; if no spot protected by a fence or building is available, a temporary fence may be put up at the north side. If the plants are only to be protected, and are not expected to grow, a very rich soil is not needed. If the frames are to be used afterwards for growing plants, then the soil should be well fertilized; in any case it should be spaded and made fine, removing all stones, etc. The rear of the frame is a plank 12 inches wide, and the front 8 inches and far enough apart to accommodate the sashes; the length will be governed by the number of sashes; the ends are closed by properly shaped pieces of plank. It is well to place strips from front to rear where each two a thousand years hence. sashes meet, for these to slide upon; the ens' of these slides are dovetailed into the edges of the front and rear plants, and it is convenient to have a narrrow strip placed lengthwise in the center of each, to separate the sashes, and allow them to run regularly, when moved upon them.

Pricking out the plants is done from the middle of this month to the middle of next. They are set 2! to 3 inches apart each way for cabbages and cauliflowers, and two inches for lettuce. The first two must always be set in the soil down to the first leaf, to protect the stem, the earth being pressed firmly about them. Water, and if the sun shines shade for a day or two. The sashes will not be needed | until there is freezing cold weather. In Virginia and southward. Ridges supply the place of cold frames forcabbages: soil is thrown up into ridges a foot or more high, running east and west. Instead of setting the cabbage plants in cold frames, they are planted in November on the south side of the ridges; in very cold weather cover lightly with straw or litter. As the plants are to grow here, the soil between the ridges must be well fertilized.

The Storing of Roots and other crops must be provided for. The plan of filling up the cellar of the dwelling with various kinds of vegetables is objectionable. Small quantities for immediate use may be kept there, but the bulk of them should be stored elsewhere. Beets for table use should be placed in the cellar in bins, boxes, or barrels, with sufficient earth among and over them to prevent shrivelling. If there is no root cellar, the plan of storing in pits or trenches is an excellent

Pits for Roots must be made where water will not stand on the bottom; they are dug 3 or 4 feet deep, 6 feet wide, and as long as needed. The roots are stacked in these, beginning at the end of the pit, and fill 2 feet of its Professor Johanness Scheer, in a criticism on length: a space of 6 inches is left, and ano-Lenan's Lyries, writes: "Out of the dark ther section of 2 feet is built up, and so on in each case piling the roots up to the ground level; the spaces are then filled in with earth, and the pit will present a series of sections of 2 feet of roots, and 6 inches of earth. The roots are covered lightly at first, but when cold weather comes, put on about 2feet of soil, rounded and smoothened, to carry off water.

Harvesting of Roots should not be done until the growing season is quite over. Beets and carrots have their sweetness injured by hard frosts: turnips may remain until there is dan-

Sweet Potatoes are to be dug as soon as the vines are touched by frost, and allowed to dry in the sun : large quantities are kept in houses that can be warmed to a temperature of 60°. Small quantities may be kept in a warm closet

Squashes will not keep if the least touched by frost. If a frost is threatened, gather and place in heaps, and cover with the vines. Handle with great care not to bruise them, and store in a warm place.

Tomatoes.-The season may be prolonged by covering a few vines with a barn-sheet or other cloth, to carry them through the first frost. If the partly ripened ones are picked and placed in a greenhouse or frame, or a sunny window, they often ripen up.

Celery should have the stems brought up together, and the earth, first loosened with a hoe, brought to and pressed around it with the hand, sufficient to keep the leaves in an upright position. This "handling," as gardeners term it, is all that will be needed for the portion to be stored for winter: that wanted for early use must be banked up with earth, quite to the tops, using the spade for the work. In the climate of New York, it is not stored for winter until next month.

Spinach and Sprouts, in order that they may be of a good size to winter over, need frequent hoeing so long as growing weather continues.

"Making Garden" is usually put off until spring, but the work should be commenced now by manuring and plowing wherever the crops are off. If new land is to be added, or a new garden made upon land in grass, apply a liberal dressing of manure and turn under

Et cetera .- Gather up all refuse and take to the pig-pen or compost heap, as may be.... Burn all weeds that appear seedy Provide covering material, such as leaves, marsh hay, etc....Gather sweet herbs, tie in small bunches, and hang in an airy place to dry Chickweed, common in the older States, will flower and produce seeds when not actually frozen-clear it off.

Twenty-five miles of the Canada Central extension have been built. Track will be laid on twenty miles this tall. Seventy miles have been surveyed, and six hundred men are

A couple of pickpockets chose the captive balloon at Paris as the scene of their operations. A young English female, of attractive exterior, had of late so frequently ascended inthe acrostat, accompanied by a well-dressed man with a wooden leg, that the circumstance was noticed. Very recently two ladies, after returning from their aeronautic excursion, remarked that their purses had disappeared. At the same time it was observed that the female and her companion hastened away in a very suspicious manner. The police, being informed of what happened to the two ladies, stopped the couple and took them to the Commissary. The pockets of the man having been examined, no less than twenty number includes the emigrants since the latter as a house painter does his brush when a lits all right; there's your brage of birds—all containing an aggregate sum of 3,000f. Both fair exchange is no robbery." an in the standard were committed markets are a second to see a

MULTUM IN PARVO.

—Hayden said a hundred years ago in Dublin, that there was more music in "Aileen Aroon " than in all he ever composed.

THE liquor sales of Great Britain exceed the aggregate of the coal and iron trade of the

Kingdom. Mr. Ho, one of the Secretaries of the Chinese Legation in England is translating Shakespeare and Blackstone into Chinese.

O'LEARY THE WALKER .- Daniel O'Leary the champion walker of the world, was born in the County Cork, Ireland, and not in Chicago as stated.

THERE are over 40,000 Irish skilled workmen in 47 branches of industry in Massachusetts, according to the late official report, and 30,000 laborers. The Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot alleges the cason that the Molly Magnire leader, Jack

Kehoe, is not hanged, although sentenced, is that he could make disclosures that would startle the rings of State officials. Let us look on each day as a sheet of white paper which has been placed in our hands to be covered with characters which will never be effaced, and take care to write nothing on

this sheet which we would object to have read

THERE is one town in Ireland which opposes Freemasonary. The town commissioners of Mullingar have just adopted a resolution protesting against the proposed erection of a Masonic hall in the town. They hoped for the peace and good order of the town that the project would not be carried out.

Epres's Cocoa—Grateful and Comporting.

—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocon, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with the delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame. —Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle street, and 170 Piccadilly, Loodon, Eng."

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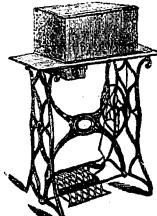
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(From the Commercial Review.)

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the diseases for which they are recommended.

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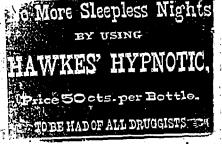
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Scarlet Saxiny Panicks, 12c., 35c., 35c., 35c., 45c. Scarlet Lancashire Flannels, 30c., 35c., 45c. Grey Flannels, 25c., 35c., 55c., 55c., 42c. Plain Colors, in Blue, Pink, Magenta, Amber,—all selling at 29c. and 32c. Fancy Shirting Flannels, selling at 20c., 23c., 23c., 55c., 40c., 45c., 55c. The 55c. line measures for a yard wide.

Stocks of White Blankets, selling from \$1.75 to Piles of Grey Blankets, selling from \$1.25 to \$4. Large lot of Horse Blankets, from \$1.25. Table Linea Department. Grey Table Linen,—price from Hc. to 59c. Unbleached Table Linen,—price from 25c. to 60c. Half-bleached Table Linen,—price from 25c to

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50c. White Table Linen,—price from 35c. to 75c. Napkins in endless variety,—price from 75c. per

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Large lot of Tweeds for Boys, only 30c.
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Splendid assortment Scotch, only 80c.
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Real English Buckskin, only 85c.
Special lot Silk Mixed, only 81c.
Special lot Silk Mixed, only 81.
Sincks of Small Check Tweeds, only 81.
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Blue and Black Worsted Coatings, only \$1.30.
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Best make Diagonal Ceatings, \$2.75.
Extra Heavy Worsted Coatings, only \$3.15.
Large lot of double width Tweed Clothings,—prices, 75c., 90c., \$1, \$1.20, \$1.30, \$1.35.
Overceatings in Beaver, Whitney, Blankots, Cloth, Pilot, Naps, in endiess variety,—price, 90c. Tweeds, Contings, &c.

Underelothing Department. Men's Canada Shirts and Drawers,—prices, 35c., 56c., 65c., 65c., 55c., 85c., 81.

Men's Real Scotch Shirts and Drawers,—prices from St to 82 cach.

Oxford Regatta Shirts,—price from 35c.

Men's Tweed Shirts,—price, 75c.

Men's Flannel Shirts,—price, 75c.

Endless Variety of Ladies' and Gents' Kid Mitts, Gloves, &c. Prices low.

Call early and Secure the Bargains.

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A large Stock just received. To be sold cheap. MEILLEUR & CO.'S, 652 CRAIG STREET,

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The best quality of PRESSED HAY always on

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A CALL SOLICITED AT 273 WILLIAM STREET.



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Pains in the Back, Sides and Loins, are posilively cured by CRANT'S REMEDY

Its effects are truly marvellous in Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's Disease, and lost vigor; no mat-

ter of how long standing the case may be, posttive relief is had in from one to three days. Do not despair, hesitate or doubt, for it is really a specific, and never falls. It is purely a vegetable of the Tasgadrugista, whose dismal worship rated somewhere between midnight and preparation; by its timely use thousands of eases that have been considered incurable by the most eminent Physicians have been permanently cured.

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

ALL ORDERS TO BE ADDRESSED TO Grant's Remedy Manufacturing Co., 554 Main Street, Worcester, Mass. 15-4mos

July 4.

HALLOWE'EN.

How it was Celebrated by the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Society.

FATHER GRAHAM'S ADDRESS

As usual with the concerts and entertainments of the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Society Thursday night was a grand success. Their beautiful hall on St. Joseph street was literally crowded with a most respectable audience, the ladies, God bless them, preponderating in numbers. On the stage were the presidents of the dif-

turer; Father Graham, and a number of other The Vice-President, Mr. E. Tobin, occupied

the chair, owing to the President, Mr. W. P. McNally, having to take part in the vocal proceedings. He made a few brief remarks appropriate to the occasion, after which Mr. James Shea sang "Nil Desperandum" in his happiest strain. It were useless to comment on Mr. Shea's performance, as Montreal is well acquainted with his fame as an amateur vocalist and accomplished musician. This was followed by Baby Blanche, of the Theatre Royal, who sang "The Furny Old Gal" in character, Messrs. West and Sharp, of the Theatre Royal, also gave some negro sketches, and kept the andience convulsed with laughter during their performance. Mr. T. C. O'Brien sang the Dear Little Shamrock" in good style and was encored. Next came Mr. Bernard Shea with a fantasia on Irish airs on the violin, followed by Mr. A. Filiatrault, who sang "The Heart Bowed Down " and sang it well, at least the audience seemed to think so, if we are to judge by their plaudits. The duet "The Sailor Sighs," by Messrs, W. P. McNally and J. Brown, was well rendered and the first part of the programme was finished by Mr. T. Fallon singing the beautiful and touching melody, · When the Swallows Homeward Fly," good voice and in excellent taste.

ance created had subsided, spoke as follows:-

We hear, ladies and gentleman, a great deal, now-a-days, about giving Catholic Irishmen a chance, or a share, or a part, in the emoluments and honors of the country. Petitions and deputations, in which one portion of \ the people begs the other portion to recognize it,—to give Mr. This and Hon. Mr. That an Sawnie or Sir Sandy, who, believe me, will advantages which their immediate ancestion and a high and noble purpose-by testing public measures and men by the unerring principles of Catholic teaching-by scorning to allow themselves to be considered as so will surely make the Catholic Irish a power in the land, and save us from the humiliation of seeing rights begged for as if they were privileges. who have been educated to look upon Catholic Irishmen as an inferior element of society. Though the letter of the Penal Laws has been wiped out from the statute book, their cruel and unjust spirit exercises an active influence at this hour on those whose fathers and themselves escaped, by treachery to country and apostasy from creed, the evil effects of that infamous legislation. Their ridiculous assumption of superiority has no not the seventeenth, century-that this is America, not England or Scotland. The evil the Dominion which old world persecution colony will quickly disappear before Catho-Irishmen in their time to hold steadfastly to those healthy Christian principles which ruled the intelligence of their forefathers, and carried the true faith triumphantly over an ocean of light and shadow—over ages of glory and fifth century, to John of Tuam in the nineteenth. Days of trial and terrific combat are approaching for the world, Catholic principles, alone will survive the catastrophe which awaits modern society. But there is another question suggested by this evening of less importance than the foregoing, it is true, which it would be unpardonable to pass over in silence. We are too forgetful of our benefactors. We owe something to the little half that forgets it was once young. Hallowe'en is the festival of the fairies. There are some solemn creatures of a torpid liver and Puritanical spleen who pooh-pooh 'Jack and the Beanstalk," and march off in huge dudgeon if one but hints at the existence of fairies. Whenever I meet with such I am irresistibly reminded of the ancient sect was confined to holding their noses and whinneighbors. I may as well here add the New England Puritans are the legitimate reprethe crannies of my mind some remnant of that living faith of my youth which caused

me to search eagerly for that miraculous bean-

stock in a variety of works. I may add that

less, the Germans, who are always discover-

of the imagination, have had a huge volume written by a learned pundit, setting forth the leviathan thought, the vast system of social and political ethics concealed beneath the childish text of "Jack and the Bean Stalk." I have not discovered that the Jews ever had any fairies. The reason of this sad want, I tion was curbed by their holy books and refathers became corrupted. Even the idea of until at length the Gentile world accepted the wildest dreams of the poets, and, as a result, supernatural agencies, partaking of the distinct genius of the difman, reach their perfection. But in the exferent societies of the city, including Ald. tremes of cold and heat we find not only a The Scandinavian sagas are full of bloodshed sun. Have we not a genius of The

and violence. The Valhalla is a vast, rugged, gloomy hal', where drinking mead out of capacious goblets is relieved by quaffing the blood of enemies out of well-polished skulls. King Koffee Kallali, of Ashantee, and his dusky subjects do not wait for a valhalla to drink the blood of their foes. We are told that Sir Garnet Wolseley found at Coomassic a great bowl five feet in diameter, which was often Coomassie was a mere slaughter-house, and the highest art consisted in a fantastic piling up of skulls. You may imagine what kind of fairies haunt the Scandinavian and Ashantee mind. They are a sanguinary crew of evil phantoms. The literature of Oriental nations is swarming with fairies. The Persian djinus are everywhere as tvicksey as their Western conferes. The Arabian stories, such as the Thousand and One Nights, without the genii, would be like Hamlet with the Prince of Demaark left out; and there are lessons in some of them which we might utilize in our prosaic age Take, for instance, the Genius of the Battle. It was but a little phial in which the genius was confined, but when liberated, he grew to such amazing proportions that he darkened the the battle, that darkens the sun of prosperity and overclouds the highest promise of many a noble soul? Father Graham was introduced by the Grecian fairy partook of the delicate Chairman, and, after the applause his appear-genius of that poetic people, while the Romans, in borrowing, degraded them into a semblance of their own ferocious materialism -half spirit, half brute. The Roman Satyrs. drydas, hamadryads, fanes, and harpies, itvery plainly visible in their respective fairy lore The German Kobald, Hodeken, nixes office-are, in my estimation, unworthy of are every-day characters, fond of good cheer freemen and citizens. Let young Catholic and, on the whole, good-natured, and willing Irishmen imitate this society throughout the to share their good things with plodding country-let them elevate the intellectual mortals. And, upon my word, I must here and social tone of their race-let them man- | pin a eulogy on the green skirts and red coats fully recognize themselves, their duties and of the tiny Kobalds. They were most inobligations to the Dominion, and they need | dustrious little creatures. You must know that never seek for recognition from either Hon. in olden, prosytimes, ere pianos were as necessary an article of mere furniture as the bed, never care a pin's value for our nationality or | people were very ignorant. Young ladies were religion until they are compelled to do so in | young women then, and helped their mothers order to protect their own interests and to tidy up the house without finding the task power. The rising generation of Catholic a shanneful outrage. The young men, too, in Irishmen in Canada are blessed with those slow ages, actually imagined that life was destined for some other purpose than tors never knew. On an occasion coloring a meerschaum or exciting a like the present, it is not necessary to particu- ferocious hirsute outbreak on the uplarize the causes of that condition of things. per lip. Well, the Kobolds tried They are sufficiently obvious to every student the house-maiden's patience by throwing of Ireland's history. The young men of our chips through the window on her clean floor, race and religion have a great future before &c., &c. If these trials were good-humoredly them if they carefully avoid two rocks-the borne, the Kobold helped her at the work the anarchic and revolutionary opinions which whole day. If we could induce a few Koconstitute the very atmosphere of the nine- bolds to emigrate to Canada it would cerchance and working with a legitimate ambi- name. The English outlaw, Robin Hood, who lives in the vivid pages of Scott's "Ivanhoe," took his name from the fairy, he vanity in both, but I shall not investigate the

being a sprife who loved the shady woods and pretty, solitary dells of the forest and vale. many voting units by intriguing politicians—
by being ever ready to defend Church and have a tinge of melancholy in their character. country against their enemies—these things | The German lady, Nix, a pretty fairy, is always gaily combing her long, golden hair when not dancing on water. The Irish banshee does the same thing, but she accompanies the ghastly toilette with a gentle wail of sorrow, There is a certain class of men in Canada harbinger of death. There may be a little matter, for fear less ethereal beings might suspect a hidden sarcasm. Strange to say, the German male Nix wears a green hat, which would lead one to infer that, during the migration of the Celtic race, he had fallen out of the ranks and lost his way. Very naturally the fairies occupy a prominent place in poetry. Hafiz, Homer, Virgil, Dante, Ariosto, Spenser, Chaucer, Shakspearc other basis whatever than the persecutions and others give the fairies full play. Chaucer of the past. It is time that Canadian snobs | tells us that the monks drove all the fairies should understand that this is the nineteenth, out of England. That accounts for two things not sufficiently elucidated heretoforethe prodigious numbers of fairies in Ireland, elements of ominous import to the future of and the absence of snakes. The monks ejected the fairies, and they flitted to genial has projected into the civil life of this Erin! St. Patrick banished the snakes, and, as one good turn deserves another, I doubt lic Irish union, faith and intellectual culture. | not but the reptiles settled in England-which Especially does it behoove young Catholic accounts for Henry VIII., Elizabeth, Cromwell, and the Penal Laws. In his " Midsummer Night's Dream," the illustrious Shak-

speare gave to the world a great manifestation of genius. He took a clod-hopper and a popular superstition, and wove them sorrow—from St. Patrick, of Armagh, in the into such a magic dream that animation was hushed and criticism grew dumb. Titania is the product of a heavenly genius; Queen Mab, of Lucifer eclipsed. hans it is not generally known that the airy freakful Puck foretold the telegraph. "I'll put a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes!" he exclaimed, when starting on a message. I suppose all have heard of the Irishman who devoted his life to one purpose the capture of a fairy—for, if you catch a We owe something to the little half fairy, he will give you anything—generally of mankind, for it is a poor heart a crock of gold—to get off. Why the gold that lorgets it was once young. Hal- must always be in a crock, history does not explain. Now, a number of Cork aldermen, among whom there chanced to be a mighty little chap, voted themselves a supper as a delicate recognition of their gigantic labors in behalf of that honest bailiewick, in which course they were very like their municipal brethren the world over. The company sepamorning-they could never tell when-but ing forth prayerful woe over the sins of their one thing was certain: the bottles were empty when they left. In those days, aldermen used to wear red gowns, which gave sentatives of the old Montanist sect. As to them a gorgeously royal appearance, a Jack and the Beanstalk," I must confess productive of awful respect among the plethat, though my faith in that portentous hisbein mob. The little chap I have tory has been somewhat staggered by the ups mentioned started on foot for his home and downs of prosy fact, yet there lingers in arrayed in his red robes. But it was dark, he lost his way, punch being unfavorable to exact topography—and, finally, lay down un-der a hedge and fell asleep. Bright and early in the morning the fairy hunter was prowling I was unsuccessful in the search. Neverthe- about, when, lot he espied a little red man asleep! At last, the "crock of goold" was

pounced upon the poor little alderman and throttled him with a grip of iron. "The crock of goold!" shouted the fairy hunter "Murtherl" roared the alderman. "Spare my life, and I'll give you my gold watch and all my money!" "Arrah! what the dickens has fairies to be doin' wid goold watches!" cried suspect, was because the origin of that race the fairy hunter. "I'm not a fairy; I'm an was specially theocratic, and that the imagina- alderman!" yelled the victim. "Faix," quoth the fairy hunter, dryly, as he saw his mistake, ligious traditions. When the great Gentile and arose, "Anyone would know ye are an apostacy took place from the theism of the aldherman, by the smell of your breath?" 1 patriarchal age, the pure traditions of the once asked a gentleman from Meath if he had ever seen the fairies. "Seen God Himself was distorted by the imagination, them! Of course! Dawnie little creatures, wid red coats, candles in their hats, and they playing shinty with might and main!" The radiant boy " is a kind of Salamander fairy, who comes laughing from the fire, flutters for ferent peoples, were called into existence. a time, and dwindles away. He betokens vio-In the temperate zones the fairies, just like lent death. Castlereagh saw him. It is well if he has not seen worse. There is a tradition that the great head-quarters of the fairies are Kennedy, Mr. Edward Murphy, Mr. O'Neil monstrous mythology, but, as one might natu- in the bowels of the Himalaya Mountains. All Russell, the celebrated Irish scholar and lec- rally expect, a very repulsive class of fairies, the chiefs of the little people are there: and, in their midst, strange to say, sits, shund ering at a table, Barbarossa. His beard has gone twice around the table; when it accomplishes the journey a third time, the end of the world will come. I should rather think the end of the world would come before that takes place. From present indications, I fancy Barbarossa's rest will be rudely disturbed if the fairy cave be anywhere in the vicinity of the Khyber Pass. In the olden time Hallowe'en was devoted to filled with the blood of captives taken in war, certain Eleusian mysteries provocative of much mirth. Reaching cross sticks, with alternate apple and lighted candle at the ends thereof were much in vogue, which explained the numerous scorched noses prevalent about that time. Dipping for apples and sixpences tested the ingenuity of the boys, aye, and of the small girls, too, for I remember one little mite of a daughter of Eve who got all the sixpences in a corner—as Chicago speculators do the wheat-that is, in the corner of her mouth, and who was, therefore, much scorned -as a cheat-by the losers. Just like the grain speculators again. Snap-dragon I believe, and the supreme test of the chestnuts are of a most serious signification. The chestnuts are put into the fire and when they are sufficiently heated to explode, and they jump, and that young maiden in whose direction one hops, shall you may rest assured, be married within the year, which, remarkable to say, seems generally prophetic, for that young lady does get married within the time specified. It is as providential a thing as that other marvellous dispensation, alluded to by a pions preacher, which makes a river pass through nearly every great city in the world. The powerful influence of Christianity is in lustrate the fact perfectly. The different nothing more clearly shown than in these character of the Teutonic and Celtic race is popular beliefs. From the fetich of the African barbarian to the fairy of the Christian there is an immense distance. The gloomy spirit of Paganism tinges its lightest fictions with a sombre, even a bloody hue. Its superstitions have nothing genial or attractive about them. Terror is the basis of them all. The Christian can never be the slave of his superstitions, for authority guides his judgment and curbs the dangerous flights of the imagination. But the Pagan has no restraint. so he lives the sport of a perverted imagination, the growth of the debased moral of centuries. He peoples the woods with spirits, which are ever seeking his destruction. He trembles at the sigments of his own mind and crouches beneath the fears engendered by the false traditions of his tribe. But, enough! The Catholic on such an eye as this has something better, something holier than those creatures of the imagination to fill his mind with; for, as he medidates upon the real significance of Hallowe'en-the holy eve-beautiful visions of the saints and martyrs of God are embodied forth from the memories of the past. He rejoices to feel that, though nearly two thousand years have teenth century, and carelessness with respect | tainly be a boon. The English fairies | clapsed since the Expected of Nations walked to their imperative duties as Catholies. By etriving to elevate themselves in the intellectual and social scale—by watching every because and northing the control of the carth, he is in perfect sympathy and communion with those saintly heroes who elevate the Catholic scale of the carth, he is in perfect sympathy and communion with those saintly heroes who elevate and northing but the Tentonic Hudeken under another vated humanity by their plorious sacrificant and left us the shining example of their faith and sublime deeds. Poor, indeed, of spirit is he who feels no holy emotion on this night, or who is not desirous of becoming a better Christian by the noble inspirations which cluster about All Hallowe'en. A vote of thanks to the speaker, moved by

Mr. O'Neill Russell and seconded by Mr. Edward Murphy, was carried unanimously, and the second part of the programme was begun, Father Graham's address being, of course, the pirce de resistance of the evening's entertainment.

"The Last Words of Emmet," a song by Mr. W. P. McNally, was delivered with pathos and feeling, and was deservedly applauded. After this, song followed song, and hours flew like minutes, until the concert closed to the regret of all present, who acknowledged they had never passed such a pleasant evening. We congratulate the committee of the society who got up the programme and had it carried out; it was unlike the general run of amateur concerts, neither too short nor too long, and pleased everybody, and there was no yawning seen or heard in the hall during the

evening. Before the close it was announced by the chairman that Mr. O'Neill Russell would, at an early date, deliver a lecture on the Irish language, under the auspices of the society, and the announcement was hailed with cheers.

THE CALEDONIAN SOCIETY'S

FESTIVAL. The Academy of Music was, for once, well filled Thursday night on the occasion of the Caledonian Society's Hallowe'en Concert. At eight o'clock punctually, the pipers struck up "The Campbells are Coming," durin which performance Sir A. T. Galt, the orato of the evening, and U.S. Consul-General Smith entered the Hall. This finished, Mr. Alexander McGibbon delivered a welcoming aqdress to the menbers and friends of the society. Sir Alex. T. Galt then delivered an interesting and, at many times, amusing speech. After humorously apologizing for the neces-sity which compelled him to speak, at present, he referred to the universal celebration of Hallowe'en in Scotland. Every Scotch family, in fact, was celebrating the day that night. The speaker alluded to the derivation of the name as the "hallowed eve" of All Saints' Day. He asked the audience to welcome heartily the Scotchman who was once more to assume the Governor-Generalship of the Dominion, paying at the same time a graceful compliment to Lord Dufferin, whose memory, he said, would never fade from Canadian hearts. Sir Alexander concluded by a reference to the system of education pursued in Scotland, declared that it was that which had made the old country what she is. The concert closed appropriately with 'Auld Lang Syne," and "God Save the

An association has been formed in England entitled "The Church of England Funeral and Mourning Reform Association," to encourage the adoption of such observances as are consistent with the hope of a resurrection to eternal life, and to discourage feasting on the day of burial and all useless and extravagant expenditure in the coffin and its furniture, and ing recondite philosophy in the veriest trifles his! He stele up, trembling with eagerness, in wearing of mourning.

CHEAPSIDE

7.1 lab

(ESTABLISHED 1819.)

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Boys Cotton Hose for Knickerbockers—Slate, Seal Brown, Navy Blue, Gray and Fancy, Seamless, no lumps in the toes or heels, from 16c to 35c per pair.
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Ladies Balbriggan Hose, 10c to \$1 per pair.
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fadles Self-colored Hose, Brown, Navy Blue,
Gray, Oxford Slate, best make from 15c to \$1.25
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Ladies Fancy Hose in great variety.
Gents Haif Hose, 7c to 75c per pair,
Gents White Sox.
ts Unbleached Sox, 10c to 59c.
Gents Colored and Fancy S ocks
euts Balbriggan Half-Hose.
Gents Merino Half-Hose
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New Canterbury Cords, in seal brown, green, mayy 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 Brilliantines, 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.

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

Small Wares.

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

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

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English Prints, from 6c to 17c per yard.
Brown Cotton from 5c up.
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An extra bargain in 36 in. White Cotton for 10c, worth 13c per yard.
Twilled Cotton, a good make, for 20c, worth 25c; sold elsewhere for 25c.
Table Linens, in all makes, from 80c to \$2.50 per years.

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Towels, Brown and Bleached, a splendld assortment, from 7c each to \$1.00 each,
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We believe in the best goods always!
White Shirts—a good line for 75c each, warranted full finish for evening dress.
A good assortment of White Dress Shirts, from 75c to \$1.25 each.
Our 75c White Shirt is the best value in the trade.
Regatta Shirts, assorted.
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FINANCIAL.

Montreal, November 5.

The money market to-day was quiet, although at the Banks there was a good deal of business done in the way of meeting notes due. As a rule the paper due was well met and no trouble has ensued to any traders from inability to provide for payments due to-day. Merehants no longer buy bulk stocks, but purchase small quantites from time to time and therefore find no difficulty in meeting their payments.

At the Regular Stock Exchange to-day business was very dull, and the following were the transactions:—21 shares Bank of Montreal at 155; 6 do People's at 63; 13 do Merchants' at 152; 25 do Eastern Townships at 104; 25 do at 103; 50 do Montreal Telegraph at 119; 130 do at 1101; 5 do 1101; 25 do Richelieu at 511; 25 do City Gas Company at 1151; £1,700 Sterling Bonds at 94; 16 do Royal Canadian Insurance Company at 83. MONTREAL, November 5.

COMMERCIAL.

Corn Exchange Report.

MONTREAL, November 5, 1878.

FLOUR.—Market continues quiet and firm, Sales reported to-day were: 300 barrels Superfine at \$4.35; 500 do do at \$4.30; 200 do do at \$4.22; 100 do Extra at \$4.27; 100 do Medium Bakers' at \$4.15; 120 do Faney at \$4.07; 100 do Spring Extra at \$4.02; 200 do do at \$4.00; 3.000 Bags at \$2.15 to 2.17;

OATMEAL-Ontario, \$400.

OATMEAL—Ontario, \$4.00.
CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, yellow, \$2.25 to 2.30.
CORNMEALEN—Red Winter, at about 96 to 98c; No. 2 Spring held about 87c.
PEAS—Held about 74c.
OATS—About 75c to 85c.
BUTTER—Western, store-packed, 7c to 10c;
Dairy, Western, 9c to 12c; Brockville and Morrisburg, 13c to 15c; Townships, 14c to 17c.
CHEESE—Se to 91c, according to make.
LARD—Sic to 93c for palls.
PORK—Mess, \$11.00 to 12 00; Thin, nominal.
ASHES—Per 10t 10b—Pots, about \$3.80 to 3.85
Pearls, \$5.20 to 5 35.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Wholesale business continues quiet, the closing of navigation not producing the activity which generally occurs at this season. Groceages.-The market has been less active this week, and the only business (of consequence has been in Valencia raisins, which have suffered a farther decline. A fair demand from the country prevails for Sugar, Molasses and other heavy goods, but the

jobbing trade in the city is slow. TEA .- Market is without new feature, there being no jobbing sales of importance, and rather a falling off in the enquiry from the country. The stock here is not heavy, but considerable quantities are being offered from New York, principally low grade Japan and Green teas. Some Young Hyson has been purchased in New York this week for this market at from 25c to 30c. The quantity to arrive from China and Japan is very large, and there is no immediate prospect of a change of prices. In New York the demand is slow, and quotations nominally steady. The importations of teas for the nine months

are as follows: Black Tea. Quantity. Value. Quantity. 468,977 lbs. \$115,881 349,025 lbs. 408,977 108. \$119,581 \$439,55 108. \$160,2743 108. \$139,417 2,168,216 108. \$139,417 2,168,216 108. \$150,208 2,517,211 108. \$517,225

\$600,591

An increase in 1878 of 416,421 lbs. Coffee.—The market is dragging along slowly, and prices are without change. There have been a few sales of old Government Java at 271e to 29c, and of Mocha at 29c to 321c. There is no demand for common coffee. A good sample of Rio changed hands at 191c. The imports for the nine months ending October 1st have been less than for the corresponding period of last year, the amounts

being as follows :-Quantity. Value. Quantity. Value. 275,293 lbs. ... \$64,588 214,078 lbs. ... \$44,638 At New York large arrivals of Rio upon a previously dull market have had a depressing effect. Qualities grading fully fair and above are wanted, but the bulk of the offerings are of ordinary grades, which are not wanted. The market closes weak upon a basis of 15c for fair cargo. As to Mild Coffees, the market for Padany is steady, and the distribution continues good. West India growths have not been in much request and prices are a shade easier. Invoice prices are-Padany 231c to 24c; Ceylon, 16c to 18c; Maracaibo, 13c to 16de; Laguayra, 14c to 16c; Jamaica, 14c to 16c; Mocha, (jobbing lots,) 25le to

Sugan.—Notwithstanding that our last quotations were the lowest of the season, there has this week been a further decline in American grades; and although we don't alter our price list, a good buyer can purchase about &c. lower than a week ago. The English market is unchanged, and Scotch refined held at last quotations, but there is not much of this sugar selling at present, American yellow being relatively cheaper. Dry crushed and granulated are meeting with fair demand from retailers, but moving slowly between jobbers. The imports of sugar for nine months ending 1st October, as compared with the corresponding period last year, are as

1877	
Quantity.	Value.
13,712,121 lbs	\$1,004,855
1878	
Quantity.	Value.
19.294.406 Ths	

Spices-Continue dull; the retail demand is inactive, and only a small jobbing trade has been done in pepper and cloves. The latter are firmer and about 2c higher. In New York, holders remain in a firm, confident mood over most of the accumulations, and the market is well sustained throughout. Black pepper has been selling at 85c for Panang. A small quantity of Singapore is offering at 91c to 91c; ginger has been in fair demand at 24c to 25c for bleached Jamaica, and 21c to 22c for unbleached. Other spices

are unchanged. SALT.—There has been a more active demand this week owing to an addition to stock by recent arrivals. Coarse is firm at 621c to 65c, at which prices considerable sales have been made. A brand of Factory filled has been sold at 95c. The most of the well known brands selling at about \$1.00.

Figu.—The demand is rather light and prices somewhat easier. Cod is selling at \$4 to 4.25; Labrador Herrings at \$5 to 5.25; Green Cod, in barrels, \$3 to 3.50 for No. 1; large do, per draft, \$4 to 4.50. Salmon un-changed. Mackerel are scarce; nothing doing, except in very small lots at \$5 to \$8. There is no Gaspe Dry Cod here; Green American Dry Cod is selling at \$3.75 for No. 1, and \$2.75 for No. 2; Drafts bring \$5.25 for No. 1. Syrty.—Meeting with a fairly good demand from the country, and prices are unchanged. BOTTLES.-The stock, which has been very

small all season, is almost sold out. The few crates remaining in hand are held at \$5.50. DETGS AND CHEMICALS.—There has been a

steady jobbing demand for, Sal Soda and Bicarb, but we hear of little or nothing doing in other articles. Prices are steady, and sales have been within the range of our prices current.

Faurr.—There has been moderate activity during the past week, owing to the arrival of

the new crop. Raisins—New layers are bringing \$1.50 to \$1.60, and loose Muscatel \$1.65 to \$1.80. The new arrivals of Valencias are being rapidly distributed, and the market is firm at 4½c to 5c., as to lot and quality. New Sultanas are selling at 8c.; a few old have been changing hands at 5c. to 5]c. Currants-The market is dull, and, in spite of low prices, sales are slow. New fruit is selling at 41c. to 51c., with some choice samples held at 6c.; old crop brings 31c. to 4hc. Figs—New Eleme are bringing about 10c. for large boxes; small boxes are scarce, and are selling at 12 jc. to 14c. Good layers are quoted at 8 jc to 9 jc; Malaga figs, 5 jc to 6c. Prunes-The new fruit is scarcely arrived; a few advanced lots of Bordeaux are selling at 5c to 5lc. Almonds are scarce; Tarragona bring 15½c to 16c; old, 14½c to 15½c. Filberts—New are selling at 8½c to 10c for Barcel and Sicily; old, 6c to 8c. Walnuts—No new crop here; old, 6½c to 8½c. Sardines—No change; quarters, 9¾c to 10c; halves, 16½c to 17½c. The imports of currants for the nine months have been much heavier than for the same period of 1877, as appears from the fol-

lowing figures :--Quantity. Value. Quantity. Value 125,098 lbs. \$4,728 1.188.324 lbs. \$26,442 Of Raisins the imports have also been larger,

Quantity. Value. Quantity Value 1,078,672 lbs. \$39,167 \$27,191 705,437 lbs. Rice.—The market is steady at \$4.15 for common samples, and \$4.25 to \$4.35 for good qualities. The imports for the nine months are slightly less than for the same period last

year. Quantity. Value. Quantity. Value. 2,220,853 lbs. \$59,505. 2,125,002 lbs. \$58,126. Molasses.—There is little or nothing doing. We hear of sales of good quality Barbadoes at 371c., and quote 371c. to 40c. as to lot. Some inferior quality has changed hands at 36c. In other descriptions there is nothing doing. The imports for nine months, compared with those

of the same period in 1877, are as follows:-1878. 1877.

Quantity. Quantity. Value. lbs. lbs. 6,322,950 \$131,736 6,421,654 \$110,199 Liquous.—As many country dealers are now seeking to supply themselves for their winter requirements, the jobbing trade has been very active, and large quantities of all classes of goods has been shipped during the week; as this has caused an increased demand for goods in first hands, and stocks being now very limited, holders are very firm in their ideas. We have heard of some sales of De Kuyper gin in red cases at \$7.50, but even at this figure few holders are willing to sell.

LEATHER.-The market is very quiet with a falling off in the demand for most lines of stock. Best Spanish Sole is the principal exception, the enquiry for which continues to keep stock low and the prices firm. The demand from the country trade is quite brisk, as usual at this season. We do not alter quotations.

BOOTS AND SHOES .- Business is quiet on the whole, although a number of small sorting orders continue to be received. Stocks of heavy goods are light and will be still further reduced during the coming month, but the fall trade may be considered at an end and manufacturers are now turning their attention to the production of Spring stocks.

Dry Goods.—There is very little to be re-

corded in connection with the trade at this season of the year; the stock of heavy goods in warehouse has been well reduced, and the quantity to be carried over the winter will not Travellers are busily engaged soliciting orders in Ontario and the Eastern Townships, but the mild weather has caused so little inroad on retailers' stocks that they did not yet require much sorting up. As a consequence, orders now being received through travellers are rather meagre, but they constitute all the business that is at present doing. City trade is only fair, and a spell of cold weather would materially benefit it. Fur houses are not very busy travellers are sending in their first orders from the Lower Provinces, but none have gone west on a sorting trip as yet. Prices show unsteadiness where there is much enquiry. Prices during the week show a downward tendency, and close in the buyer's favor.

City Retail Markets.

The attendance of market gardeners and farmers at our market to-day was very large. Farmers living a distance from the city are availing themselves of the good roads.

POUTRY—The demand for this line was small, and prices are somewhat increased. Young geese, 80c to \$1.15 per pair; small turkeys, \$1 to \$1.25 do; fat do, 80c to \$1 each; spring chickens, \$5c to \$6c do; wild pigeons, \$1 to 1.35 per dozen; black duck, 35c to 50c per pair; live chickens, 40c to 50c do.

black ditex, 35c to 30c per pair; invo chickens, 40c to 50c do.

Grain,—Prices remain firm and business inactive. Flour, \$2.55 to 2.50 per bag; oats, 75c to 80c do; peas, 80c do; Indian meal, \$1.20 do; bran, 80c do; coru, 50c to 52c do; buckwheat, 50c do; mouile, \$1.20 do; grue, 80c to 90c do.

Fruit.—The market is completely gutted here, as well as the British markets, with apples, and prices are very low. Fall apples sell from \$1.50 to \$2 per barrel; winter do. at \$2 to \$2.50 per barrel; Montreul fameuse, \$3.50 per barrel. Quinces, \$5 per barrel. Cranberries \$8 per barrel. Grapes are very abundant at 7c per pound; Malaga do. at \$7 per keg. Pears are out of season for the present. Lemons are becoming a little more plentiful, and sell for \$7 a box or \$12 per case.

little more plentiful, and sell for \$i\$ to box of \$12\$ per case.

VEGETABLES.—The pointoes offered at the markets to-day were of a very inferior quality, and sold at from 80c to 80c per bag. Onlons were very abundant, and brought 30 cents per bushel. Tomatoes were rather scarce to-day, and sold at 60 cents per bushel. Carrots, 40 cents per bushel. Celery brought from 35 to 40 cents per dozen bunches. Turnips, \$1 per barrel. Beets, 25c to 30c per dozen.

Butter was very plentiful, and the quality was not as good as night have been for this season of the year. Common butter, in tubs, sold at from 10½c to 13c per pound. Choice fresh prints, 17c to 25c per pound.

Lindsny (Out.) Markets.

Business in produce lines has been quiet, deliveries being small. A good deal of butter has come in, much of it poor stuff. Now that cold weather has set in, business may become more lively. \$0.00 to \$ 0.80

HALL MINES SO GO CO &	200
1 63134 1216, 17 22 010 11111111111111111111111111111	70
Flour, strong bakers', 100 lbs 0 to	2 00
" Fall Wheat " 0 00 to	2 10
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs 0.00 to	2 50
Cornment, " 0 00 to	75
Bran, per ton 0 00 to 1	3 00
I Shorts . "	1 00
Barley, ner husbel	1.80
Peas " 0 00 to	1 55
Pons " 0 00 to Oats 0 00 to Potatoes " 0 80 to) 25
Potatoes " 0 80 to	0 40
I Duttor nor II) 12 <u>}</u>
Cheese " 0 0 to Stilton Cheese, per lb. 0 00 to	10
Stilton Cheese, per lb 0 00 to	0 20
Lard, per lb 0 00 ato.	0.10
Tallow, per lb 0 00 to	0,6
Eggs, fresh, per doz 0 9 to	0 10
Smoked Hams 0 00 to) 12}
Sugar-cured canvass Hams 0 01 to	0.10
Mess Pork, per barrel 0.00 to 1	1.0
Salt, per barrel 0 00 to	1.00
Salt, per barrel 0 00 to Straw, per load 2 00 to	3.120
Hay, per ton 8 00 to 1	0 00
Beef Hides 4 00 to	5 (0)
Caliskins, per lb 0 8 to	10
Beef Hides 400 to Calfskins, per lb 0 8 to Lambskin 0 57 to	0 60 j
Pelts 0 50 to	3.GO
Woo! 0 00 to	0 20
•,	

To aid in the completion of the

COMMITTEE OF DIRECTION:
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\$10,400 Value in Prizes as follows: 1- 1 lot of ground, near the Village of

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

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17-150 lots of \$2 each, different articles, valued at

18-200 lots of \$1 each, different articles, valued at

18-200 lots of \$1 each, different articles, valued at valued at.....

600 lots. Amount of the Prizes......\$10,400 NOTICE—All coupons belonging to the Tickets sold in the hands of the Agents, or other parties interested must be returned to the Committee of Management on or before the 15th January, 1870; otherwise all such will be nulled and cancelled, as only such coupons of Tickets actually sold and returned for registration will be placed in the box on the day of drawing of prizes.

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

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November 6 12

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Increase...... 472

MONTHLY TEST.

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Reduced from 13c. 100 pieces superior quality and very choice patterns Costume Winceys, reduced from regular price, 13c, to 9c per yard only.

From 7½c to 6c 50 pieces of Fancy Check Costume Winceys, in a variety of patterns and assorted grounds. Usual price, 7.c. Reduced to 6c only.

A job lot of Brown and Gray Winceys, of a superior quality and very wide, worth 15c, for 12fo only.

Another job lot of good and serviceable Plain Winceys, in a variety of shades, worth 7½c, for 6c only.

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Just In A new lot of Fancy Winceys, in snow-flakes, pencil striped twills, and a variety of other new dress materials. For Bleached Sheetings,

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, | SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. | No. 2325. District of Montreal. No. 2325.

Dme. Charlotte Sternberg, Plaintiff, versus Levi Ruben, Defendant, and Messleurs Hutchinson & Walker, Advocates sur distraction,
On the 11th of November next, 1878, at Ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, No. 444 Dorchester street, and at the place of business of the said Defendant, the same day, at Twelve of the clock, noon, at No. 73 St. Lawrence Main street, in the city of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of carpet, sofa, chairs, tweeds, cloth; &c.

Montreal, 29th October, 1878.

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(Entrance on St. Peter Street.) GEORGE BURY, JOHN McIntosii, Official Assignee. Accountant Accountant. 52-27-g

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal. No. 1141. Dame Marie Louise Deschamps, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Louis Dolphis Charbonneau, butcher, of the same

place, duly authorized to ester en justice Plaintiff: The said Joseph Louis Dolphis Charbonneau. Defendant.

The Plaintiff hath, this day, instituted an action en separation de biens against the Defendant, her husband. Montreal, 23th Sept., 1878. L. O. TAILLON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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